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*Faith, Migration, and Global Responsibility: Case of Sudanese Refugees***Sundus Fahad**

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Abstract

The crisis of Sudanese refugees is very crucial and is based on the core issue of religion. The history of peace negotiations in Sudan depicts the importance of religion, as it is about the identity of the people. Believers cannot compromise on the issues that are central to their religion, but when it comes to political power, it is always possible to compromise. The methodologies used in this article are analytical, comparative, and descriptive. The research objective of this article is to analyze and assess Islamism and secularism (and also Christianity), which are fundamentally hostile ideologies in Sudan that have realized that they can neither win the war of visions nor the war of shooting. The Sudanese civil war is described as a 'war of visions' by the 1990s, based on national identity. The objective of this paper is also to determine the role of religion in providing resilience for the displaced people of Sudan and how religion frames the humanitarian responses to forced migration. The study highlights the crisis of Sudan, where the continuation of war is preferred rather than accepting an unjust peace. 'Machakos compromise' was also made between the GOS Government of Sudan, having an Islamist orientation, kept in the Northern States of Sudan, and the SPLM, Sudan People's Liberation Movement, based on the Christian and secularist orientation of the Southern Sudanese people. The urgent steps should be taken as the development of an inclusive citizenship, to rebuild the infrastructure and to re-establish the policies that can accept multiculturalism and peace among Sudan's ethnic and different religious groups.

Keywords: Faith, migration, global responsibility, Sudanese Refugees, Islam, Christianity, secularism.

Introduction

The name Sudan derives from the Arabic expression *bilād al-sūdān* (“land of the blacks”), by which medieval Arab geographers referred to the settled African countries that began at the southern edge of the Sudan.¹

Sudan came into being in 1955 with the largest area of any Islamic country in the world. However, from 1956 to 1972, Sudan experienced a state of civil war. In 1983, Shariah Law was implemented in the country, but non-Muslims were not happy with it, and riots broke out. Twenty-five lakh people were displaced from their homes.

Sudan has struggled hard to establish an integrated voice and construct an inclusive and representative government since gaining independence.

The genesis of the country is partially rooted in a religious divide with the north, and although a majority of the country is Christian, there is also a sizable group of followers of traditional African religions, as well as a small Muslim population. South Sudan’s Transitional Constitution includes provisions protecting freedom of worship and a separation of church and state, yet some in the Muslim population are concerned about more subtle forms of discrimination, including political marginalization and denial of identification documents.²

The territory of Sudan is highly significant and precious due to its strategic geography. It is placed as a bridge between Africa and the Middle East, influencing trade, migration patterns, and culture. It has become a focal point and a regional rivalry due to the Suez Canal and the Horn of Africa, adjacent to it. The Horn of Africa has become a contested zone as the regional and global powers of China, the USA, France, the UAE, Iran, and Saudi Arabia compete to gain influence and to get naval bases in the Horn of Africa. 10-15% of the world’s trade is carried on in this region. Russia also intended to make its military base in Sudan near the Red Sea. The River Nile is in the suburbs of Sudan, which is another significant attraction for international powers.

Sudan is rich in minerals as gold, oil, uranium, and chromite. Sudan is Africa’s third biggest producer of gold. Chromite deposits are found in the Ingessana Hills, the Red Sea Hills, and the Northwest Sudan. These reservoirs and minerals are the main reasons why foreign countries and regional forces from all across the world are interested in Sudan's civil war. Gold and oil are the basic attractions of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Russia, China, and other countries. 90% of Sudan’s gold is being smuggled illegally to foreign countries. UAE, especially, is quite popular for its gold, although it is not the producer of any such mineral in its own country; rather, it mainly takes it from Sudan and provides weapons to RSF in return. Reports depict that other countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, etc., support the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF). This is how the opposing forces are in a constant state of conflict with each other.

The Janjaweed militant group emerged in 2003 after a rebellion in Darfur, mostly led by non-Arab tribes. They felt discrimination by the government of President Omar Al-Bashir, which was Arab dominated. Janjaweed means the demons riding the horses. This ideology of the Janjaweed was associated with their brutal and violent actions against people. In 2013, President Al-Bashir rebranded

¹ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Sudan>, accessed on 26th November, 2025.

² Kessels, Eelco, Tracey Durner, and Matthew Schwartz. “South Sudan.” *Violent Extremism and Instability in the Greater Horn of Africa: An Examination of Drivers and Responses.* Global Center on Cooperative Security, 2016. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep20264.12>: 40/

the name of ‘Janjaweed’ as ‘Rapid Support Forces’ (RSF) due to the ongoing international pressure at that time. The same violent ideology of the Janjaweed was adopted by RSF as well, which is involved in brutal atrocities committed against humanity.

The current head of Rapid Support Forces is Mohammed Hamdan Dagalo who is better known by ‘Hemedti’. Their agenda is basically based on Arab supremacy, Anti-Islamism, Secularism and also Tribalism in Sudan.

Research Methodology

This paper adopts a qualitative approach to study the Sudan crisis. Analytical, comparative, and descriptive methods are used to investigate the atrocities and challenges of the Sudanese people and refugees. Data are examined and critically analyzed from various sources, as previous peer-reviewed studies, journals, research articles, news channels, and official reports. Social media podcasts and interviews are also considered quite helpful to get first-hand information. Different theoretical frameworks are studied and examined regarding the war struck countries to analyze and evaluate the war atrocities in the relevant place. Recommendations and suggestions are offered to establish peace and security in Sudan and South Sudan.

Background

Many of the African inhabitants have been displaced from their homes because of war, environmental disaster, and persecution. They are required to take refuge in neighboring countries.

Two and a half years after the eruption of civil war in Sudan, triggered by a power struggle between the Sudanese Army and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces, an estimated 150,000 people have been killed and more than 12 million displaced.³

The second Sudanese civil war (1983–2005), with the rebellion led by the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army, was justified by the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) leader John Garang on the basis of a vision that sought to create a “new Sudan” based on equality for all, without discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, culture, or gender. This vision served as well to inspire non Arab regions and liberal elements in the North, while leading others to believe that it could be basis for unity between the North and the South.⁴

A peace deal was signed between the leaders of South Sudan and Sudan in 2005. A landmark referendum was conducted in January 2011 in which most of the people of South Sudan voted to secede from the North.

Rapid Support Forces RSF were more influential and dominant in South Sudan. This instability and riots in South Sudan led to get independence from Sudan in 2011.

South Sudan has continuously experienced prolonged and ongoing conflicts, leading to acute instability and significantly delayed development. Since its independence from Sudan in 2011, South

³<https://www.vaticannews.va/en/world/news/2025-11/sudan-united-nations-war-crimes-atrocities-violence.html>, accessed on 3rd December 2025.

⁴ Mutasa, Charles, and Kudrat Virk. “The Challenges of Building Peace in South Sudan.” *Building Peace in South Sudan: Progress, Problems, and Prospects*. Centre for Conflict Resolution, 2017. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep05143.6>, 10.

Sudan has repeatedly faced a series of internal conflicts that have tragically caused significant loss of life and displaced millions of people.⁵

On 9th July 2011, South Sudan emerged as a new and the youngest country in the world.

Initial hopes were high that independence would quell the violence, but South Sudan collapsed into civil war just two years later. Predominantly Catholic but ethnically and linguistically diverse, South Sudan had long been united against a common enemy: the Arab and Muslim north. The removal of that counterforce exposed deep-rooted political and ethnic divisions within the rebel-group-turned-ruling-party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), and its military arm, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).⁶

Non-Arab African ethnic tribes are mostly targeted. Mass graves are reported. Mostly, these are Sunni Muslims, and there is an absence of an extreme level of contradiction based on religion; rather, it is because of ethnic hatred. So, the religious differences are not that much highlighted as far as their ethnic rivalry is concerned.

Sudan was teetering on the edge of crisis long before open war erupted in April 2023. Decades of authoritarian rule under Omar al-Bashir resulted in a fragile economy, fragmented security forces, and entrenched paramilitary structures.⁷

It is the game of "Global Giants" where many other countries are involved in the brutal acts and genocide committed in Sudan. Alleged involvement of these foreign forces is reported in the Sudan crisis. The United States of America USA, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates UAE, Russia, China, France, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia are also involved in this 'ongoing game' of power and gold, in some way or another.

Many reports have suggested that the UAE is supporting Rapid Support Forces (RSF) with (US-made and French-made) weapons and artillery to fulfill their hidden agenda of gaining power, gold, and other material benefits. UAE doesn't accept the blame for helping RSF in this case.

The international community has been a strong backer of South Sudan, providing \$1.6 billion in total assistance. The United States has been a leading funder, providing more than \$30 million in humanitarian assistance in 2015. Most agree that South Sudanese independence was largely due to U.S. backing, but some contend it was a strategy of regime change by proxy for the increasingly Islamic regime in Khartoum while others attribute it to international backlash resulting from the genocidal atrocities in Darfur. Conflict and the lengthy rainy season had complicated the delivery of

⁵ Abd Alameer, Mohammad Farouq, and Israa Sharif Al-Kaoud. "The Role of Regional Organizations in Building Peace in South Sudan: IGAD as a Model." *Journal of Eco Humanism*, 3, no. 4, (2024): 1904–1912.

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/383189146> The Role of Regional Organizations in Building Peace In South Sudan IGAD As a Model, accessed 12 Nov. 2025. 1904.

⁶ Kessels, Eelco, et al. "SOUTH SUDAN." *Violent Extremism and Instability in the Greater Horn of Africa: An Examination of Drivers and Responses*, Global Center on Cooperative Security, 2016, 37–43. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep20264.12>, accessed 7 Nov. 2025. 37.

⁷ <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2025/11/30/how-europes-migration-policy-and-arms-empowered-sudans-warlords>, accessed on 1st December, 2025.

humanitarian aid, and many bilateral donors have been withholding support for capacity-building initiatives in the face of political infighting.⁸

Sudan has become the third Arab country to sign the “Abraham Accords” and to normalize ties with Israel, after the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain.⁹ It is also reported that Israel’s foreign ministry favored SAF while Mossad favored RSF. Israel’s officials also visited Khartoum, Sudan, in January 2022, including Mossad representatives.

According to the report of Reuters, Israel’s representatives visited Sudan, led by Israel’s foreign minister, Eli Cohen:

Cohen said after returning to Israel later on Thursday that Khartoum was long remembered by Israelis as the city where the Arab League in 1967 proclaimed its "Three No's" resolution on Israel - no recognition, no peace and no negotiations. "We are (now) building a new reality with the Sudanese, in which the 'Three No's' will become the 'Three Yeses'," he said. "Yes to negotiations between Israel and Sudan, yes to recognition of Israel and yes to peace between the states and between the peoples."¹⁰

The role of the European Union EU is also significant and crucial in this scenario to end this ongoing brutal genocide, but it did not fulfill any of such expectations.

What is worse is that the EU’s role was not limited to supplying funds that could be misappropriated. It also provided weapons, albeit indirectly. As the conflict deepened, investigators started uncovering foreign-manufactured weapons and ammunition circulating widely among the RSF and the SAF. Verified imagery, open-source analysis and serial number tracing have revealed European-manufactured systems on Sudan’s battlefields. In November 2024, Amnesty International released an investigation disclosing that Nimr Ajban armoured personnel carriers (APCs) were equipped with French-made Galix defensive systems.¹¹

In October, The Guardian reported that British military equipment, including small-arms target systems and engines for APCs, had been used by the RSF in Sudan, and they may have been supplied by the UAE. Taken together, these findings illustrate a pattern: European-made arms and weapons systems, legally exported to third countries, have subsequently been diverted into Sudan’s conflict, despite embargoes and supposed safeguards. Although the UAE denies it plays any role in the conflict, its position as an intermediary hub for re-exported weaponry has been repeatedly documented. Still, European suppliers, bound by end-user agreements and export-control frameworks, share responsibility for ensuring compliance. Under the United Kingdom and EU regulations, governments must deny or revoke licenses when there is a clear risk of diversion to conflict zones or human rights abusers. The use of European-made arms and weapons systems in Sudan, therefore, demands a rigorous reassessment of post-shipment monitoring and enforcement. Despite this,

⁸ Kessels, Eelco, et al. “South Sudan.” *Violent Extremism and Instability in the Greater Horn of Africa: An Examination of Drivers and Responses*, Global Center on Cooperative Security, 2016, 37–43. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep20264.12>, accessed 7 Nov. 2025. 42.

⁹ See, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/1/26/israel-hails-new-first-in-relations-with-sudan> accessed on 3rd December, 2025.

¹⁰ <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/israeli-foreign-minister-heads-delegation-discuss-sudan-normalisation-2023-02-02/>, accessed on 2nd December 2025.

¹¹ <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2025/11/30/how-europes-migration-policy-and-arms-empowered-sudans-warlords>, accessed on 3rd December, 2025.

European and British governments have continued to issue new export licenses to potential violators, including the UAE. Recent reporting by Middle East Eye shows that the UK approved roughly \$227m in military exports to the UAE between April and June this year, even after being informed that Emirati-supplied equipment had reached the RSF.¹²

The weapons and arms are used to conduct mass killings and violent murders in El-Fasher, Sudan. A brutal massacre is prevalent that depicts horrifying details from the region.

The Yale School of Public Health's Humanitarian Research Lab (HRL) finds evidence consistent with Rapid Support Forces (RSF) conducting alleged mass killings after capturing El-Fasher, North Darfur, according to satellite imagery analysis collected today, 27 October 2025. Yale HRL corroborates the fall of El-Fasher to RSF through the fusion of open source and remote sensing data. Large groups of objects consistent with people are visible south of El-Fasher on the B26 road to RSF-controlled Zamzam, formerly one of the largest Internally Displaced Persons Camp in Sudan. This area is totally under RSF control and has been used as a base of operations for RSF.¹³

This is proved through different reports and sources that there is violent ethnic cleansing of the tribes of Zaghawa, Fur, and Berti through mass killings, forced displacement and brutal execution in El-Fasher.

At this moment, the worst fears of those initial warnings, expressed privately to governments and the United Nations as well as publicly through the media and reports, are being realized. El-Fasher appears to be in a systematic and intentional process of ethnic cleansing of Fur, Zaghawa, and Berti indigenous non-Arab Communities through forced displacement and summary execution. The world must act immediately to put the maximum amount of pressure on the RSF and its backers, specifically the UAE, to end the killing now. The actions by RSF presented in this report may be consistent with war crimes and crimes against humanity (CAH) and may rise to the level of genocide. Yale HRL has produced more than one report every 10 days for the length of the siege of El-Fasher, documenting in detail the events and actions that have led to the current catastrophe. The nations of the world might be able to say that they could not have stopped it, but they cannot reasonably say that they did not know.¹⁴

In imagery collected over Darja Oula on 27 October 2025, the presence of clusters of light and dark colored objects consistent with the size of human bodies, reddish ground discoloration, and vehicles are visible. These observations are not seen in prior satellite imagery. Multiple vehicles are present in the same area, which appears consistent with door-to-door clearance operations.¹⁵

The Yale School of Public Health's Humanitarian Research Lab (HRL) has reported on 31st October, 2025, in its key findings that it could not see a large-scale movement of civilians' flight from El-Fasher, which indicates that there was a likelihood of most of the civilians being dead, captured, or in hiding.

¹² <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2025/11/30/how-europes-migration-policy-and-arms-empowered-sudans-warlords> Accessed on 1st December 2025.

¹³ Raymond, Nathaniel A., Caitlin Howarth, et al. "Human Security Emergency El-Fasher Falls to RSF: Evidence of Mass Killing," 27 October 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven, 2, accessed on 3rd December, 2025.

¹⁴ Ibid. 4.

¹⁵ Ibid. 8, 9.

Yale HRL assesses very little activity consistent with civilian movement exiting El-Fasher, North Darfur, throughout the first five days of Rapid Support Forces (RSF) total control of the city. This may indicate that there are few civilians alive and able to escape. Indicators consistent with human bodies on the ground continue to proliferate across the city and inside the berm.¹⁶

Effects and Problems Caused by the Sudan Crisis

Sudan has long served as a host country for refugees fleeing conflict in neighboring regions. Presently, it hosts an estimated eight hundred thousand refugees from South Sudan and three hundred and thirty thousand refugees from Syria, Yemen, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Eritrea, and Ethiopia (WHO, 2024). Women and girls constitute fifty-three percent of this population. Notwithstanding that Sudan has a longstanding tradition of providing refuge, it lacks the legal frameworks necessary to address the specific vulnerabilities faced by refugees, especially refugee women, particularly in data protection. Refugees in Sudan face a multitude of legal, linguistic, and social challenges that exacerbate their marginalization.¹⁷

A mosque bombed in Sudan is the latest atrocity in a conflict that's caused the world's worst humanitarian crisis, says the UN.¹⁸

Many social, educational, cultural, economic, agricultural, legal, religious, and health issues are faced by the Sudanese people in general and Sudanese refugees in particular.

Decades of war have had consequences on South Sudan's human capital. Only 27 percent of the population over the age of 15 is literate, and the secondary school completion rate was 2 percent in 2014. It is estimated that nearly one in three schools has been destroyed, damaged, occupied or closed in South Sudan as a result of the recent violence. This presents challenges to investors and significantly limits economic prospects for the population. As a result, the economy is focused largely on subsistence: 85 percent of the working population is engaged in nonwage work, concentrated largely in agriculture (78 percent). Like much of East Africa, South Sudan is home to a large youth population, with approximately two-thirds below the age of 30. Unemployment is high in this demographic, plagued by low levels of education and limited job prospects. Youth believe that they have "nothing to lose" and often feel "hopeless," a feeling of marginalization on which recruiters for opposition groups have already capitalized to mobilize violence.¹⁹

¹⁶ Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. "Atrocity Alert: RSF Mass Killings Persist in El-Fasher." 31 October 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. P. 3 Accessed on 1st December, 2025.

¹⁷ Teresia M. Munywoki. (PDF) *Privacy in Displacement: Data Protection for Refugees in Sudan*, accessed from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/390230414_Privacy_in_Displacement_Data_Protection_for_Refugees_in_Sudan [accessed Nov 10 2025], 169.

¹⁸ What are the chances for peace in Sudan? The Inside Story Podcast, September 21, 2025. https://play.headliner.app/podcast/_cpf_cl26fdw930000ejqk7xrtfurn/episode/7d0238ac-1d36-4357-8f22-b35f00fa43a9?dtm_campaign=WI_cktj3ghn6000012oldnw5chzg_DV_cl1w8nhac00000xrz2nhhgw1j&dtm_content=Result2&dtm_medium=CPC&dtm_source=DiscoWidget&utm_campaign=WI_cktj3ghn6000012oldnw5chzg_DV_cl1w8nhac00000xrz2nhhgw1j&utm_content=Result2&utm_medium=CPC&utm_source=DiscoWidget Accessed on 3rd December, 2025.

¹⁹ Kessels, Eelco, et al. "South Sudan." *Violent Extremism and Instability in the Greater Horn of Africa: An Examination of Drivers and Responses*, Global Center on Cooperative Security, 2016, 37–43. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep20264.12>, accessed 7 Nov. 2025. 39.

The current ongoing crisis in Sudan has caused serious mental health issues among the public of Sudanese refugees and internally displaced people IDPs with the prevalence of severe trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder PTSD among them.

According to a research study conducted in November 2024, general social media groups were studied, and 624 participants were asked questions to assess the severity of depression and trauma.

Among the 642 participants, 46.3% were internally displaced people (IDP), 42.1% were refugees, and 11.7% were non-displaced individuals. Clinically significant PTSD symptoms were identified in 36.6% of the participants. Refugees had a significantly greater percentage of traumatic events. Depression symptoms were found to be strongly associated with clinically significant PTSD. Factors significantly linked to depression symptoms included female gender, being single, younger age, dissatisfaction with living conditions, and unemployment. Dissatisfaction with living conditions also significantly influenced the likelihood of developing PTSD. The study found that 36.6% of participants experienced PTSD, with refugees having a 1.4 times greater risk of developing PTSD compared to IDP and non-displaced individuals. Traumatic events were moderately correlated with PTSD symptoms, though non-displaced individuals had higher exposure to such events. These findings highlight the need for targeted mental health interventions, particularly for refugees and those affected by traumatic events. Further research using probability sampling is necessary to confirm these results and inform more effective mental health policies and programs for displaced populations.²⁰

Amnesty International has reported on the few survivors who were able to survive the violent atrocities of the RSF in El Fasher, about the brutal mass killings, widespread sexual violence, rape, and merciless executions:

Khalil said he only survived after pretending to be dead: “The RSF were killing people as if they were flies. It was a massacre. None of the people killed that I have seen were armed soldiers.”²¹

Sudanese people had witnessed abduction, murder, beating, torture, robbery, confiscation of personal property, rape, injuries by gun, harassment, and imprisonment. They are still experiencing fatal abuse, extreme violence, and brutal treatment at the hands of powerful forces who are fighting for their own personal benefits, while the common public is affected in this power game. Not only women and children but men have also been affected by extreme sexual violence. Travelers have been attacked, sexually abused, and looted by armed attackers, especially those who travel on foot or by bicycle. Sexual slavery, sexual exploitation, and forced prostitution have been reported most commonly among the Sudanese refugees.

Violence remains a major problem, even for populations granted asylum and under the protection of the UN and a neighboring state. Sexual abuse forms a prominent part of the violence experienced. Sexual assault toward men was an important finding in these conflict-affected populations and needs

²⁰ (PDF) *War-related trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder in refugees, displaced, and nondisplaced people during armed conflict in Sudan: a cross-sectional study*. Available from: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/385450996> War related trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder in refugees displaced and nondisplaced people during armed conflict in Sudan a cross-sectional study [accessed Nov 10 2025],.1.

²¹ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/11/sudan-el-fasher-survivors-tell-of-deliberate-rsf-killings-and-sexual-violence-new-testimony/> accessed on 2nd December, 2025.

further study. As repatriation begins in southern Sudan, returnees may be at risk of violent events unless security in transit and on return can be effectively provided.²²

The findings of this study carry important implications for mental health interventions in conflict settings. Given the high prevalence of PTSD and depression symptoms, especially among refugees, there is a critical need for targeted mental health support programs. Interventions should focus on addressing the psychological effects of displacement, family separation, and traumatic events. Additionally, improving living conditions and providing social support may help reduce the psychological burden on these populations. Future research should consider qualitative approaches, such as exploring the lived experiences of displaced individuals, to gain a deeper understanding of the emotional and psychological challenges they face. This study assessed depression and PTSD incidence among Sudanese people during the conflict by comparing nondisplaced, internally displaced, and refugee groups. Our study found that 36.6% of participants experienced symptoms of PTSD, a higher rate than previously reported in a meta-analysis at 31%. Additionally, refugees were at a greater risk of developing PTSD compared to internally displaced and nondisplaced individuals. Most of the violent incidents reported in Khartoum state and those in the western states were lethal.²³ The above research also proves that family separation can increase the psychological and mental stress among the nondisplaced members. These nondisplaced persons experience such traumatic events on a higher level as the death of some family members, abduction, starvation, and kidnapping, etc.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Sudan crisis is known as the “forgotten war” because most of the world has ignored this ongoing genocide. The deafening silence of the international community and the ongoing suffering of the Sudanese common public cannot be denied yet.

There is a strong need to build an inclusive, accountable, and representative framework of governance to strengthen its resilience and to make it more stable against the extreme violence present in the area. Immediate action and practical steps should be taken to end the violent extremism, ethnic marginalization, and widespread corruption in the region. World political leaders should play their role to facilitate a peace plan in the area to end the ongoing brutal genocide in Sudan. Sustainable peace and long-lasting freedom should be ensured for the people of Sudan.

²² Nagai, M., Karunakara, U., Rowley, E. and Burnham, G. (2008)'Violence against refugees, non-refugees and host populations in southern Sudan and northern Uganda', *Global Public Health*, 3:3,249 — 270 (PDF) *Violence against refugees, non-refugees, and host populations in southern Sudan and northern Uganda*. accessed from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/229431169_Violence_against_refugees_non-refugees_and_host_populations_in_southern_Sudan_and_northern_Uganda [accessed Nov 12 2025], 268.

²³ (PDF) *War-related trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder in refugees, displaced, and nondisplaced people during armed conflict in Sudan: a cross-sectional study* accessed from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/385450996_War_related_trauma_and_posttraumatic_stress_disorder_in_refugees_displaced_and_nondisplaced_people_during_armed_conflict_in_Sudan_a_cross-sectional_study [accessed Nov 12 2025], 9.

Amnesty International is also calling on the international and regional actors – including the UAE, Saudi Arabia, the UN Security Council, the EU and its member states, the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the United Kingdom, United States, Russia, China – to put urgent diplomatic pressure on the RSF leadership to end their attacks on civilians including sexual violence against women and girls. “As the conflict continues, the survivors’ stories provide further proof of the failure of the international community in Sudan. It must step up efforts to ensure accountability, protect those at risk, and demand that all states that are either directly backing or enabling the RSF change course immediately,” said Agnès Callamard.²⁴

The platforms of interfaith relations and religions of the world are also seriously concerned about this ongoing crisis in Sudan, for which they are demanding peace and stability. But there is a need to raise our voices louder and to take some practical steps to end this violence and brutality.

Pope Leo XIV has condemned the violence in Sudan and called for an immediate ceasefire, dialogue between the parties, the opening of humanitarian corridors, and international support for relief operations. Humanitarian agencies describe the crisis in the northeastern African nation as the world’s largest humanitarian emergency, warning that, in addition to ongoing violence, famine now threatens millions in several regions of the country.²⁵

Strong resilience is very significant to foreign violent extremism, and hence, there should also be a willingness to engage effectively with the people of all other faiths. The United Nations Security Council should also play its role to stop these brutal atrocities of violence and genocide.

“These atrocities were facilitated by the United Arab Emirates’ support for the RSF. The UAE’s ongoing backing of the RSF is fueling the relentless cycle of violence against civilians in Sudan. The international community and the UN Security Council must demand that the UAE disengages from supporting the RSF. “It is imperative that the UN Human Rights Council’s Sudan Fact-Finding Mission has the resources required to meaningfully fulfil its mandate, and to investigate violations and abuses in Sudan, including those taking place in El Fasher. The UN Security Council, which had referred the situation in Darfur to the International Criminal Court, must now imperatively extend the referral to the rest of Sudan.”²⁶

One of the important features of the Israel-Palestine war was the widespread boycott movements of the enemy's (Israel's) products and services to make its economy weak. Similarly, the Sudan crisis is also demanding the same boycotts from all across the world to destabilize the economy of the UAE, European Union countries, and others having any role in the Sudan crisis. People have already started boycotting products manufactured in the UAE, as well as traveling to the UAE for tourism or shopping, etc., since travel and tourism are among the UAE's main strengths.

A proper transport system should be arranged for travel, especially across the border, to avoid robbery, sexual abuse, and violent attacks during travel. Reports also show that people during their travel have been forcefully abducted and made slaves for years and years. Hence, adequate protection and safety should be provided to facilitate the repatriation of Sudanese people to their places.

²⁴ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/11/sudan-el-fasher-survivors-tell-of-deliberate-rsf-killings-and-sexual-violence-new-testimony/>, accessed on 3rd December, 2025.

²⁵ <https://www.vaticannews.va/en/world/news/2025-11/sudan-war-displaced-violence-atrocities-famine-army-rsf.html>, accessed on 3rd December, 2025.

²⁶ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/11/sudan-el-fasher-survivors-tell-of-deliberate-rsf-killings-and-sexual-violence-new-testimony/>, accessed on 2nd December, 2025.

Ethnically and culturally, Sudan is quite diverse and rich, which should be considered an asset in building a strong nation and powerful society. There should be a greater awareness of the pluralistic and diverse heritage of South Sudan, to recognize its full potential and to implement it in the best way possible for the betterment of its people. Some visionary leadership is also crucial in establishing peace in society and using its full potential to make it a prosperous state for its members.

The role of positive and healthy interfaith relations is also quite important in Sudan and South Sudan to cope with the ongoing extremism and power war of global giants. It will bring religious tolerance and interfaith harmony among different groups living there.

The Muslim community of South Sudan has nevertheless benefited from generally positive interfaith relations, and mixed-faith marriages and extended families are prevalent. Positive interfaith relationships will prove important to remain resilient to violent extremism, particularly as many subversive elements may seek to take advantage of ongoing instability and porous borders.²⁷

Criminal accountability should be there, and compensation should be provided for the crimes committed during this Sudan war and in the aftermath of it. The International Court of Justice should take immediate notice of this violent crisis.

The Emergency Response Rooms ERR's are the volunteer networks²⁸ that are led by the community. These networks emerged in response to the Sudan crisis to address the problems arising from this war. They are providing lifesaving aid to millions of Sudanese people caught in famine and war. It is inspired by the original principle of Sudan called 'nafeer' in Arabic, which means 'collective action'. They serve the people of Sudan, where international communities fail to reach. It is based on the culture of self-reliance and solidarity. Such networks and organizations should be supported and promoted to provide more aid to the Sudanese refugees and people in need.

Sudan needs a proper political system to deal with the ongoing critical crisis. Famine is still prevalent in the area, and it continues to spread. Dire situations for Sudan are expected to continue for the coming days, as the dry season in winters likely cause rain, flooding, dengue fever, cholera, measles, and starvation to continue if no humanitarian aid is put forward for Sudan.

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²⁷ Kessels, Eelco, et al. "South Sudan." *Violent Extremism and Instability in the Greater Horn of Africa: An Examination of Drivers and Responses*, Global Center on Cooperative Security, 2016, pp. 37–43. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep20264.12>. Accessed 7 Nov. 2025., 40.

²⁸ Mutualaidsudan.org accessed on 2nd December, 2025.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/11/sudan-el-fasher-survivors-tell-of-deliberate-rsf-killings-and-sexual-violence-new-testimony/> Accessed on 2nd December, 2025.

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