

Public Health Consequences of Sudan's Crisis in the Face of Global Donor Fatigue

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Abstract

The emergence of the crisis in Sudan has led to an overstretched healthcare system therein, which has negatively impacted the public health system of the nation. The WHO has noted the closure of roughly sixteen hospitals since the start of the conflicts due to staff safety concerns as well as a shortage of hospital supplies, consumables, and medication. Due to ongoing conflicts and persistent political instability, Sudan receives very little funding from donor organizations to maintain its healthcare system, which worsens the nation's general public health architecture. Thus, amidst the ongoing crisis recent floods in the country can further pose serious challenges like disease outbreaks, starvation, infectious diseases, deteriorating health infrastructure, and mental health issues. To successfully reduce the severity of negative impacts on public health, the crisis must be ceased and facilities reopened. A well-structured disease surveillance system for infectious diseases should be established, pregnant women and children under the age of five should be treated for free, and mental health awareness and examination should be prioritized. The global community must act expeditiously to mitigate the devastating effects of this crisis.

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