

# **Recent Wars and Ongoing Conflicts: Extended Global Research Report (2023–2026)**

This extended research report provides an in-depth analysis of major recent and ongoing wars across the world. Each conflict is examined individually with a focus on military dynamics, economic consequences, and societal and crime-related impacts. The document is designed for academic research, policy studies, and RAG/NLP datasets.

# 1. Russia–Ukraine War

The Russia–Ukraine war is one of the most significant interstate conflicts of the modern era. Since the full-scale invasion in 2022, the war has reshaped European security and global geopolitics. The conflict features conventional warfare, drone strikes, cyber operations, and economic sanctions. Militarily, both sides have suffered heavy losses. The war has accelerated military innovation, particularly in drone warfare and real-time intelligence sharing. NATO involvement through aid has transformed defense planning across Europe. Economically, sanctions disrupted energy markets, causing inflation and global supply shocks. Ukraine's agricultural exports declined, worsening food insecurity in many regions. Reconstruction costs are projected to exceed hundreds of billions of dollars. Socially, millions have been displaced. Crime challenges include arms trafficking, corruption, and the long-term reintegration of veterans. The war demonstrates how modern conflicts extend beyond battlefields.

## **2. Israel–Gaza War**

The Israel–Gaza war intensified after 2023, resulting in severe humanitarian and political consequences. The conflict is characterized by asymmetric warfare and dense urban combat. Israel's military relies on advanced air power and missile defense, while militant groups use tunnels and rocket attacks. Civilian infrastructure has suffered extensive damage. Economically, Gaza's economy has collapsed, with widespread unemployment and aid dependence. Israel also faces economic strain from prolonged security mobilization. Crime and social breakdown include black markets, smuggling, and mass displacement. Long-term trauma and regional instability remain critical concerns.

### **3. Sudan Civil War**

Sudan's civil war began in 2023 following a power struggle between military factions. The conflict has created one of the world's largest humanitarian crises. The absence of a unified military command has intensified violence. Urban warfare has caused widespread civilian casualties. Economically, inflation and food insecurity dominate daily life. Public institutions have collapsed. Crime has surged, including looting, arms trafficking, and ethnic violence, undermining future recovery.

## **4. Ethiopia Internal Conflicts**

Despite peace agreements, Ethiopia continues to face internal insurgencies. Military operations strain national resources. Economic impacts include reduced investment and disrupted agriculture. Crime and displacement remain widespread, highlighting governance challenges.

## **5. Democratic Republic of Congo**

Eastern DRC experiences ongoing conflict driven by armed groups and resource exploitation. Illicit mining fuels violence and corruption. Crime includes forced recruitment and displacement.

## **6. Myanmar Civil War**

Myanmar's post-coup civil war has destabilized the nation. Economic collapse, sanctions, and crime such as trafficking persist, threatening long-term stability.