

Echoes of the Sudan war and its social and economic repercussions on the city of Port Sudan

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Abstract

The study dealt with the repercussions of the Sudan war and its social and economic repercussions on the city of Port Sudan, as the study aimed to reflect the suffering of the displaced, know the real numbers of them, shed light on their problems and propose appropriate solutions, as indicated by the impact of non-governmental organizations in providing them with assistance. The problem of the study was the weakness of the infrastructure, especially water and electricity services, which the state already suffers from, which negatively affects the suffering of the displaced. The study followed the descriptive analytical approach and the qualitative approach in social research. The study reached a number of results, the most important of which was that the displaced in the state are estimated at 239,000 displaced people residing in 80 shelter centers and 21,400 families residing outside the shelter centers. The city of Port Sudan contained 95% of the shelter centers. The most important problems of the displaced were the loss of sources of income, overcrowding in the shelter centers, the lack of adequate food, the inappropriateness of tents for the city's weather, and the instability of electricity. The King Salman Relief Center was one of the largest supporters of the displaced in addition to the Qatar Charity. The study also made some recommendations, the most important of which was the need to establish desalination plants for water, electricity or solar power generators, in addition to providing health

and psychological care and rehabilitating toilets to take into account people with special needs.

Keywords: Sudan War, Social Repercussions, Economic Repercussions, City of Port Sudan.

1. Methodological Framework of the Study

1.1 Introduction

Migration, displacement and asylum issues are key features of African and developing countries, especially sub-Saharan countries. Political, security and military instability are the most important factor that leads to the migration or displacement of populations, foremost of which are military conflicts, wars between neighboring countries and military conflict within one country.

Sudan has witnessed, as other developing African countries, all cases of instability, whether security, political or military conflict, as the country witnessed the longest civil war between the South and the North, which led to the secession of the South Sudan region in 2011. The conflict also led to what is known as the three areas (the Nuba Mountains region, southern Blue Nile region and the disputed Abyei area between Sudan and South Sudan), which led to internal migration and semi-permanent displacement due to security instability. The conflict that erupted in the Darfur region since 2003, which witnessed the beginning of armed conflict between the central government and armed movements from the Darfur region, which led to the largest internal displacement during that period. However, the war that has been going on since April 15, 2023, until this writing, is one of the most ferocious and cruel wars against civilians. For the first time, the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, is witnessing an armed conflict, as well as areas of central Sudan such as Al-Jazeera, Sennar and White Nile, where military conflicts were limited only to the peripheries of the country, such as the western and southeastern regions of Sudan. The result of this conflict was that

it led to the largest wave of displacement in the world, as described by many international organizations.

1.2 Importance of the Study

1.2.1 Scientific (Applied) Relevance:

The scientific relevance of this study is to demonstrate the role of NGOs in disaster and emergency response, and to assess the effectiveness of their interventions in alleviating the economic and social suffering of IDPs. The study seeks to provide scientific data and evidence that contribute to improving strategies for dealing with future humanitarian crises. It also contributes to building a knowledge base that helps to better understand the actual needs of IDPs in Sudan, and enhances the ability of organizations and government agencies to provide appropriate services to IDPs.

1.2.2 Practical (Theoretical) Importance:

The theoretical importance of the study stems from documenting the humanitarian crisis resulting from the military conflict between the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces, and analyzing the effects of this crisis on civil society. The study provides a systematic analysis of the factors leading to displacement and its social and economic consequences for individuals and society, which contributes to enriching the theoretical literature related to studies of conflicts and humanitarian crises, enhances the theoretical understanding of the ways in which societies are affected by conflicts, and supports the building of more comprehensive strategies to confront humanitarian disasters.

1.3 Study Problem

Despite its strategic location, since the outbreak of the war on April 15, Red Sea State has witnessed a large wave of displacement of citizens, residents and foreigners. This is due to several reasons, most notably the fact that it contains the only international

airport that operates with high efficiency, the existence of the only seaport used to transport passengers, and its transformation to the New Administrative Capital instead of Khartoum, which led to the transfer of all government services to it, especially the services of extracting identity papers and passports. As a result, the city faced an unprecedented displacement crisis, as well as an ongoing acute electricity shortage and chronic water problem. The problem of the study can be formulated through the following questions:

- Does the country have a specialized government body to deal with natural disasters and crisis management?
- Does the city of Port Sudan have sufficient infrastructure to meet all the needs of the displaced?
- What are the reasons that prompted the IDPs to choose Port Sudan locality over the other nine localities?
- Have UN, international, Arab and Islamic NGOs played their active role in supporting the displaced?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- Documenting the humanitarian crisis and its economic and social consequences suffered by civilians in conflict areas that began on 15 April 2023.
- Contribute to the provision of scientific solutions to provide the necessary services and address the problems of displacement resulting from various causes.
- Clarify the extent to which NGOs contribute to supporting IDPs.
- Identify the real numbers of displaced people in the city of Port Sudan to help provide appropriate services based on accurate statistics from shelter centers.

- A statement of the geographical distribution of IDPs in the Red Sea State.

1.5 Study Methodology

This study is based on several research approaches, including:

- Historical approach, to tracking the phenomenon of displacement at the global and local levels.
- Descriptive analytical approach, to study and analyze the conditions of the displaced community.
- Qualitative approach in social research, using Focus Group Discussion sessions as the main source of data collection.

1.6 Study Hypotheses

The study is based on testing the following hypotheses:

- The absence of government agencies specialized in dealing with displacement issues in the Red Sea State has led to a decrease in the efficiency of providing services to the displaced.
- The poor infrastructure of the city of Port Sudan, especially with regard to water and electricity services, has contributed to the aggravation of the suffering of the displaced.
- Support provided by NGOs has contributed to meeting some of the needs of IDPs.

1.7 Sources of Information Collection:

The study relied on the following sources:

- Secondary sources: include references, books, bulletins and periodicals from relevant authorities, especially relevant UN organizations.

- Primary sources: through personal interviews and field visits to IDP shelters and governmental and non-governmental organizations working to provide services to IDPs.

1.8 Limits of the Study

The geographical limits of this study include the state of the sea, the city of Port Sudan, and the time limits of the study are with the beginning of the problem of displacement due to the war of April 15, 2023 until the completion of the study.

2. Previous Studies

Currently, during the preparation of this study, more than two-thirds of public and private universities were affected by the ongoing war, as all universities of the national capital lost their headquarters and infrastructure, which directly affected the most prestigious Sudanese universities, starting with the University of Khartoum, followed by Al-Jazeera University in Al-Jazeera State, and all universities of the Darfur region in its five states (North, South, Central, East and West Darfur). The researcher had difficulty in accessing previous studies related to this scientific paper, but thanks to God, he was able to find some studies that dealt with the topic of displacement and its causes.

2.1 Sanjawi Study (2024):

The study reviewed the impact of displacement on cities in light of wars and disasters in Sudan, focusing on the state of White Nile State during the period 2023-2024, and was published as a scientific research in the Journal of Strategic Studies of Disasters and Opportunity Management. The study addressed the most prominent causes of displacement, which were primarily the result of internal wars, and also highlighted the problems that displaced people faced, including looting, attacks, and loss of life and property, which led them to mass displacement. The study recommended

the importance of finding urgent solutions to these problems, and stressed the need to conduct comprehensive surveys on natural disasters

2.2 Zakaria Study (2022):

This study examined the impact of human factors on population mobility in North Darfur State during the period 1956-2019. The paper reviewed a historical background on the conflict in the region, which has evolved from a conflict over resources between farmers and pastoralists to the impacts of climate change, drought and desertification, all the way to the armed conflict that has caused waves of displacement and migration. The study recommended the need to provide support to those affected by the conflict, focusing on rural development, in addition to establishing an integrated statistical system that provides an accurate and comprehensive database.

2.3 Adam Study (2017):

This analytical descriptive study, conducted on the United Nations UNAMID mission in North Darfur State during the period 2014-2016, was conducted to clarify the tasks of the mission and its role in supporting war-affected IDPs and spreading a culture of peace. The study concluded that poor communication between the Sudanese government and the mission exacerbated the suffering of the displaced, and that the organization's workers were unable to fully absorb their basic needs. The study recommended the need to strengthen coordination between all actors working in the service of IDPs, to ensure that they make the most of the great support potential provided by UNAMID.

2.4 Neighbor of the Prophet Study (2016):

The study focused on the topic of displacement and its impact on social and economic changes in North Darfur State. She explained that one of the most

prominent causes of displacement is political and military conflict, which has resulted in social and family disintegration, resulting in a series of social and economic changes. The study recommended the need to address the problems of displacement and poverty, paying attention to the social variables accompanying displacement, and promoting the maintenance of family cohesion.

2.5 Mohamed's Study (2015):

The study looked at the most prominent causes of displacement, which were civil wars and armed tribal conflicts, which led to displaced people losing their sources of income and high unemployment rates, in addition to the increasing pressure on limited goods and services, causing high prices and escalating inflation. The study recommended the need to stop armed conflicts and tribal wars, and to pay attention to enhancing education through building schools.

2.6 Leisure and Bedouin Study (2012):

This study examined the economic impacts of displacement in Sudan, with a focus on Khartoum State during the period 1998-2007. It aimed to analyze the effects of displacement and study its causes, the most prominent of which were armed conflicts and the imbalance of development between the countryside and cities. The study recommended the need to address the causes of displacement and direct economic policies towards the development of rural areas by benefiting from oil revenues.

Commenting on Previous Studies:

The common factor between all previous studies and this study is the main cause of displacement, which is war, violence, social and economic unrest and insecurity, caused by tribal conflicts over resources or ethnic or political conflicts. However, this research differs from previous studies in that this time the violence and war are not limited to the conflict between the central government and the rebel parties, but

include the conflict between components that were sharing power in the country's capital. In addition, this current displacement refers to a movement from the center towards the states, rather than the traditional trend of displacement from the states to the center.

3. Literature Review

3.1 The Concept of Migration:

- **Linguistic definition of migration:** Migration in Arabic means abandonment, abandonment, abandonment, as well as exit from one land to another (AlWajeez, 1980). The word migration means distancing, and he emigrated, that is, he left his homeland
- Terminologically, migration is the process of moving from one region to another to improve the economic or scientific situation of the migrant or to escape climatic conditions or social pressures. As defined by the United Nations International Migration Organization (IMO): A migrant is a person who moves or has moved from their place of residence or has moved across an international border or within a country away from their place of habitual residence. According to the demography literature, a migrant is a person who moves either individually or collectively from one location to another in search of a better social, economic, religious or political status. This transition is voluntary and voluntary in search of a better life. But once a migrant chooses to return home, they will continue to enjoy the protection of their government. Unlike refugees who flee due to fear of being persecuted or killed, they cannot safely return to their homes under the prevailing conditions. (Al Wajeez, 1980).
- **Definition of Displacement:** Displacements defined as the movement of an individual or group from one place to another within the borders of the State. Displacement is carried out against the will of the displaced person due to an

external life-threatening influence, such as famine, war, drought, desertification or any other disasters that prompt the displaced person to leave his site and go to another site in order to get rid of those circumstances. (Al Wajeez, 1980).

- Migration and displacement in the world and from the data of the United Nations organizations: The issues of migration and displacement are among the most important issues that concern many United Nations organizations. The European Union countries have recently paid attention to the issues of illegal migration. On the other hand, some developed countries have enacted laws, legislations and regulations to curb illegal migration. (UN Migration Agency, 2020).
- Some displacement figures from the reports of UN agencies and organizations concerned with migration:
 - The number of migrants in the world in 2019 (272 million people) and this number increased in 2022 by 3.5% to become the number of migrants (281 million people) in 2022. (UN Migration Agency, 2020).
 - According to the data of the World Bank's annual report for 2023, the number of migrants in the world reached about (184 million people by the end of 2023), and this number represents 2.3% of the total world population. The economic motives for migration were the cause of the migration of 68 million people out of the total migrants for the same year. (UN Migration Agency, 2022)
- Some displacement figures from the reports of UN agencies and organizations concerned with migration:
 - At the end of 2020, the number of people living in a state of internal displacement reached (55 million people), and the percentage of those displaced as a result of the causes of violence reached 85%. The year 2020 recorded the largest number of internal displacement, with 40.5 million

displacement cases recorded, which is the highest displacement rate recorded in ten years. The number of people displaced by conflict and violence (9.8 million). (UN Migration Agency, 2020).

- In 2023, the number of displaced people around the world (117.3 million people), where most of the causes of displacement were as a result of persecution, clashes, violence and human rights violations. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) numbers have risen by 50% in the last five years, with conflicts in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Palestine accounting for nearly two-thirds of new conflict-induced displacement movements in 2023. (UN Migration Agency, 2020).
- **Displacement in Sudan Due to the April 15 War:** After more than a year of war, the number of displaced people in Sudan is now estimated at 10.7 million (2.1 million families), according to the most reports of UN agencies, and this figure has been circulated in most international news agencies. (Sudan website, 2024). IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which produces weekly statistics, recorded 9.9 million IDPs in all 18 states of Sudan, more than half of all IDPs are women, and more than a quarter are children under the age of five. Some 12 million people have also been forced to flee their homes in Sudan, with more than 2 million crossing the border into neighboring countries, mainly Chad, South Sudan and Egypt. (UN Migration Agency website, 2024).
- **Definition of the State of the Red Sea:**
 - **Geographical Location:** The State of the Red Sea is located in the far northeast between latitudes 23,7 – 17 north and longitudes 38,5– 33 east. The State is adjacent to the Nile River from the west and the State of Kassala from the south and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia across the Red Sea to the east and Eritrea from the southeast and the State of Egypt to the north. The area of the

state is 218,887 km, equivalent to 10% of the area of Sudan, while its population is 1,396,110 people.

- **The Administrative Division of the Red Sea State:** The Red Sea State and its lecture in Port Sudan includes (10) localities: (Port Sudan - Suakin- Sankat - Haya - Dardeep - Tokar – Agate – Cannabis and Oleip - Minerals Jabit - andHalayeb). The locality of Port Sudan is the capital of the state and it has the largest major Sudanese ports as well asan international airport. The locality of Sawakin is the second port, which includes the passenger port and the livestock export port - located south of the city of Port Sudan. The localities of (Sankat – Haya – Dardib) are localities located in the south of the state, and the localities of (Tawkar – Aqeeq) are located in the southeast of the state), and the localities of (Cannabis and Olep - Jabet Al Minal - Halayeb) are located in the north of the state. As for the population density of the state based on the last official census in the following table:

Table No. (1): The population density of the Red Sea State according to the localities of the state and the number of families for each locality, (Source: Prepared by the researcher from the data of the fifth census, 2024)

domestic	Males	Females	Population	No of HHs
PORTSUDAN	223518	175622	399140	79828
Suakin	46004	36146	82150	16430
Sinkat	89088	69997	159085	31817
Go!	122392	96165	218557	43711
Durdeep	37511	29473	66983	13397
Tucker.	95353	74920	170273	34055
Agate	44236	34757	78992	15798
Cannabis and oleum	62615	49198	111813	22363
Metal jacket	36262	24491	64753	12951
Hala'ib	24844	24491	44364	BOX 8873
Total	781822	614288	1396110	279223

- **IDPs in Red Sea State:**

- **IDPs in Shelter Centers:** The Red Sea State, like other states of Sudan, has witnessed a large influx of IDPs since the crisis erupted in mid-April. IDPs can be classified as follows:
- The first week of the war: The state received large numbers of citizens and residents, many of whom had the goal of leaving the country, as Port Sudan International Airport and the seaport became the main exit crossings.
 - A month after the start of the war: The number of displaced people began to increase significantly, especially after the city of Port Sudan was declared a new administrative capital, prompting government ministries to move to it. Citizens also sought identification documents such as identity cards and passports.
 - As the war continues: As hopes of a cessation of conflict fade during the first three months, the state has seen an increasing influx of IDPs. Their numbers through the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the United Nations organizations were estimated at 239,000 displaced persons, residing in 80 shelters according to the following table (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2023).

Table No. (2): Distribution of IDPs in the localities of the Red Sea State- Shelter Centers, (Source: Prepared by the researcher from the data of the Humanitarian Aid Commission - Red Sea State August 2024)

domestic	Shelter centres
PORTSUDAN	74
Sinkat	6
Suakin	0
Go!	0
Durdeep	0
Tokar	0
Agate	0
Cannabis and oleum	0
Metal jacket	0
Hala'ib	0
Total	80

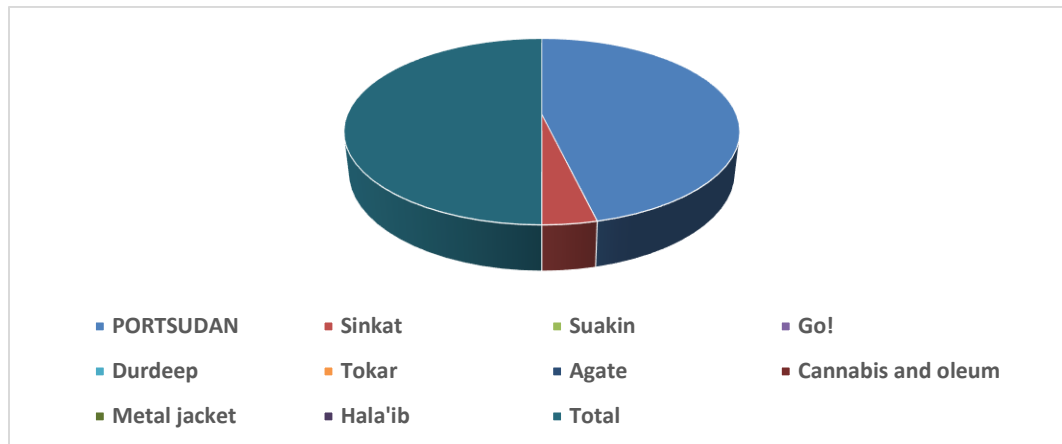


Figure No. (1) Distribution of IDPs in the localities of the Red Sea State- Shelter Centers, (Source: Prepared by the researcher from the data of the Humanitarian Aid Commission - Red Sea State August 2024)

It is noted through the above Table and Figure That:

- Shelter centers are only available in two cities, Port Sudan and Sinakat.
 - The city of Port Sudan occupies about 95% of the total shelters.
 - The presence of shelter centers in only two out of ten localities reflects the limited capabilities and concentration of services in one city within ten cities.
- **Groups of Displaced Families outside the Centers of the Atmosphere:**
There are some families in a better financial situation or have the ability to rent some properties to live in them in addition to sharing housing with their relatives or acquaintances, and they were estimated by the Humanitarian Aid Commission at 21,400 families distributed among the cities of the state according to the following table:

Table No. (3): Distribution of IDPs in the localities of the Red Sea State - Number of families outside the shelter centers, (Source: Prepared by the researcher from the data of the Humanitarian Aid Commission - Red Sea State August 2024)

domestic	Number of families outside the shelters	Ratio
PORTSUDAN	18750.00	87.62%
Sinkat	200	93%
Suakin	900	(4.21)
Go!	450	.2 10
Durdeep	600	2.80
Tokar	500	2:34
Agate	0	\$400 million.
Cannabis and oleum	0	\$400 million.
Metal jacket	0	\$400 million.
Hala'ib	0	\$400 million.
Total	21400	100%

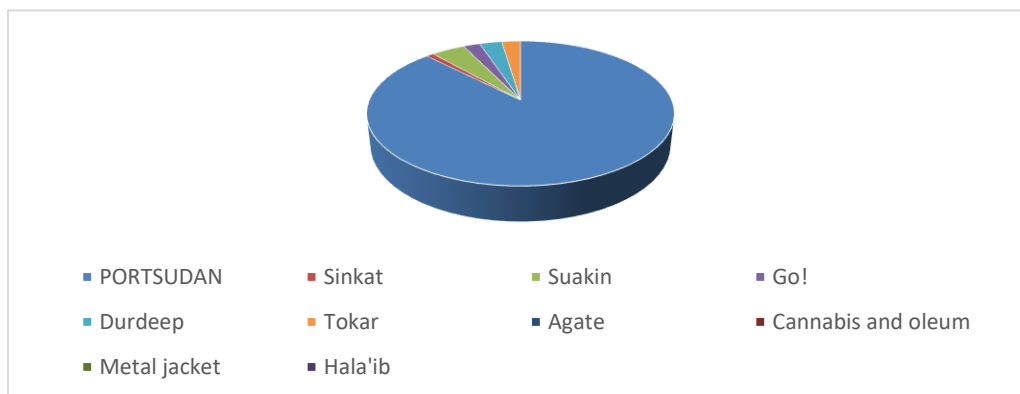


Figure No. (2): Distribution of IDPs in the localities of the Red Sea State - Number of families outside the shelter centers, Source: Prepared by the researcher from the data of the Humanitarian Aid Commission - Red Sea State August 2024:

It is noted from the above table and figure that:

- The cities of Suakin, Haya, Durdeep, and Tokar do not have any shelters, although there are a large number of displaced families in them.

- Other cities that have not registered numbers of IDPs are geographically far from the capital Port Sudan, and suffer from poor access roads.
- The percentage of families residing outside the shelters reached 87.62% in the city of Port Sudan, followed by the city of Haya by 4.21%, while the average percentage of families in the rest of the cities was about 2%.

4. Field Study and Panel Interviews

4.1 Nature of Shelter Centers:

Shelter centers or shelters are a number of schools at various levels of education. The competent authorities have resorted to opening these schools to families who have been displaced to the city. There are 76 centers in Port Sudan. These schools, which became shelter centers, did not have any additions in the buildings, except for some light maintenance of toilets and lighting. In addition to setting up some tents inside the schoolyard.

4.2 Focus Group Discussion Interviews:

To reach the desired results, groups of IDPs were interviewed in the form of chats and panel discussions, and the following were reached:

When talking about displacement and access roads to Port Sudan, the character of grief and vulnerability is predominant, especially among those who lost a family member while fleeing conflict areas.

The city of Port Sudan was chosen for several reasons, which can be summarized as follows:

- Seeking to obtain basic identification documents, such as identity card and passport, especially since the majority of displaced people suddenly left their homes to escape the war.

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- Obtaining missing academic certificates at various stages, including university degrees.
 - Transforming Port Sudan into an alternative administrative capital, where all state facilities are available to complete basic transactions.
 - The presence of international and regional organizations in the city, with the hope of obtaining food or migration assistance.
 - Offers overseas travel options via the only international airport currently operating or via the seaport.
 - The geographical location of the city of Port Sudan, which makes it far from war zones and difficult for conflicts to reach it.
 - For some IDPs, there was no specific choice or destination, their priority was to find a safe haven.

The Most Important Problems Facing Idps in the Shelters:

- Overcrowding in detention centres, where several families share a small space, often a room for classrooms.
 - All IDPs use shared outdoor space (courtyard or “lawns”), which reduces privacy.
 - Lack of toilets and lack of adequate facilities for people with special needs and the elderly.
 - Facing unfamiliar climatic conditions, such as high humidity and extreme summer heat in the Red Sea region.
 - The taste of water is different from normal, as some find it difficult to accept the salinity of the city's water.
 - Lack of cash income, and lack of job opportunities at the moment.
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- Lack of variety and sometimes irregularity in diets.
- Difficulty obtaining cold water during periods of extreme heat.
- Suffering from high weather and summer rains.
- Tents are not suitable for living in the hot and humid climate of the city.
- The negative impact on the mood and psychological state of some IDPs.
- Poor health services, especially for those suffering from chronic diseases.
- Women's struggles in caring for their own needs, including pregnancies and breastfeeding.
- Lack of necessary clothing, as some had to leave enough to cover only their basic needs, and most of the support provided focused on providing food without sufficient attention to clothing.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Results

Through the theoretical study and the field study, the researcher reached the following results:

- **Results of the Study Hypotheses:** Through the field study, the hypothesis was confirmed, which indicates the absence of specialized government agencies concerned with displacement issues in the Red Sea State, which negatively affected the efficiency of providing services to the displaced. At the beginning of displacement, support operations were limited and relied mainly on the efforts of volunteers from neighborhood committees, some small organizations, and service and change committees. Subsequently, the State Ministry of Social Affairs and the Humanitarian Aid Commission began to provide support, and the

Federal Ministry followed suit after settling in Port Sudan, which led to better organization of service delivery processes. The study also proved the validity of the hypothesis related to the weakness of the infrastructure of the city of Port Sudan, especially in water and electricity services, which led to an increase in the suffering of the displaced.

- Poor infrastructure in Port Sudan: The study proved that poor infrastructure, especially in the areas of water and electricity, exacerbated the suffering of the displaced. The city depends mainly on the water of the Arbaaz dam, which suffers from a lack of storage capacity due to the accumulation of silt and the lack of adequate water distribution networks, which caused the lack of water access to shelter centers, and the displaced complained about its salinity and unusual taste.
- Shortage of electricity supply: Port Sudan is experiencing a deficit equivalent to one-third of its electricity needs, as it relies on a Turkish barge as a source of generation, which caused the instability of the electricity supply, and increased the suffering of the displaced, especially with the high temperatures and humidity in the summer.
- The role of NGOs in supporting IDPs: It was found that the support provided by NGOs contributed to meeting the needs of IDPs during the first period of the crisis, when government institutions were not prepared for the disaster. National and international organizations played a vital role, and the King Salman Relief Center and Qatar Charity played a prominent role, where support included providing food and health care and strengthening health sector services on an ongoing and regular basis.

- **General Findings - Economic Impacts of Displacement:**

- Imbalance of development in the Red Sea State: The displacement crisis revealed the concentration of infrastructure and services in the city of Port Sudan, which includes 95% of shelters and contains the majority of schools, health facilities and basic services, despite the challenges of the water and electricity sectors.
- Loss of sources of income for IDPs: Many displaced families suffer from loss of their sources of income, which exacerbates the challenges of current unemployment and increases their anxiety about their economic future.
- Pressure on infrastructure: The increasing number of displaced people has led to great pressure on the weak infrastructure in Port Sudan, especially in the water and electricity sectors, as this pressure led to the disruption of one of the electrical transformers and the impact of economic activity on the irregularity of electricity.
- Impact of educational facilities: The use of schools as shelters has led to their consumption and the need to provide a large budget for their rehabilitation in the future.
- Pressure on transport services: High demand for transport services within Port Sudan as a result of the increasing numbers of displaced people.
- The recovery of the real estate sector: The city witnessed an increase in real estate rental prices, which increased the income of landlords thanks to displaced families who are able to reside in residential neighborhoods.
- Benefiting the industrial and service sector: Some industries and services in Port Sudan benefited from the skills and expertise provided by some IDPs,

especially in the fields of maintenance, construction and mechanical equipment.

5.2 Recommendations

Through our findings, the researcher recommends the following:

- Establishing a specialized government body in disaster and crisis management: The need to form a specialized government body to manage crises and disasters to ensure an effective and rapid response in future emergencies.
- Improving infrastructure services: Initiating a comprehensive infrastructure development to include the improvement of electricity, water and sewage services, with the extension of their networks to all residential areas. It also requires cleaning the Arbaa dam to increase its storage capacity, and expand the sources of electricity and water.
- Equitable distribution of development services: Ensuring equitable distribution of development programs and basic services such as health, education, water and electricity among all cities and localities of the state to avoid concentration in one city.
- Rehabilitation of shelters before the beginning of the school year: Develop a plan to rehabilitate schools used as shelters before the start of schooling, to avoid the impact of displacement on the educational process.
- Increasing psychological support for IDPs: Intensifying psychological support programs and mental health services for IDPs who face emotional and psychological challenges as a result of displacement.
- Establishing desalination plants and providing chillers: Establishing emergency desalination plants and providing shelter centers with water chillers, generators or solar power plants to ensure the provision of potable water and alleviate the suffering of the displaced.

- Improving health services for IDPs: Strengthening and developing health services in shelters, especially for people with chronic diseases, to meet their health needs effectively and without delay.

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