

UNHCR

*Advanced  
ECOSOC*



**TOPICS:** Refugee and Displacement Crisis in Ukraine, Disaster and Climate Related Displacement and Migration  
**CHAIRS:** Kina Desai, Holden Taylor

*LAIMUN XXVIII*

*December 3-4*

# LAIMUN XXVIII

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**LAIMUN XXVIII**

*December 3-4*

## Letter from the Secretaries-General

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of our entire staff, it is our pleasure to welcome you to Session XXVIII of the Los Angeles Invitational Model United Nations (LAIMUN) conference. LAIMUN XXVIII will take place on Saturday, December 3 and Sunday, December 4 of 2022 at the Mira Costa High School (MCHS) campus.

Our staff, composed of over 100 MCHS students, has been working tirelessly to make your debate experience the best it can be. You will find your dais members to be knowledgeable about the issues being debated and MUN procedure. We pride ourselves in hosting a conference that is educational and engaging, and we hope you take advantage of that as you prepare and debate.

At LAIMUN, we value thorough research and preparation. We ask that delegates write position papers following [these directions](#). The deadline to submit position papers to be considered for Committee and Research Awards is Friday, November 25 at 11:59 PM PT. The deadline to submit to be considered for Committee Awards is Thursday, December 1 at 11:59 PM PT.

We also encourage all delegates to read the [LAIMUN Rules of Procedure](#) for conference-specific information and as a reminder of points and motions that can be made during committee.

Feel free to reach out to our staff with any questions or concerns you may have. Delegates can find their chairs' contact information next to their committee profile and the Secretariat's email addresses on the staff page. Any member of the LAIMUN staff will be happy to assist you.

We look forward to seeing you in December!

Sincerely,

Allyssa Lessinger and Brady Stephens  
Secretaries-General, LAIMUN XXVIII  
[secretarygeneral@mchsmun.org](mailto:secretarygeneral@mchsmun.org)



## Introduction to the USG

Hello Delegates! My name is Ava Reyes and I am the Under-Secretary General of ECOSOC. This is my fourth year in the Mira Costa Model UN program and I am beyond thrilled to welcome you to LAIMUN XXVIII!

I'm so excited to see the various diplomatic strategies of debate and topical discussions concerning the very real and pressing issues we encounter on a global scale. Our chairs intend to hold the delegates to high standards of research, diplomacy, speeches, and solutions.

As you may know, we have a strict no pre-written resolutions policy—resolutions may only be worked on at your chair's discretion. Please verify that your work is authentic to ensure all delegates experience a fair and relatively accurate depiction of a United Nations conference.

The Mira Costa Model UN program has provided me with incredible opportunities and lasting memories; I hope that LAIMUN XXVIII will be a memorable experience for you as well! Mira Costa MUN strives to ensure that delegates gain knowledge, confidence, speaking skills, and most importantly, a new understanding of international relations and the current events around us that affect the way we live today. All LAIMUN XXVIII staff have been hard at work to provide the best experience for everyone in attendance and we wish you the best of luck throughout your preparation!

If you have any questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to reach out to [ecosoc@mchsmun.org](mailto:ecosoc@mchsmun.org) or any other secretariat member. Looking forward to seeing you in December!

Regards,

Allyssa Lessinger and Brady Stephens  
Secretaries-General

Ava Reyes  
Under-Secretary General

## Introduction to the Dias

Hello Delegates!

My name is Kina Desai and I am so excited to be one of your chairs for UNHCR Advanced! I am a junior at Mira Costa High School and have been part of the MUN program since my freshman year. I've been participating in Model UN since middle school and have been to numerous conferences. One of my favorite conferences I attended last year was NHSMUN in New York in addition to many other local conferences. My favorite committee experiences and topics have always been in UNHCR, so I'm so excited to be chairing this committee.

Outside of school and Model UN, I am on a crew/rowing club team in Marina Del Rey where I primarily race as a coxswain. Some of my favorite races this past season include Long Beach, San Diego, and the Southwest Regionals. Additionally, I love basketball (both playing and watching). I also have a job as a clerk at a local law firm and spend a lot of my time volunteering for the Beach Cities Health District and working on their Youth Advisory Council. Traveling is also something I really enjoy—I've visited over 30 different countries. Some of my favorite places include India, Tahiti, Greece, Rome, Thailand, and France.

I'm excited for a lively committee with a variety of new solutions! I'm looking forward to hearing different ideas that work to solve many of these problems from multiple aspects and have concrete paths towards implementation that would be reasonable among the international community. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to reach out to us at

[unhcr.adv.laimun.xxviii@gmail.com](mailto:unhcr.adv.laimun.xxviii@gmail.com) and I'd be happy to help and answer any questions. I look forward to meeting you all soon!

All the best– Kina Desai

Hello Delegates!

I'm Holden Taylor and I will be your advanced chair for UNHCR. I am a sophomore at Mira Costa High School. This is my second year in MUN as I have been in the program since freshman year. The last conference I went to was DMUNC and it was pretty chill. My favorite committee and topic is probably SOCHUM as I love focusing on humanitarian and social justice. I believe this topic is just as important as it entails working with refugees and climate change.

When I'm not attending school I swim for a club and the Mira Costa swim team. I love participating in swim meets as I get to compete with my peers and others. I am a big fan of video games as it allows me to connect with friends and other people who enjoy it too. I also love Kauai. I have visited Kauai 12 times now and it's like a second home to me as I spend every summer there. Volleyball and surfing are some of my favorite hobbies that I do since I live near the beach.

I hope to see you all during debate as I am eager to chair and to see what you bring to debate. I'm also looking forward to the solutions that you bring forth and to see how you do in unmod and moderated caucuses. If you have any questions on my topic or Kina's topic send us an email at [unhcr.adv.laimun.xxviii@gmail.com](mailto:unhcr.adv.laimun.xxviii@gmail.com) and we will get to you as soon as we can.

Sincerely– Holden Taylor

## Committee Description

The UNHCR, or United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, is a branch of the United Nations that focuses primarily on the humanitarian treatment of refugees and the research of sustainable ways in which to cope with displaced people. The organization focuses on all facets of refugee crises, be it from the Syrian refugee crisis, which is arguably the most infamous and pressing issue facing the UNHCR, to the victims of natural disasters such as the 2011 Japan earthquake, the 2008 Haitian earthquake, and the tsunami that ravaged Phuket, Thailand. The UNHCR was preceded by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and the International Refugee Organization (commonly referred to as the IRO), which was founded in response to the refugee crisis resulting from conflict in World War II. The collapse of the League of Nations and the formation of the United Nations saw the need for an administration that was far superior to the IRO in the sense that it required a higher level of ministerial functionality. Therefore, the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 319 (IV), which created the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly itself.

Contrary to common belief, the need for the UNHCR was more potent than expected. The United Nations expected that within a three year period, the demand for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees would be completely obsolete, as they expected to have resettled all the refugees and displaced people of World War II within that period. After the UNHCR's mandate was reaffirmed in resolution 428 (V) of the General Assembly, the



organization sought status as a permanent branch of the United Nations, eventually achieving this by shifting under the jurisdiction of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

At first, the UNHRC was intended only to solve the issues of the refugee crisis in Europe. However, conflict within China spurred a wave of refugees to enter Hong Kong, the resettlement of which the UNHCR was tasked with. This, as well as occurrences of conflict within Africa, such as the spread of refugees westwards to Morocco and Tunisia in response to the 1951 Algerian Civil War, made it very clear that the role of the UNHCR could not be restricted to Europe alone.

One of the most trying cases the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has faced was the Vietnam War, a bloody conflict that ensued in South East Asia, most notably through the 1960s and 1970s. Fighting in both South and North Vietnam caused waves of refugees to flee in all directions, mostly into unstable nations that experienced difficulty in supporting a foreign population. These displaced people are known as ‘quota refugees,’ and they are defined as individuals whom a government offers to house as an alternative to overpopulating refugee camps. A myriad of other issues as a result of the Cold War still plague the international community today.

The UNHRC has placed heavy focus on conflict ridden regions of the world, such as many parts of the Middle East torn apart in wars waged against Western world powers, or in regions of Africa and Latin America where organized crime groups prompt people to leave or face death in turbulent turf wars. The goal of the UNHCR is to guarantee that the human rights of IDPs, or internally displaced persons, are protected, and that any individual has the right to



seek asylum in another nation with the option to return home or resettle in another country. The UNHCR has reputable branches in Iraq, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad, Lebanon, South Sudan, and Kenya that focus on providing goods and services to refugees in resettlement camps as well as in urban settings

# Topic A: Refugee and Displacement Crisis in Ukraine

## Background

Ukraine was a part of Russia until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.<sup>1</sup> Ukraine has been home to people of Slavic origin, Turkic nationality, Jews, Poles, Greeks, Germans, and more. Large sentiments of Ukrainian nationalism arose during the later half of the 20th century in response to the wars and trauma that the people of Ukraine endured during the 1900s, including Soviet collectivization and Nazi occupation. Vladimir Putin—the current president of Russia—claims that Ukraine has no national identity and the culture Ukrainians currently subscribe to is feigned. Instead, Russian President Putin states that the people of Ukraine and Russia are “one people ” and are of one common identity, thus Putin concludes the Ukrainians should be a part of Russia.<sup>2</sup> The approximate demographic breakdown shows that the population is about 77.5% Ukrainian, 17.2% Russian, 0.8% Romanian, 0.6% Belorussian, 0.5% Crimean Tatar, 0.4% Bulgarian, 0.3% Hungarian, 0.3% Polish, and 0.2% Jewish.<sup>3</sup>

In 2013, the then Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich declined a deal that would further integrate Ukraine with the European Union. The Ukrainian population was unhappy

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<sup>1</sup> Desk, India Today Web. “History of Russia: How USSR Was Disintegrated, Ukraine Gained Independence in 1991.” *India Today*, 26 Feb. 2022,

<https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/history-of-russia-how-ussr-was-disintegrated-ukraine-gained-independence-in-1990-1917949-2022-02-25>.

<sup>2</sup> “Fact-Checking Putin's Claims That Ukraine and Russia Are 'One People'.” *NewsCenter*, 20 Apr. 2022, <https://www.rochester.edu/newscenter/ukraine-history-fact-checking-putin-513812/>.

<sup>3</sup> Oberheu, Caroline. “Major Ethnic Groups of Ukraine.” *WorldAtlas*, WorldAtlas, 18 July 2019, <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/major-ethnic-groups-of-the-ukraine.html>.

with this decision and protested against President Yanukovich, which was backed by Russia. Despite his attempts to violently put down the protests and being supported by Russia, President Yanukovich was run out of Ukraine.<sup>4</sup> The new elected president of Ukraine became Volodymyr Zelensky. In 2014, Russia then invaded and sent soldiers called “little green men” into Crimea, a region of Ukraine largely surrounded by the Black Sea and bordering the rest of Ukraine. In March of 2014, Putin finally completed Russia’s annexation of Crimea and legislation was signed that absorbed Crimea to be part of Russia.<sup>5</sup>

Russia’s annexation of Crimea in 2014, was an earlier instance of displacement of Ukrainians and other inhabitants of that region of Ukraine being displaced or fleeing due to Russian occupation or invasion. After Russia’s annexation and invasion of Crimea in February of 2014, it is estimated about forty to fifty thousand Ukrainians fled the region of Crimea. The large majority of those displaced or that fled were Crimean Tatars, the ethnic group native to Crimea. The main cause of displacement in Crimea was fear of repression after Russian occupation and as it became increasingly known that Ukraine’s sovereignty in Crimea would not be regained. The Crimean Tatars who are identified as internally displaced people often resettled in other regions of Ukraine where Russia did not occupy and reintegrated into society there.<sup>6</sup>

In November of 2021, there was satellite evidence of Russian troops along the Russian border with Ukraine. At the end of 2021, Russia demanded the West stop all NATO military activity in the eastern part of Europe and Ukraine, which the West and NATO rejected. On

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<sup>4</sup> Fisher, Max. “Everything You Need to Know about the 2014 Ukraine Crisis.” *Vox, Vox*, 3 Sept. 2014, <https://www.vox.com/2014/9/3/18088560/ukraine-everything-you-need-to-know>.

<sup>5</sup> mattclinch81. “How Russia Invaded Ukraine in 2014. and How the Markets Tanked.” *CNBC*, CNBC, 27 Jan. 2022, <https://www.cnbc.com/2022/01/27/how-russia-invaded-ukraine-in-2014-and-how-the-markets-tanked.html>.

<sup>6</sup> mattclinch81. “How Russia Invaded Ukraine in 2014. and How the Markets Tanked.” *CNBC*, CNBC, 27 Jan. 2022, <https://www.cnbc.com/2022/01/27/how-russia-invaded-ukraine-in-2014-and-how-the-markets-tanked.html>.

January 31, 2022, there was a closed UN Security Council session where the US and Russia debated over the crisis in Ukraine. By the beginning of February 2022, Putin had 70% of the total military personnel and buildup required to carry out a full-scale invasion into Ukraine.<sup>7</sup> Russia then invaded Ukraine under the pretenses of “a special military operation” and Putin later announced that his goal was to liberate or free the Luhansk and Donetsk regions in Eastern Ukraine.<sup>8</sup> As Putin became increasingly nervous about NATO expanding eastward and wanting to expand further into Ukraine past Crimea, Russian forces officially launched its invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Many believe that Putin’s goals in invading Ukraine include taking control of Ukraine’s extensive energy and mineral resources as well as destroying the current government in Ukraine by replacing it with a pro-Russian government, which would also successfully ensure it would not ally itself with the West or NATO.<sup>9</sup> On February 26th, Western allies of Ukraine declared sanctions against Russia, including restricting the central bank of Russia.<sup>9</sup>

Just a month after Russia’s invasion into Ukraine, the situation was deemed as one of the largest refugee crises in Ukraine with over 3.7 million people fleeing to neighboring countries. For reference, there are almost the same number of Ukrainian refugees fleeing Ukraine in 2022 as there were Afghan refugees leaving the country in 2001 due to the first Taliban regime. About 9.1% of the total Ukrainian population has fled the country due to the recent war in Ukraine. According to the head of the UNHCR, it is estimated that 10 million Ukrainians are now

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<sup>7</sup> Al Jazeera. “Timeline: How the Ukraine-Russia Crisis Reached the Brink of War.” *Russia-Ukraine War News* | Al Jazeera, Al Jazeera, 15 Feb. 2022, [www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/2/13/timeline-how-the-ukraine-russia-crisis-reached-the-brink-of-war](http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/2/13/timeline-how-the-ukraine-russia-crisis-reached-the-brink-of-war).

<sup>8</sup> Kirby, Paul. “Why Has Russia Invaded Ukraine and What Does Putin Want?” *BBC News*, BBC, 9 May 2022, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-56720589>.

<sup>9</sup> “Russia’s War in Ukraine: How It Came to This.” *CBS News*, CBS Interactive

internally displaced people due to the war with Ukraine, this is about ¼ of Ukraine’s total population. At least 7 million Ukrainian citizens have been forced to leave their homes and find a place to live elsewhere within Ukraine due to Russia’s invasion. Buildings, bodies, shops, family homes, and other infrastructure for civilians have been destroyed, burned, looted, or damaged within Ukraine due to Russia’s invasion, therefore contributing to further displacement of Ukrainian citizens.

Forcing the internal displacement and refugee migration out of Ukraine is the destruction, harm, and violence being inflicted by Russian forces against civilians in Ukraine. For starters, family homes and cars, in addition to infrastructure, have been smashed, shot with bullets, burned, or destroyed. Additionally, Russia has continued to deploy explosive weapons in Ukraine leading to the deaths of numerous innocent Ukrainian citizens, thus driving those who are still living to flee these areas either to other parts of Ukraine or neighboring countries as refugees. When the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defense of Ireland visited Kyiv, Ukraine, he found a mass grave of bodies and upon examination it was found that 503 of the dead bodies were Ukrainian civilians. Russia ignoring global humanitarian law and not observing any protections for innocent civilians is one of the largest factors contributing to the displacement of Ukrainian citizens.<sup>10</sup>

Recently, in May and June of 2022, Russian forces’ violence has shifted away from the country’s capital Kyiv, allowing about 2 million Ukrainians to have crossed the border back into their home country of Ukraine after fleeing to a neighboring country earlier this year.

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<sup>10</sup> Person. “Timeline: The Events Leading up to Russia's Invasion of Ukraine.” *Reuters*, Thomson Reuters, 1 Mar. 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/events-leading-up-russias-invasion-ukraine-2022-02-28/>.

Despite some Ukrainians being able to return home, there remains over 7 million people internally displaced within Ukraine and over 6.5 million Ukrainian refugees who have fled to neighboring countries. Violence, destruction, and war by Russia in Ukraine continues on with no end in sight, demonstrating that the displacement crisis within Ukraine will continue. Furthermore, the Ukrainian city of Mariupol is being occupied by Russian troops. The Russian troops in Mariupol, Ukraine are actively detaining civilians and taking them to camps that are overcrowded. This city is under full Russian control and Ukrainian citizens still living there are living with scarce amounts of food and drinking water in addition to no electricity or phone service. These devastating conditions imposed by Russian forces occupying Ukraine are contributing to Ukraine being one of the largest recent displacement and refugee crises in the world today.<sup>11</sup>

## **II. United Nations Involvement**

The UN has been involved, especially with humanitarian aid, in the Ukraine-Russia conflict. On March 1, 2022, the UN made “Flash Appeals” with associated humanitarian groups that would put a total of \$1.7 billion to delivering humanitarian aid and resources urgently to Ukrainian citizens and Ukrainian refugees in nearby countries. Furthermore, the UN made a request for \$551 million to aid Ukrainian citizens who were displaced or migrated across borders to neighboring countries, specifically Hungary, Moldova, Poland, and Romania. Amin Awad became the “UN Crisis Coordinator for Ukraine” and advocated for sending humanitarian resources to Ukraine and a need for a “humanitarian pause” in order to allow time between the

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<sup>11</sup> *Humanitarian Crisis in Ukraine Deteriorating at ... - United Nations.*

fighting for resources to reach citizens.<sup>12</sup> UNICEF calls for urgent access to take place and for a ceasefire to be negotiated seeing as in just 100 days of Russia invading Ukraine, there are a minimum of two children killed daily with numerous more injured. UNICEF points to the main cause of these civilian deaths to be Russian attacks that use explosives and violence in areas densely populated with civilians.<sup>13</sup>

The UN Human Rights Council, on May 12, 2022, approved an investigation into the human rights violations and destruction allegedly taking place in Ukraine due to the Russian troops' invasion and occupation, which is causing large amounts of Ukrainian displacement and refugees. The UN has established that its top priority during the war between Russia and Ukraine is the protection of Ukrainian civilians and ensuring they receive humanitarian aid if/when needed. To do this, the UN is actively looking to find a safe passageway or route that can be utilized into Ukraine to send vital medical resources and medical health personnel into the country.<sup>14</sup>

Since 1994, the UNHCR has been active in Ukraine to improve the conditions and resources available to Ukrainian refugees, internally displaced, conflict impacted, and stateless people. Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the UNHCR has increased the amount of protection services, cash assistance centers, and shelter assistance readily available to civilians in Ukraine. 125,058 Ukrainian citizens were able to receive protection assistance and helpful information at

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<sup>12</sup> Staff, NPR. "Russia-Ukraine War: What Happened Today (June 3)." *NPR*, NPR, 3 June 2022, [/www.npr.org/2022/06/03/1102596369/russia-ukraine-war-what-happened-today-june-3](https://www.npr.org/2022/06/03/1102596369/russia-ukraine-war-what-happened-today-june-3).<sup>14</sup>"Ukraine || UN News." *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://news.un.org/en/focus/ukraine>.

<sup>13</sup> Ukraine: At Least Two Children Killed in War Every Day, Says UNICEF || UN News." *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/06/1119432>.

<sup>14</sup> 20/05/2022, et al. "The UN and the War in Ukraine: Key Information." *United Nations Western Europe*, 4 June 2022, [unric.org/en/the-un-and-the-war-in-ukraine-key-information/#:~:text=The%20UN%20Human%20Rights%20Council%20decided%20on%20a%205%20March%20to,its%20military%20operations%20in%20Ukraine](https://www.unric.org/en/the-un-and-the-war-in-ukraine-key-information/#:~:text=The%20UN%20Human%20Rights%20Council%20decided%20on%20a%205%20March%20to,its%20military%20operations%20in%20Ukraine).



border and transit points through the UNHCR when displaced internally or internationally due to the Russian invasion. Furthermore, the UNHCR created over 35,000 sleeping facilities for those who were forced to flee their homes and were displaced to the war in Ukraine. As of April 2022, the UNHCR has scaled up the amount of staff present in Ukraine to having 173 UNHCR staff members present in eight different locations in the country. Moreover, the UNHCR has had a presence at Ukrainian borders and neighboring countries' borders to ensure the conditions for Ukrainian refugees in transit are safe and adhere to international humanitarian standards. Looking into the future, the UNHCR is also preparing for repatriation or life rebuilding plans as those who were displaced either prepare to return to Ukraine in the future or resettle in a foreign country or area. By increasing the UNHCR's presence at border points and specific areas in Ukraine, the UNHCR can ensure it is prepared to facilitate the reintegration of Ukrainian refugees when the conditions are safe.<sup>15</sup>

### **III. Topics to Consider**

#### *A. Violence and Explosives Against Civilians*

In order to combat the refugee crisis and displacement issue in Ukraine, the amount of violence and explosives used in Ukraine, specifically by Russian forces on Ukrainian civilians, must be minimized or stopped altogether. One instance of this is Russia bombing a school that was being utilized as emergency civilian shelter in which over 60 Ukrainians were found to be dead.<sup>18</sup>In the Chernihiv, Kyiv, and Kharkiv regions of Ukraine, Russia's military has committed

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<sup>15</sup> Resources." *UNHCR Ukraine*, <https://www.unhcr.org/ua/en/resources#:~:text=UNHCR%20has%20been%20working%20in,conflict%20affected%20persons%20in%20Ukraine>.  
UNHCR. "UNHCR Operational Monthly Update Ukraine April 2022." *UNHCR*, Apr. 2022, [https://www.unhcr.org/ua/wp-content/uploads/sites/38/2022/05/Ukraine-Monthly-Operational-Update\\_April-2022.pdf](https://www.unhcr.org/ua/wp-content/uploads/sites/38/2022/05/Ukraine-Monthly-Operational-Update_April-2022.pdf).

war crime violations against citizens. This includes instance of rape, executions, violence, and threats against Ukrainian citizens. All of these atrocities contribute to many Ukrainian citizens feeling the need to flee Russian occupation and lead to increased displacement. Moreover, it has been found that Russian civilians are looting Ukrainian citizens' property and possessions, including clothes and food. An example of executions of civilians by Russian forces was on March 4th when five men were rounded up in Kyiv and at least one was executed by Russian forces. Russian military forces have also been found to shoot and harm civilians, even in their homes, including a woman and her 14-year-old kid when they were in their home. Additionally, Russian troops have been found to have interfered with shops, schools, and buildings, causing destruction and harm to the innocent civilians that occupy these facilities.<sup>16</sup>

Russia has also been utilizing explosives and bombs on Ukraine, especially in heavily populated Ukrainian cities, including its capital Kyiv. Many in the Donbas region are forced to flee interally or internationally because of the bombings by Russian forces. For example, in May 2022, Russian forces bombed a school and city in the Donbas region, hurting the Ukrainian civilian population. Many villages in Ukraine have evidence of shelling by Russia, contributing to Ukrainian civilian displacement out of fear of bombings for their own safety. North of the city Kramatorsk in Ukraine is a firing line where Russian soldiers have already destroyed the nearby residential neighborhoods, thus all civilians living there were displaced.<sup>17</sup>

### *B. Safeguarding the Culture of the Displaced*

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<sup>16</sup> Bureau, The Hindu. "Russia-Ukraine Crisis Updates: May 10, 2022." *Return to Frontpage*, The Hindu, 10 May 2022, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/ukraine-russia-crisis-live-updates-may-9-2022/article65397055.ece>.

<sup>17</sup> Ukraine: Apparent War Crimes in Russia-Controlled Areas." *Human Rights Watch*, 18 Apr. 2022, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/04/03/ukraine-apparent-war-crimes-russia-controlled-areas>.

Back in 2014, when Russia annexed the Crimean Peninsula of Ukraine, the ethnic minority native to that region, Crimean Tatars, were displaced or oppressed. Russian occupation of Crimea led to many Crimean Tatars being displaced, directly affecting their ability to practice their culture as they traditionally would. One of the goals of the Crimean Tatars is to keep their ethnic culture and history alive—even in the face of Russian occupation—which is something that is again important as Russia is invading Ukraine in 2022.

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The invasion by Russia is fueled by the Russian idea that Ukrainian identity is feigned, as Putin believes. Therefore, the longer this war continues and the more Ukrainian civilians are displaced, the greater the harm towards Ukrainian culture, tradition, and history. Russian forces have destroyed and burned monuments, cultural sites, and museums, contributing to the destruction of and loss of Ukrainian identity and culture. Seeing as over 7 million Ukrainians have been displaced, it is important that their culture and identity as Ukrainians is preserved. This includes ensuring that the war with Russia does not lead to infringement or loss of Ukrainians' linguistic rights, artistic rights, academic rights, self-determination, and cultural freedoms or traditions.<sup>19</sup>

### *C. Harm to and Displacement of Children*

One of the populations that has been largely impacted by the Russian invasion is children, especially seeing as hospitals, civilian infrastructure, and schools have all been

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<sup>18</sup> Ukraine School Bombing Just the Latest Alleged Atrocity as Russia Pummels Towns and Cities across Eastern Donbas Region." *CBS News*, CBS Interactive, 10 May 2022, <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/ukraine-news-russia-school-bombing-putin-war-donbas-civilians/>.

<sup>19</sup> The Suffering of Crimea's Tatars." *New Lines Magazine*, 12 May 2022, <https://newlinesmag.com/essays/the-suffering-of-crimeas-tatars/>.

destroyed or bombed by Russian forces. Whenever families with children are displaced or forced to flee due to conflict, such as that in Ukraine, there is a high chance that these children will be separated from their families. Also, children, especially those that are alone or separated from their parents, are at a higher risk of sexual abuse, violence, and human-trafficking when they are migrating or being displaced. Therefore, when addressing the refugee crisis and displacement issue of Ukrainians due to the Russian invasion, it is important to address the issues facing children in this situation. Since February 24, 2022, about two-thirds of all Ukrainian children have been forcibly displaced from their homes. Of these, 85% of children are assessed to be in need of psychological help and support.<sup>20</sup>

#### **IV. Case Study: Ukrainian Refugees fleeing to Romania**

Since the start of the Ukraine-Russia conflict in 2022, over 740,000 Ukrainian refugees have sought refuge in Romania. This ranks Romania as the country taking the second-largest amount of Ukrainian refugees.<sup>21</sup> Romanian authorities have claimed they are able to take in up to 300,000 Ukrainian refugees in one day and are prepared for more Ukrainian refugees to enter Romania. Although Poland has taken in the largest number of Ukrainian refugees, in the future a larger influx of refugees from Ukraine may enter Romania due to proximity of the country to Ukraine as well as an easier process for displaced Ukrainians to enter Romania. In Romania, many Ukrainian refugees can enter Romania as tourists without having to wait in the long lines, which is usually the case in other neighboring countries since they require that Ukrainian

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<sup>20</sup> Cultural Destruction in Ukraine by Russian Forces Will Reverberate for Years, Un Rights Expert Warns | | UN News." *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/05/1119052>.

<sup>21</sup> Ukraine Refugees: How to Help." *Save the Children*, [www.savethechildren.org/us/what-we-do/emergency-response/refugee-children-crisis/ukrainian-refugees#:~:text=The%20war%20in%20Ukraine%20has,escalated%20on%20February%2024%2C%202022.](http://www.savethechildren.org/us/what-we-do/emergency-response/refugee-children-crisis/ukrainian-refugees#:~:text=The%20war%20in%20Ukraine%20has,escalated%20on%20February%2024%2C%202022.)

refugees register as displaced. Due to the smaller queues in Romania and the checkpoints being much faster to go through, many displaced Ukrainians choose to flee to Romania seeing as it is the fastest and easiest relocation process.

Romania's government has intentionally worked to ease the process of entering their country for Ukrainians seeing as they are already going through so much and it can be inhuman to just leave displaced families at the border. Although Ukrainian refugees do not currently need to do an asylum application or register as being displaced, they will be required to do this process in the future. Instead of registering or applying for asylum at the border, Ukrainian refugees in Romania will have to register and be granted asylum in the future once already in the country. This may be difficult later seeing as it may be a challenge to find all the Ukrainian refugees and

Romania may not receive as much humanitarian aid for this process compared to Poland and other countries doing this process before and at the point of entry.

One of the most prevalent problems that has arisen from the influx of displaced Ukrainians to Romania is that Romania has one of the highest numbers of trafficked people in all of Europe. Romania's government has worked to combat human trafficking at their border during the influx of Ukrainian refugees by training border officers to be able to recognize signs of human trafficking. Additionally, Romanian border police are trained to check that all children entering Romania are entering with adults that have an established relationship to the child. Additionally, it is important to mitigate child trafficking and abuse at the border seeing as over 500 Ukrainian children have entered Romania alone or without an adult. Furthermore, Ukrainian refugees entering Romania are often very vulnerable and are trying to travel elsewhere to their

final destination. This leaves the Ukrainian refugees especially susceptible to manipulation and being taken advantage of. Manipulation by authority figures, corrupt officials, violent groups, gangs, human traffickers, and other criminals is common. For example, manipulative groups or organizations can draw Ukrainian refugees in by saying they will be able to help the person reach their final destination from Romania, whether that be the US or another European country.

An additional vulnerable population of Ukrainian refugees migrating to Romania include those with disabilities. Many Ukrainian refugees are faced with exploitation and abuse after leaving Ukraine and at borders, but this can be especially worse for more vulnerable groups. Many in Romania's government, similar to that of other countries accepting Ukrainian refugees, fear that they will not be able to adequately provide and protect those with disabilities being displaced from Ukraine due to lack of resources and being overwhelmed by the number of vulnerable Ukrainian refugees entering the country.<sup>22</sup>

## **V. Guiding Questions**

1. How can the international community work together to ensure humanitarian aid routes are established to effectively reach Ukrainian citizens who have been displaced? 2. In what ways can the borders and travel routes for Ukrainian refugees/migrants be safer and prevent abuse or additional struggle of Ukrainians?
3. Seeing as civilian bombings and destruction largely cause Ukrainian displacement, is there a way that an agreement can be reached to ensure the mitigation of violence

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<sup>22</sup> Martin, Michel, et al. "Romania Hasn't Always Seen Itself as a Safe Haven. War in Ukraine Has Changed That." *NPR*, NPR, 12 Apr. 2022, <https://www.npr.org/2022/04/12/1091916421/russia-ukraine-war-refugees-romania#:~:text=Romania%20has%20seen%20the%20second%2Dlargest%20influx.&text=For%20many%20of%20the%20more,stop%20on%20a%20difficult%20journey>.

and destruction against civilians, specifically by Russia?

4. What resources should be provided to Ukrainian civilians and those displaced in the short term? What about in the long-term?
5. What is the best way for the UNHCR to facilitate the displacement, resettlement, rehabilitation, and possible eventual repatriation of Ukrainian refugees and displaced



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## Topic B: Disaster and Climate Related Displacement and Migration

### I. Background

Every ecosystem's climate is of utmost importance to its inhabitants' health. Ecosystems contain the needs of an organism which include water, food, and shelter. Changes in an ecosystems' climate affect all the inhabitants that are found there. Changing the weather and causing natural disasters. Wildlife is nothing if not adaptable, but human civilizations, which inhabit ecosystems themselves, must demonstrate similar flexibility. The weather is a large agent driving many catastrophes happening around the world. The biosphere, in particular, is affected by growing cyclones and unprecedented rain storms. Rising temperatures have made it harder for people to live in already warm climates and have caused more droughts. These changes to anyone's ecosystem leaves them vulnerable and marked as an Internally displaced person (IDP).<sup>23</sup> Refugees and IDPs struggle against many challenges which take time to solve and can apply pressure on people all around the globe.

Climate Change was first discovered in the early 19th century. Many people ignored the warnings that scientists gave at the time when it was discovered, but it wasn't as prevalent in nature. Advancement in newfound technologies that require the utilization of fossil fuels essentially cause a domino effect throughout the international community. New technologies

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<sup>23</sup> Podesta, J. (2022, March 9). *The climate crisis, migration, and refugees*. Brookings. Retrieved August 28, 2022, from <https://www.brookings.edu/research/the-climate-crisis-migration-and-refugees/>

need fossil fuels, which we then burn into the atmosphere, and most new technologies that have been made contain the need for fossil fuels. The effects of this can vary as the sea levels rise and temperature becomes more harsh. The average planet temperature has grown by 2 degrees fahrenheit in the past 40 years. The hottest years since the 19th century have been 2016 and 2020 and this trend does not seem to be coming to a close anytime soon.<sup>24</sup> The increasingly high temperatures result in melting glaciers and ice caps, subsequently causing a rise in sea levels. Since the 1900s, sea levels have continued to rise and have begun to skyrocket with humans emitting more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Also with more erosion and harsh weather conditions, more salt water enters the ocean through streams and rivers.<sup>25</sup> With the rising sea levels many things can happen to humanity. People who live near coast lines and low altitude are in serious danger in the coming years. It is expected that by 2050 that an average 300 million people will lose their homes due to rising sea levels. Carbon emissions are a big deal in the sense that the more we emit the more water rises. Therefore this can then cause displacement and people having to leave their homes, then leading to more people being marked as refugees in time to come.<sup>26</sup> With temperatures and sea levels rising also weather has been becoming more harsh and deadly over the years. With the burning of fossil fuels being the main cause of these changes it has one more thing it causes, the drastic change in weather patterns. Rain becomes

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<sup>24</sup> NASA. (2022, August 23). *Climate change evidence: How do we know?* NASA. Retrieved August 29, 2022, from <https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>

<sup>25</sup> NASA. (2022, August 22). *Sea level*. NASA. Retrieved August 30, 2022, from <https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/sea-level/>

<sup>26</sup> Erskine, E. (2019, November 1). *300 million people will lose their homes due to rising sea levels by 2050*. One Green Planet. Retrieved August 30, 2022, from <https://www.onegreenplanet.org/environment/300-million-people-lose-homes-rising-sea-levels-2050/>



more prevalent due to the atmosphere changing and rain clouds being created more often. The chances of floods happening due to the increased rainfall is becoming more common due to this transformation of weather. Cyclones and hurricanes are becoming ever more frequent in tropical regions. The heating up of the atmosphere causes it to make the water warmer in tropical areas of the world. This allows for cyclones to form more commonly and with more ease. These cyclones can also last longer and be more powerful than before. Losing water due to droughts can cause people to lose their homes as they have no more water in the area. This causes them to leave and venture to areas with water sources. Refugees have been a big center problem with this is that refugees are created. 30 million people became displaced in 2020 from natural disasters including floods and wildfires in varying regions around the world.<sup>27</sup> Sometimes people in areas where droughts are located become refugees. An example of this that happened was when Somalis had to reside in Egypt and Kenya as Somalia was going through a drought at the time including arm conflict and famine.<sup>28</sup> Droughts have also been becoming ever more common. Places located in the west and south are becoming more dry as temperature rises in these areas. These droughts have become more severe and persistent as it becomes hotter in these areas.

Having events occur all around the globe stresses more developed countries to accept these IDPs and refugees. Many countries taking in refugees from foreign countries aren't as prepared as others which can cause stress on borders and a need for more resources. These

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<sup>27</sup> *Natural disasters displaced 3 times as many people as conflict in 2020*. Global Citizen. (n.d.). Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/natural-disaster-internally-displaced-persons-2020/>

<sup>28</sup> *Driven out by drought*. Disaster Displacement. (2015, April 21). Retrieved September 1, 2022, from <https://disasterdisplacement.org/staff-member/driven-out-by-drought>

resources take time to gather and produce to a large group of people. This has caused many countries to deny the acceptance of refugees. Denying refugees leaves them more vulnerable than ever and susceptible to more accidents in the future.<sup>29</sup>

Hotspots are areas where refugees reside after an accident happens. While being stationed here people are trying to find new places so these refugees can call it home. This process is however not a speedy one and can take up to 5 years to find a new place to stay.. This leaves the refugees without a home, therefore making it harder for them to find a job for sustainable income. Many countries contain refugee camps, some of the largest being Kutupalong-Balukhali in Bangladesh, Bidi Bidi in Uganda, and Dadaab in Kenya.<sup>30</sup> Having many people in a tight compact space can also cause humanitarian problems with disease spreading quickly. An example of this is on the Greek islands where many refugee hotspots are located. The three islands being Lesbos, Samos, and Chios were visited in may of 2016 and they kept single women with unrelated adult men and all islands shared a common trait, being unsanitary. This has been a result for many refugee camps and hotspots due to the lack of supervision and care for these camps. And with many more people expected to arrive in these camps due to many different

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<sup>29</sup> *A few countries take responsibility for most of the world's refugees.* A few countries take responsibility for most of the worlds refugees. (2020, October 30). Retrieved August 28, 2022, from <https://www.nrc.no/shorthand/fr/a-few-countries-take-responsibility-for-most-of-the-worlds-refugees/index.html>

<sup>30</sup> *What is a refugee camp? definition and statistics: USA for UNHCR.* What is a Refugee Camp? Definition and Statistics | USA for UNHCR. (n.d.). Retrieved August 28, 2022, from <https://www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/camps/#:~:text=In%20protracted%20refugee%20situations%20%2D%20where,growing%20up%20in%20the%20camps.>

reasons, including climate change with changing weathers, there would be more of a need for supervision.<sup>31</sup>

## II. United Nations Involvement

Climate change has been a large topic for the UN to fix it as it is a threat for the world as a whole. Climate change has caused many outcomes including the creation of more refugees in the world. During the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties the UNHCR came together to discuss ways to reach a global net zero, make finance more available, and for the protection of natural habitats and communities impacted by climate change or may likely be. One thing put in place was protecting vulnerable countries known to have climate change and to protect places where displaced people are located. The other thing done was to give financial support to vulnerable countries so they could better protect themselves when the time comes that an inevitable incident happens. The UNHCR has provided legal support and operations to rescue refugees. They have worked with the Refugee Environmental Protection Fund to help restoration purposes in areas that refugees left due to climate related events. The UNHCR also planned to make their goods more green friendly to help in the cause of limiting carbon emissions. The UN has helped by providing shelter and sanitation supplies to the people that were affected by the tropical cyclone Idai. The Global Protection Cluster was used by the UNHCR to protect people forcibly displaced and to help them return to their home.<sup>32</sup> These

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<sup>31</sup> *Greece: Refugee "hotspots" unsafe, unsanitary*. Human Rights Watch. (2020, October 28). Retrieved August 30, 2022, from <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/05/19/greece-refugee-hotspots-unsafe-unsanitary>

<sup>32</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (n.d.). *Climate change and disaster displacement*. UNHCR. Retrieved September 1, 2022, from <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/climate-change-and-disasters.html>

changes that were implemented have seemed to help the refugees and they have provided many goods and services, however they lack in helping the environment and going more green. Natural disasters seem to be becoming more rampant and have no signs of stopping. They have tried to limit their carbon emissions, but they are only taking baby steps in this direction. Yet have they done anything that has helped for this action. Many parts of the world have done little to almost nothing to help combat climate change and the UNHCR hopes to change this. They also need to return refugees that have been impacted by climate change to their home countries faster as it takes almost a decade to return them. Many countries have planned to make this system better already while the UN is slowly trailing behind. Fiji is an example of this as they are now planning to plot ahead to know what to do in these circumstances. The UN has the power to be able to put new operations and systems in place, but they are taking it with time that we may not have in the coming years.<sup>33</sup>

### III. Topic to Consider

#### A. Preparation for Natural Disasters

Climate is becoming ever more slightly predictable as different weather patterns seem to be in different areas. Tropical areas experience cyclones persistently as it near the equator meaning it's moist and warm. Since the world is getting warmer in a sense that means they can last long and be created frequently.<sup>34</sup> Countries have already set up their own preparation

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<sup>33</sup> *Why UNHCR is taking action on climate change displacement*. UNHCR Innovation. (2018, February 12). Retrieved September 1, 2022, from <https://www.unhcr.org/innovation/why-unhcr-is-taking-action-on-climate-change-displacement/>

<sup>34</sup> "How Do Hurricanes Form?" *NASA*, NASA, 4 Dec. 2019, <https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/hurricanes/en/>.

systems to help the people that are subject to catastrophes. Latin America does not have these systems put in place, leading to natural disasters here causing more chaos. Creating stronger infrastructure and having a surplus of food, water and medical supplies would come with many benefits. The benefits being less casualties due to stronger buildings and having people be revitalized faster with more goods to be used to do thus. However meeting these goals would come with challenges like cost and how it would be implemented in less developed countries.<sup>35</sup>

#### B. Care in Refugee Camps

Keeping in mind with refugees, camps must be high of standard. Refugees must have an area that is clean and habitable as it acts as a second home while they are waiting to find a new permanent home. Many camps are up to standard, but many have supervision problems with lack of staff and the need for water and food. Water and food are especially important as they keep people revitalized and ready to move when they have to. Although about half of the refugee camps around the world don't meet the rule of each person in a camp receiving 20L of water per day. Leading to issues with mass thirst and fighting over supplies within refugee camps. This leaves it as a dangerous and brutal place. Water is important for health as cholera outbreaks may happen as it did in a Kenyan and Ghanian refugee camp. The people there received less than 26% less of what the recommended water was for the day.<sup>36</sup> Camps all around the world need to make sure the people inside are equally separated to limit the spread of disease, but many camps

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<sup>35</sup> Rubiano, Diana. "How to Prepare a Country to Respond to a Disaster." *World Bank Blogs*, <https://blogs.worldbank.org/latinamerica/how-prepare-country-respond-disaster>.

<sup>36</sup> "Unite for Sight." *Food, Water, Sanitation, and Housing in Refugee Camps*, <http://www.uniteforsight.org/refugee-health/module3>.

in lesser developed countries don't have the technologies other countries have. Many don't have good waste systems like toilets, so they are left to dispose of waste in close proximity to each other leading to a greater chance of diseases spreading. Refugee camps are made to put pit latrines, big holes to put waste in, 50 meter apart from each household, but many can't follow the rule as more and more refugees arrive in camps. Having diverse camps too can lead to fights between ethnicities as this has happened in kamps in Kakuma with the Dinka and Somali residents. Not only did it contain fighting but the spread of disease by being so close together.<sup>37</sup> Management over camps secures the right amount of resources each person gets and how clean their camps are. State Authorities are made to be the administration for the camp while the UNHCR manages coordination. The big management in this however are the NGOs at play, allowing for hiccups in the system. Since the NGO's are the head management they need to be focused on it all the time, therefore leading to some lack of supervision because the NGO may not work all the time. State Authorities can be a problem as many of them back out of the task of helping at refugee camps.<sup>38</sup>

### C. Limitations on Carbon Emissions

Carbon emissions seem to be the catalyst for the growing climate change as it makes the atmosphere change in a way no person has seen before. As it shows no signs of stopping unless the world limits the use of fossil fuels or abandons them as a whole to keep the earth cleaner.

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<sup>37</sup> Nyoka, Raymond, et al. "Sanitation Practices and Perceptions in Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya: Comparing the Status Quo with a Novel Service-Based Approach." *PloS One*, Public Library of Science, 13 July 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5509214/>.

<sup>38</sup> "Emergency Handbook." *UNHCR*, <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/42974/camp-coordination-and-camp-management-cccm>.

Carbon emission can cause poisoning of the environment and the depletion of natural resources.

<sup>39</sup> Reaching a net zero for carbon emissions would obtain a normal temperature in the atmosphere to allow itself to cool back down. However it is a hard mark to make, as countries like China and the United States along with the European Union, India, Russian Federation, Japan, Brazil, Indonesia, Iran, and Canada make up 68% of the carbon emission today as they all are big manufacturing countries or countries with lots of commerce and people. This statement is quite frightening as the countries do the most for the world with trade and manufacturing, but also hurt the world as they are emitting too much carbon.<sup>40</sup> Limiting the amount of carbon over a period of time could work to reach the net zero emissions would work, but many countries are hesitant in this agreement as they don't want to lose income. China is a big player in this ballpark as they make up the most amount of carbon emissions. They are currently doing well on energy efficiency as they create renewable energy and electric cars, but they have many coal power plants making the energy efficiency meaningless. This is a problem seen through many other countries trying to create a renewable source of energy and to use better systems for transportation, but they keep on mass manufacturing goods that need energy to be created. And this energy sadly is coal or fossil fuels, then releasing more carbon into the atmosphere.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> MZ, Laurent A;Olsen SI;Hauschild. "Limitations of Carbon Footprint as Indicator of Environmental Sustainability." *Environmental Science & Technology*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22443866/>.

<sup>40</sup> "Net Zero Coalition." *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/net-zero-coalition>.

<sup>41</sup> Akpan, Nsikan. "Only 2 Countries Are Meeting Their Climate Pledges. Here's How the 10 Worst Could Improve." *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 26 Sept. 2019, <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/science/only-2-countries-are-meeting-their-climate-pledges-heres-how-the-10-worst-could-improve>.



#### IV. Case Study

Afghanistan is a place where many live and used to prosper, but as climate change gets worse so do countries all around the world. Afghanistan is a location of huge population that left millions without a home due to the changing climate and natural catastrophes that struck it. Afghanistan suffers from a poverty that has left many without homes, and this has been a cause of climate change and many other factors. Many of these people are internally displaced people in Afghanistan as 3.5 million make up the amount in the past 15 years. Not only are 3.5 million displaced internally, but 2.7 million people have to cross the border to seek refuge. These people are in this situation for many reasons such as poverty and a corrupt government, but also the freezing winter times and the everlasting droughts that continue to be prevalent. Not only this but many more events have happened with an earthquake happening in June of 2022 killing almost 1000 people.<sup>42</sup> Earthquakes are usually seen as separate from climate change, but this is not the case. The rising water levels leaving seismic plates stressed along with more precipitation can lead to more earthquakes happening all around the world. Droughts are another thing that is significant to the leading growth of earthquakes, and Afghanistan is going through one of the largest droughts seen as this year they have less water than ever. Pumping out groundwater is a big conduit of earthquakes. When the water is being pumped with little to no water in the ground this can cause stress on the plates.<sup>43</sup> There is no saying that the earthquake in June was caused by

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<sup>42</sup> “Afghanistan Refugee Crisis Explained.” *How to Help Refugees - Aid, Relief and Donations*, <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/afghanistan-refugee-crisis-explained/>.

<sup>43</sup> “Can Climate Affect Earthquakes, or Are the Connections Shaky? – Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet.” *NASA*, NASA, 29 Oct. 2019, <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/2926/can-climate-affect-earthquakes-or-are-the-connections-shaky/>.

the drought here, but there is a high chance that if another earthquake were to strike, it could be due to destruction to the water systems.. With refugees increasing within the country and climate change getting worse there is to be expected more stress and tensions in Afghanistan. These stresses include making borders weak as refugees crowd around them and other countries are put in a position to take in the refugees. These aspects have put Afghanistan into a worse humanitarian crisis as they are losing more people everyday to not having water and natural resources being scarce. The humanitarian crisis is not getting better especially with economic sanctions placed on Afghanistan and their economy doing so poorly.<sup>44</sup> Afghanistan refugees have been forced to live in camps and some of these camps are in Afghanistan. This comes as a disadvantage because the lack of water is prevalent here and it is right next to places of natural disasters. This leads to a camp that is unsafe as people are next to places of danger. Also the need for new supplies is true as the number of tents is nothing compared to the number of people leaving people nowhere to sleep in the camp.<sup>45</sup> Floods are very prone to happening because of the environmental degradation and the ever more changing climate in the area. Allowing for more rainfall to happen every year. Not only does climate change affect the weather, but it also puts the natural resources at risk in Afghanistan as they are very vulnerable. Losing them would hurt Afghanistan's economy even more but also destroy people's livelihoods. Especially when it comes to Afghanistan's economics it can be destroyed by these disasters even more as they are

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<sup>44</sup> "A Year into Taliban Rule, Afghans Face Spiraling Economic, Humanitarian Crises." *United States Institute of Peace*, 17 Aug. 2022, <https://www.usip.org/publications/2022/08/year-taliban-rule-afghans-face-spiraling-economic-humanitarian-crises>.

<sup>45</sup><https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/latest/2001/11/3be816984/refugee-camps-afghanistans-borders-pose-serious-security-risks.html>

already doing poorly. Having a disaster happen would cause huge economic loss and many injuries that probably can't be solved leading to more casualties.<sup>46</sup> Afghanistan is just one example of what is happening to the people of the world and what is currently changing the world with more natural disasters and weather changes. The people of the world are forever more in danger with the rise of climate change and the increasing amount of refugees from Afghanistan.

#### V. Guiding Questions

1. How will companies respond to carbon limitations, taxes, or cut if you prepare a solution for a case on this topic?
2. If supervision becomes a bigger key issue in camp, how will you provide camps with more aid of management and personnel?
3. How will supplies and materials be acquired to enact protection plans for refugees in the face of inclimate disasters?
4. If it is in the best interest for the world to cut carbon all together or little it down a lot, how will this be affordable? What other energy would you use for a prolonged period of time?
5. How will you persuade political powers to join you on your side for limiting carbon emissions?

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<sup>46</sup> “Afghanistan: Disaster Risk Management & Resilience Program.” *World Bank*, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/afghanistan-disaster-risk-management-and-resilience-program>.

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