

United Nations Summit for Refugee's and Migrants

Chair:

Emma McInerney

Vice Chairs:

Shivang Mahajan

Eric Sun

Aleem Alavi



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UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants

Dear UNGA Refugees & Migrants Delegate,

Hello, and thank you for deciding to take part in SSUNS 2017, an incredible weekend-long conference that I guarantee will be a highlight of your Model UN career! Whether this is your first or last MUN conference, whether your MUN career is just beginning or coming to an end, on behalf of the entire dais, I would like to welcome you to SSUNS 2017, and share how excited we are to have you as a part of the committee for the UNGA Special Session on Refugees and Migrants!

My name is Emma McInerney, and I am a 3rd year Bachelor of Arts student majoring in Political Science and double minoring in Urban Systems Geography and Sociology. I was born and raised in Toronto, Ontario, and this year will mark the 6th SSUNS I have taken part in, because like you, I attended SSUNS as a delegate for three years with my high-school team. I was heavily involved in MUN in high school, and have continued my passion for Model UN by working extensively in a variety of roles in McGill's MUN community.

Over the past few months, I've had the privilege to work with and get to know your incredible vice-chairs, who have dedicated themselves to creating relevant, and exciting topics for you to debate in this committee. Their passion and hard work is evident, and I'm confident that you will be very impressed with the topics they've presented in this Background Guide.

The UNGA Special Session on Refugees and Migrants Committee has been called to order this year at SSUNS 2017, to address the global and contentious issue of how to handle the ever-rising numbers of refugees and displaced people fleeing their homeland. This committee will discuss proposals for three specific areas of today's migratory crisis: a plan for how to assist the growing number of people displaced by climate change and environmental disasters, safety and welfare management in refugee camps, and humanitarian aid protocols for refugees escaping terrorism. I, along with the Vice-Chairs, are looking forward to witnessing a productive and engaging debate on these nuanced and politically-fraught topics.

It is important to remember, in a time filled with growing anti-immigration sentiments around the world, that while, as Delegates, you must follow your country's foreign policy, you also must always speak respectfully, and with the knowledge that some of your fellow delegates may know friends and family who are directly affected by the issues we'll be discussing over the course of this weekend.

My final piece of advice to you is to make the most of this weekend, both inside and outside committee. Model UN is all about what you're willing to put into it, so make sure to do your research, actively participate in committee, and most importantly, make friends and enjoy yourself. Take advantage of the incredible city of Montreal, learn more about McGill if you're considering it for University, and experience all the things this incredible conference has to offer. I wish you all the best of luck, and on behalf of the entire dais, I look forward to meeting you in November.

Sincerely,

Emma McInerney



Topic 1: Safety and Welfare Management in Refugee Camps

Section 1: Background

Refugees have been the talk of the table since the early 2000s when Eastern Africa and several other dictatorship-run countries descended into total anarchy. Today, more than 65 million have been displaced from their homes out of which 21 million fall under the definition of refugee by the UNHCR: “A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence”.¹ The cause of refugee movements is almost always a conflict of political interests leading to war that affects mainly civilian settlements. The Kenyan North-eastern Province is one such example, where Ethiopian and Somali refugees fled to after the Haile Mariam government was toppled in 1991, leading to refugee camps being established as early back as 1992.²

These camps were initially thought of as the ultimate safe-space for distraught citizens of conflict, carrying forward the mentality that “a camp is better than the war left behind.”³ However, assault, insecurity, humiliation, and corruption in these camps rose, slowly at first, but peaked at such levels that in the 1990s, UN groups were dispatched to investigate the quality of the camps in Dabaab.⁴ It was believed for quite some time that Sub-Saharan countries were the only contributors to ill-maintained camps, until the current Syrian conflict shed new light on the fact that such refugee movements and their resulting “safe heavens” are simply a guise for a different form of physical and mental torture.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has had a persistent presence in these conflicts, masterminding the social and logistical structure of refugee camps as far back as 1994. However, despite collaborations with connected UN bodies, camps today are zones of sexual assault, child exploitation, and centres of hidden drug trafficking that have been tackled with shameful results. Not only do more camps need to be built but they also need to be managed to reflect the safety and security that refugees hope to gain from them. More than 2.6 million refugees are currently displaced worldwide, yet to find safety and shelter in camps.⁵ It is thus imperative to deal with the quality and the quantity of refugee camps in a timely manner.

Child Exploitation

Child exploitation is a common and predictable occurrence in several refugee camps worldwide. Lebanon, Turkey and Algeria have been the frequently mentioned in

¹ UNHCR. "Refugee Camps: The First Stop on the Road to Safety." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 08 Mar. 2017. Web. 23 May 2017.

² "What Is a Refugee? Definition and Meaning." *USA for UNHCR*. UNHCR, n.d. Web. 23 May 2017.

³ Hyndman, Jennifer. "The Politics of Gender." *CRSTEST*. York University., n.d. Web. 23 May 2017.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ "Refugee Camps: The First Stop on the Road to Safety." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 08 Mar. 2017. Web. 23 May 2017.



cases of child abuse in refugee camps, but one name that tops them all is Sudan.⁶ From several UNHCR and humanitarian organization reports, the abuse manifests in several forms.

The first form is that of idle children of ages 10 and below being snatched by extremist groups and brainwashed into becoming foot soldiers. Reports say that children are the largest recruitment ground for local militia.⁷ Secondly, sexual violence of small girls is not uncommon, often occurring when they are sent by parents to bring food or firewood.⁸ On a more complicated level, economic arguments such as “will education of these children result in their unwillingness for repatriation?” prevent several children from receiving an education despite them being eager and fast learning students in their hometowns. Political interests get in the way of humanitarian needs.⁶ And if such misfortunes weren't enough, measles, diarrhoea, mumps and malaria sweep through camps much faster than they can be controlled. Temporary medical treatment always falls short of catering to every single sick child. Heavy seasonal rains coupled with poorly engineered drainage systems create water bodies housing breeding grounds for disease carrying mosquitoes and insects: the same ponds and puddles where children play amongst themselves.⁹

Gender-based exploitation

Another substantially grave mistreatment of people, the safety of women in refugee camps is highly compromised because of the lack of supervision and regulation of people in charge of these women. “They rape our environment and get raped” says a Kenyan police officer.¹⁰

An example of such mistreatment is that of security officers forcing women to have sex with them, otherwise beating the women and offering them no food if they do not comply. Another issue is that women are labelled “less likely to be killed” and so are sent by their husbands to fetch food, water and firewood. On the way, instead, they get raped, which is seen as a less severe torture than death that a man doing the same tasks would've certainly faced. Further, trafficking into the sex trade and underage marriages are especially common for women in transitions to camps from the war zones they flee. Pirate attacks on women while they were transitioning through the South China Sea is one such recent incident.¹¹ These risks are still present when they arrive at their destination because of corrupt handling officers demanding sex for security.

⁶ UNHCR. *Protection Of Refugee Children*. Rep. UNHCR, Oct. 2014. Web. 23 May 2017.

⁷ Kayode, Banke. “The Safety of Refugee Camps.” *STAND CANADA*. Stand Canada, 17 July 2016. Web. 23 May 2017.

⁸ UNHCR. *Protection Of Refugee Children*.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Editor, Michele Lent Hirsch/Associate, Lauren Wolfe/Director, and Bruno Bierrenbach Feder/Guest Blogger. “The Safest Prey: When Refugee Camps Become Sites of Violence.” *The Safest Prey: When Refugee Camps Become Sites of Violence | Women Under Siege Project*. Women's Media Centre, n.d. Web. 23 May 2017.

¹¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “The Personal Security of Refugees.” *UNHCR*. UNHCR, 5 May 1993. Web. 24 May 2017.



Sexual violence (mainly) along with all other violence outlined above are kept quiet by the women themselves or by their husbands. The reason being that they have come too far to go anywhere else and the suffering they have faced before arriving to the camps is less impactful. In other words, some women actually take the rape and harassment as a given for staying in the camps and normalize themselves to it.¹² Should this violation of basic human rights continue, it will add to mass unrest and possible backlashes against the camp management. Without giving this issue significant focus other dominating world issues will continue to side-track their gruesome suffering.

Section 2: Past Actions

Threats to the physical and mental well-being of refugees has been tackled substantially, but with heavy emphasis on the transition of refugees and extraction from their origin countries. Very little attention has been given to health and safety in refugee *camps*, with no concrete resolution or policy tackling the issue specifically. There have been countless initiatives, however, carried out by human rights groups and two international agencies in particular: Amnesty International and the UNHCR

UNHCR

Post world war two when millions of people were displaced from their homes and needed shelter in Europe, the UNHCR was formed to manage the entire settlement operation.⁹ However, the estimated 3 years it took for helping house these refugees turned into an ongoing, worldwide effort not limited to Europe.⁹ The 1956 Hungarian revolution, which led to more than two hundred thousand refugees fleeing in a week, was one such occurrence that required specialized displacement management from the UNHCR. Since then, the agency has aimed to implement and maintain a certain standard in the camps they open and operate. The following is an excerpt from Clause V, sub clause E, point 36 from a detailed statement-report released by the UNHCR¹³:

“A measure already implemented has been to supply refugee section leaders with police whistles to call for help in case of attack. In other regions, lighting public areas at night has had a beneficial impact on refugee’ safety. Locating camps in safer areas or more defensible sites is a measure that should be considered by the authorities in consultation with UNHCR, preferably before expense is incurred in building a refugee camp in an unsafe location. As the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women point out, matters such as the location of water sources and latrines can have an impact on the safety of refugees, particularly women and girls. The involvement of the refugee community, particularly women, in the organization and administration of refugee camps and settlements is important for security as well as for other reasons.”¹⁴

¹² UNHCR. *Protection Of Refugee Children*.

¹³ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "The Personal Security of Refugees." *UNHCR*. UNHCR, 5 May 1993. Web. 24 May 2017.

¹⁴ *Ibid*



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The recruitment, training and supervision of camp and refugee programme administrators, particularly those with responsibilities relating to security, can have a crucial impact on refugee safety. Organizing special accommodation and programmes for refugees who may in certain situations be vulnerable to attack, such as unaccompanied women and girls, has become a normal component of UNHCR's programme in many regions. The best solution to the security problems inherent in closed camps is to avoid them, but where this is impossible, special attention is required to the psychological and social environment resulting from confinement. Non-governmental organizations have played an exceptionally valuable role in such situations.

The banning of weapons from camps themselves has been another measure to combat conflicts between refugees and resistance fighters. Rather than trying to determine whether people should be given legal rights to carry and use arms against oppressive forces in the country of asylum, the UNHCR instead addresses whether these arms and rights to violence should be granted within the camps themselves.¹⁵ While the UNHCR has been quite successful in separating "fighters from refugees" thereby maintaining civil obedience in camps, large numbers of refugees tend to be harder to appease.¹⁶ Many refugee's want their rights to defend their settlements against extremist groups.

Amnesty International

Amnesty takes a consistently volunteer based approach to alleviating the immediate stress of refugees in camps. This is not to say, however, that they have had a strong presence in UNHCR and UNDP council meetings in the past. Their efforts are primarily concentrated in Europe, particularly Greece, where they supply the basic physiological necessities to refugees, help set up tents, provide clothing and blankets, and cater to medical issues.¹⁷ However, their efforts only correct temporary distress; despite their continuous attempts to better the living state of refugees with political influence, they find that host governments tend to be barriers rather than aiders in the process of providing for refugees.¹⁸ A mayor in a Greek city currently housing about 6000 asylum seekers suggested locals to not even give refugees a glass of water, citing that this will attract more refugees and will leave nothing for the already middle-lower class citizens of Greek cities.¹⁹

Chios, a Greek island off the coast of Turkey, is currently the home to Syrian and Somalian refugees being aided by joint efforts of the UNHCR as well as Amnesty.²⁰ Volunteer accounts show that settlements here are exactly like prisons, with barbed wire fencing in small blocks of refugees for almost 6 months to a year, simply waiting for their

¹⁵ "The Safest Prey: When Refugee Camps Become Sites of Violence."

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Bruce, Catherine. "No Refuge for Refugees: Life in the Refugee Camps in Greece." *Amnesty International Canada*. Amnesty International, 02 Dec. 2016. Web. 24 May 2017.

¹⁸ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "The Personal Security of Refugees."

¹⁹ "Volunteers Help Refugees Survive While Europe's Leaders Still Search for Solutions." *Campaigns*. Amnesty International, 21 Sept. 2015. Web. 24 May 2017.

²⁰ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "The Personal Security of Refugees."



asylum applications to be processed by the Greek government. One such account states that “a baby faced 15-year-old boy slashed himself 20 times, because he was so desperate to get an answer to his asylum claim and to get out of the camps.”²¹ Not only are local’s hostile towards these people, but they are also subject to deprivation of basic necessities as well as a complete lack of psychiatric help. Horrid accounts like these flood Amnesty reports month by month, with a constant blame on the inaction of governments to incorporate not just in front of the news reels, but also on actual help being provided.

NGOs

In addition to these two primary organizations there are a number of NGOs that offer specialized aid services, which translates to taking care of very specific parts of helping refugees through transition and in camps. While there are several such specialized NGOs that cater to extraction from war zones and transition zones, few are present to help conditions in the camps themselves.

GreekVol provides services like cooks, teachers and tailors for refugees in camps and for refugees in transition. With more than 10,000 volunteers, this NGO began operations right after the 2015 crisis in Greece.²²

Joel Nafuma Refugee Centre: A day centre for refugees located in Rome, this NGO offers a complete shelter arrangement for refugees from all over the world. Refugees from Afghanistan and Mali are the highest in number, but the centre houses refugees from over 44 countries.²³ They provide everything from toothbrushes, to breakfasts, to english classes, and have had more than 4000 refugees register with them over the past 5 years.²⁴

Medecins Sans Frontiers: A 1971 established organization that has attracted worldwide attention, this organization provides medical help free of cost to refugees in refugee camps. Doctor volunteers from all around the world give medical aid to refugees mainly in France, Holland, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland. About 30,000 workers provide assistance every day, in more than 70 countries.²⁵

Several other small NGOs operate both in specific locations (several in Greece and Italy), while others have been able to expand into worldwide NGOs. Help is being provided on a large scale to first provide necessities and then improve quality of life in camps, but no where near enough. Sexual assault in camps is one particular issue that very few NGOs exclusively tackle. In addition to that, these NGOs get caught up in life threatening situations with gangs and extremist already prevalent in the camps. Similarly, child support is another issue that could use much more attention, given that camps in countries closer to the war zones tend to be easy ground for militia to invade. Despite a

²¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "The Personal Security of Refugees."

²² GreekVol. "A B O U T." *GreeceVol.info - about*. GreekVol, n.d. Web. 24 May 2017.

²³ "The Safest Prey: When Refugee Camps Become Sites of Violence."

²⁴ "About Us." *Joel Nafuma Refugee Center*. Joel Nafuma Refugee Center, n.d. Web. 24 May 2017.

²⁵ "About Us." *Medici Senza Frontiere Italia*. Medici Senza Frontiere Italia, 15 May 2015. Web. 24 May 2017.



framework for safety in camps already existing within UNHCR policies, implementation has been slow and without much avail.

Section 3: Relevance of The Topic and Issues to Tackle

If help is there, there is not enough. If quantity is provided, then quality is not enough. And when the quality of aid in these camps is improved, the continuous supply and management of operations disagrees with different NGOs not authorized to work in the same camps. Similar clashes occur between local government proposing certain actions and NGOs disagreeing. Gender based and child related issues are still largely neglected. Coordination within, and careful inspection of camps, is what needs to be formally determined in order to achieve some level of order. The following are two case studies that exemplify the results of poor surveillance in camps and mismanagement of aid.

Case Study 1: Darfur, Kenya (The following is an excerpt from WomenUnderSiege, a project that specifically reports sexual violence and marginalization of women refugees)²⁶

One of the world's largest camps is in Dadaab, eastern Kenya, where, for 20 years, Somali refugees have fled. Dadaab hosts more than 463,000 refugees, according to the UN Refugee Agency.

Most sexualized violence—more than 90 percent in Dadaab, researchers found—occurs while women scrounge for the food, firewood, and water that camps do not provide. Lack of firewood is such a recognized issue in places like Kenya and Darfur that several aid groups have tried supplying it to women in an attempt to decrease rape during foraging trips.

However, a UN evaluation of one such project in Dadaab found that this prevention measure has not been terribly effective.²⁷ When households were supplied with firewood and none had to be scavenged, rape increased while women were doing other activities. The evaluators also found that the program was “insufficiently integrated with other rape and violence prevention strategies,” such as increasing the number of female guards.

²⁶ Editor, Michele Lent Hirsch/Associate, Lauren Wolfe/Director, and Bruno Bierrenbach Feder/Guest Blogger. "The Safest Prey: When Refugee Camps Become Sites of Violence." *The Safest Prey: When Refugee Camps Become Sites of Violence | Women Under Siege Project*. Women Under Siege, 21 Feb. 2012. Web. 25 May 2017.

²⁷ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Evaluation of the Dadaab Firewood Project, Kenya." *UNHCR*. UNHCR, June 2001. Web. 25 May 2017.



Case Study 2: Rwanda (The following is an edited version of clause III from a report on the life of Burundian refugees in Rwandan camps, carried out in 2016)²⁸

“III. Challenges faced by Burundian refugees in camps and urban settings

3.1. PROTECTION:

- Substantial proportion of people with specific needs notably Unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs), adolescents, Child-Headed households, female-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disability, people living with HIV/AIDS who need continuation or scaling up of targeted programme.
- 1,903 registered unaccompanied and separated children (1,256 unaccompanied children and 647 separated children) and some few declarations of these children are made for Non-Food items gains.
- Unaccompanied and separated children are at higher risk of abuse, neglect and violence; o Engagement in risky sexual behaviours.
- No systematic identification of person with specific needs during the registration of new arriving persons.
- Gap in birth registration and birth certificates to all new-born refugees.
- Alcohol abuse.
- Lack of documentation to do a cross-border business especially in East-Africa Community country members.
- Lack of Child/Youth Friendly spaces in reception centres and in a limited number in Mahama.
- Proximity to the border of reception centres and risks of “Infiltration” by the Burundian proregime “Imbonerakure” youth militia.

3.3. EDUCATION

- Language barriers for some skilled refugees: working language predominant in Rwanda is English whereas French is utilized in Burundi.
- Out-of-school children and low class attendance: only 39% children who were at school before influx have integrated orientation programme to prepare children for the next school-year following the Rwandan curriculum.
- Low class attendance for Early Childhood Development (ECD for children aging between 3-6 years).
- Some WASH facilities not completed in new classes.
- Environmental conditions disruptive to learning. o Limited secondary education classes.
- Lack of Certificate Equivalence for job seeking in Asylum country.
- No education programme in place for university students.
- No special education system for children with hearing and speech impairments.
- No relocated refugee students from reception centres have not yet started orientation programme because of limited number of existing classrooms.

²⁸ RESEARCH ON LIFE CONDITIONS IN REFUGEES CAMPS IN RWANDA. Rep. Reseau Rafael, n.d. Web. 25 May 2017.



3.4. HEALTH/NUTRITION

- Easy access to health limited as there is no health post in reception centres. Medical cases referred to nearest local health centres with an overstretched capacity.
- A high prevalence of malaria, diarrhoea and respiratory infections.
- Refugees have limited knowledge of health-related issues: HIV, sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancies may all represent a health risk.
- Existing data on nutrition survey conducted in May 2015 indicate a prevalence of 10.3% Global Acute Malnutrition.
- Limited health care to children under 5 and persons with specific needs in urban settings.
- Limited ambulance for referral management.

3.5. SHELTER

- Overcrowding in hangars.
- Vulnerability to extreme temperatures.
- Expensive to maintain emergency shelters.
- Semi-permanent shelters under construction are not going up fast.”

Section 4: Further Research

1. UNHCR and Amnesty still remain the main global governmental organizations partaking in aid efforts. Are their policies too slow and too politically cluttered to be of actual help to refugees needing immediate attention?
2. If a study as recent as 2016 showed the misuse and corruption in camps, is it not time to implement a solid solution to combat sexual, emotional, and torturous violence in camps for all inhabitants alike?
3. Why are only basic necessities gaining the spotlight of small and new NGOs, when other key elements like financial security and education that actually determine the life ahead of refugees are being given second or third tier attention?
4. Camps are present in countries all over the world, with noted presence in certain countries like Greece, Germany, Turkey and the Netherlands. Logically, NGO and volunteer efforts are also directed mainly to such European countries. However, this leaves world media and volunteer efforts to be less focused in Sub Saharan camps, where equally dire conditions persist, if not even more. What special policy or establishment of volunteer/financial aid reserves can be allocated to help neglected camps?



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Helpful Links

Main UNHCR Guide that details refugee camps specifically:

<http://www.unhcr.org/excom/scip/3ae68cd10/personal-security-refugees.html>

UNDP link that briefly outlines gender based violence in camps:

<http://www.arabstates.undp.org/content/rbas/en/home/ourwork/crisispreventionandrecoverysuccessstories/alone-in-iraq--syrian-women-and-girls-struggle-to-survive-in-ref.html>

Amnesty Report about the slogging action of governments as opposed to the timely reaction of volunteers: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2015/09/volunteers-help-refugees-survive-while-europes-leaders-still-search-for-solutions/>

Greek refugee camps, a very recent perspective of life in such camps:

<http://www.amnesty.ca/blog/no-refuge-refugees-life-refugee-camps-greece>

Clash of interests while dealing with aid being supplied to camps:

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/unhcr-and-ngos-competitors-or-companions-refugee-protection>



Topic 2: Climate Refugee's

Section 1: Background

Climate Change has been a contentious topic for several decades now. However, as years go by, the evidence for climate change, and specifically human driven climate change has become more and more clear. As predictions grow year by year, countries are already beginning to prepare for the drastic changes to both land and peoples. The small island nations of the pacific, Kiribati, Tuvalu, and others, are preparing for the eventual disappearance of their country. Similarly, countries like India and Bangladesh are preparing for the displacement of thousands, possibly millions, due to rising sea levels threatening coastal populations. There are also several global scale changes that point towards the evidence of global climate change, including shifting water movement, air flow, melting ice caps, and extreme weather. All of these compound to a looming danger of mass population displacement, one which current infrastructure and technologies are not prepared to handle.

The warming planet is already causing tangible effects in the world. For example, the cold air of the north pole that collides with the warmer air from the equator creates a jet stream in the northern hemisphere that is a hot spot for weather phenomena. The temperature differences between the two fronts are a primary indicator of the severity and incidence of storms and other extreme weather. With a larger temperature differential, the front moves faster, reducing the number of large storms. As the planet warms, this jet stream slows, causing more extreme weather. We are seeing the effects of this change in global phenomena such as El Nino. The El Nino phenomena occurred when trade winds blowing west across the pacific weakened. This causes warmer waters to accumulate in the south-eastern pacific.²⁹ This can cause very significant problems, most notably seen with the Peruvian fishing economy. The weak winds mean that the cold nutrient waters of the sea are not being circulated to the surface of the ocean, causing sharp declines in fishing returns.³⁰ Similarly, the warm waters in the Southern Pacific are causing an extreme amount of coral bleaching, where coral expel the algae that are living with the polyps.³¹ In the great Barrier Reef alone, approximately 49 percent of corals died due to the unusually high-water temperatures.³²

The connection between migration and climate change has been hypothesized for more than a decade now. Now, it has become increasingly clearer that this kind of migration pattern will soon be unavoidable. Douglas Bardsley addresses the lack of infrastructure in developed countries and discusses how they have no precautionary measures for wild scale disasters as well as the displaced peoples from those disasters.³³

²⁹ Ramage, Colin S. "El Niño." *Scientific American* 254, no. 6 (1986): 76-83.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ D'Elia, C. F., R. W. Buddemeier, and S. V. Smith. "Coral Bleaching." *Science* 271, no. 5245 (1996): 15-16.

³² D'Elia. "Coral Bleaching." 15-16.

³³ Bardsley, Douglas K., and Graeme J. Hugo. "Migration and Climate Change: Examining Thresholds of Change to Guide Effective Adaptation Decision-making." *Population and Environment* 32, no. 2/3 (2010): 238-62.



He shows how Hurricane Katrina and the drought in South-East Australia are examples of disasters that could have been much more controlled with proper infrastructure and preparation.³⁴ The effects of such disasters are further exacerbated by the increasing risk of environmental hazards and socio-ecological events, as well as the shifting conditions of natural resources.³⁵ One of Bradley's main points however, is not just about the danger of these disasters, but the severe lack of preparedness on national and international level. He recommends expanding the powers of the United Nations disaster response strategies and framework along with increasing regulations to minimize complications with widespread migration.³⁶

As such, delegates should focus their discussion on how to reduce the effects of natural disasters on disaster prone populations, and how to deal with the large flux of migrants that are caused as a result of environmental disasters. Without a formal and organized discussion on this topic, the next hurricane or tsunami can leave millions displaced and both national and international organizations struggling to control and resolve the chaos. Contingency plans need to be made now in order to ensure the safety of millions of lives.

Section 2: Background

NATO and COP21

Previous international meetings between NATO nations, and COP21 have already set the stage to discuss the massive global crises that could occur with mass migration. The NATO's plan was more oriented towards the general security of NATO nations in the face of rapid climate change and its various implications, however provides limited humanitarian answers in the case of climate refugees.³⁷ The COP21 plan, however, sets a good, realistic standard for nations to work towards³⁸. The issue addressed, however, does not incorporate many aspects of the migration crisis. These issues in safety, education, integration, and economic and humanitarian aid, are already being seen to a certain extent with the Syrian refugee crisis. The disproportionate strain on certain nations, especially coastal, that receive the large portion of refugees, cannot be addressed to its fullest in one summit meeting.³⁹ Even so the creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) remedies many of the issues with human rights that previous conventions and agreements had ignored.⁴⁰

³⁴ *ibid*

³⁵ *ibid*

³⁶ *ibid*

³⁷ *ibid*

³⁸ Warren, Phillip Dane. "Forced Migration after Paris COP21: Evaluating the "Climate Change Displacement Coordination Facility"" *Columbia Law Review* 116, no. 8 (2016): 2103-144.

³⁹ *ibid*

⁴⁰ *Ibid*



Section 3: Possible solutions

Case Study: Kiribati

There are already several cases where climate change has become a major issue within the past two decades, threatening the livelihoods of the people affected. The first example comes from the small nation of Kiribati. The island nation is “one of the world’s most ecologically fragile states. The vast majority of its islands are coral atolls and they are ecologically and historically important to the local population .⁴¹ Kiribati contains 715 miles of coastline, however, due rising global temperatures and consequently rising sea levels, more violent storms, and erosion, officials believe that around 55 percent of available land will disappear by 2050.⁴² This combined with a declining population, the government of Kiribati began to utilize a strict number of measures to help slow the damage:

Aggressive projects to adapt to the changes caused by this rapid land loss. These projects include the construction and repair of sea walls to prevent further erosion of the shore, as well as relocating homes and businesses further inland. Strict regulations now govern construction activities that could jeopardize the integrity of the land.⁴³

These measures, however proactive, only delay the inevitable disappearance of the islands. A rise of one metre, in addition to storm surges can potentially sink other island nations such as the Maldives, the Marshall Islands, or Tuvalu as well. The question remained, how could a nation of one hundred thousand prepare to lose their homes? Thus, the government began to push for people to relocate off the island, though at the moment no nation has agreed to take in Kiribati citizens en masse. Many countries, such as Zambia, have stated that they would be willing to take in the migrants.⁴⁴

Case Study 2: India and Bangladesh

Similar issues have become a hot topic in India and Bangladesh as well. Melting glaciers and rising sea levels are predicted to induce large scale migration, hugely affecting bordering nations which must bear the brunt of the refugees. Similar studies have shown that this kind of climate based migration is not new, however, suggesting that there may have been more than a million refugees due to climate change in the mid 1990s that were uncategorized.⁴⁵ The concerns in India are very close to the island nations of Kiribati. Warming atmospheres and extreme weather will reduce agricultural potential, and generate mass displacement, along with sea level rise forcing permanent resettlement

⁴¹ Barden, Kenneth E. “Land’s End: Can an Island Nation Survive without its Islands?” *World Policy Journal* 28, no. 2 (2011): 49-55.

⁴² *ibid*

⁴³ *ibid*

⁴⁴ *ibid*.

⁴⁵ Panda, Architesh. "Climate Refugees: Implications for India." *Economic and Political Weekly* 45, no. 20 (2010): 76-79.



of millions of people.⁴⁶ Without proper preparation and responsiveness to these future disasters, India, as well as many neighbouring countries, will not be equipped to handle the large flow of migrants out of disaster stricken regions.⁴⁷

Possible Solutions

As delegates, you will need to begin to devise a plan of preparedness. Currently the United Nations will not be able to effectively respond with humanitarian aid, as well as provide nations with the help they need to effectively handle any large influx of migrants.

While there are some general ideas in place to deal with problems like this, in the form of the plans put forward by NATO and COP21, these plans are inherently flawed and are not capable of dealing with the full extent of the problem. That being said, they act as fantastic starting points to determine different plans that may or may not work.

One of the major points of discussion for this committee will be defining 'climate refugee' and implementing the recognition of such refugees into national legislation around the world. This is an issue that has been pushed aside as a 'solve it when we arrive at that bridge' problem by the international community, which can be seen directly in the signing of the UN convention on the Status of Refugees, where most signatories rejected the idea of discussing the topic of climate refugees.⁴⁸ However, a lack of discussion about such a definition and implementing it into international legislation has been manifested recently in New Zealand, where a court denied a man from Kiribati's plea for refugee based on the fact rising sea levels was making living too dangerous for himself, his wife, and three children.⁴⁹ If the international community does not come together to define the term 'climate refugee', implement it into national legislation, and determine contingency plans for the number of refugees a country will take, where they will go, how it will be paid for, and how they will be cared for, then millions of people will die while courts wait to deny families the right to safety.

This is a very difficult and multi-faceted issue, and as such delegates should do in depth research into their countries foreign policies on refugees. Not all nations will be open to the idea of accepting more refugees into their countries, and those that do may only be able to be havens for a small proportion of the total number. While this is an issue that all nations should aim to resolve, it is critical that delegates keep their foreign policy in mind when creating a formal framework for how to deal with the issue of either pre-emptive measures to migration, or the relocation and care of climate refugees.

⁴⁶ Panda. "Climate Refugees". 76-79.

⁴⁷ Panda. "Climate Refugees". 76-79.

⁴⁸ Black, Debra. "What should be done about climate change refugees?" Thestar.com. October 11, 2013. Accessed October 16, 2017.

⁴⁹ ibid



Topic 3: Refugee's created by Terrorism

Section 1: Background

A refugee crisis refers to movements of large groups of displaced people, who could be either internally displaced persons, refugees or other migrants. According to UNHCR, "refugees are people fleeing conflict or persecution. They are defined and protected in international law, and must not be expelled or returned to situations where their life and freedom are at risk."⁵⁰ Moreover, according to Amnesty International, "a refugee is a person who has fled their own country because they are at risk of serious human rights violations there. Because their own government cannot or will not protect them, they are forced to seek international protection."⁵¹ Crises can also refer to incidents caused by terrorism in the country of origin or departure, or to large problems whilst on the move or even after arrival in a safe country that involve large groups of displaced persons, asylum seekers or refugees. There are currently over 21 million refugees in the world. The vast majority of them – 86% – live in developing regions.⁵²

An average of 50 Syrian Families are forced to flee to neighbouring countries everyday either by land or sea. More than 4 million Syrians have fled their homes.⁵³ Of the more than 1 million refugees who fled to Europe this year, the clear majority are Syrians escaping a brutal civil war.⁵⁴ Without an end to the violence in sight, Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon will continue to receive more Syrian refugees.⁵⁵ This is not an issue that is only occurring in Syria. 8.2 million Iraqis - nearly 25% of the country's population – require some form of humanitarian assistance.⁵⁶ Violence and conflict linked to the capture of territory by extremist groups, as well as the counterinsurgency launched by the Iraqi government, have impacted nearly all aspects of Iraq's economy and society, from education to health services, threatening any hope of stability. Almost 3 million children in Iraq do not have access to education, meaning 75000 classrooms without students.⁵⁷

In Nigeria, more than 24.5 million people are living in states under constant terrorist attacks.⁵⁸ That is more than the population of New York, London, and Rio De Janeiro combined. Many may be shocked to learn that Boko Haram is the world's deadliest terrorist group operating majorly in the Northeastern part of Nigeria.⁵⁹ In

⁵⁰ "What is a Refugee? Definition and Meaning." USA for UNHCR. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁵¹ "Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants." Amnesty International. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁵² *ibid*

⁵³ *ibid*

⁵⁴ "Millions on the move." Crisis Watch 2016. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁵⁵ Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh Reader in Human Geography and Co-Director of the Migration Research Unit, UCL. "Syrian refugees in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon face an uncertain 2017." *The Conversation*. January 3, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁵⁶ "Iraqi Refugee Assistance and Resettlement." U.S. Department of State. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁵⁷ Amamouri. "Iraqi students forced to study without textbooks." *Al-Monitor*. November 17, 2016. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁵⁸ Cassman, Daniel. "Boko Haram." *Mapping Militant Organizations*. August 26, 2016. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁵⁹ *Ibid*



Nigeria, more than 2.2 million people have been displaced.⁶⁰ Although the country's president ordered the military to crush the group by the end of 2014, it turned to be unrealistic since Boko Haram's insurgents had a strong socio-economic standpoint arms-wise in the region.

A question that arises from the various facets involved in refugee crises is how did the problem arise in the first place? Various socio-political and socio-economic factors can be considered determining the principles behind different statures and systems involved. Verily, the focal point of terrorism has been a major instigator regarding refugees present in the global community.

Three major Case Studies need to be considered to give a brief overview of how terrorism plays a role in the creation of refugees. They include the Nigerian Refugee Crisis, Syrian Refugee Crisis, and the Nagorno Karabakh-South Ossetia Refugee Crisis. It's imperative for the delegates to understand that the topic is centred around the creation of refugee's due to terrorist activities within or outside their regions.

Section 2: Past Actions

When human rights are violated, the international community intervenes in order to mitigate and eventually the solve crisis. In 1998, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) established the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC). Today, the IDMC is the leading international body monitoring internal displacement worldwide aimed at improving national and international capabilities to assist millions of displaced persons. The organization created an online database providing comprehensive information and analysis on the internally displaced in some 50 countries per request from the United Nations vs Other achievements made by the international community refer back to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which is intended to serve as an international standard to guide governments, international organizations, and other bodies in providing assistance and protection to internally displaced peoples (IDPs). The Principles have been welcomed by the UN Commission and the General Assembly, and also have been incorporated in national policies and laws by independent government. Although it is merely a set of guidelines, the Guiding Principles act as a basic standard for many to follow.

The United Nations upholds its duty to intervene whenever the human rights violations are taking place. In the case with refugees, in 1946 the United Nations General Assembly established the International Refugee Organization (IRO) to provide temporary materials, protection, and housing for the refugees. However, the due to lack of funding, the IRO's operations began to dwindle and soon its successor was the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UNHCR originally was only supposed to last for 3 years; however, the UN permanently recognized the agency as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. The UNHCR mandated the 1951 Convention Relating to

⁶⁰ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) - Norwegian Refugee Council. "Nigeria." IDMC » Nigeria. Accessed October 17, 2017



the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol. The purpose of the two was to establish a main framework for defining who is a refugee, their rights, and legal obligation of states.⁶¹ Although the international community has established international humanitarian law for refugees, there is no convention the IDPs that are equivalent to those of the refugees. Therefore, many IDPs are left to the protection of their own domestic law, and are often times neglected or overlooked. Many advocate for a similar document to protect internally displaced persons; however, little progress has been made. Until recently, the UNHCR has implemented the “Collaborative Approach” plan in dealing with the IDPs. The approach encourages independent governments and agencies to aiding those internally displaced, in hopes that this collaborative response will work together “To respond to the needs of IDPs on the basis of their individual mandates and expertise.”⁶¹

Section 3: Country Policies and Possible Solutions

Case Study 1: Nigeria

Refugees from Nigeria fleeing violence from Boko Haram are living with local populations in the Diffa Region of Niger.⁶² As of June 11, 2014, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) estimated that as many as 1,000 refugees a week crossed the border into Niger's Diffa region. The IRC estimates that if the violence continues in northern Nigeria, up to 100,000 refugees could be living in Diffa by the end of the year.⁶³



Figure 1: mass of refugee's in the Diffa Region of Niger

In 2009, Boko Haram attacked and occupied north-eastern Nigeria, first in the popular city of Bauchi and then spread to 3 major cities organization.⁶⁴ In April 2014,

⁶¹ "General Assembly Adopts Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, as United Nations, International Organization for Migration Sign Key Agreement | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases." United Nations. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁶² Ibid

⁶³ Ibid

⁶⁴ Labott, Elise, and Greg Botelho. "U.S. designates Boko Haram as terrorist organization." CNN. November 13, 2013. Accessed October 17, 2017.



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Boko Haram militants kidnapped 276 young school girls and began to sell the girls into slavery. June 2014 marked another month of violence with an estimated 530 deaths and an additional 80 abductions. In the following months, numerous raids occurred leaving the people of Nigeria in constant fear. The terrorist group has since pledged its allegiance with ISIS. Recently, 63 of the presumed 276 kidnapped schoolgirls escaped. They now seek attention for both physical and mental trauma in Cameroon, Niger, and Chad.

Refugees in Cameroon, Niger, and Chad (an estimated 192,000 people) have been left without access to clean water, shelter, food, or education.⁶⁵ 4,000 Nigerians have found refuge in northern Cameroon, 18,000 in Chad and to some 100,000 people in Niger. Unfortunately, the steady flow of refugees has not decreased. In 2015 alone, over 16,000 Nigerians have continued to flee to neighbouring countries, much of them escaping from border regions of Makaria, Logone Birni and Fotokol, just south of Lake Chad. This has caused extreme clashes between Boko Haram and the authorities and has spilled across borders of neighbouring countries. The next wave of immigrants is expected to bring the total of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon to a startling 66,000. In other areas of the region, the refugee numbers are quickly rising as well. Around 18,000 have left for Chad in late March, excluding the 15,000 that left in early January after Boko Haram's attack on the town Borno. Meanwhile, around 100,000 people have found refuge in Niger even though humanitarian aid has decreased due to the increasingly frequent attacks of Boko Haram. The refugee crisis is also hurting the economic stability of the area. Since Boko Haram resumed its operations in 2010, foreign direct investment (FDI) into Nigeria has plummeted, owing to the political instability the country has faced. According to the World Investment Report (WIR) 2013, FDI flows into Nigeria dropped by 21.3 percent in just one year — from \$8.9 billion in 2011 to \$7 billion in 2012⁶⁶. Of the total 57.2% of the population that was displaced, around 38.7% need assistance for access to clean water and food sources.

The reaction of the Chadian authorities has been primarily military, both in the Lake region and through interventions in neighbouring countries. A state of emergency was imposed in November 2015 and has been renewed several times since, and administration has been partly militarized. Many suspected Boko Haram members captured on Chadian soil have been imprisoned for long periods without trial. Local defense militias have been created and have played a significant role against the jihadist group. But the heavy security response has come at a cost, especially in restrictions of movement imposed on a traditionally highly mobile population heavily dependent on cross-border trade.

As the first phase of a new military offensive by armies in the region has just been launched (Operation Rawan Kada), the risks of infiltration and a rise in attacks on the Chadian territory are real. A large-scale attack could act as a trigger and, as in 2015, lead to stigmatisation, particularly of the Buduma population.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ "Nigeria: Northeast Children Robbed of Education." Human Rights Watch. May 04, 2016. Accessed October 17, 2017

⁶⁶ "Boko Haram and its Economic Consequences." Fair Observer. May 02, 2014. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁶⁷ "Fighting Boko Haram in Chad: Beyond Military Measures." Crisis Group. May 19, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017.



Case Study 2: Syria

In 2016, the United Nations identified 13.5 million Syrians requiring humanitarian assistance, of which more than 6 million are internally displaced within Syria, and over 7 million are refugees outside of Syria.⁶⁸ In January 2017, the United Nations High Commission on Refugees counted 4,863,684 registered refugees. Turkey is the largest host country of registered refugees with over 2.7 million Syrian refugees. Assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Syria, and Syrian refugees in neighboring countries, is planned largely through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).



Figure 2: mass of refugees fleeing the bombed capital of Syria

Numerous countries are taking in Syrian Refugees due to their war-stricken social climate. It's imperative to understand the status quo prevalent within Assad's forces and the Rebels.

Case Study 3: Azerbaijan

While still a crisis, most of the matter seems to be stabilizing within the South Ossetia region due to the help of the UN Green Helmet and Blue Helmet forces as they provide a neutral peacekeeping barrier between the two military forces of the respective countries' socio-political tension.⁶⁹

With 124,000 civilian and military personnel deployed in all corners of the world, the UN's peacekeeping forces are the largest and most visible segment of the world's body global presence. Their significance has dramatically increased in the last decade and they're expected to take on even larger role in the next. With thousands of blue helmets

⁶⁸ "Refugees of the Syrian Civil War." Wikipedia. October 15, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁶⁹ "Refugees in Azerbaijan." Wikipedia. September 29, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017.



deployed in the world's hot spots at any given time, peacekeeping operations represent the single largest item in the UN's budget, with almost \$8 billion set aside just for 2010.⁷⁰ This case study serves to help the delegates understand the intrinsic link and correlation between acts of violence, and creation of refugees.

According to the 1979 census, Azeris numbered 160,841 and constituted 5.3% of Armenia's population. Civil unrest in Nagorno-Karabakh in 1987 led to Azeris' being harassed and forced to leave Armenia due to civil tensions between the two countries. On 25 January 1988, the first wave of Azeri refugees from Armenia settled in the city of Sumgait. Another major wave occurred in November 1988 as Azeris were either expelled by the nationalists and local or state authorities or fled fearing for their lives. Violence took place because of ethnic conflicts; in November 1988, 25 Azeris were killed, according to Armenian sources and 217, according to Azerbaijani sources.

Thus, in 1988–91 the remaining Azeris were forced to flee primarily to Azerbaijan. It is impossible to determine the exact population numbers for Azeris in Armenia at the time of the conflict's escalation, since during the 1989 census forced Azeri migration from Armenia was already in progress. UNHCR's estimate is 200,000 persons.

According to Azerbaijani government at the time of the ceasefire in 1994 there were about 250,000 Azeri refugees from Armenia. According to the 1998 Citizenship Law they are all eligible for citizenship. By the end of 2001, UNHCR estimated that most of them were believed to have naturalized or be in the process of doing so

Public attitudes to Refugee policy

A Reuters/Ipsos poll showed Americans were divided on President Trump's executive order halting refugee resettlement, with 49% supporting the ban and 41% opposing it.⁷¹ Now, the shift seems to recede due to higher pressure from provincial legislatures on the rights of minorities

A possible indicator of a shift in public opinion, even more recent polling reveals that a slight majority now oppose the executive order, and an even stronger majority—around 70%—oppose an indefinite ban on Syrian refugees.

Such public opinion is not a new phenomenon. According to the Pew Research Center, a majority of Americans have opposed almost every major wave of refugees settling in the country, going back nearly a century. From 1938-39, strong majorities—60% and up—opposed settling refugees from Nazi Germany, including refugee children. In 1958, 55% did not want to admit refugees from Communist-ruled Hungary.⁷² In 1979, 62% disagreed with the decision to settle refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Eventually almost 600,000 were admitted to the U.S. In 1980, 71% were against letting

⁷⁰ Krastev, Nikola. "Behind The 'Blue Helmets' -- A Look At UN Peacekeepers." RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty. July 04, 2010. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁷¹ Irwin, Ben . "4 Things You Should Know About Refugees and Terrorism." Preemptive Love. July 20, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017.

⁷² Kiely , Eugene. "Refugees and Terrorism Investigations." FactCheck.org. March 10, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017.



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Cuban refugees fleeing Fidel Castro into the country. Opposition was fuelled in part by news reports suggesting that criminals were hiding among the refugees. In 1999—an exception to the trend—most Americans favoured settling ethnic Albanian refugees from Kosovo. But the poll in this case only asked about “several hundred” people. The number eventually resettled was much greater.

Current attitudes toward Syrian refugees echo previous moments in history—even down to the reasons for opposition. Americans worried about criminals from Cuba infiltrating the U.S. in the 1980s, and today many voice concern that terrorists and extremists could infiltrate the country posing as Syrian refugees.

While this is public concern, over the past 40 years, 154 foreign-born terrorists have conducted or planned attacks in the US, according to the Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank. But very few have posed as refugees to get into the country. The largest share of terrorists (35%) were lawful permanent residents, followed by those who entered the U.S. on tourist visas (22%). The second group – on US Visas includes all but one of the 9/11 hijackers. (Another came to the U.S. on a student visa.)

Since new refugee vetting methods were introduced nearly four decades ago, there has not been one attack on American soil by a terrorist posing as a refugee.⁷³ In addition, there have been no terrorist attacks in the U.S. by anyone from the seven countries named in President Trump’s executive order (and in President Obama’s legislation before that), including Syria.

In short, terrorists sometimes manage to exploit the immigration system to enter the country and on rare occasion, some have tried posing as refugees. But these instances are so unusual—and success is even less common—in part because vetting for refugees is far more rigorous than for other immigration categories.

Possible Solutions

This is a very complex issue that is incredibly broad if all aspects are considered. As such, this committee will focus on the protection and care of civilians and refugees created as a direct result of terrorism, and not on how to remove terrorist groups from a region that are the root cause of refugee creation.

To elaborate, delegates should be focusing on having higher prioritization on civilian protection in military intervention and policies that better care for refugees created by terrorism. Some of the sub-issues that are part of this larger narrative include: protecting cities that have become havens for IDPs from potential extremist group attacks to demoralize the population; taking extra precautions for refugees that suffer trauma, either mental or physical, at the hands of terrorist groups; placing civilian safety above political aspirations in peace talks; having faster refugee application acceptances for

⁷³ Pasha-Robinson, Lucy. "Chance of being killed by refugee terrorist in United States is one in 3.6 billion." The Independent. January 26, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2017.



refugees directly caused by terrorist actions; and any other ideas delegates have to ensure the safety of civilians in terrorist-stricken areas, and refugees fleeing from terrorist attacks.

Delegates should focus on creating a framework that defines the focus of local and foreign actors in the protection of civilians and care for refugees caused by terrorism, that can specifically address the current crises in Syria and Nigeria.

Section 4: Further Research

Guiding questions:

1. How do peacekeeping forces and foreign actors best help protect civilians, either on their own or with the assistance of local governments?
2. What are other techniques for protection for civilians beyond military assistance and protection?
3. What is the right balance for local governments between state-building and civilian protection?
4. How can NGO's and private entities help in this situation?
5. What responsibility do neighboring countries have in assistance terrorist-stricken nations with their IDPs and extremist groups?

Further research:

1. 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees:
<http://untreaty.un.org/cod/avl/ha/prsr/prsr.html>
2. Global Principles on Internal Displacement:
<http://www.idpguidingprinciples.org>
3. Responsibility to Protect:
<http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/rwanda/about/bgresponsibility.shtml>
4. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement: <http://www.asil.org/pdfs/stlp.pdf>
5. Displacement Global Overview: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/global-overview>
6. UNHCR – Internally Displaced People:
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c146.html> iv
[http://www.internaldisplacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/9251510E3E5B6FC3C12572BF0029C267/\\$file/Global_Overview_2006.pdf](http://www.internaldisplacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/9251510E3E5B6FC3C12572BF0029C267/$file/Global_Overview_2006.pdf) v
7. IDMC:
[http://www.internaldisplacement.org/8025708F004BD0DA/\(httpPages\)/3E2B69E882ED03D380257099005AED1B?OpenDocument&count=1000](http://www.internaldisplacement.org/8025708F004BD0DA/(httpPages)/3E2B69E882ED03D380257099005AED1B?OpenDocument&count=1000)
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