

Forum: United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (UNPBC)

Issue # 2: Measures to Address the Long-Term Impact of Conflict-Driven Displacement

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Introduction

Even though many view war and conflict as things of the past, conflict-driven displacement has plagued so many innocent people and has constantly been one of

humanity's greatest development and humanitarian crises. By the end of 2023, the UNHCR estimated that over 117 million people had faced conflict-driven displacement globally (UNHCR). Numerous short-term humanitarian actions are only done when there is a direct crisis; however, the long-term impacts of displacement are usually overlooked and not dealt with. These impacts have been generational poverty, lack of education, social exclusion, and more.

The main challenge is that the burden of providing long-term solutions to displaced populations has continuously fallen on host communities and countries without any sustainable international support. Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been left in horrible living conditions for years, and sometimes even decades. The lack of global collaboration and support programs has impacted displaced populations worldwide. Millions of displaced persons live in refugee camps or undefined settlements without citizenship, sustainable lifestyles, cultural identity, and stable finances.

The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (UNPBC) has been a prominent participant in dealing with both the root causes of displacement and the circumstances that make integration difficult by taking the lead in coordinating these initiatives. The UNPBC has concentrated on providing support to post-conflict zones instead of only short-term actions. Addressing conflict-driven displacement requires more in-depth action than any other humanitarian issue because it is more about long-term peacebuilding.

Definition of Key Terms

Refugee: Defined as any person who is outside their country of origin and needs help and protection out of fear of their life being threatened due to circumstances such as persecution, armed conflict, violence, or any other serious threat (UNHCR).

Country of Origin: The country where a refugee, immigrant, or asylum-seeker comes from and belongs to as having citizenship and nationality (UNHCR).

Host Country: A country in which refugees, migrants, or asylum seekers stay or reside

either legally or illegally (UNHCR).

Displacement: People who have been either forcibly removed or have fled their country of origin or their permanent residence due to armed conflict, political instability, violations of human rights, or other conditions (UNHCR).

Country of Transit: A country that a non-national (refugee, migrant, or asylum seeker) passes through to either go back to their country of origin or their country of destination (UNHCR).

Armed Conflict: Any type of dispute or conflict that involves military use and forces between two or more parties at a given time (UNHCR).

Durable Solutions: Any type of long-lasting solutions that ensure the safety and livelihood of displaced persons are maintained by processes such as resettlement to a different country, and integration into local society (UNHCR).

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): People who have been either forcibly removed or have fled their permanent area of residence due to armed conflict, political instability, violations of human rights, or other conditions without crossing any international borders (UNHCR).

Statelessness: The condition of not being legally recognized or considered as a national by any State, having no citizenship (UNHCR).

Reintegration: The process by which displaced persons re-enter their country of origin economically, socially, and politically by re-joining their society to maintain their livelihood (UNHCR).

Peacebuilding: Any actions that have been implemented to stop armed conflict from continuing or recurring, while also focusing on peace development. Peacebuilding can involve developmental, political, and humanitarian actions and processes (UNHCR).

General Overview

Global Trends In Displacement

Displacement trends are constantly changing globally due to various conflict zones and host countries changing. According to the UNHCR, approximately 117.3 million people have been forced to leave their homes by the end of 2023 due to disasters, conflicts, and persecution, marking an 8% increase in comparison to 2022 (UNHCR). This source of displaced people includes refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), asylum seekers, and any person who has been forcibly removed from their homes (UNHCR). New and re-emerging conflict zones have been the major force in shaping global displacement trends. The UNHCR estimates that every 1 in 69 people worldwide is currently facing forced displacement (UNHCR). Specifically, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre states that "The number of people living in internal displacement doubled to 75.9 million people between 2014 and 2023" (IDMC). Internal displacement has been caused by various factors such as war conflict, political instability, and both natural and human-caused disasters. Current conflict zones in places such as Sudan and Myanmar have been the key factor in these internal and external displacement patterns and are expected to be the main cause of future displacement, along with climate change impacts (Reuters). According to the Danish Refugee Council, worldwide displacement is expected to increase by 6.7 million people by next year (Danish Refugee Council, Reuters). Currently, it is projected that displacement will only continue to increase worldwide due to the lack of international aid and collaboration, compounding the ongoing crisis.

Durable Solutions: Frameworks and Challenges

Durable solutions have been discussed internationally to ensure that displaced persons have the rights and dignity they deserve. According to the UNHCR, there are three main durable solutions: voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement (UNHCR). Voluntary repatriation is where a displaced individual returns to their country of origin safely. Local integration is the process by which a displaced individual permanently settles in a new country or community. Resettlement is specifically the relocation to a third country or community with protection and permanent residence. The UNHCR has built many frameworks that help guide these solutions, such as the 2003

"Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern" (UNHCR). Although the UNHCR, in collaboration with various other organizations, has built these frameworks and outlined these durable solutions clearly, there are still a lot of setbacks and challenges to implementing them. The major challenge with the implementation of any of the three primary durable solutions is a lack of sustainable international monetary aid. Long-term peacebuilding efforts tend to be on the back burner of attention and funding, whereas humanitarian emergency responses have been the frontline. The other main challenges of implementing these durable solutions, such as integration barriers, lack of resettlement opportunities and problems with safety, all stem from the lack of international support and collaboration. In terms of voluntary repatriation, the main concern with it is safety due to a lack of security and poor infrastructure in countries of origin. Currently, there is little space for resettlement and implementing resettlement programs is challenging. Overall, the lack of international monetary aid and funding is the central issue with durable solutions, which is why, despite all of the UNHCR's and various organizations' efforts, it is still a pressing issue.

Syria: Case Study of Protracted Displacement

Syria is a central topic in displacement, having some of modern history's largest sources of refugees. The conflict in Syria primarily began in 2011 and now serves as a prime example of how modern-day displacement impacts more than just one country. The situation in Syria underscores just how much of an impact one nation's internal conflicts create a rippling effect across the globe, with over 14 million Syrians fleeing their homes (JURIST). In recent years, Syria has had a profound regional impact, especially on countries such as Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon. Turkey alone currently hosts 3.2 million Syrian refugees (UNHCR). The massive influx of refugees has put a lot of strain on these host countries' economies and resources, with care hanging demographics due to refugees taking up a large amount of their populations. This mass immigration has put strain on education, health care, infrastructure, housing, and public services, which has caused issues for citizens of host countries and refugees. With these issues, the implementation of durable solutions has been likewise challenging. Voluntary repatriation efforts have been enacted with over 1 million Syrians returning as of early 2025; however, some refugees have been hesitant because of safety, access to services, and infrastructure concerns (UNHCR). Likewise, integration efforts have been

challenging as well due to social exclusion, social barriers, and a lack of job opportunities. The situation in Syria serves as the perfect example of how conflict-driven displacement can impact many host countries and how the lack of international collaboration and aid makes durable solutions even more challenging.

Host Countries: Support and Strain

Host countries have felt the most pressure in terms of displacement. Host countries have had to suffer the weight of a large influx of refugees from central conflict zones in places such as Syria, Ukraine, and Afghanistan. These host countries in recent years have tried to implement various policies in the face of challenges. The types of policies some host countries have tried to use are protection of refugees, work permits, curfews, limitations on refugee movement, and integration programs. Turkey is a major host country in the Syrian situation, hosting over 3.2 million Syrian refugees (UNHCR). In 2014, Turkey implemented the "Law on Foreigners and International Protection," which granted refugees temporary protection status (UNHCR). Lebanon and Jordan are also other major host countries in the Syrian situation and have felt massive strains on their public services, health care, housing, and economy, which has increased the fight over resources and jobs, making them overwhelmed. Host countries as a whole play a large role in addressing conflict-driven displacement due to various factors such as location, geography, politics, and others. Host countries often take on the largest burden of refugees and displaced populations, which tends to be disproportionate. For example, Germany has felt a massive strain from having refugees from Ukraine, Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan. 65% of working-age Syrian refugees rely only on government aid, which has put more strain on Germany's economy (Infomigrants). Host nations worldwide face one major issue: a lack of funding. Many different funds have been created for host countries, such as Uganda, which has struggled due to a lack of funds.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Syria

Syria has played a major role in conflict-driven displacement, with the Syrian Civil War causing what is known as one of modern history's major displacement crises, starting in 2011. According to the UNHCR, more than 6.8 million Syrians have been internally

displaced, whereas more than 5.4 million Syrians have fled to nearby countries like Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon as of 2024 (UNHCR). There have been countless long-term impacts of the Syrian Civil War on displaced populations, such as statelessness, lack of education, and unstable finances, all making it harder for these displaced persons to rebuild their lives. The UNPBC has recognized the war conflict in Syria as a pressing central issue, as it has caused a massive displacement crisis. The displacement crisis caused by the Syrian Civil War has called for more than just humanitarian emergency aid; it has called for long-lasting peacebuilding and development efforts internationally. Recently, Syria's official position on conflict-driven displacement has been centred on wanting Syrian refugees to return to their homes, mainly to help with the rebuilding of the country's overall society. Although Syria has been the source of modern history's biggest worldwide displacement, it has now called for the reintegration of Syrians back into Syria instead of encouraging resettlement in nearby countries such as Jordan, Turkey, and Lebanon.

Germany

Germany is the ultimate and largest host country for refugees and asylum seekers, even though it doesn't have any big war conflicts near its borders (UNHCR). According to Al Jazeera, Germany hosted and received over 1.1 million Ukrainian refugees, 705,800 Syrians, 255,100 Afghans, and 146,500 Iraqis as of the end of 2023 (Al Jazeera). Since Germany has such a large intake of refugees, it has shifted over the years towards having stricter migration control to ensure that Germany doesn't suffer from the refugee crisis. Germany has implemented stricter border controls along with repatriation policies that are aimed at enforcing the deportation of migrants who do not have legal status. Germany's border controls are temporary but have been implemented with neighbouring nations such as the Czech Republic, Switzerland, and Poland.

Although Germany has strict laws to manage migrants, it also promotes the integration of refugees by providing language and integration courses. For example, European Pravda reports that German Chancellor Olaf Scholz calls on Ukrainian refugees in Germany to either search for jobs in Germany or go back to Ukraine (European Pravda). According to the European Pravda, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz stated during a hearing that, "Too many of them [migrants] have been here [Germany] for so

long that it's time for them to start working" (European Pravda). Germany as a country still and will continue to host millions of refugees, but has also implemented strict measures to ensure sustainable migration.

Lebanon

Lebanon is a major host country that is near a major conflict zone (Syria), making it a short and easy relocation destination for displaced Syrians. This conflict zone has led to the displacement of over 1.2 million people, encompassing both Syrian and Lebanese refugees (UNHCR). According to the IOM UN Migration, "As of 30 September 2024, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) had identified 346,209 internally displaced persons (IDPs), including over 31,000 families (137,000 individuals) living in 820 collective shelters. Additionally, more than 175,000 Lebanese and Syrians have fled to Syria" (UNHCR).

Lebanon has had to face many struggles recently in terms of displacement. The Lebanese government has tried to help fix this ongoing disaster through many processes and programs. With the support of international organizations, the government of Lebanon implemented the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) to help address these issues with Lebanon's lack of economic stability and infrastructure. According to the IOM, the funding needed for the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) is \$45,900,000, with 500,000 people targeted and 80 entities targeted. Currently, only 26% of the required funds have been confirmed, leaving a 74% funding gap, which places a greater risk and challenge for Lebanon when trying to implement this plan; however, the Lebanese government hasn't given up on supporting these refugees (UNHCR). The government of Lebanon has created over 1,000 sites with the help of the UNHCR and other entities, mainly including schools and shelters for refugees, highlighting its commitment to helping refugees even when they face struggles.

Uganda

Uganda is the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. According to the UNHRC and AP News, Uganda is hosting over 1.7 million refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and Sudan primarily (UNHRC and AP News). Uganda has been a very progressive country in its refugee policies to ensure that refugees have the right to

move freely, work, and obtain social services by granting land, education and employment opportunities. The Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) has been a model example for other host countries in terms of how to support refugees properly.

Due to the large number of refugees, Uganda has faced many challenges in providing food and services (AP News). This has caused unfair restrictions on food resources for over half a million refugees in Uganda (AP News). According to AP news, "After spending three months in Uganda, refugees are eligible to get 60% rations, and the number falls by half after six months. Only new arrivals get 100% food assistance, leaving the vast majority of some 99,000 refugees in Bulaba's settlement vulnerable to hunger and other impoverishment" (AP News). According to The Guardian, Uganda has also tried other initiatives to try to integrate refugees through creative expression, such as the Bidi Bidi Performing Arts Centre, which aims to help the mental health and wellbeing of refugees while also ensuring the refugees can sing and dance as a form of expression (The Guardian). According to the UNHCR, the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) is seeking about 858 million dollars for 2024 to 2025 to help support more than 1.8 million refugees, but currently, only 46% (3.9 million) of the funds have been received (UNHCR).

Canada

Canada, as a country, does not border any major conflict zones but has taken in large amounts of refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers from all over the world and has been active in efforts to address conflict-driven displacement. Although in terms of land mass, it is one of the largest countries in the world the majority of the Canadian population lives in the Southern parts of Canada typically only 100km away or less from the United States-Canada border, because of this, these refugees have added substantial population density issues in this small region of Canada that is inhabitable. Canada has greatly advocated for the integration of its refugees by implementing resettlement programs, language courses, and global monetary aid. The largest number of refugees in Canada comes from Afghanistan, Ukraine and Syria, all countries that are very far away from Canada geographically.

For a long time, Canada has made sure to protect and take care of refugees and migrants (Government of Canada). The Government of Canada established its Refugee Resettlement Program under the Refugee Convention and the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act of 1951, which includes Privately Sponsored Refugees (PSR) and Government-Assisted Refugees (GAR) (Government of Canada). Along with that, Canada has made other initiatives to help migrants. According to the Government of Canada, Immigration, Refugee, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) made a combination of two vital models to better match Canada's main objectives in terms of refugees for both the Settlement Program and the Resettlement Assistance Program (RAP) (Government of Canada). According to Unique Law Firm, Canada has had a major increase in asylum seekers. As of 2023, approximately 146,800 new asylum claims, which marks Canada as the fifth-largest host country in terms of both asylum and refugee claims (Unique Law Firm).

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of Event
2011	The Syrian Civil War had a massive outbreak, although it had started with only peaceful protests. This was the official marking of the start of the Syrian Civil War that had displaced millions of Syrians both internally and internationally.
2021	The Taliban launched a full takeover of Afghanistan. This happened right as the United States and allied nations moved out of the country, making it the perfect time for the Taliban to come back, as Kabul fell to the Taliban (UNHCR). Almost immediately, a ton of people fled, which created a massive refugee crisis.
2023	In Sudan, a major conflict outbreak displaced millions of people. The UNHCR estimates that more than 6 million people were displaced in Sudan internally, while 1.2 million people were displaced by fleeing to countries nearby (UNHCR). This conflict was between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces.
2023	There have been numerous ongoing conflicts in Myanmar; however, in October 2023, this conflict escalated greatly. According to the UNHCR,

	<p>the outcome of this armed conflict was the internal displacement of over 600,000 people in only two months, marking a major displacement crisis. According to the UNHCR, over 2.6 million people in Myanmar were internally displaced by the end of 2023 (UNHCR).</p>
2023	<p>Although Israel and Hamas have been at war for decades, in October 2023, a major conflict broke out. This led to the displacement of more than 1.7 million people in Gaza by December 2023, according to the UNHCR (UNHCR). This was a major displacement crisis in the area.</p>
2023	<p>The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) faced a major renewal in war conflict, which mainly impacted the province of North Kivu. According to People, "more than 398,000 people have been forced to flee a dramatic resurgence of the conflict in North Kivu" (People). This increased the number of internally displaced people in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) significantly, with ongoing conflict.</p>
2023	<p>Due to multiple conflict zones in the Central Sahel Region caused by extremist violence, countries such as Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. According to UNHCR, Burkina Faso has had more than 1.4 million internally displaced people over the last 2 years (UNHCR)</p>
2023	<p>The UNHCR released its global trends report on December 31, 2023 (UNHCR). The Global Trends Report stated that the number of displaced persons globally had reached 117.3 million people (UNHCR). This set the world record for the highest number of displaced persons (UNHCR).</p>
2024	<p>On February 26, 2024, Israel launched a massive raid on Lebanon as tensions between Israel and Hezbollah rose rapidly (The New Humanitarian). This bomb attack forced over 90,000 people to leave their homes, according to UN figures (The New Humanitarian). On February 14, 2024, another attack on Lebanon from Israel killed 7 civilians, a Hezbollah commander, and also two fighters (The New Hamitarian). Throughout February, more and more bomb attacks persisted in Lebanon (The New Humanitarian).</p>

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties, and Events

The Global Compact on Refugees, 2018

The Global Compact on Refugees was led by the UNHCR and affirmed at the United Nations General Assembly (UNHCR). Its purpose is to build a framework for dealing with refugees fairly and sustainably. Its main goals are to help host countries with disproportionate burden-sharing, help make countries of origin safe for return, expand resettlement, and ensure refugees can be more self-reliant (UNHCR). The Global Compact on Refugees provides a useful guide for international organizations, governments, and others to help host countries get the support they need (UNHCR). The Global Compact on Refugees includes four key parts. The first part is an opening introduction with important background information, goals, and foundational values that have made this (UNHCR). The second part uses the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which focuses on supporting host countries and including refugees into the community (UNHCR). The third part uses a Programme of Action, ensuring that burdens are shared through the Global Refugee Forum.

Global Refugee Forum, 2023

The second Global Refugee Forum was held from December 13 to 15, 2023, in Geneva (UNHCR). In total, this Global Refugee Forum had over 4,000 participants from 168 nations, 425 organizations, and over 320 stateless people (UNHCR). According to the UNHCR, "An Additional 10,000 participants from 120 countries joined online" (UNHCR). The Global Refugee Forum of 2023 was hosted by the UNHCR and the Government of Switzerland and convened by the Governments of Jordan, Uganda, Japan, Colombia and France (UNHCR). These participants were from a variety of backgrounds and lives, including refugees, governments, civilians, and international organizations. By the end of the Global Refugee Forum of 2023, over 1,750 pledges were made that were targeted at working on the goals of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), which was a 25% increase from the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (UNHCR). These pledges were focused on areas like employment, education, and durable solutions for displacement (UNHCR). This highlighted a massive shift in the international response to displacement and was later known as a step in the right direction.

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

The Gap Between Frameworks and Real-World Implementation

The United Nations has done a lot to help resolve this issue in terms of important and useful theories, frameworks, and ideas, but not consistent action. For example, the UNHCR Global Trends Report and the Global Compact on Refugees have both been extremely useful in tracking important statistics and establishing frameworks for resolving this issue; however, they lack real-world application due to budget cuts and shortfalls (UNHCR). The Global Refugee Forum of 2023 had amazing results with over 1,750 pledges and 2.2 billion dollars worth of financial pledges alone; however, these pledges are only pledges, they are not actual proof of action (UNHCR). The Global Refugee Forum, providing pledges, is extremely useful and a step in the right direction; however, it hasn't been as powerful as some would hope. Although the United Nations has created well-defined, concise frameworks and initiatives to increase international collaboration, there is still a major gap between frameworks and real-world action. Due to the lack of authority to enforce these frameworks, the United Nations only remains strong in drafting solutions, not implementing them. The current United Nations actions have paved the road for real-world action, but it has yet to happen. The United Nations has created amazing strategies for resolving the issue, but member states have had little to no consistent commitment to actually using them, which has only made displacement worse, with more overcrowded refugee camps and inadequate supplies. The main difficulty with implementing the UN's frameworks is a lack of support and action from its member states due to various reasons, such as a lack of funding. Although the UNHCR has organized and coordinated worldwide refugee help, it doesn't have the capacity to enact real action due to the lack of financial support and little to no power over sovereign member states.

Possible Solutions

Integration Programs

Strengthening integration programs in host communities and countries is a long-term solution for ensuring that displaced populations can gain access to better livelihoods through citizenship, permanent residency, education, job opportunities, healthcare, and housing. Integration into new settlements for displaced persons is vital; however, it is

just as important to ensure support and aid for these host communities and countries to ensure they don't face challenges through implementing integration efforts. Along with giving overall support to host communities and displaced populations through monetary and humanitarian means, it is important to have language courses, social inclusion development, aid with legal rights, and vocational training for displaced populations to ensure they can fully integrate into a new society.

International Collaboration

Another possible solution to ensure integration programs can be implemented without causing excessive challenges and burdens on host communities is expanding international burden-sharing frameworks. This would include providing financial support to host communities so that these long-term integration programs can be implemented sustainably without causing host communities to go into debt. These frameworks would also include international support for reconstruction plans. Unfortunately, some host countries and communities have had to disproportionately bear the burden of millions of displaced persons. There have been some international actions on expanding burden-sharing, such as the Global Compact on Refugees; however, there needs to be stricter quotas, monitoring, and collaboration, especially from wealthier nations in North America and Europe, to ensure that more nations have a part in supporting host countries.

Mitigating War Conflict

The ultimate and most important long-term solution to this pressing issue is to address the actual root cause: war conflict. Instead of only focusing on and investing in supporting conflict-driven displaced populations, it is equally important to address the actual conflict itself. Investing in resettlement programs and aid isn't going to stop the issue at its root; it only reduces the impact of the issue on displaced populations. This solution calls for international collaboration, support, financial aid, and long-term investment in conflict prevention, monitoring, and mitigation efforts. International support is crucial to addressing the root cause of conflict-driven displacement. To decrease the likelihood of displacement, concrete support for political stability, economic opportunity, government inclusion, and proper justice systems is needed. This requires so much more than managing currently displaced populations, as it requires the full-blown prevention

and protection of future displacement. The UN as a whole and the UNPBC play a major role in this, as they are the main body that helps oversee these international efforts of addressing conflict-driven displacement at its core. Peacebuilding efforts in major conflict zones are the foundation of addressing the root cause of conflict-driven displacement and also eliminating it to the fullest extent possible. By the implementation of specialized programs to monitor and keep track of areas either at risk of becoming a conflict zone, that are a conflict zone, or that are continuously reemerging as a conflict zone, the amount of worldwide conflict-driven displacement can significantly decrease.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The United Nations has outlined 17 sustainable development goals made in 2015. The SDGs work towards a better, more sustainable future, which is why recognizing them is so important. Addressing conflict-driven displacement is tied to a lot of different SDG goals, including the following:

SDG 3, Good Health and Well-Being

Refugee rights and well-being are directly tied to SDG 3. Ensuring widely accessible healthcare for all is one of the most important parts of post-conflict recovery and peacebuilding. SDG 3 aims to encourage well-being and healthy living for everyone of all ages. Conflict-driven displacement has had awful impacts on health, with IDPs and refugees experiencing poor living conditions, little to no healthcare access, malnutrition, disease outbreaks, and trauma. Since displacement tends to remove people from their healthcare system at home, shelters and camps may struggle to provide adequate medical services, posing a major health risk for displaced people. In overcrowded refugee camps, outbreaks of infectious disease are common due to poor sanitation, which can be fatal in some cases. In displaced children, malnutrition and child mortality can be quite common with a lack of parental care, vaccination, and proper food resources.

SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities

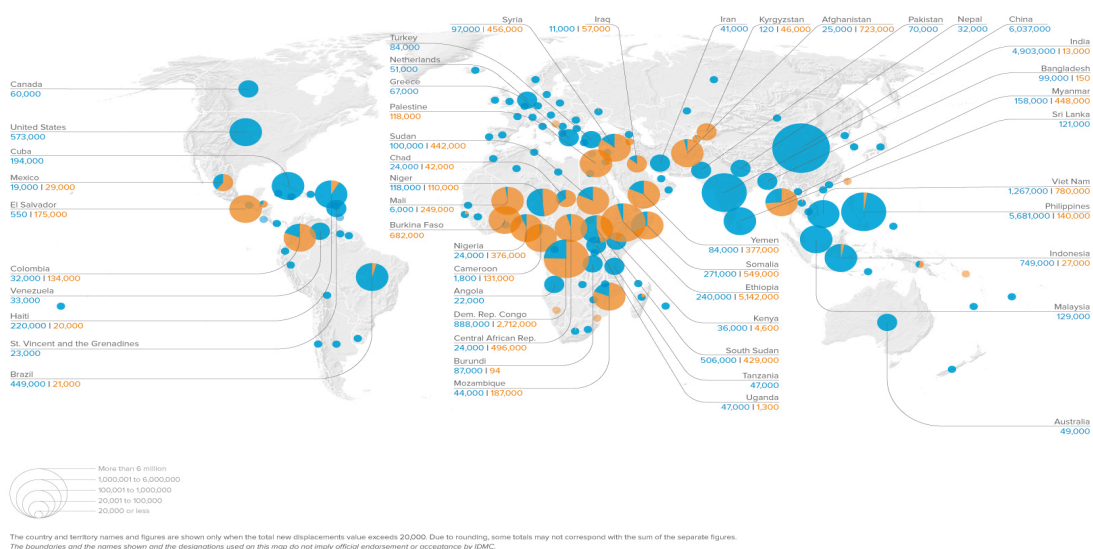
Host countries and communities have suffered from a large influx of refugees, causing

major issues with overpopulation, resulting in a lack of resources and pollution. Host countries get a lot of pressure on their infrastructure and public services, which leads to unsustainable living conditions. Ensuring sustainable and proper living conditions in host communities is the foundational key to durable solutions. In host countries such as Uganda, pollution, water contamination, and improper sanitation pose serious issues with sustainability. SDG 11 aims at making human settlements and cities as a whole inviting, safe, and sustainable. Conflict-driven displacement has led to massive urban population spikes in host cities, which have in turn led to informal settlements and overcrowded refugee camps that don't provide basic life necessities. In these overcrowded areas, housing shortages, rent increases, strained resources, and social exclusion have all led to unsustainable and potentially dangerous living conditions. Sustainable urban planning is what can help long-term sustainable settlements of refugees and peacebuilding.

Appendix

The appendix section of the issue bulletin is meant to provide delegates with more in-depth information related to the issue in the form of graphs, charts, and links.

New displacements by conflict and disasters in 2021



Source A: The image above is a world map that represents both where major

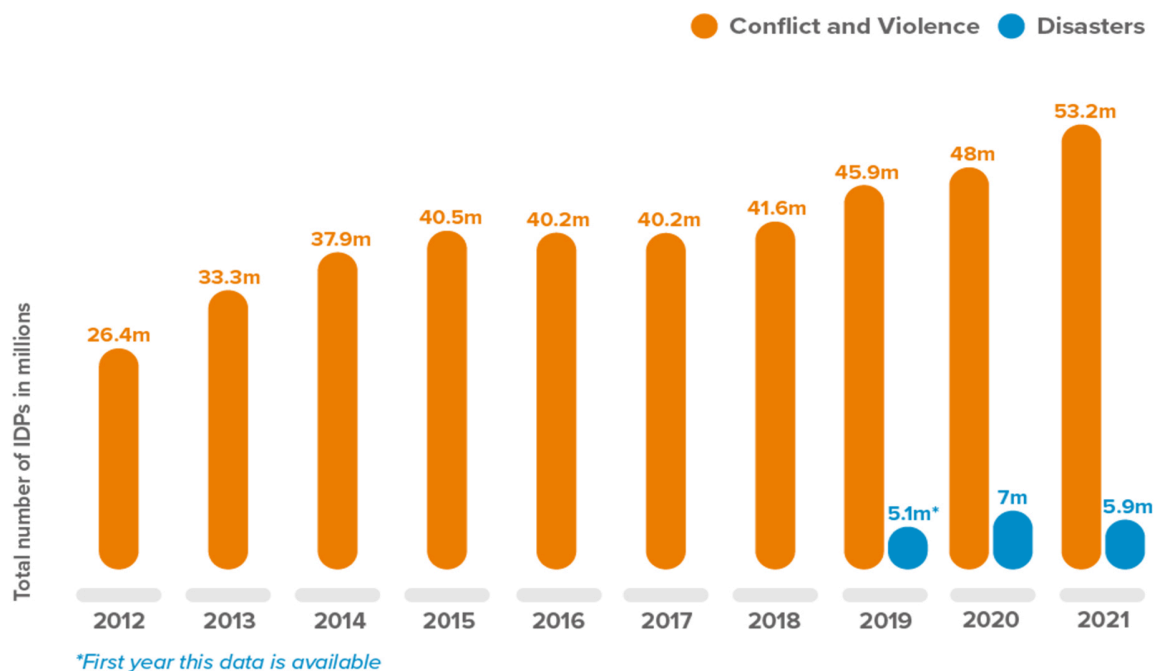
displacement is taking place and what it is caused by (either disasters or conflict). This image shows how much conflict has caused displacement in areas compared to disasters. The blue represents displacement caused by disasters and the orange represents the displacement caused by conflict and violence.

<https://www.unhcr.org/global-trends>

Source B: The link above is the UNHCR Global Trends Report, which goes in-depth about displacement worldwide. The UNHCR Global Trends Report provides easy-to-understand statistics that give a clear picture of global displacement. This link also has numerous data charts and bar graphs that display important statistics about displacement.

<https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/commission>

Source C: The link above is the official website of the United Nations Peacebuilding Committee. Although the issue is tied to the UNHCR in terms of displacement, this link goes into further detail about the UNPBC and how peacebuilding is an important aspect to the issue at hand. This link provides information about the commission, meeting records, documents, news, action plans, and more. This link can help delegates understand more about the committee in terms of producers and past actions.



Source D: The image above shows the difference in numbers between displacement caused by conflict and violence versus displacement caused by disasters. This graph helps visualize how much conflict and violence have caused displacement in large figures and helps visualize how small 5 million people are compared to 45 million, showing just how large-scale displacement is.

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