

**Committee: Economic and Social
Council (ECOSOC)**

**Topic A: Implementation of
strategies and solutions for forced
displacements and migrations at a
global level**

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President:

Moderator:

Official Assistant:

Introduction

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) aims to promote sustainable development in economic, social and environmental aspects. It was founded in 1945 by the United Nations Charter and established as one of the 6 principal organs of the UN. ECOSOC brings together subsidiary bodies and entities of the United Nations specialized in sustainable development, including regional economic and social commissions, reviewing progress on sustainable development commitments, and also providing guidance and United Nations programs (ECOSOC, n. d.).

The purpose of the committee is to promote a higher standard of living, employment and better economic living conditions and social development, also solutions to economic, social and health problems and the promotion of universal respect and fulfillment of human rights and fundamental rights (ECOSOC, n. d.)

Approximately 281 million people live outside their country and some have forcibly migrated. The break of the human rights of migrants includes the denial of their

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (Ohchr, n.d.). Migration and forced displacement are mostly caused by situations in which the government faces ongoing conflicts and violence against civilians, as well as the climate change and environmental degradation resulting in the displacement of thousands of people (DRC, n. d.).

Migration and forced displacements create a decrease in population in the countries of origin and an increase in the host countries, which has significant socioeconomic consequences. This can also lead to reduction in productivity.. There are thousands of refugees in developing countries. Children, women and the elderly are the most affected by migrations since it increases mortality and reduces life expectancy due to the lack of health services. Displacement and migration can positively affect host countries like Turkey, Iran, Bangladesh and Sudan, for they can improve in the well-being of households and increase in consumer demand, which generates an increase in productivity and provision of services.

An international legal framework was developed in order to prosecute forced displacement as a military conflict crime, regardless of whether the displacement is internal or across international borders. Thanks to this, displacement can be considered a serious crime, strengthening the rule of law. Unfortunately, “legal traditions do not exist

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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in national systems around the world to address the crime of forced displacement”(Guzman, s.f).

Different programs were created focused on giving assistance, protection and safe return to the migrants and displaced; some examples of these programs are the Information Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) and the program of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). In 2006, ICLA began as a basic program focused on facilitating the return home of people that were affected by the displacement (ReliefWeb, n. d.), and the NRC gives support, solutions and protection to refugees around the world.

The international organization’s approach to migration is focused on the right to protect borders, confer nationality, admit or expel foreigners, as well as combat, trafficking, smuggling and national security. For this reason, there are different important agreements at a universal and regional level. These agreements are found in areas of law such as human rights, humanitarian, refugee, criminal and labor law (International Organization of Migration, n. d.). Different strategies are used to help displaced people recover and to return to their and reintegration to their origin country in a sustainable manner according to their needs(Iom,s.f).

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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The states are limited due to rights in international law for foreigners. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) shows basic rights such as:

- The right not be subjected to slavery or servitude.
- The right not be subjected to torture or cruel intervention, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- The right not be subjected to arbitrariness, arrest, detention or exile.
- The right to marry and start a family.
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention creates additional rights regarding discrimination against women.
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)(IOM, n. d.).

Today's migration is minimal compared to the disruptions associated with the industrial revolution, imperialism, wars, among others. The expansion and collapse of empires caused the displacement of millions of people and redefined national borders. Borders were closed to non-nationals, those considered hostile to the nation and the state.

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*Vía Atlxcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlxcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
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In 1965 the current president of the United States was John F. Kennedy, who had the idea of reforming immigration laws, as well as writing a book titled a Nation of Immigrants is where he explained the change to the quota system of the law of national origins, proposing a project for a system to allow entry to immigrants which he named the Immigration and Nationality Law known as the Hart-Celler Law. The Refugee Act was created in 1980 to allow refugees to enter the United States for emergency reasons and the Illegal Immigration Reform Act in 1996 (Network looby, 2016).

The political costs to welcome thousands of refugees in the States have been significant in recent years. The refugee situation has caused a strong politicization of migration and an increase in anti-immigration sentiments and support for populist parties in different countries in the region, which is why some governments have reinforced their borders, introducing more restrictive immigration policies. Another long term impact that migration and displacement have on the economy is that it can change the investment in education, trades, institutions and other factors, which can destabilize the rates in poverty and inequality.

The 5 host countries that receive more refugees are: Islamic Republic of Iran with 3.8 million, Turkey with 3.3 million, Columbia with 2.9 million, Germany with 2.6

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million and Pakistan with 2 million (Migration Data Portal, 2024). Low and middle income countries host a large proportion of refugees. Least developed countries provide asylum to approximately 21% of refugees. Refugees and people who need international protection take refuge in neighboring countries and are approximately 69% (UNHCR, 2024).

Approximately 73% of internal displacements come from: Afghanistan with 6.4 million, Syrian Arab Republic with 6.4 million, Venezuela 6.1 million, Ukraine with 6 million and South Sudan with 2.3 million (Migration Data Portal, 2024).

Over time, the investment in infrastructure proved to be very important for the long-term impact of Eastern European immigrants who were assigned to rural, poor, and densely populated areas. Thanks to migration, industrial employment grew, raising local productivity during 1950 and 1960 (Becker, 2020). Host countries face various challenges related to migration and displacement because they create economic complications and, in many cases, the departure of refugees and displaced people has generated high economic and social costs. Host countries also seek protection for migrants due to racism and xenophobia, so measures have been put in place to prevent armed elements from infiltrating refugee camps.

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
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The countries most affected by migration and displacement are Europe and Africa. For example, in 2022 5.1 million people migrated to the European Union, in comparison with 2021, the number was 2.7 million immigrants. Moreover, this migration and displacements can cause political unrest and the emergence of populist movements, generating tension between potential countries. Some of them are the most hostile to the migratory flow, especially in the East and the Balkans, where the population has decreased. Some countries use the migratory flow to put pressure on other countries such as Poland or Lithuania, considering migration as a geopolitical weapon (Robert, 2021). In some countries, displacement and migration is considered a problem and a threat to national security, since it is believed that due to this, terrorist and criminals have increased, as well as diseases because several immigrants leave their countries with different diseases (Koser, 2011).

Internal displacement alters conditions such as housing, health, security, livelihood and education conditions; it can also affect aspects such as the local economy, income, taxes, and investment in socioeconomic development, causing pressure on public employment services, for it can influence wages and generate production losses (IDMS, n. d.). The displacement caused an increase in food insecurity and lack of basic services, creating a protection crisis in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger and Yemen, as well as

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an increase in gender violence. Water shortages also occurred in resettlement centers in Mozambique (Humanitarian Action, 2023).

Migrants are more vulnerable to violence, emotional and legal manipulation, and one of its main causes is the lack of identity documents, so they are more likely to become targets of criminal organizations and be victims of trafficking. Regarding the illegal border crossing, migratory movements have increased, alongside cases of human trafficking (Sanctionsaner, n. d.).

All countries have as their main objective the effective control of their borders to facilitate the movement of goods and prevent the entry of unwanted people. In addition, they seek to prevent cross-border terrorism, illegal migration, human trafficking, smuggling and drug trafficking. To achieve this, they implemented different control measures such as visas and sanctions aimed at preventing illegal migration (Migration Policy, n. d.).

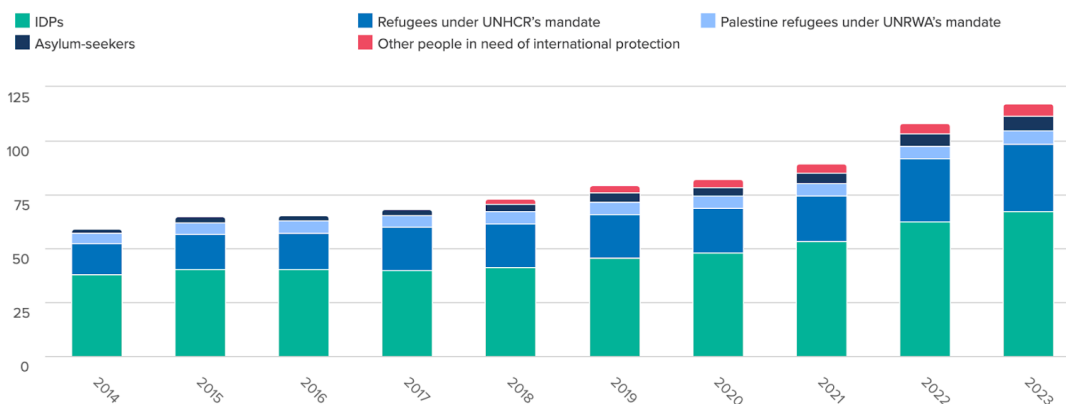
Migration is also linked with religion, since there are many religious discriminations and persecutions against different religions; this often causes people to migrate in order to seek safety and freedom to practice their beliefs. Not to mention that religion has been a determining factor throughout contemporary and historical events that are still current or present until this day (the Holocaust, the conflict in Gaza, etc.).

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
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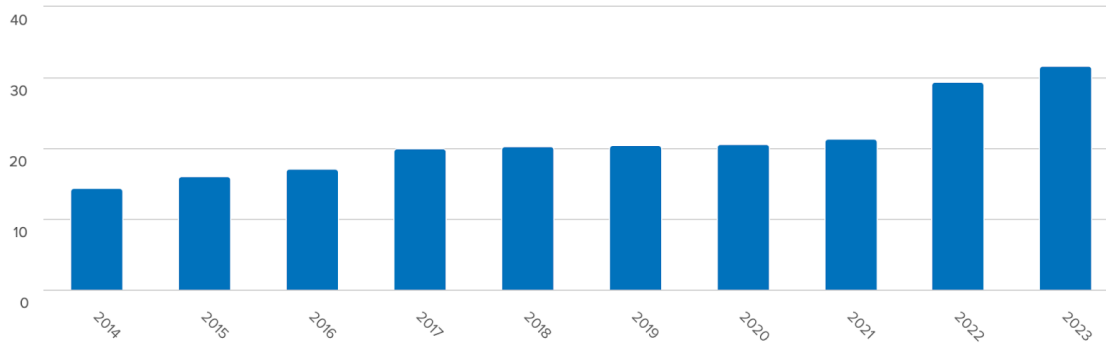
The percentages of the last years of the number of displaced persons at a global level is 1.5% approximately more than 1 in 125 people (UNSCH, n. d.)



Algunos refugiados palestinos bajo el mandato de la UNRWA en Gaza también han sido desplazados internos. En este gráfico, estos refugiados desplazados internos bajo el mandato de la UNRWA sólo se contabilizan una vez, bajo la cifra de 'refugiados palestinos bajo el mandato de la UNRWA'.

(UNSCH,s.f)

The percentage of people in refugees is 2.3% (Suzuki,2023).



Some Palestine refugees under UNRWA's mandate in Gaza have also been internally displaced. In this graph, these internally displaced refugees under UNRWA's mandate are only counted once, under the figure for 'Palestine refugees under UNRWA's mandate'.

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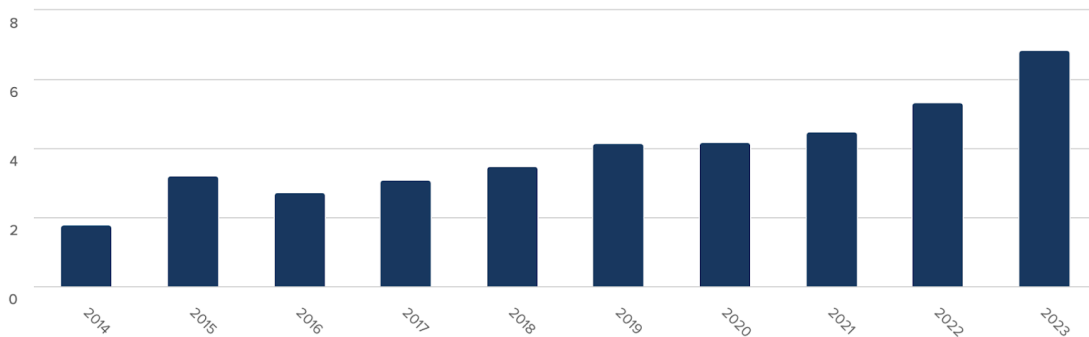
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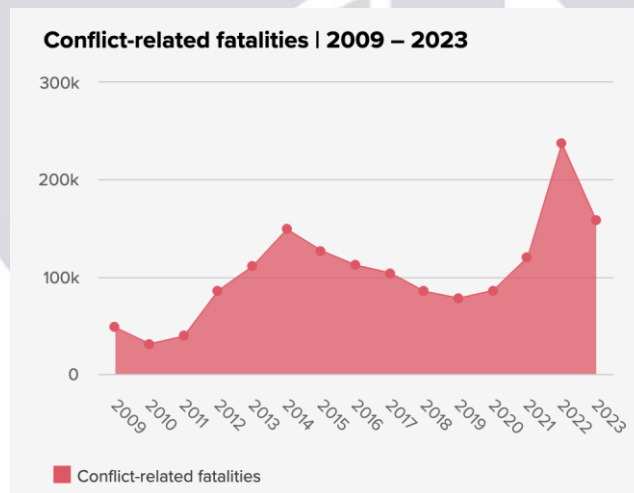
(UNSCH,s.f)

Approximately .3 million people applied for asylum (UNHCR, n. d.)



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(UNSCH, n. d.)

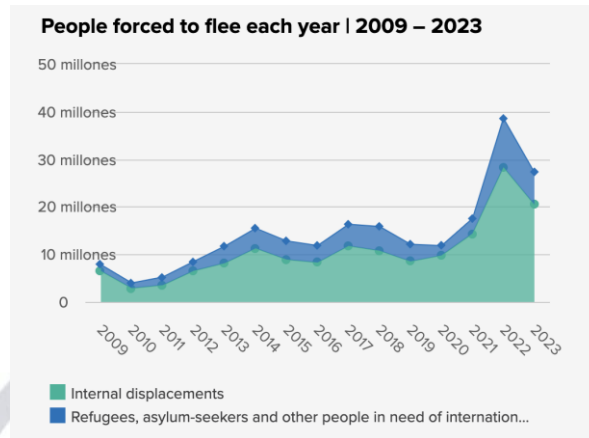


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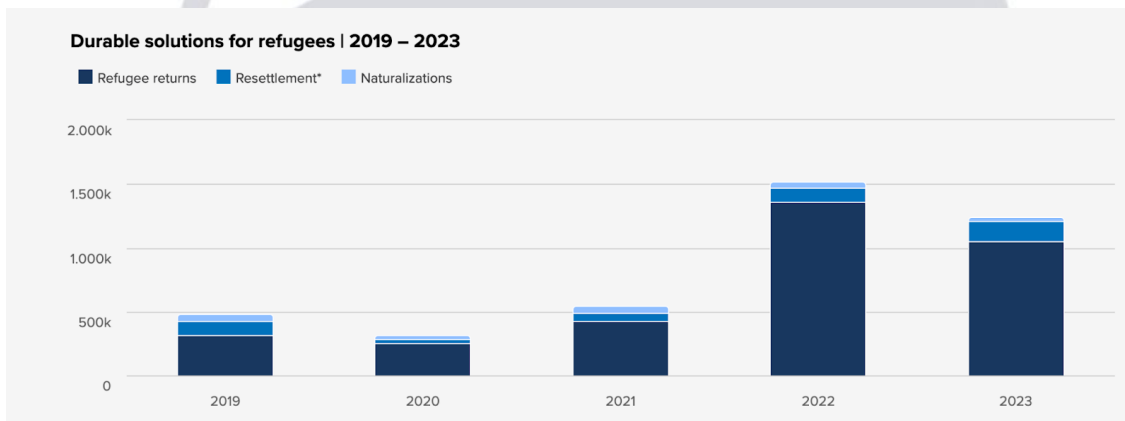
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(UNSCH, n. d.)



(UNSCH, n. d.)

Immigrants and people receive humanitarian aid from different organizations that raise funds to provide them with food, shelter, water, medical care, education, among

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others, and thus facilitate their return to their origin country (United States Department of State ,2019).

As mentioned before, there are a lot of social factor that contribute to the cause of migration and forced displacements; therefore, here are some historical events that unfortunately, had these problematics:

- **1830:Trail of tears**

In 1830 the Congress approved the Indian Removal Act, resulting in the expulsion of thousands of American Indians from their homelands in the United States. The law established that the president could give land west of the Mississippi river for the Indian tribes that agreed to give their homelands (office of the historian, n. d).The American Indians were relocated with Martin Van Buren as president, to an area of land known as Indian Territory. Approximately more than 10,000 Native Americans died during their removal or time after their arrival to the Indian Territory (Fort Smith, 2024). The tribes signed more than 40 treaties ceding their land to the United Estates (National park service, n. d.).

After the US government imposed treaties and used the US military against those who resisted, many Indians were treated brutally. Approximately 3,500 died on the journey and some were transported in chains. White looters followed ransacking

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*Vía Atlxcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlxcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
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homesteads. The groups walked approximately 800 miles overland to the west. The autumn rains, the snow and the wagons on the muddy route blocked the roads and little grazing and game could be found to supplement meager rations. Some Cherokees, a nation of native North Americans, became trapped between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, causing them to drink stagnant water and they obtained different diseases (National park service, n. d.). During their journey the Native American population experienced different diseases such as cholera, malaria, smallpox, etc., but in most cases the entire family contracted the disease. These diseases mainly affected children and infant mortality rates skyrocketed (Bill of rights institute, n. d.).

The actual social consequences of the Trail of Tears were the loss of many traditions and languages of the tribes that moved; this also caused many American Indians to move to get better conditions. The Trail of Tears continues inspiring many movements to protect different cultures and prevent social inequality. The loss of American Indian land created cycles of poverty, limiting resources for the communities. The Trail of Tears continues to have a great impact on society. This event continues to be remembered and commemorated (New American history, n. d.).

- **1915-1923: American genocide**

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The Ottoman Empire which was ruled by the Turks who had conquered lands extending across North Africa, Western Asia and Europe, embarked upon the systematic decimation of their Armenian population in 1915 and continued until 1923. The Ottoman government was replaced by the Turkish Republic. The Armenian population of the Ottoman State was approximately two million in 1915, while thousands became homeless refugees.

The Ottoman Empire had its center in Istanbul which was headed by a sultan who had absolute capacity. The Armenians were a minority, who did not have guaranteed security, Armenians had to pay taxes and were denied any participation in the government, unlike the Muslims. The Ottoman Empire was in decline which created enormous internal political and economic pressures that intensified ethnic tensions. Being a minority, their aspirations for representation and participation in the government tension increase for Muslims. The demands made by Armenian political organizations seeking better protection attracted more repression. During the reign of Abdul Hamid, different massacres occurred in order to scare the Armenians where approximately three hundred thousand were murdered. Later, the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) emerged, which adhered to the ultranationalist ideology of an exclusively Turkish state. During the First World War the Ottoman armed forces had a series of defeats but in the

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*Vía Atlxcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlxcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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Caucasus in 1918 it had a series of military victories for which the Ottoman armed forces took the opportunity to undertake a collateral campaign of massacre against the Armenian civilian population in regions where the military conflict was being liberated; this was part of a secret genocidal program disguised as a resettlement program created by the CUP which implemented under the pretext of the military conflict. The program was formed to eradicate Armenians from Turkey and neighboring countries to create a new Panturanian empire. In 1915, in areas outside the military conflict zone, the Armenian population were deported from their homes and driven hundreds of miles into the Syrian desert. The CUP took advantage of the opportunity to look at the heritage of Armenians and expropriate their real estate. Later on, the CUP committed mass murders, revealing its true intentions. Afterwards, a special organization was created which was headed by CUP supporters, who carried out the orders of the central government. The American ambassador, Morgenthau, intervened publicizing the situation of Armenians in the United States, so the government formed a committee to raise funds called Near East Relief by creating refugee camps, orphanages, medical clinics and educational facilities, CUP officials were detained during the postwar period due to their actions against Armenians Mustafa Kemal started a Turkish nationalist movement (Rouben, 2024)

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*Vía Atlxcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlxcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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Armenian aspirations generated nationalist movements in the Balkans, so the government took actions against anything that altered the traditional system of administration. During the deportation, the government did not feed the population which generated many losses. Some resided deportation. Many Armeninas, approximately one and a half million, did not survive. The minority populations prospered with the growth of the Roman Empire, then when it was in decline, it caused the loss of land and reduced their size, creating internal economic pressure (Rouben, 2024). The Armenian population dissapeard in 1923.

- **1939-1945: Holocaust**

The Holocaust was a product of several events and conditions such as the appointment of Adolf Hitler as German Chancellor who implemented radical racial and social policies. Time later, Hitler assumed the presidency following Hidenburg's death (The wiener holocaust library, 2024). Another key event was World War II, where Nazi Germany invaded Poland in 1939, where they carried out the murder of Jews and non Jewish Poles. Europe was controlled by Nazi Germany. (Ushmm, n. d.)

In 1941, the genocide was the main cause of Nazi anti-Semitism, justifying the murder of jews before passers-by in Germany and Europe, using racist arguments,

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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showing the Jews as danger due to their disloyalty to Germany (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, n. d.).

The anti-semitism was influenced by the first World War, because after it, a legend arose where internal traitors were blamed for the defeat of Germany and Austria; it was believed that they were mainly Jews and communists. In addition the creation of the Soviet Union and the experiments with the communist dictatorship scared the middle class of Europe and on the other side of the Atlantic; also the increase of Jewish communists the revolutionary regimes reaffirmed the anti-semites.

The social groups that were attacked by the Nazi party were mainly Jews since it was an anti-Semitic party. There were other groups that were attacked during this regime, for example, the Jehovah's Witnesses, people with disabilities, war criminals, gypsies, etc. (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, n. d.).

During the postwar many Jews were afraid to return home. A series of anti-Jews riots broke out in Poland in which Jews were killed and beaten. Thousands of survivors were left homeless due to limited emigration, so refugee centers and camps were created (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, n. d.).

- **1955-1975: Vietnam war**

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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The Vietnam War was a fight for control of Vietnam between South Vietnam and North Vietnam, where the North was backed by the Soviet Union, mainland China, and the United States. The United States supported the domino effect theory and wanted to prevent South Vietnam from falling into a communist regime (High Point Nc, n. d.).

During the Vietnam War, the United States sought to limit Soviet power and stop the spread of communism, so it provided support to South Vietnam, engaging in air and around bombing, as well as providing aeromedical flights, parescue, and air-sea rescue (Atlanta History Center, 2022).

The military conflict generated a division in American society, which created doubts about the role of the United States. In the post-Vietnam War, approximately 2 million civilian deaths were recorded, one million North Vietnamese and 200 thousand South Vietnamese soldiers. Vietnam became a military power, however it suffered serious damage in aspects such as trade and industry. The Vietnam War intensified student activity (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2024). The US veterans suffer physical and psychological injuries. The Vietnam War divided American society, as veterans were treated as traitors (Oklahoma Historical Society, 2024).

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Many refugees arrived by boat to neighboring countries, so international negotiations were carried out to manage the situation by granting the refugees a visa (National Museum Australia, 2023).

- **1994: Rwandan Genocide**

The tension between Hutus and Tutsis was one of the main causes of the genocide. Identification as Tutsi or Hutu was largely dependent on social class, based on the number of cows one had, but the Belgians created differences between the two groups when they introduced identity documents that included the ethnic origin of the individuals. The independence movements spread through Africa, so the Hutus rebelled against the Belgian and Tutsi settlers (Lawal, 2024).

Members of the government security forces assassinated Minister Uwilingyimana, a Hutu, government forces with Hutu groups set up roadblocks and began attacking Tutsis and moderate Hutus, they also began attacking people offering refuge to Tutsis or Hutus, which causes many Hutus to flee the country. Government leaders looted the coffers of the States (Lawal, 2024).

Colonial policies fostered divisions between Hutus and Tutsis, who were the minority, so the Belgians considered Tutsis more suitable for leadership positions, creating tension between them. The members of Hutu militias target Tutsis to murder

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them, setting up barricades and forcing them to show their Rwandan documents which they used to identify the Tutsis and murder them. The Tutsis were attacked by moderate Hutus as well as members of an indigenous group from Rwanda (Maron, 2019).

The United Nations began to intervene in the situation in 1993, when Rwanda and Uganda requested a military deployment to the border to prevent the RPF from using the area for military purposes. The United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda and Rwanda (UNOMUR) was established by the security council to monitor the Ugandan side of the border, another force was later created, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to oversee implementation and support the transitional government. The United Nations requested a contribution of troops in Belgium. The United Nations and other organizations provided assistance in 1996 for the reconstruction of the country. A multinational humanitarian operation was authorized (Peacekeeping, n. d.)

The UN took action on this case where the international Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was created to prosecute those responsible for the genocide and violations of international humanitarian law. This court indicted about 93 people responsible, among these defendants were senior military and government officials, politicians, businessmen and religious leaders. Prime Minister Jean Kambanda was sentenced to life imprisonment by the court (United Nations, n. d.). Rwanda continues in

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reconstruction and development thanks to several organizations that will support the causes (Reid, 2023)

The Tutsis were attacked by moderate Hutus, many Hutu had to flee the country, because many families disappeared and the massacres caused physical and psychological damage to the survivors.

- **2011-Present: Syrian Civil War**

The Civil War in Syria was a civil uprising against the Assad regime that had authoritarian control and repression of dissidents, people were discontent because it spanned a civil war.. The United States carried out air attacks against the Islamic State, however, it withdrew its forces before the invasion of northern Syria. The United States was against the Islamic State on the border areas and in Russia they approached the Assad regime (Laub, 2023).

The influence of ethnic and sectarian divisions were driven by political, ethnic and religious differences, as well as aspects such as power sharing, excluded population, anocracy and ethnic groups. In Syria, the lack of shared power is shown to be one of the main factors; Syria was not inclusive or shared in aspects such as religious or urban groups, creating distance between these groups, causing conflict (Fakih, 2021).

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During the military conflict, illegal attacks and also illegal murders were carried out in northern Syria, so many people protested for a change of regimen.

however the result was not revealed in the trial. Access to humanitarian aid and supplies was denied. Government forces arbitrarily arrested and detained people, these people also had limited access to water and health care and the citizens' rights were broken (Amnesty International, n. d.).

The Syrian government was accused of carrying out a chemical attack. The United States and its allies launched air strikes against Syria as well as fired a barrage of missiles at the Syrian air base. The United States was against the Assad government. The United States, together with France the United Kingdom, launched attacks against the city of Douma, but some time later the United States withdrew (Jazeera, 2019). Russian intervention stopped the advance of the oppositions with the support of the West Turkey and Gulf countries, preserving a Baathist regime in Damascus, which led to the Russian resurgence. Russia decided to intervene because the Iranian general Bashar al-Ásad convinced the Russian president Vladimir Putin to send troops and save the Syrian government, however the fall of Assad threatened Russian's interests, being a hard blow for Moscow, the prime minister of Russia opposed the Russian president, this triggered anti-government uprising in Russia, which also triggered Western sanctions, damaging

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the Russian economy(Petkova,2020). The Islamic Republic sought to keep Assad in power as long as possible to promote its regional interests. Iran supplied military supplies to Assad by air, it also helped pro-government militias to protect themselves from the fall of Assad, this allowed Iran to have the ability to operate and project force from Syria. Iran assumed a combat role in Syria when the Assad regime lost control of the territory(Fulton, 2013). Turkey approved a movement authorizing the deployment of armed forces in Syria.

Various neighboring countries have established agreements that allow them to have better control of forced displacements. A top priority in these agreements between nations include tackling humanitarian challenges. Economic and political factors may influence how these agreements are established. When international support is coordinated efficiently, there will be benefits for all of the countries involved. (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). The displacement may cause tension between countries since they all have different border regulations, security-related measures need to be taken into account (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). Countries that allow refugees to enter their countries must have the basic resources and accommodations for millions, and they also have to establish agreements with other countries from which the refugees come from(Migration Data Portal, 2024).

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*Vía Atlxcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlxcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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Due to the current military and political conflict between Russia and Ukraine, millions of people have left the country causing forced displacement (Mankoff, 2022). It is an economically complicated challenge for neighboring countries to receive large quantities of refugees and provide proper humanitarian aid to everyone in need (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). Due to the situation, Ukraine has established significant international agreements with other countries to receive support (Mankoff, 2022).

For historical context, Ukraine used to be part of the Soviet Union, but it has been an independent country since the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Russia's president, Vladimir Putin, is characterized as having historical beliefs and ideologies that emphasize the union of the Russian Empire and the countries that used to be part of the Soviet Union (Mankoff, 2022).

Since Ukraine announced its interest in becoming a member of NATO, the government of Russia's priority became to stop perceiving Ukraine as a multi-factor threat (Mankoff, 2022). Russia wants to have control of Ukraine militarily, preventing it from becoming a member of NATO. Putin strongly supports the annexation of Ukraine into Russian territory, since it has a geopolitical benefit and would also cause the

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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annexation of Crimea into Russia (Mankoff, 2022). The control of Ukraine will inevitably have an economic impact in Russia's favor (Mankoff, 2022).

The ongoing conflict between Ukraine and Russia has created multiple casualties in Ukrainian territory (Mankoff, 2022). There has been significant damage to infrastructure and unemployment rates have increased significantly (Mankoff, 2022). Economically, Ukraine's economic development has been set back to 15 years before, increasing poverty and demands for necessities such as household and health services (World Bank Group, 2023). Certain areas of Ukraine have more troops and military possessions from Russia that have destroyed entire populated areas and civilian infrastructure (World Bank Group, 2023). Millions of Ukrainian citizens are in a vulnerable situation, constantly searching for refugees in other parts of the country or with neighboring countries such as Poland, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and more (Migration Policy Institute, n.d).

The conflict is causing a significant impact at a "local" and international level. Commerce and regular economic activity are a major need since it is affecting agriculture, energy infrastructure, and other industries (World Bank Group, 2023). Internationally, economic agreements and trading routes with other countries have been significantly

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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affected (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). Ukraine has had to establish and strengthen international bonds and agreements with other countries to provide humanitarian aid and household assistance to millions of refugees from neighboring countries (World Bank Group, 2023). Countries in Europe have seen the actual situation as a military threat, causing the integration of other countries such as Finland and Sweden into NATO (Mankoff, 2022). Until this day, the conflict has not been yet solved.

Forced displacement and migration involve many factors that need to be considered before allowing immigrants into a country. Countries need to develop specific migration-related strategies that avoid chaotic border arrivals that could lead to security and legal concerns, for example, the establishment of safety mobility offices (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). Proper migration control is necessary to avoid the breaking of the human rights of the citizens who are forcibly displaced (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). There are implications at an international level that consists of the movement that migrants must take; they will not go directly from one country to another, and they will follow a route that requires them to go through multiple countries (Migration Policy Institute, n.d).

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
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Host countries that take care of migrants and refugees need to have enough resources to provide the people with necessities such as food, shelter, health services, and humanitarian aid in general (Migration Data Portal, 2024). Underdeveloped countries have constant challenges when meeting these expectations, the lack of healthcare resources and economic resources is a major factor (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). Unfortunately, in some cases, host countries will force refugees to return to their countries because of the challenges that forced displacement causes (Migration Policy Institute, n.d).

Nowadays, many NGOs and organizations are dedicated to improve forced displacement challenges worldwide (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements refer to the strategies established between countries that ensure the protection of human labor rights in general, taking into account migration status, employment rates, social protection, and more (International Labour Organization, 2024). These organizations, alongside international agreements, are essential for humanitarian aid in host countries (International Labour Organization, 2024). For example, the Agreement on Labour Cooperation between Canada and the Republic of Honduras, established on 5 November of 2013, improved the situation for migrant workers by upholding levels of protection and having cooperative activities that provided

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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a better understanding of the situation and ensured the protection of immigrants human rights (International Labour Organization, 2024). For a country to allow immigrants and refugees, they need to meet certain standards related to documentation policies and security filters (International Labour Organization, 2024). The NAFTA international agreement between the United States and Mexico is an example of a migration-related strategy that didn't meet its standards; this agreement had the objective of eliminating trade barriers and improving the economic situation in Mexico. Nevertheless, the employment rates worsened in both countries, especially Mexico and there never was an economic improvement (Migration Policy Institute, n.d).

New technologies are a factor that led to the improvement of the current situation. Because of the internet and online platforms and communication, it is easier for organizations that provide humanitarian assistance to communicate easily (UNHCR, n.d). Cross border offices have online databases that are now essential for maintaining sustainable control about what people are allowed into the country (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). There is also new technology related to humanitarian aid that makes the situation better for millions of people (UNHCR, n.d). Health and medicine-related resources are constantly improving, also transportation technologies allow a sustainable conservation of refugee camps (UNHCR, n.d).

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
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Depending on the situation and circumstances, when people are not allowed into their destination country, they will search for a country nearby to find refugees and opportunities or they will be sent back to their country of origin (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). In certain countries, the basic human rights of immigrants are violated since migration-related policies are not respected or are less significant to the government (Migration Data Portal, 2024). It is important to notice that immigration has benefits at an economic, social, and political level when it is managed in a controlled and sustainable way (Migration Policy Institute, n.d).

Multiple efforts have been made to end forced displacement, but not all of these attempts are successful. Ending forced displacement across the globe would improve multiple interrelated issues in both developing and developed countries (Migration Data Portal, 2024). For example, at an international level, the economy would improve because of the increase in employment rates and the strengthening of international networks (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). Poverty rates would decrease, humanitarian-related efforts would decrease, and more positive effects would occur (UNHCR, n.d). It would also increase security at an international level because of the control that each country is going to have over the situation (International Labour Organization, 2024). Nevertheless, some possible consequences could happen during the resolution of this

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linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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issue. Trying to integrate too many people at the same time into a new country could occasionally cause economic disruption and social and cultural differences that could lead to other problems in the future (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). International security may be at risk when modifying migration-related policies since violent conflicts may arise in host countries (Mankoff, 2022). The human rights and the individual integrity of immigrants may also be at risk (Migration Policy Institute, n.d).

When trying to solve this issue, other concerns may arise such as the availability of resources (World Bank Group, 2023). Resources such as food, shelter, labor opportunities, and access to proper health services need to be evenly distributed when a country allows new people into the country (Migration Policy Institute, n.d). International efforts to maintain refugee camps have an impact on resource distribution as well since they need to meet certain expectations (UNHCR, n.d). Prioritizing sustainable resource distribution at a national and international level will avoid sudden economic impact in countries that are providing support, before causing tensions between countries.

Organizations such as the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) have made multiple efforts by sending humanitarian aid to refugees and promoting refugee protection through a support network. They have programs and

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
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strategies to assist host countries and make sure they meet the guidelines necessary to take care of refugees (UNHCR, n.d). The UNHCR has helped approximately 1 million refugees to rebuild their lives in new countries (UNHCR, n.d). During certain circumstances when people are forced to flee the UNHCR arrives within the first 72 hours to make sure that people arrive safely to their destination (UNHCR, n.d).

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is another United Nations organization that focuses on controlling and improving forced displacement and migration. Approximately 54,000 refugees have returned to their home origin, have provided support and assistance to 100,000 human trafficking victims, and provided mental health resources to approximately 1.4 million people (IOM, 2024).

ECOSOC had to face different challenges on the migration issue, since it has negatively affected globalization, jobs and livelihoods, generating migration pressures, which is why migration management has become a challenge and is sought. Maximizing the positive effects of migration, another challenge they have is the emigration of qualified people from developing countries, having negative consequences on sustainable

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development and public health services. Due to this, the possibility of a multilateral cooperation framework was discussed to facilitate labor migration and protect migrants.

ECOSOC seeks to “create an environment at the national and international level conducive to the full and productive employment and decent work for all” for the protection of migrants, which is why the UN secretary and the General Assembly (GA) have participated in promoting this debate. Compensation mechanisms were devised for the affected countries. They also sought to open more avenues for legal migration and promote opportunities for circular migration and reduce irregular migration. In order to achieve this, there was regional cooperation and the development of different policies and programs to support affected countries and migrants such as the inter-institutional Program on International Migration Policies (ECOSOC,2006). The main purpose and goal of this committee are to focus on ECOSOC's proposals and potential solutions concerning the policies of host nations that receive and accommodate migrants.

In the following paragraphs, are some organisms of the UN that are involved in solving this problematic:

- UNHCR has participated in the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD, n.d) since 2007, which is a process that seeks to address interconnections between migration and development, also contributes with parallel events and

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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round tables and created a global social contract on migration and development, the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (DAN, n.d) also had the participation of UNHCR, the DAN is responsible for offering a space to governments, United Nations entities, NGOs and the private sector to discuss challenges of migration and take action on the situation (UNHCR, n.d).

- IOM seeks to rally support to prevent patterns of migration and displacement, in order to minimize the negative impacts of displacement. IOM also seeks to create a resilient, peaceful and inclusive society for migrants and displaced people, also addresses the braking of human rights, improves public infrastructure and access to livelihoods (IOM, n.d).
- The UNDP supports different integrated development programs and takes advantage of the momentum that migration has had on development, it also seeks to develop a comprehensive national policy and institutional frameworks, manage migration, seek solutions in times of crisis in order to recover from the impact that movements have and protect development achievements. (UNDP, n.d) especially provides support to strengthen the empirical base, evaluating the impact of migration, the impact of remittances, foreign investment for economic development and job creation (UNDP, n.d).

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- UNFPA seeks to ensure that migration is recognized in development, to take advantage of the human, social and economic development of migration, it also seeks to inform policies, promote the incorporation of migration in national development plans and dialogue on policies to improve response to migration (UNFPA, n.d).

It is important to take into consideration that such a problem holds a big relevance worldwide and is frequently discussed within the international community. Consequently, multiple organizations worldwide, both governmental and intergovernmental, have taken efforts into finding viable solutions regarding such problems, with the objective of reaching different goals aiming for a community that enhances the well-being of every citizen and helping individuals in need of help. The constant efforts of organizations to address the issue ensuring sustainable development while improving the quality of life for everyone is crucial, therefore by working hand-to-hand it is strived the cooperation for a more equitable world by taking into consideration the causes and the reflections of the consequences such issues hold upon the international community.

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*Vía Atlixcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlixcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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In 2010 the Affordable Care Act was implemented by the American government; this implementation had the proposal of including more people into the benefits of health care to the population under the FPL (Federal Poverty Level) including the elderly and immigrants. Such proposal helped a great part of the population such as US Native Born, Naturalized Citizens, Non-Citizens With 5 Years or Less US Residency, Non-Citizens with More than 5 US Residency, and with this also being classified by age, status, and state to provide healthcare and basic services to a greater part of the population. The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation says, “The 2010 Affordable Care Act (ACA) includes of provisions that will expand access to subsidized health insurance coverage to the non-elderly population, including immigrants” (2012)

US Native Born		Naturalized Citizens		Non-Citizens With 5-Years or Less US Residency		Non-Citizens With More than 5-Years US Residency	
Count (thousands)	Percent	Count (thousands)	Percent	Count (thousands)	Percent	Count (thousands)	Percent

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Hispanic	28,563	12.4%	4,332	32.6%	*	2,762	45.5%	*	9,345	66.4%	*
White	159,832	69.4%	3,039	22.9%	*	1,051	17.3%	*	1,796	12.8%	*
Black or African American	30,139	13.1%	1,244	9.4%	*	509	8.4%	*	835	5.9%	*
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,540	2.0%	4,441	33.5%	*	1,663	27.4%	*	1,952	13.9%	*
American Indian	1,741	0.8%	10	0.1%	*	5	0.1%	*	6	0.0%	*
Other/Multiple	5,330	2.3%	205	1.5%	*	77	1.3%	*	143	1.0%	*

(IPUM ACS, 2009)

European Union, 2023:

The European Union advocates for the implementation of international donation, that's why in 2023 it directed most of its humanitarian budget (approximately 2 billion dollars) into the need and the host of vulnerable communities that have forcibly displaced communities. According to the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations "This funding helped meet the most urgent needs of extremely vulnerable populations, including women, children and people with disabilities." (2024)

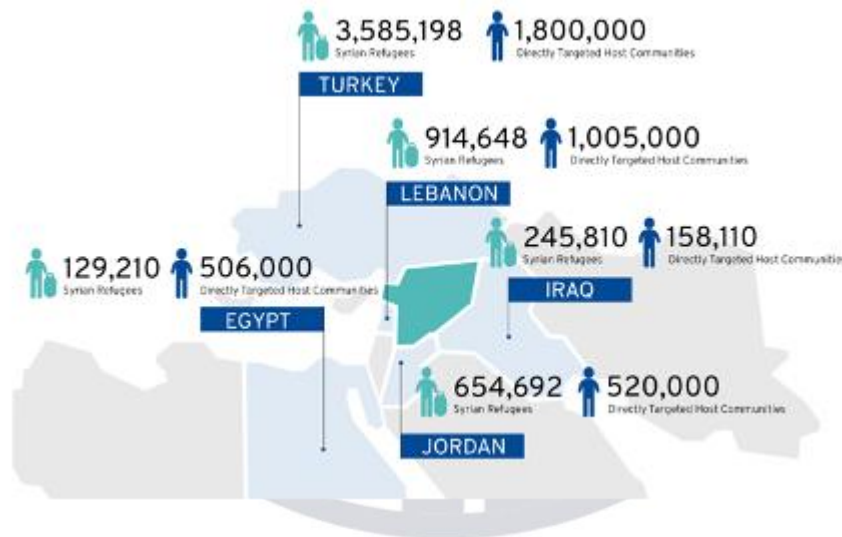
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Thanks to this fund people in need of humanitarian aid were able to access shelter, food, basic services, assistance, education, and other basic needs. Such assistance has been able to help through different worldwide situations such as :

Syrian refugees: Nearly 6 million refugees have been displaced from Syria to Lebanon, Türkiye and Jordan, as well as other lands within Syria. The European Council on Foreign Relations Explains “The number of Syrian refugees attempting to enter Europe has doubled in the last two years” (2023)



(ILO,n.d)

Lives in Dignity: In 2016 the European Commission presented “Lives in Dignity: from Aid dependence to Self-reliance. Forced Displacement and Development” in which

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linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204

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it is intended to work with governments and local actors to host both displaced and host communities to access basic services such as education, housing, health care, etc....

The European Union also has partnerships with the Norwegian and Danish Refugee Council to support refugees such as in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya.

Both governmental and intergovernmental organizations work in alignment with each other for finding viable ways to contribute to such issues. While both are committed to the comprehensive implantations of strategies to ensure the well-being of every citizen and their access to basic services, the union between both governmental and intergovernmental organizations is crucial to deal with such issues strategically. The collaboration between both organizations helps to have more resources, expertise, and influence to ensure that populations in need will have access to safe migration, hosted services, education, housing, etc...

External Programs of the UN

European Agenda on Migration:

In 2015 the European Union presented a strategic document approaching migration and the different strategies taken into consideration to ensure fair procedures.

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*Vía Atlxcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlxcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
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Such a document exposes migration challenges, steps taken for strong borders, and sustainable development with focus on migration. The strategies were produced into four pillars:

- I. Common European Asylum System (CEAS)
- II. New policy for legal migration.
- III. Fight for irregular migration
- IV. Secure EU borders

The European Union focused on both short- and long-term strategies. For short term strategies the objectives to follow were focused on saving lives in the Mediterranean Sea, increase the number of returns to origin countries and keep migrants close to their origin country. While looking into the long-term objectives of the European Union it is deeply discussed finding the causes of irregular migration and to provide capacity building to host communities and institutions.

Mercosur Residence Agreement:

The Mercosur Residence Agreement has been in action since 2009, and this agreement within various South American countries is looking for an easier and viable way to work in other countries. The members of such agreements are Argentina, Bolivia,

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*Vía Atlxcáyotl 5718 Col. Reserva Territorial Atlxcáyot 72453 Puebla, Pue, México
linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay. The Mercosur Residence Agreement grants a residence and work permit to the citizens of the signatory states, in which it requires no other thing more than the presentation of a legal document of nationality for these benefits to be acquired.

The agreement as well has the purpose to provide the same civil, social, economic and cultural freedom that the country disposes. And such an agreement can last up to 2 to a permanent permit of residence.

The Mercosur Agreement has proved to be a beneficial Agreement between countries and achieves for the consolidation of every South American nation. To this day all South American Countries are part of the agreement with the exceptions of Venezuela and Guyana.

Private Sponsorship of Refugees Program:

Canada has expressed a great interest in finding a viable solution into the resettling of refugees and immigrants. Canada already counts with programs to help immigrants such as the Government-Assisted Refugees (GAR) and the Blended Visa Office-Referred (BVOR), but in contribution to these other programs, Canada also

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linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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implemented the Private Sponsorship of Refugees (PSR) program which consists of resettling individuals and families under Canada's refugees and humanitarian program.

This program works with private sponsors and citizens (volunteer groups) of organizations who are responsible for the resettling of the individuals by providing the proper financial aid for the duration of the refugee period which is often one year after the arrival to Canada. The program has three different programs that can be sponsored.

1. **Groups of Five:** Five or more Canadian citizens are arranged to welcome refugees within their community and provide them with the sponsorship requirements.
2. **Community Sponsors:** Organizations or corporations located in the community welcome refugees and provide them with the sponsorship requirements.
3. **Sponsorship Agreement Holders (SAHs):** Organizations with an agreement with Immigration assume the overall responsibility of the sponsorship.

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Points to Discuss

1. Context

- a. Function of the committee
 - i. Involvement in this problem
- b. Forced displacements and migrations
 - i. Impact on a country
 - 1. Economically
 - 2. Socially
 - 3. Culturally
 - 4. Politically
- c. Impact of forced displacements and migrations in a country
 - i. Economically
 - ii. Socially
 - iii. Culturally
 - iv. Politically
- d. Management of displacements and migration must be improved
 - i. Current problem

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- 1. Global effects
- ii. Collaboration
 - 1. Nationally
 - 2. Internationally

2. Development

- a. Impact of migration and displacements
 - i. Year of increasing numbers of displacements and migrations
 - 1. Host countries
 - a. Challenges in infrastructure and resources
 - 2. Countries with many displacements and migrations
 - a. Impact of migrations on the economy and society in the origin countries
 - b. Causes and consequences of uncontrolled migration and displacements
 - i. Protocols and strategies to address displacement and migration at a global and regional level
 - 1. International policies
 - 2. Humanitarian aid

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linfo@muntcp.org.mx | www.muntcp.org.mx | +52 (222) 4248204*

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3. International cooperation



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