

Forum: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)

Issue: Building vulnerable people's long-term economic resilience to extreme weather events

Chair: Selene Kung

Introduction

Vulnerable groups have been the main victims of increasingly severe and frequent extreme weather events, may it be due to the destruction of shelter, the lack of food or water, or the lack of warmth. A third to a fourth of the world's population already lacks clean water, and droughts or land degradation further threatens their access to already limited water sources. To make matters worse, global warming has been changing the trends of natural disasters, especially increasing the frequency, length, and damage of heat waves, droughts, and floods.

Although the link between climate change and extreme weather events have not yet been proved, there are many evidence that suggests a correlation. For example, 2005 and 2010 were considered as the two warmest years since 1880, and Hurricane Katrina and the Russian heat wave happened to occur on those two years. 2010 even had the second largest number of natural disasters. As each year become warmer, it is predicted that natural disasters are only going to increase in disastrous effect, and vulnerable groups will likely be the first victims.

Definition of Key Terms

Extreme weather events

Unpredictable, unusual, and sever climates and weather. Extreme weather events often cause large scale destruction and deaths, and recovering from large scale disasters could greatly disrupt the economy.

Heat waves

Long period of excessive heat and humidity that could be fatal to those without adequate

shelter or water supplies. Its effect on crops could also cause trouble food security, again harming the vulnerable and impoverished.

International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

Issued by UNGA in 1966, and along with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights makes the International Bill of Human Rights. It is emphasized by UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ECOSOC) to be an effective tool for require states to protect their vulnerable population.

Vulnerable People

Traditional victims of violations of human rights or those that require constant protection. Vulnerability is defined by the WHO as “the degree to which a population, individual or organization is unable to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impacts of disasters”. The term itself could refer to women, children, refugees and displaced people, minorities and indigenous people, migrant workers, elderly, HIV or AIDS victims, and LEBT people. Many others can be considered as vulnerable groups, but in the context of this report it will refer mostly to those lacking in financial ability.

General Overview

Damage of extreme weather events

Extreme weather events have been increasing in disastrous effect due to global warming, and therefore further threatening those that are constantly under danger of extreme weather events such as drought, earthquakes, typhoons, hurricanes, tsunamis, etc. The states and people who are economically unable to reconstruct their living area or do not have stable shelter or food source tend to face struggle or even death during such events.

Damage on economy

Economic instability can easily be the cause, the effect, or both of the dangers faced by vulnerable groups when natural disasters strike. From 1960~2000, number of great catastrophes quadrupled. When such natural disasters occur in areas with limited

economic resilience, it requires international aid, and its people meets a long period of instability and suffering. Countries that face extreme natural events but do not have the economic capability to cope with them can be considered as vulnerable. Developing countries, especially those in Africa, are still vulnerable in their lack of food security and steady production. Extreme weather events can easily destroy crops, soil, and water, causing famine and other sufferings while economy deteriorates. This goes into a damaging cycle because when a country or a group cannot support its people economically by providing a stable shelter and food supply, they become more vulnerable to extreme weather events and require even more financial support as disaster relief. Thus, building long-term economic resilience is necessary, above providing disaster relief, to ensure self-support.

Common extreme weather events that pertain to the lack of economic stability include land degradation, drought, landslides, flooding, and others. Events like this deprive vulnerable groups of their livelihood by damaging the surrounding ecosystems and cause rising tension over food, water, shelter, and other financial resources. In politically and economically unstable countries, tension between groups can easily lead to large scale conflict that would immediately demand intervention from the UN, so building their economic abilities in early stages can eliminate and prevent large scale harm.

Disadvantages of vulnerable groups

As emphasized before, economically unstable groups are especially vulnerable to extreme weather events. Those living in poverty lack financial stability or reliable food sources, while poorly conditioned housing provides little reliance against extreme weather events. Extreme cold weathers and snow storms also place those without adequate shelter or clothing in huge threat. Those that rely on farming or fishing especially depend on the weather for production, since drought easily causes famine and land degradation threatens production. Fishermen are also victims of damaging weather, when marine species are increasingly endangered from overfishing, pollution, and global warming. Impoverished groups and countries have faced greater loss of life since the 1970s, showing the relationship between economic resilience and the ability to

cope with disasters such as disease or extreme weather events.

Some areas happen to experience significantly more extreme weather events than others, making them more vulnerable and more in need of economic building. For example, Asia is especially vulnerable when it comes to facing extreme weather events. Over 43% of natural disasters in the 1990s happened in Asia, and 70% life losses as a result to natural disasters are from Asia. Floods affect more than 100 million people per year in China.

However, other factors of vulnerability can also apply to disadvantages in extreme weather events. For instance, children, pregnant women, elders, and those struggling in illness or disability easily become vulnerable victims in disasters and possible diseases that come along. People with disabilities also face greater risk when it comes to escaping from disastrous incidents, since emergency plans and drills don't really target the disabled. Infants and children face greater risk as pollution from industries continue to grow, as they are more vulnerable to the negative effects of polluted air.

Past events and actions

There have been many past disasters that deprived the vulnerable of their lives and further plunged them into economic instability. Such events pressed for UN disaster relief programs and resolutions that dealt with poverty or climate change.

Previous extreme weather events

The April 2016 Gorkha earthquake in Kathmandu, Nepal was an example of the consequences of inadequate structures. It caused about 9,000 deaths and 600,000 structures destroyed, especially the mud and wood houses of vulnerable people. The lack of stable and resilient buildings and stable living conditions give vulnerable people greater risk. After the 2015 October Pakistan earthquake destroyed much of the unstable structures, it cost the U.S. 5.4 billion as disaster relief. The April 2016 Texas floods also costed the U.S. billions to recover from. Russia experience extreme summer heat in 2010 that caused wildfires, resulting in the destruction of a

third of Russia's wheat crops and producing smoke that killed 56,000 people. The droughts in 2011 in Texas and Oklahoma further cost the U.S. of 10 billion agriculture loss. Building long-term economic resilience is clearly necessary to building more stable structures and ensuring food and water security to prevent the sudden need of billions to recover from extreme weather events.

Caption #1: Global Warming and Extreme Weather

The 2008 Afghanistan blizzard claimed the death of over a thousand people and hundreds of thousands of livestock. Vulnerable people without adequate warmth and shelter got frozen to death or suffered through amputations due to frost bites, and the massive loss of livestock caused economic struggles. In July 2011, a food crisis occurred across Africa. 12.4 million people were in need of food across Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Djibouti, and it threatened the lives of 9.5 million people. The need to build economic capabilities and ensure food security only proves itself. The 2013 December California drought also had a similar effect, as people in poverty have little access to water or food. Similarly, the poor and homeless in India and Pakistan also became the main victims of the heat waves in 2015.

Actions to protect vulnerable groups

The United Nations has taken multiple measures to aid vulnerable groups through extreme weather events by creating better systems of humanitarian aid, tackling poverty, increasing food security, and slowing down global warming.

UN passed 14 resolutions in 2011 alone to strengthen the coordination between groups to more effectively provide humanitarian aid. In 2009 a UN resolution was dedicated to aiding vulnerable groups in natural disasters. They also passed resolutions in 2010 to eradicate poverty and induce economic growth. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) developed in 2004 a "disaster risk index" to assess natural disasters, their responses and effects to global development, and their damages to vulnerable groups.

UN organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has been working to increase food security and equal distribution. The WFP has

in the past provided over 80 million people in 82 different countries each year, with most of its members working in impoverished areas that assists in direct contact. The IFAD seeks to eradicate rural poverty for the 1.4 million poorest 75% of people who depend highly on agricultural or surrounding ecosystems, and are easily placed under threat during extreme weather events. And the FAO advocates agricultural information and techniques, encourages public-private collaboration in agricultural development, and helps increase countries' resilience to crises.

Timeline of Events

Extreme weather events have always been a threat to mankind; however, climate change has resulted in such events increasing rapidly in both severity and frequency, pressing urgently for UN action:

Date	Description of event
1966	UNGA passed the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
October 2005	Pakistan earthquake destroys vulnerable structures and cost U.S. 5.4 billion as disaster relief
2008	Afghanistan blizzard kills over a thousand people and put other impoverished groups under unstable food supply
2010	Russian summer heat and wild fires destroying crops and smoke killing people
December 2010	UN passes multiple resolutions against poverty
2011	East Africa Drought threatened the lives of 9.5 million people
December 2013	California drought threatened impoverished groups that had no accessed to limited food supply
2015	India and Pakistan heat waves threatened mainly vulnerable, impoverished groups
	Nepal earthquake destroyed vulnerable structures and threatened the lives of

April 2016

many

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

The United Nations has put effort into eradicating poverty and countless resolutions on the topic, which is still yet to be solved. UN also had multiple resolutions written for the purpose of protecting vulnerable people from natural disasters. Another resolution that would be relevant would be one attempting to enhance economic growth:

- Sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for poverty eradication and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, 23 November 2010 **(A/RES/65/10)**
- Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environmental protection, 20 December 2010 **(A/RES/65/173)**
- Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, 20 December 2010 **(A/RES/65/174)**
- Natural disasters and vulnerability, 18 February 2009 **(A/RES/63/217)**
- Climate change and its possible security implications, 3 June 2009 **(A/RES/63/281)**
- Protection of global climate for present and future generations, 26 November 2008 **(A/RES/63/32)**

Possible Solutions

Lack of food security is one of the greatest reasons why vulnerable groups are the main victims of extreme weather events, so increasing food production by cooperating with the FAO, the WFP, and the IFAD would greatly increase the economic resilience of impoverished people. Similarly, better regulations on the conditions and rules for buildings and structure to ensure its basic resilience to extreme weather events could also prevent massive life loss and reduce the need of reconstruction. Many precautions can be taken by those living in areas that are regularly threatened by natural disasters. Land degradation such as deforestation and desertification are some of the main causes of flooding and mud slides, so by improving the environmental resilience many households could be saved. Having scientists predict and analyze trends of extreme cold and warm weathers also help vulnerable groups take precautions when special seasons come. Moreover, methods to build up developing or

under-developed countries' economic abilities would also give them ability to resist natural disasters and quickly reconstruct and revive from the damage.

Since climate change is contributing heavily to the increasing threat of extreme weather events, decelerating global warming would be helpful to reducing the effects of disasters. This can be done through reducing pollution through regulations on waste management, advocating for decreased use of air conditioning and encouraging public/sustainable transportation, gradually shifting to more sustainable energy sources, and many others. Research to adapt crops to changing climate would also increase food security. Water pollution should also be taken into consideration.

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Forum: Special Political and Decolonization

Issue: Promoting peaceful cooperation in outer space

Chair: Dhirpal Shah

Introduction

On October 4th of 1957, mankind's first successful launch of a satellite into space, the Soviet Union's launch of Sputnik I, eventually resulted into what would be the "space race" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

1970s – Soviet Union test fired a cannon at the Space Station to test its defensive abilities. This impacted the final design of the United States' Space Shuttles with new modifications allowing the shuttle to launch a military payload to the Soviet Union and to perform an immediate deorbit to avoid being shot down. This has been considered the start of conflicts in outer space by many.

May 30, 1975 – The European Space Agency (ESA) was officially created by the EU which was ultimately the NASA of the EU.

November 20, 1998 – The International Space Station was created with the five main parties of the EU, Canada, Russia, USA (NASA), and Japan. This was one of the most important moments of cooperation in outer space.

February 21, 2008 – The United States shot down one of their own spy satellites after it had malfunctioned, creating even larger tensions between the Russia, China, and the US regarding the space race.

Definition of Key Terms

Peaceful Cooperation

The action or process of working together to the same end that is free from disturbance; tranquil

Outer Space

The physical universe beyond the Earth's atmosphere

Space Weapon

Weapons used from space with the ability to target space systems in orbit, target systems on Earth, or disable missiles travelling through space

General Overview

International cooperation so far

The International Space Station has been the only major evidence of international cooperation in outer space.

Talk about the brief history of the ISS – who, what, when, and why

The ISS was created mainly by the United States, Canada, Japan, Russia, and the EU

The ISS was not created by building the entire thing on Earth and flying it into space – it had to be piece-by-piece constructed in outer space by bringing parts of it from Earth to space. This is a prime example of international cooperation in outer space

The ISS was created in hopes of being able to stay in outer space longer to be able to carry out further experiments that would take substantial amounts of time to complete



Caption #1: The International Space Station

The major problem

While the International Space Station has been a big achievement for mankind and mostly for international cooperation in outer space, it is only a fraction of what the world can potentially come together to achieve.

USA's spending

USA's NASA had spent only 500 million dollars to send the first parts of the space station up into outer space. This pales in comparison to the 16 billion dollars that NASA has spent in total for space exploration for the United States. With this said, being able to compile resources – financial and technological – with other countries to reach a cooperative goal would be many times more efficient for the whole world.

China's space station

Moreover, China has a planned space station to go into low-atmosphere orbit in the year 2020. However, this isn't the first space station China has sent up into outer space. The Tiangong-1 was a space station that China had sent up in 2011. Chinese authorities have confirmed that they have lost control of it and that it will reenter the atmosphere sometime this year and burn up. Because China has its own space station, it may be difficult for other countries to encourage cooperation with this country seeing as China has the resources to fulfill its own national interests.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
October 4th, 1957	Sputnik is launched from Russia, starting the famous Space Race between Russia and America.
July 15 th , 1975	Soyuz 19 was launched, a jointed experiment between American and Russian astronauts that is considered by many the end of the space race.
November 20 th , 1998	The International Space Station was created by the US, Canada, Russia, Japan, and the EU.
January 11 th , 2007	The PRC tested a ballistic, anti-satellite, missile launched weapon, resulting in harsh criticism from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan.
July 8 th , 2016	Through the ESA's use of their satellites, China was able to construct anti-flood systems along the Yangtze River, marking another remarkable solution through international cooperation in outer space.

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

- The GA III came together to assemble the COPUOS (Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space) in resolution 1348
- Moon Treaty, 11 July 1984
- International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, 1959 (RES 1472 XIV)
- Prevention of an arms race in outer space, 5 December 2007 (A/RES/62/20)
- There are more than a hundred resolutions regarding the topic of peaceful cooperation in outer space that can all be found on the UNOOSA (United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs). The ones above are two of the more important resolutions of the bunch.

Possible Solutions

One of the most efficient solutions anyone can come up with would to have all countries

– and the five important member states in particular – come together to collaborate and put their resources together to reach a cooperative goal. This way, much greater things can be accomplished. However, the major problem delegates are going to have while writing this is to find a way to allow all countries to be happy with the goal that they are all putting their resources towards, otherwise no countries would be willing to cooperate with each other. Moreover, the definition of space weaponry should be defined, seeing as cooperation could occur with only several countries against another country. Another idea would be to promote the sharing of space technologies just like the ESA has done in the past with countries such as China or Russia.

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Forum:	The Special Political and Decolonization Committee
Issue:	Extending women's rights for refugees and areas affected by terrorism
Chair:	Yan Ying Mor

Introduction

Due to conflicts of ideologies in the regions of the Middle East and Africa, multiple states have experienced political instability and long lasting power vacuums. This has resulted in hotbeds for terrorist groups to emerge and have fueled internal strife. With this rise in conflict, civilians have been forced to flee in order to seek safety and protection. In the case of the Syrian refugee crisis, 11 million refugees have flooded into neighboring states and with even more in need of humanitarian assistance.

Among the most vulnerable are women, who face dreadful discrimination and gender-based violence. Moreover, the large influx of refugees has deteriorated conditions of refugee camps, making women even more vulnerable to human rights violations. In areas affected by terrorism, women are denied many universal rights, mostly because of the government's discrimination against women and the lack of foreign attention. States and non-state actors alike must now take action to mend past mistakes and to preventing more violations from reoccurring.

Definition of Key Terms

Women's Rights

Rights and freedoms entitled to women that support the equality of men and women as specified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

Refugee

A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave their country due to conflict,

persecution, or violence.

Terrorism

The use of violence that is not authorized by the state against a person or people usually with social or political objectives.

Internally Displaced Person

A person who has been forced to leave their home but still remains inside the country.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

Violence against a person because of their gender.

General Overview

Violence Against Women

Physical and Sexual Assault, Exploitation, and Rape

During their flight away from conflict, female refugees have reportedly felt unsafe and threatened on these routes. Many women travel alone with their children, unaccompanied by their partners, making them even more prone to danger. Refugees often travel by foot and have to reside on the sides of roads for many days before reaching their destination. During this trip, many female refugees are assaulted, kidnapped, and/or sexually exploited. Even with supposed protection by law enforcement forces, women are still left in unsafe environments. Cases of women being assaulted by border officers, gangs, military personnel are very common which adds to the already dangerous route to asylum.

Even though safety should be guaranteed at refugee camps, the supposed protectors of women, the members of humanitarian aid groups, and even UN peacekeeping forces may also take part in sexual harassment, assault, abuse, and rape against female refugees.

In regards to women being assaulted by UN peacekeeping forces, the UN has been notified of 4 peacekeeping missions, MINUSTAH, MONUSCO, UNMIL in Liberia,

and UNMISS in South Sudan, that have had records of such actions occurring. The actions were seen as “egregious”, as states in the Secretary-General’s annual report, Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, in 2015; however, the UN has yet to implement direct measures to prevent further violations.

In order to prevent further sexual assault, many women have been forced to engage in so-called “protection marriages”. Women also have to resort to sleeping away from the sleeping grounds on camps and even abstaining from using the restrooms to avoid sexual assault. Many women also fear stigmatization which causes underreporting of these issues.

Resolutions have been passed and plans have been made, however due to underfunding of relevant organizations and the lack of commitment of governments, these cases haven’t been solved, making the matter more prominent than ever before.

Human Trafficking of Women and Girls

With areas affected by terrorism becoming more unstable, many women and girls are often kidnapped from their homes or on their journey away from their homelands. Thousands of refugees resort to paying smugglers to illegally bring them to places to seek asylum. Smugglers take advantage of this and are forced into human trafficking.

Female refugees are frequently forced into sex trafficking, exploitive activities, domestic servitude, or slavery and are given insufficient salaries. Those that are forced into prostitution cannot escape due to their lack of financial resources and the restraints placed on them by their captors. Others become victims of forced marriage just for the sake of survival. Parents are tricked into thinking that their daughters are being sent to safer places by smugglers and pay them large sums for them to do so, however these are lies as the girls are on numerous occasions sexually exploited.

Women and girls that become forced labor workers do not receive adequate shelter, food, or healthcare and work illegally in areas with terrible working conditions. By providing refugees with protection and increased task forces and funding for programs to prevent such actions can help significantly reduce the number of trafficked victims.

Women denied universal rights

Education

In conflict prone areas, schools and universities are often targeted by terrorist groups and religious extremists. In Afghanistan, the Taliban reject female education and constantly threaten families that send their daughters to school. They go to extreme extents to prevent them from doing so. Terrorists have been known to throw acid at the girls, poison their water, and even go as far as throwing grenades at schools that girls attend. Moreover, most of these girls live in rural areas where poverty and the patriarchy is dominant, which shows that terrorist groups are not the only factor that contributes to their lack of education. Women's literacy in Afghanistan has been steadily increasing and girl's schools are being built by the government however many girls still remain uneducated due to the restriction of their parents, lack of financial resources, or attacks of terrorist groups. The journey to school in terrorist areas, or the school itself, may not be protected which places further restrictions on education to children as a whole.

Another case, the kidnapping of 276 girls by Boko Haram in Chibok, Nigeria, has also marked an example of terrorist groups preventing the education for females. The Nigerian government has taken minimal action against the issue and though a number of girls have been released, a few hundred remain missing or supposedly married off to militants. A ceasefire between the government and the Boko Haram had been negotiated but was rejected by the terrorist group and therefore futile.

Healthcare and Hygiene

In refugee camps, there is a lack of access to health products needed by all females. Additionally, the standard of cleanliness is disregarded by most governments. Lack of awareness of refugees result in the spread of diseases as they're oblivious to the causes of them.

Specifically, the reproductive health of refugees has steadily deteriorated due to refugee camp conditions. Many women experience a variety of gynecologic issues but don't have access to the necessary medication and health services to deal with them. The birth rate among refugee women is very high but they don't have the adequate care

or access to care during and after their pregnancy.

In regards to mental health, women may suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) due to their experiences as refugees fleeing conflict or of assault they may have faced on the way. Many women have felt the need to end their lives because of the insecurities they feel and the violence they are victims of as women. Proper health care and support are not guaranteed to refugees in general, let alone women, which shows that this is an aspect the government needs to put more emphasis on.

Rehabilitation and Integration into Society

After refugees have sought asylum and have settled into their new homes, measures must be taken to ensure that women have opportunities to a better life in a safer place. Host countries hold the responsibility to create programs and open up opportunities to these women and girls and should provide them with basic supplies. These programs should include counseling and psychological aid, basic education, leadership training, in order to help them achieve economic independence and a stable mental health. However, governments should not be required to continuously care for the refugees. On the other hand, Islamophobia towards females and male refugees alike has become increasingly common around the world because of the rise of terrorist attacks in Western nations however this must be combatted soon.

Women living in states affected by terrorism

Religious extremist groups tend to go against the idea of gender equality and treat women as a resource to be exploited. It has been reported that the Islamic State of the Levant (ISIL) has raided cities to “purify Islam”, or rid of all non-Muslims. They give the women and girls there 3 choices, to convert to Islam, be executed, or become slaves. The female slaves are known as “ISIL sex slaves”, where they are raped, forced into prostitution, or marriage with the fighters. They’re treated like property, getting sold in slave markets. However, this term must be used with caution as it romanticizes their trauma, and they endure endless trauma with their human rights being stripped away from them.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
December 14 th , 1950	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established.
September 3 rd , 1981	The Institution of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
July 1991	Publication of the UNHCR Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women
September 4 th 1995 – September 15 th 1995	The Beijing Platform for Action, the Fourth World Conference on Women where nation-states came together on a consensus on a blueprint for the empowerment of women.
May 11 th 2010	Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence in Istanbul
April 14 th 2014	Boko Haram, an extremist group based in northeastern Nigeria kidnapped 276 schoolgirls
February 2015	The UN Secretary General’s annual report, Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse addresses concerns on sexual abuse conducted by UN Personnel
August 2016	Cases of children as young as the age of seven being sexually assaulted in government-regulated official European camps

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

In 1950, the UN created the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), or the UN Refugee agency, they work towards the protection and welfare of refugees. The UN has also created the UNHCR has previously published Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women in 1991 and Sexual Violence Against Refugees: Guidelines on Protection and Response, in 1995. In addition, many resolutions in order to promote the equality of genders, for the protection of female refugees, and about counterterrorism are listed below.

- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 6 October 1999 (A/RES/48/104)
- UN Security Council Resolution 1820, 19 June 2008 (S/RES/1820)
- UN Security Council Resolution 2178, 24 September 2014 (S/RES/2178)
- UN Security Council Resolution 2272, 11 March 2016 (S/RES/2272)
- UN Security Council Resolution 2331, 20 December 2016 (S/RES/2331)

Possible Solutions

One major aspect that has led to the increased violence against female refugees is the lack of law enforcement in refugee camps. Restrooms in refugee camps are unsanitary and unprotected, which lead to an increase in harassment cases. In order to provide a safe environment for women, governments must be pressured to increase spending on security personnel and to create women and children only areas in the refugee camps. However, these areas must be properly maintained and the personnel and humanitarian aid workers have to be adequately trained and monitored to prevent misdoings from the supposed protectors. Host governments can also take responsibility and help these women combat harassment by increasing communication between women and the authorities. This can be done by creating reporting systems for women to report their cases to be evaluated and hopefully be stopped. Nevertheless, there is a cultural stigma around cases like such which results in women being afraid and uncomfortable with opening up, so governments need to raise awareness on the issue to empower women to speak up.

It is also crucial to empower women in areas affected by terrorism by including women in counter-terrorism measures. In areas prone to conflict, governments can create female advisor groups that they shall consult with to ensure that actions they're taking are gender-inclusive and will also empower women in the government. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are already working towards extending women's rights for refugees and areas affected by terrorism can join their efforts in researching and reporting violations of women's rights. This will help raise awareness on the issue and gives government's a foundation for improvement.

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