



MEDIMUN XVI Annual Session 2021



RESEARCH
GENERAL

REPORT-
ASSEMBLY 1

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Topic 1: The question of the use of cyber data and AI in international terrorist conflict

Introduction

The nature of terrorism has changed rather considerably over the last 20 years. While previously governments prepared mitigation strategies to tackle wide-scale threats, there is an increasingly pressing need to deal with the unprecedented use of cyber technology and AI in terrorist conflict.

Recently, there has been several relatively smaller, less sophisticated, yet appalling acts of terrorism across the world that involve mass casualties and fear-inducing events. The type of threat will continue to change as new technologies and opportunities reveal themselves to terrorist organizations- cyber terrorism is an example of a newly developing frontier within the peril. Traditionally, most cyber-attacks have been carried out by criminal organizations, with most incidents failing to register on an enterprise risk scale of businesses that faced significant setbacks. In 2017, this dynamic changed with the WannaCry and NotPetya incidents. These two attacks affected organizations in more than 150 countries, prompted business interruption and other losses estimated at well over USD 300 million by some companies, brought reputational damage, and resulted in loss of customer data.

Definition of Key Terms

Cyber: relating to or characteristic of the culture of computers, information technology, and virtual reality.

Artificial Intelligence: refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving

Terrorism: the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.

Data: facts and statistics collected for reference or analysis.

Cybersecurity: the protection of internet-connected systems such as hardware, software, and data from cyber-threats.

General Overview

The use of the Internet, cyber data and AI for terrorist purposes is a rapidly growing phenomenon, requiring a proactive and coordinated response from the international community. Despite increasing international recognition of the threat posed by terrorists' use of technology like AI in recent years, there is currently no universal instrument specifically addressing this pervasive facet of terrorist activity. Moreover, there is limited specialized training available on the legal and practical aspects of the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases involving the use of the Internet and technology.

Terrorists use the aforementioned technologies in a variety of ways, the most important being for propaganda purposes and operations-related content, but it is also potentially a means or target of attack.

Terrorism, in all forms, affects us all. The use of the AI and cyber data to further terrorist purposes disregards national borders, amplifying the potential impact on victims. By highlighting cases and best practices that respond to this unique challenge, we can aim to promote a better understanding of the ways in which communications technologies may be misused in furtherance of acts of terrorism and to increase collaboration among the international community, so that effective criminal justice responses to this transnational challenge can be developed.

Major Parties Involved

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) plays a key role in providing assistance to Member States, in furtherance of its mandate to strengthen the capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the international legal instruments against terrorism, and does so in compliance with the principles of rule of law and international human rights standards

The UN Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT): The Office of Counterterrorism has five main functions:

1. Provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General from across the United Nations system
2. Enhance coordination and coherence across the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
3. Strengthen the delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States

4. Improve visibility, advocacy, and resource mobilization for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts
5. Ensure that due priority is given to counterterrorism across the United Nations system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Strategy

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE):

The OSCE makes a comprehensive contribution to international efforts against terrorism led by the United Nations

Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

There have been several attempts to resolve this issue both by the UN and other organizations. These include:

1. In 2011, the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/178, reaffirmed the mandate of UNODC to continue to develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas, including the use of the Internet and AI for terrorist purposes.
2. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy has been adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288, in which Member States resolved to “coordinate efforts at the international and regional levels to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on the Internet”
3. The Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch of UNODC and with the support of the Government of the United Kingdom, undertook to contribute to the Working Group project through the development of the current technical assistance tool on the use of the Internet and AI for terrorist purposes.
4. Recent United Nations reports, and resolutions have specifically acknowledged the importance of countering terrorist use of the Internet as a key part of a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy. In his 2006 report to the General Assembly entitled “Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy”, the Secretary-General explicitly stated: “The ability to generate and move finances, to acquire weapons, to recruit and train cadres, and to communicate, particularly through use of the Internet, are all essential to terrorists.” The Secretary-General went on to assert that the Internet and AI were a rapidly growing vehicle for terrorist recruitment and dissemination of information and propaganda, which must be countered through coordinated action by Member

States, while respecting human rights and other obligations under international law.

Possible Solutions

Possible Solutions to the issue are plentiful, some ideas include:

1. Introducing a comprehensive treaty to the General Assembly as there is currently no United Nations treaty on terrorism that is applicable to an exhaustive list of the manifestations of terrorism.
2. Providing stricter constraints on what the international community defines as “terrorism” as international community has yet to agree on an internationally binding definition of the term.
3. Encourage more counter-terrorism legislation that is specific to the use of cyber data and AI.
4. Encourage the formation of a UN sanctioned organization that carries out comprehensive analyses of trends and patterns in the use of developing technologies in terrorism conflict.

Appendix/Appendices

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Topic 2: The question of facilitating the return of former ISIS fighters and their families to home states

Introduction

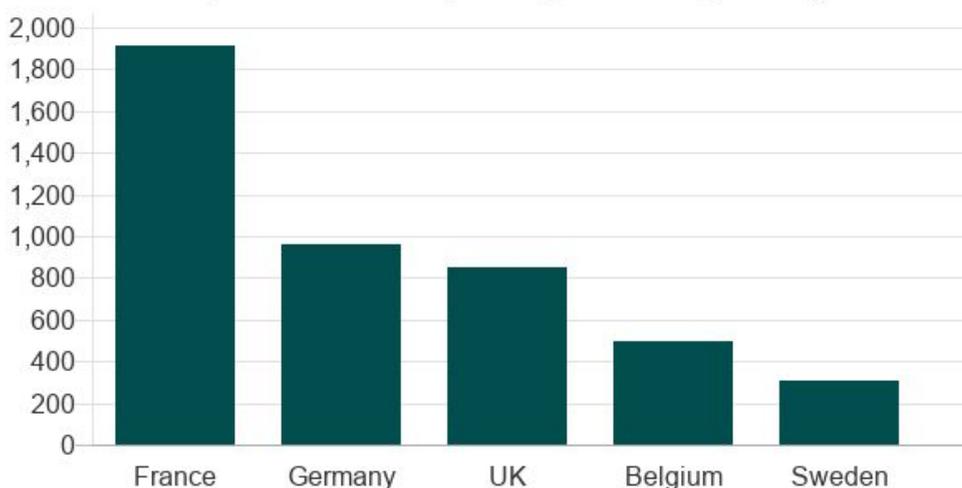
Since the Syrian conflict that began in 2011 thousands of international citizens have attempted to travel to the middle east and have joined extremist militia groups such as ISIS in Iraq as well as Syria. The number of foreign fighters has peaked in 2015–2016 however the collapse of ISIS has led to an influx of FTFs returning to their home states. It is estimated that around 40,000 people from about 110 countries travelled to join ISIS, 5000 being from Europe including the countries of Belgium, France, Germany, and UK. By 2018 after the defeat of ISIS approximately 7,366 foreigners affiliated with ISIS travelled back to their own countries (including 256 women and up to 1,180 children). Unfortunately, many of these children are at risk of remaining stateless as they are being detained in prisons in Iraq and Syria. Many member states worry about letting former ISIL factors back into their countries because they fear their potential connections with the terrorist organization.

Many returnee FTFs have different profiles. Some experience heavy psychological trauma from what they have witnessed, others feel remorseful or disillusioned, and some will continue to have extremist views and may come back with intention of carrying out terrorist attacks.

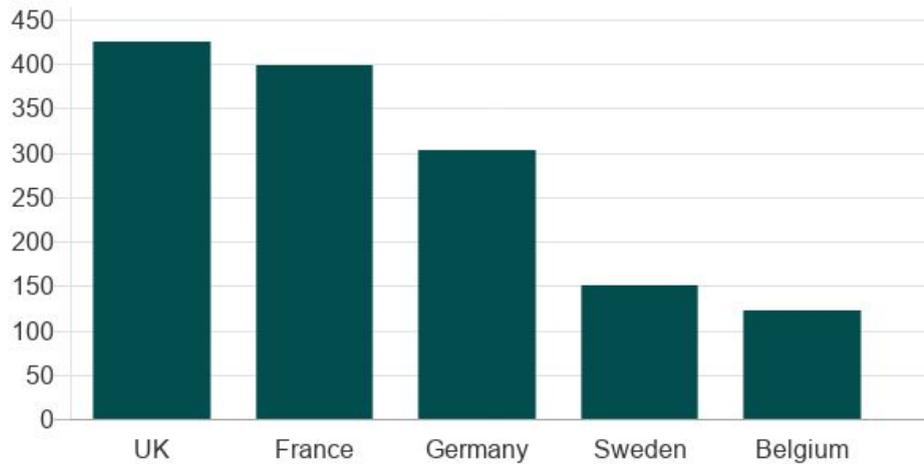
International citizens joining IS group in Iraq and Syria



Western European nationals joining IS in Iraq and Syria



Returning Western European nationals



Source: International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation

BBC

Definition of Key Terms

Foreign Terrorist fighters (FTF) individuals who travel to a State other than their place of residence or nationality, and other individuals who travel or attempt to travel from their territories to a State other than their States of residence or nationality, for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training

ISIS (Islamic state of Iraq and Syria) also known as **ISIL** (Islamic state of Iraq and Levant) or the Arabic name Daesh is an extremely violent Sunni jihadist group with a particularly extremist ideology that calls itself a caliphate and claims religious authority over all Muslims.

Principle of non-refoulement prohibits States from removing individuals, regardless of migration, nationality, asylum, or other status, from their jurisdiction when they would be at risk of irreparable harm upon return to the country of origin. This type of harm includes persecution, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary deprivation of life, including as a result of a death sentence pronounced without the fundamental guarantees of fair trial, and other gross violations of human rights, such as underage recruitment and participation in hostilities.

Stateless person: not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law.

Al Qaeda: is a terrorist group is a transnational extremist Salafist militant organization founded in 1988 by Osama bin Laden, Ayman al-Zawahiri, Abdullah Azzam, and several other Arab volunteers during the Soviet–Afghan War.

International humanitarian law (IHL): consists of a set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict.

General Overview

Many citizens who travelled to Syria, Iraq, and other conflict zones have returned after ISIS being under increasing military pressure in Syria and Iraq and losing ground, leaders, manpower and supply routes. Since the Daesh caliphate has been defeated militarily, the number of FTFs returning to Europe (especially Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) is expected to rise. Although it is difficult to predict how the situation will develop, most affected EU Member States expect a slow but gradual rise of returnees, rather than large numbers at the same time. Various estimates exist, predicting between 1 200 and 3 000 returnees soon. They will have different backgrounds, and a large section of the returnees will be women and children. So far, the return rate for FTFs is around 20-30 %.

At its peak, some 10 million people were living in territory under ISIL control in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq and the flow of foreign fighters across the Turkish-Syrian border was as high as 2,000 per month. By 2015 approximately 40,000 individuals from over 120 countries had travelled to Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic as fighters. An estimated 80 per cent of those migrated to join ISIL and reside in the caliphate creating a combined force with local Syrians and Iraqis.

Research indicates that an estimated 14,910 FTFs have already left the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq, many in the early stages of the conflict. The Global Coalition has stated that: "since the start of their actions to defeat ISIS in 2014, most ISIL fighters have been killed or captured". However, reports suggest that considerable numbers were still able to evade death or capture, for example leaving under the cover of civilian evacuations from cities such as Raqqa, and then using established smuggling routes to cross the border into Turkey. The recruitment of Western foreign fighters is widely presumed to occur via social media platforms. In fact, research indicates that recruitment is both localized and global. It is local in the sense that community institutions or key local figures, including former foreign fighters, recruit many foreign fighters.

Returnees by category

Men may have been involved in war crimes such as murder, rape, and slavery, and may have taken part in terrorist or violent extremist atrocities. All of them have witnessed extreme violence and lived in unsafe and unhealthy conditions.

Women are depicted as victims and hold the traditional motherly role to future soldiers. They are driven by sense of empowerment and their 'vital' role in building the 'caliphate'. They are often involved in recruitment of other members as well as the indoctrination of children and others.

Children have suffered from intense ideological indoctrination, and through education and socialization many have been recruited for combat and other violent activities from age 9 which is undoubtedly psychologically traumatizing.

Terrorist attacks

Asian regions such as Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines all suffered terrorist attacks in 2016 resulting in the loss of more than 70 lives. In most of the attacks ISIS was held responsible for the attacks to some degree. Some examples are:

1. Bangladesh: Al-Qaida in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic claimed responsibility for two machete attacks
2. Indonesia: Five attacks in 2016 (including a multiple bombing and firearms attack in central Jakarta). One of these attacks was claimed by the ISIL.
3. Malaysia: Bar bombing by two men who threw a grenade while 20 customers were watching a football match, injuring 8 people seriously. Both men had received instructions by a Malaysian commander in Syria part of ISIS.

Furthermore, Europe also suffered atrocities perpetrated to some degree by FTF returnees, including the terrorist attacks in Brussels in May 2014 (Jewish Museum) and March 2016 (airport and metro station), as well as the multiple attacks in Paris in November 2015. In the Paris attacks, at least six of the perpetrators were FTFs returning from Syria, while three out of five Brussels attackers were caused by FTF returnees. Between 2014-2016, there were 42 terrorist attacks against the West, of which 38 involved some connection between ISIS and the terrorists who carried out the attacks. While many FTF returnees will not become operational terrorists any contact with 'jihadi' terrorist groups such as ISIS translates into significant national security risks.

Some reasons and motives for former ISIS members wanting to return

1. The intention to carry out an attack.
2. Disillusionment and remorse as some have had enough of the dire living conditions
3. No opportunity to remain due to a loss of power from terrorist group they belonged to
4. Family pressure and intervention
5. Health-care reasons (i.e. injuries or childbirth)
6. Return after refuge in Turkey
7. Capture and extradition back to the EU.

Children returnees

Children exposed to armed conflict have a higher chance of facing multiple and ongoing trauma which could be triggered by violence, sexual abuse, hunger, malnutrition, neglect, and abandonment that many of them experience. Exposure to multiple and repeated trauma represents a significant risk a child's development and overall functioning. Further trauma could be instigated on the children when returning to their state of nationality, due to: discrimination, social exclusion, instability, parental unemployment, and the absence of peer networks of support. There are also concerns that children of suspected foreign fighters may pose a threat in the future, especially without effective individualized assessments, protection measures and rehabilitation and reintegration assistance. However,

such children must be recognized as victims of human rights violations, involuntarily associated with groups that commit these grievous violations against their rights.

Despite International human rights law providing the right for everyone to enter their own country some countries block suspected adults and their children from returning. Consequently, such children are left in prolonged detention or stranded in foreign territory. In other cases, some countries are willing to repatriate children from conflict zones, but not their parents or guardians. Furthermore, some children may simply be living under the control of those terrorist groups with no direct contact with them. Many children were born into the terrorist group areas to foreign mothers or fathers and face similar challenges as the children who travelled to those locations due to their parents wanting to become foreign fighters.

Prosecution

Firstly, returning foreign fighters may be prosecuted when they return to their home country, if they are suspected of committing or being involved in war crimes or other international crimes while they participated in an armed conflict abroad. In Europe, all EU member states (as well as Switzerland and Norway) have ratified the Rome Statute of the International Court of Justice which establishes international crimes, and has the necessary legislation enabling them to exercise jurisdiction over war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, including over crimes committed during an armed conflict abroad. The prosecution of returning foreign fighters for war crimes (or other international crimes) would face few jurisdictional obstacles, because states could rely on active nationality rather than the more controversial principle of universal jurisdiction.

Citizenship

States may revoke citizenship on what may be termed broadly “national security grounds”. For example, under French law, a dual national convicted of terrorist offences may be stripped of his or her French nationality. Under Swiss law, the citizenship of dual nationals may be revoked if their conduct seriously prejudices Swiss interests or Switzerland’s reputation in extremely serious cases such as war crimes.

Although such powers are generally never implemented against the terrorism threat associated with foreign fighters, revocation of citizenship has become increasingly common.

For example, after 9/11, under US pressure, Bosnia and Herzegovina revoked the citizenship of many foreign fighters who had settled in the country, and they were deported to their countries of origin. Moreover, In June 2014, the Canadian government passed legislation increasing its power to cancel citizenship and several countries are debating similar legislation. These initiatives are largely inspired by the UK, where the government has assumed broad executive powers to remove citizenship, largely in response to the threat that British foreign fighters are believed to pose. The Home Secretary is entitled to revoke the citizenship of individuals if ‘that deprivation is conducive to the public good’. In principle, each state determines the rules that regulate acquisition and deprivation of its nationality. However, Human rights law additionally limits states’ discretion by prohibiting arbitrary deprivation of nationality and

refoulement, restricting deprivation of citizenship that may result in statelessness, guaranteeing the right to enter one's own country, and protecting the right to family and private life.

Right to nationality

The right to a nationality implies the right to retain a nationality, which entails the prohibition of its arbitrary deprivation. International law recognizes that conduct 'seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the State' may be a ground for depriving an individual of citizenship, but such a decision must fulfil certain conditions if it is not to be arbitrary. It must be in accordance with domestic law; serve a legitimate purpose; be the least intrusive measure possible to achieve that purpose; be proportionate to the legitimate purpose; and install procedural guarantees (in particular the opportunity to challenge decisions before an independent body).

Statelessness

Because statelessness has severe effects on enjoyment of rights, states are prohibited from depriving an individual of citizenship if that will make the person stateless. Limited exceptions are permissible under Article 8 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. The considerations that apply to the arbitrary prohibition of citizenship mentioned above, also apply to the deprivation of citizenship that results in statelessness, however with more harsh terms because of the serious consequences of such a decision. In a 2013 report, the UN Secretary-General pointed out that 'given the severity of the consequences where statelessness results, it may be difficult to justify loss or deprivation resulting in statelessness'

Major Parties Involved

INTERPOL

INTERPOL has 43,000 names in its ISIL database, including information collected from the battlefields in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. INTERPOL has secure police communications network, global databases, and system of advisory notices, in addition to its counter-terrorism efforts and procedures to track stolen, forged identity papers and travel documents that help with reducing the risk of foreign fighters worldwide.

European Union

The EU is particularly concerned with the threat that returning foreign fighters could pose.

According to a study from July 2018 done by the International Centre for the Study of Radicalization, 7,252 people from Eastern Europe and 5,904 from Western Europe were somehow affiliated with ISIS.

United Kingdom

UK faces great challenges in resettling former ISIS members as over 40% of the 900 British people who went to fight in Syria and Iraq are returning

United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism

Assists countries in strengthening their criminal justice systems and enhancing international cooperation to address the transnational dimension of the FTF phenomenon

ISIS

More than 40,000 foreign terrorist fighters have joined ISIS in Iraq and Syria after being recruited by them to join their terrorist organization

Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

Security Council resolution 2396 (2017)

2015 Madrid Guiding Principles and its 2018 Addendum

Paris Commitments and Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (2007)

The 1997 Terrorist Bombings Convention

The Global Counterterrorism Forum and 'Foreign Terrorist Fighters'

Sanctions regime against al-Qaeda and its associates: Resolution 1267 (1999)

General counterterrorism regime: Resolution 1373 (2001)

Foreign Terrorist Fighters' in Syria and Iraq: Resolution 2170 (2014)

Legislation to prosecute 'foreign terrorist fighters': Resolution 2178 (2014)

The EU Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism

Possible Solutions

1. Increasing cooperation amongst member states, in identifying foreign terrorist fighters entering countries and preventing them from crossing borders. This could be done by using biometric data and promoting the exchange of battlefield data between the military and the police
2. Focus on ensuring the best interests of the children that have returned from being detained in ISIS facilities, using experts such as social workers and psychologists. Providing them with a support system and family guidance that will prevent them from following the steps of their parents
3. Having proper strategies in each member states when dealing with the return of foreign fighters that follows an international humanitarian approach and does not overstep the rights of the returnees without a proper justification. This includes determining which organizations will take charge in each step of the process of facilitation.

Appendix

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Topic 3: The Question of Controlling Infectious Diseases in Areas Affected by Conflict

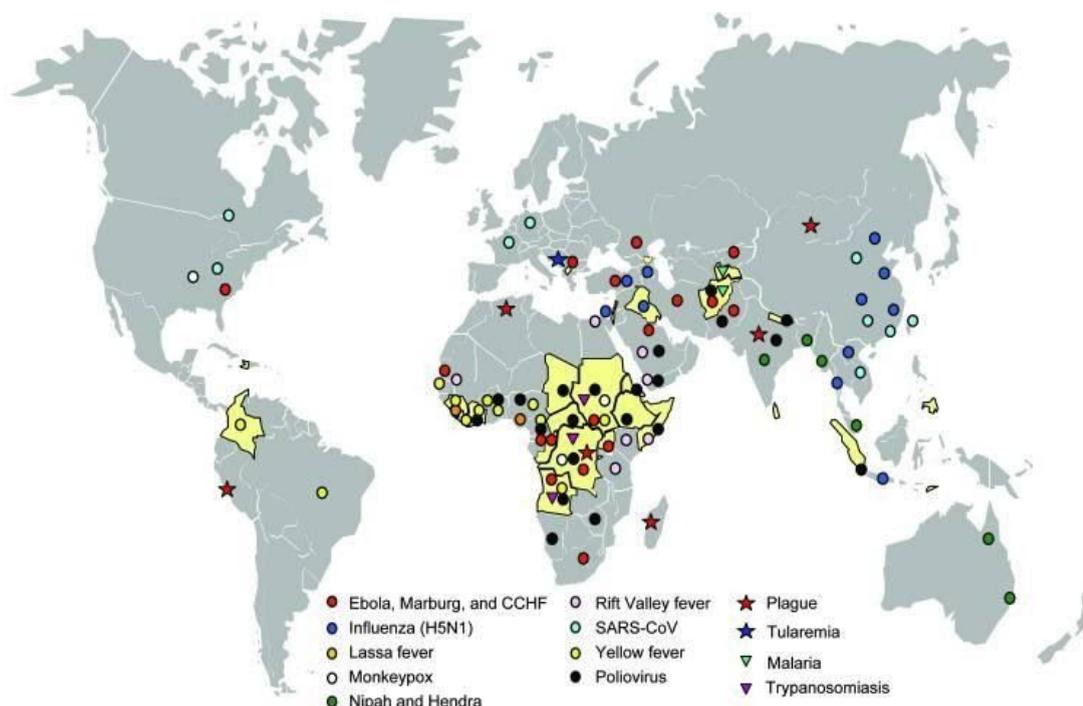
Introduction

Detection and control of emerging infectious diseases in conflict situations are major challenges due to multiple risk factors known to enhance emergence and transmission of infectious diseases. These include inadequate surveillance and response systems, destroyed infrastructure, collapsed health systems and disruption of disease control programs, and infection control practices even more inadequate than those in resource-poor settings, as well as ongoing insecurity and poor coordination among humanitarian agencies. Disruption of supply chains and emigration lead to shortages of medication, reagents and trained medical personnel, as well as a breakdown in routine health services such as vaccination.

Destruction of infrastructure can not only reduce direct access to health services and care but can create new environmental conditions and habitats that facilitate the spread of vector-borne and zoonotic diseases. Finally, direct injuries sustained by civilians as well as combatants during times of war can further burden already weakened health systems, and lead to a host of subsequent health challenges, including wound infections, antibiotic resistance, and psychosocial trauma.

Definition of Key Terms

Infectious diseases: a disease (such as influenza, malaria, meningitis, rabies, or tetanus) caused by the entrance into the body of pathogenic



agents or microorganisms (such as bacteria, viruses, protozoans, or fungi) which grow and multiply there.

Conflict: characterized by war or civil strife in a country or area. Affected populations may experience defined periods of violence (weeks to months), ongoing or recurrent insecurity in a protracted conflict (years to decades), or long-term consequences of a previous (usually prolonged) war.

Epidemiology: the study (scientific, systematic, and data-driven) of the distribution (frequency, pattern) and determinants (causes, risk factors) of health-related states and events (not just diseases) in specified populations (neighborhood, school, city, state, country, global)

Outbreak: the occurrence of disease cases more than normal expectancy

Epidemic: a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time

General Overview

Civil unrest and war contribute to the spread of infectious disease. During wars, troops and equipment as well as displaced persons are constantly moving from one place to another, carrying with them infectious disease organisms and vectors. This is coupled with destruction of the physical and often economic infrastructure of the area. For example, dengue increased in South-East Asia during the Second World War and the immediate post-war period, due to the spread of mosquitos and different virus strains throughout the region. Wars have also been very important in the spread of plague. The deforestation associated with the Viet Nam War in the 1970s, coupled with the collapse of the local infrastructure, is considered to be the cause of a large epidemic of plague during the 1970s and early 1980s.

Poor infection control practices in healthcare facilities have enabled amplification of outbreaks of viral hemorrhagic fevers. Medical settings have been the foci for several outbreaks of Ebola hemorrhagic fever in Yambuku, DRC, in 1976, in Sudan in 1976 and 1979, in Kikwit, DRC, in 1995, and in Gulu, Uganda, in 2000.

Compared with other resource-poor settings, conflict situations, because of disrupted health services, may have even more substandard infection control, insufficient trained staff, and personal protective equipment (PPE), which make EHF containment difficult. The natural reservoir for this disease is present in countries affected by prolonged civil strife, and 11 of the 17 EHF outbreaks from 1976 through 2006 occurred in conflict-affected countries. Two of the largest outbreaks of EHF have been in conflict-affected countries, with nosocomial transmission playing a major role. International spread of infectious diseases from conflict situations may occur through movement of refugees, relief workers, animals, goods, and private sector employees working in mining, oil, logging, or construction industries.

A prolonged outbreak of hepatitis E virus in a camp in Darfur, Sudan, in May 2004 had >2,600 cases in 6 months, an attack rate of 3.3%, and a CFR of 1.7%.

Rebuilding and rehabilitation efforts in post-conflict Sierra Leone have placed aid workers, United Nations peacekeeping forces, and businessmen at risk for contracting Lassa fever and enabled importation of cases to industrialized countries.

Wars also spur widespread mass migrations. Migrants may have no immunity to diseases endemic in the new area; in addition, they may bring with them diseases that are common in their former home but which are not endemic in the new area. Migrants are stressed, often physically and emotionally. This combination of conditions especially in crowded makeshift refugee camps may lead to disease epidemics, such as the cholera epidemic in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, which killed thousands of people in a short period of time during 1994.

COVID19

The COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented health crisis of global scale. Since early 2020, it has put tremendous strain on healthcare systems, disrupted economies, and halted large parts of social life in many countries around the world.

From early 2020, the spread of COVID-19 put some of the world's most advanced and well-resourced health systems under enormous strain. To countries with already fragile health systems, the pandemic posed an additional concern. A combination of limited access to medical care in conflict zones and rural areas; a global shortage in protective equipment, essential drugs, and medical supplies; and overstretched health workers in under resourced care facilities all threatened to impede the fight against COVID-19 and have exacerbated persisting global health crises like HIV, malaria, or measles.

Major Parties Involved

WHO

The un organization of WHO is currently working on reducing mortality and morbidity due to communicable diseases in populations affected by humanitarian emergencies: conflict, natural disasters, food insecurity.

WHO ensures international coordination of epidemic response, particularly for diseases of international public health importance or when countries lack the capacity to respond to an epidemic.



Doctors without borders

They provide medical assistance to people affected by conflict, epidemics, disasters, or exclusion from health care.

MSF's focus also is on maintaining or adapting crucial medical activities such as treatment for HIV and tuberculosis patients, measles vaccination campaigns, malaria prevention, and the fight against other infectious disease outbreaks such as cholera or Ebola.

Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

WHO programme of communicable diseases in complex emergencies

UNSC resolution 2177

International health regulations (2005)

United nations Programme on HIV and AIDS

Global vaccination Action plan

Infection prevention and control

Possible Solutions

1. Promote the use of a ceasefire in countries of conflict that are dealing with infectious diseases such as COVID in 2020
2. Funding for global vaccination programmes that will promote immunization and volunteer programmes that will ensure medical aid is being reached to conflict areas in times of conflict.
3. Creation of UN plans that quarantine groups that have been infected with a disease in an area and train authorities on how to deal with such epidemics
4. Tackling the disinformation that may spread by corrupt governments in politically instable regions. Proper education of the spreading of disease.
5. Focus on the COVID19 pandemic in conflict areas and find a comprehensive solution to tackle the current, ongoing issue.

Appendix/Appendices

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