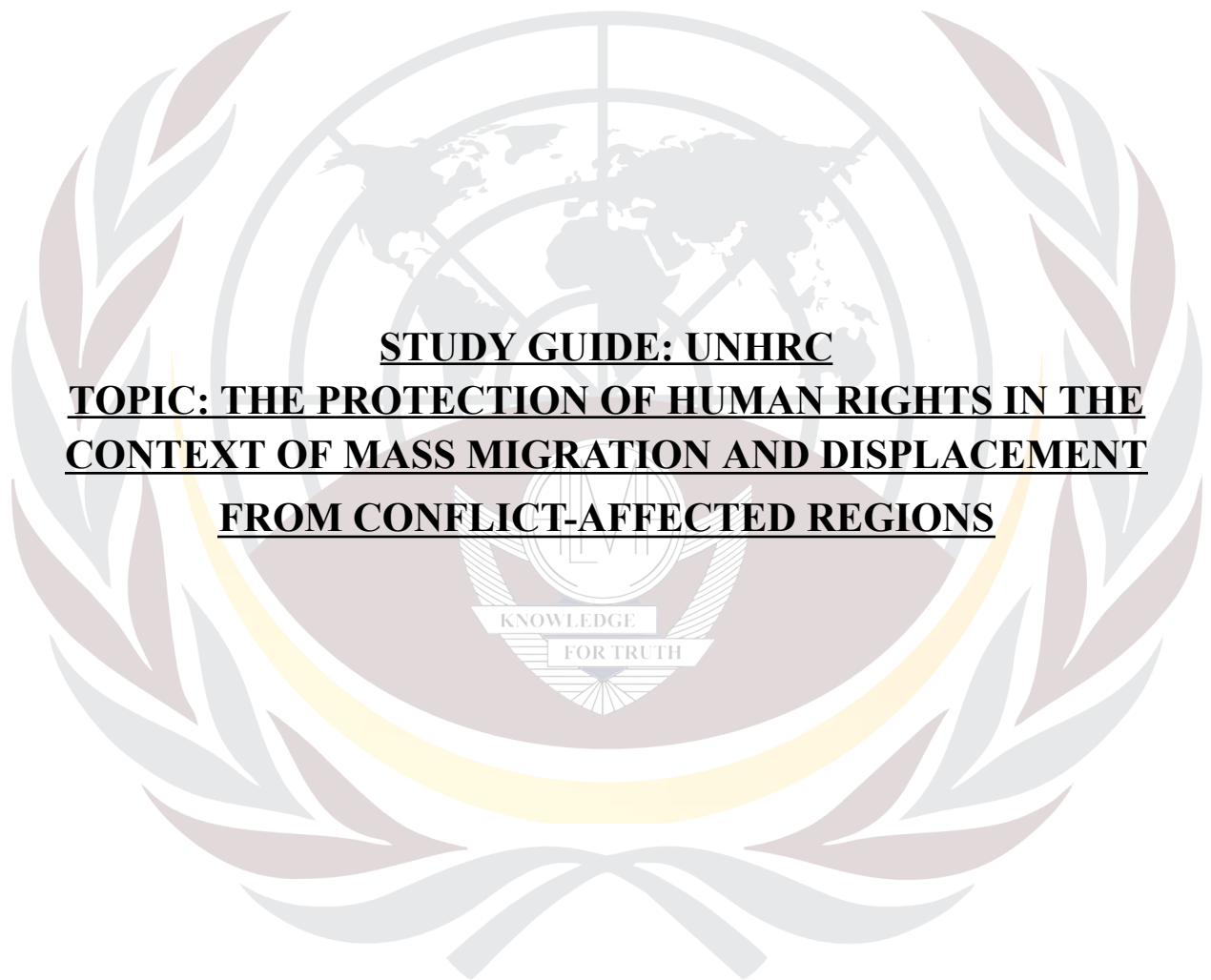




STUDY GUIDE: UNHRC

**TOPIC: THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE
CONTEXT OF MASS MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT
FROM CONFLICT-AFFECTED REGIONS**

LAMUNXI

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is a subsidiary body of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The United Nations General Assembly established the UNHRC in 2006. The UNHRC consists of 47 Member States, which are elected by the General Assembly with equitable geographical representation. The Council is responsible for promoting and protecting human rights globally, addressing human rights violations, and examining country-specific human rights situations.

The UNHRC carries out its work through several mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the Advisory Committee, and Special Procedures. Special Procedures include Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts, and Working Groups. The UNHRC also works with non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions, and civil society. This cooperation contributes to strengthening international efforts to promote and protect human rights.

The UNHRC can adopt resolutions, establish investigative mechanisms, review human rights situations, and make recommendations. However, the Council does not possess independent enforcement power or the authority to compel States to implement its recommendations. Instead, it relies on international cooperation, diplomatic engagement, and the willingness of States to implement its recommendations.

In summary, the UNHRC provides an international forum through which States can cooperate on human rights issues. It promotes and protects human rights, addresses violations, and encourages international cooperation to strengthen human rights protection.

COMMITTEE MANDATE:

The United Nations works to promote and protect all human rights for everyone and recommends that bodies within the UN system strengthen their efforts in this area. It promotes and protects the right to development, provides technical assistance to States on human rights activities, and coordinates UN human rights education and public information programmes. It also works to remove obstacles to the realization of human rights, prevent ongoing violations, and engage in dialogue with Governments to ensure respect for human rights. Furthermore, the UN promotes international cooperation, coordinates human rights activities throughout the UN system, and seeks to rationalize, adapt, strengthen, and streamline the UN human rights machinery.

INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC:

Ongoing armed conflicts, persecution, human rights violations, and violence continue to force millions of people from their homes, creating challenges for the international protection system. Forced displacement can occur across borders, creating refugee and asylum-seeker situations, or within the borders of a State, resulting in internal displacement.

According to the UNHCR Global Trends 2025, there were 41.6 million refugees, 9 million asylum-seekers, and 68.7 million people internally displaced due to conflict or violence. Overall, 117.8 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide at the end of 2025. These figures demonstrate the scale of displacement and the continuing pressure placed on international humanitarian and human rights protection mechanisms.

International refugee protection is based on principles established under law, most notably the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. One of the principles is non-refoulement, which protects refugees from being returned to territories where their life or freedom would be threatened on relevant grounds.

At the time, large-scale refugee movements can place considerable pressure on host countries and communities, particularly when States have limited resources or are already experiencing economic, social or humanitarian challenges. Effective refugee protection therefore requires a balance between fulfilling human rights and humanitarian obligations and supporting the legitimate capacity, security and development concerns of host countries.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The development of modern refugee protection is closely linked to the mass displacement and deportations that occurred during the First and Second World Wars. Millions of people were forced to leave their homes, demonstrating the need for an international system capable of providing protection and assistance to displaced populations.

During the First World War, the collapse of empires such as the Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian Empires contributed to the displacement of more than 10 million people. Displaced populations faced severe humanitarian conditions, including shortages of food and clean water, inadequate sanitation, and the spread of diseases such as typhus and cholera. The Armenian genocide also resulted in large-scale killings and forced displacement, with many survivors seeking refuge in regions including Syria. These events demonstrated the vulnerability of displaced populations and highlighted the need for stronger international protection mechanisms.

The Second World War resulted in an even larger displacement crisis, with an estimated 40–60 million people forced from their homes. Displaced populations faced overcrowding, food shortages, poor sanitation, disease, forced labour, detention, and violence. The scale and severity of this displacement further demonstrated the need for a comprehensive international system for refugee protection.

Following the Second World War, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established in 1950. This represented an important development in international refugee protection by creating a dedicated organization responsible for refugee protection and assistance. This period subsequently led to the adoption of the 1951 Refugee Convention, which established an important international legal framework for the protection of refugees.

CURRENT STATE:

Forced displacement remains a significant international human rights and humanitarian concern. Millions of people continue to be forced from their homes because of armed conflict, persecution, and human rights violations. This places considerable pressure on humanitarian organizations and on countries that receive displaced populations.

Contemporary displacement occurs both across international borders and within countries. Major displacement situations currently exist in regions including Myanmar, Gaza, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Afghanistan. These situations demonstrate how armed conflict and human rights violations can result in large-scale displacement, increasing humanitarian needs and placing significant pressure on host countries and surrounding communities.

The Rohingya refugee crisis is a significant example of displacement resulting from persecution and violence. Many Rohingya have sought refuge in Bangladesh, where refugee-hosting areas face challenges including overcrowding and limited resources. Refugees require continued access to food, healthcare, education, and protection. The crisis demonstrates the importance of sustained humanitarian assistance and the development of long-term solutions.

The Gaza displacement crisis demonstrates the effects of armed conflict on civilian populations. Large numbers of people have been forced to leave their homes and require access to essential assistance, including food, water, healthcare, and shelter. Humanitarian organizations face significant challenges in providing consistent assistance while the conflict continues.

The protection of refugees therefore requires more than emergency humanitarian assistance. It also requires international cooperation, the protection of human rights, support for host communities, and the development of durable solutions for displaced populations.

CASE STUDIES:

Rohingya Refugee Crisis:

a) The Rohingya refugee crisis is a major example of displacement caused by persecution and violence. Many Rohingya people were forced to leave Myanmar and seek safety in neighboring countries, particularly Bangladesh. This resulted in a large refugee population in Bangladesh with significant humanitarian and protection needs.

b) Rohingya refugees face challenges including overcrowding, limited access to food and clean water, restricted employment opportunities, barriers to education and healthcare, and protection risks. These conditions demonstrate the difficulties faced by refugees who remain displaced for extended periods. The crisis also places considerable pressure on host communities and humanitarian organizations assisting.

c) The crisis demonstrates the importance of refugee protection, humanitarian assistance, international responsibility-sharing, and durable solutions. One possible durable solution is safe, voluntary, and dignified return to their country of origin when conditions allow.

Gaza Displacement Crisis:

d) The Gaza displacement crisis is an example of large-scale displacement resulting from armed conflict. Many civilians have been forced to leave their homes and seek temporary shelter because of ongoing hostilities.

e) Displaced populations face significant humanitarian needs, including food, clean water, healthcare, shelter, and protection. Humanitarian organizations are working to assist affected

populations; however, continuing hostilities can make the delivery of humanitarian aid extremely difficult.

f) The situation demonstrates the importance of civilian protection, humanitarian access, respect for human rights, and international cooperation during armed conflicts.

Sudan Displacement Crisis:

g) The Sudan displacement crisis demonstrates the consequences of prolonged armed conflict and its ability to generate both internal displacement and cross-border refugee movements. Many people have been forced to leave their homes in search of safety, while others have crossed international borders to seek protection.

h) Displaced populations face significant challenges, including limited access to food, healthcare, shelter, and other necessities. Countries receiving refugees may also experience considerable pressure on their resources, infrastructure, and humanitarian systems.

i) The Sudan crisis demonstrates the importance of addressing the root causes of forced displacement, providing humanitarian assistance, supporting refugee-hosting countries, and developing durable solutions for displaced populations.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS:

Refugee

A refugee is a person who is outside their country and cannot or does not want to return because they have a well-founded fear of persecution.

Forced Displacement

Forced displacement is the involuntary movement of people from their homes because of conflict, violence, persecution, human rights violations, or other threats to their safety.

Internally Displaced Person (IDP)

An internally displaced person is someone who has been forced to leave their home but has not crossed an internationally recognized border.

Asylum-Seeker

An asylum-seeker is a person who has requested international protection in another country but whose claim for refugee status has not yet been decided.

Mass Migration

Mass migration refers to the large-scale movement of people from one region or country to another, often because of conflict, persecution, political instability, or humanitarian crises.

Non-Refoulement

Non-refoulement is the principle that prevents refugees from being returned to a place where their life or freedom would be threatened.

Host Country

A host country is a country that receives refugees or other displaced people and provides protection and assistance.

Statelessness

Statelessness is the condition of a person who is not considered a citizen or national by any country under its laws.

Humanitarian Assistance

Humanitarian assistance is emergency support provided to people affected by conflict, displacement, or other crises. It can include food, water, shelter, healthcare, and sanitation.

Durable Solutions

Durable solutions are long-term ways of resolving displacement. The three main solutions are voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement.

Resettlement

Resettlement is the transfer of vulnerable refugees to another country that agrees to provide them with long-term protection.

Xenophobia

Xenophobia refers to prejudice, discrimination, or hostility toward foreigners or people perceived as being from a different national or cultural background.

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is the exploitation of people through prohibited means such as coercion or force. Displaced people can be particularly vulnerable to trafficking.

Refugee Status Determination

Refugee Status Determination (RSD) is the process used to determine whether a person meets the legal requirements to be recognized as a refugee.

Problems:

Overcrowding and Inadequate Living Conditions

Large numbers of refugees can lead to overcrowded camps and settlements. This can limit access to adequate shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Up to 80% of refugees face food insecurity. The UNHCR global report states that 15% of refugees do not have access to basic drinking water.

Limited Access to Basic Services

Refugees may face difficulties accessing healthcare, education, employment, legal assistance, and documentation. According to the UNHCR Global Report Repository, out of 41.6 million refugees, only 3.1 million have been successfully assisted in obtaining identity and legal documents.

Pressure on Host Countries

Large refugee populations can place significant pressure on healthcare, education, housing, infrastructure, employment, and public resources in host countries. According to the World Bank Group, 71% of refugees are sheltered in countries struggling to meet their own domestic development goals.

Healthcare and Sanitation

Poor living conditions and inadequate sanitation can increase health risks. Refugees may have limited access to medical care, clean water, sanitation facilities, and disease-prevention services. The World Health Organization (WHO) reveals that over 70% of refugees face severe healthcare barriers due to poverty, fear of deportation, language barriers, etc.

Human Trafficking and Exploitation

Refugees and migrants can be vulnerable to human trafficking, forced labour, sexual exploitation, and other forms of abuse, particularly when they lack documentation or financial resources.

Discrimination and Xenophobia

Refugees may experience discrimination, hate speech, social exclusion, and xenophobia, which can make integration and access to essential services more difficult. Roughly 32% of resettled refugees experience direct discrimination. This can make integration and access to essential services more difficult.

Family Separation

Conflict and displacement can separate families. Children and other vulnerable groups may face increased risks of exploitation, abuse, and inadequate protection.

Prolonged Displacement

Some refugees remain displaced for many years without being able to return home, integrate into their host country, or receive resettlement. This can create long-term challenges involving education, employment, housing, and access to basic rights.

Root Causes:

War and Armed Conflict:

Displacement is often triggered by civil wars and international conflicts, where armed violence is directed against civilians. The widespread destruction of homes and infrastructure leaves people with no choice but to flee, driven by constant fear for their personal and family safety.

Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), 52% of internal displacement happens due to war and conflict. The widespread destruction of homes and infrastructure leaves people with no choice but to flee, driven by constant fear for their personal and family safety.

Political Persecution:

Government repression forces people to leave their homes, as political violence and instability create dangerous conditions. Arbitrary arrests and detention are common, and political opponents are specifically targeted and persecuted for their beliefs or activities. For example, the Venezuelan Exile Crisis in 2024 was a massive, politically driven emergency in which the state's deliberate targeting of dissenters caused nearly 8 million people to flee.

Ethnic and Religious Persecution:

Discrimination against ethnic minorities and religious groups is a major cause of displacement. This can escalate into ethnic violence and forced displacement, where attempts are made to remove certain groups from specific areas entirely. For example, the Rohingya Refugee Crisis occurred when Myanmar launched a brutal campaign targeting the Rohingya, a Muslim ethnic minority group.

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Human Rights Violations:

Severe abuses such as torture and arbitrary detention are widespread. Extrajudicial killings, sexual and gender-based violence, and forced disappearances occur frequently. The denial of basic rights and freedoms makes life unbearable and forces people to seek safety elsewhere. For example, the Syrian Civil War which involved the use of chemical weapons in civilian areas.

Political Instability and Weak Governance:

Coups and frequent changes in government create an unstable environment. Weak institutions and corruption mean that the rule of law is absent, and governments often fail in their duty to protect civilians from harm.

Poverty and Economic Instability:

Extreme poverty and unemployment are persistent problems that drive displacement. Economic collapse and a lack of access to basic services make survival difficult. When economic crises are combined with conflict or insecurity, the situation becomes even more dire.

Climate Change:

Rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns disrupt traditional ways of life. Droughts and desertification make land unproductive, while sea-level rise threatens coastal communities. Climate change can also worsen existing conflicts over scarce resources.

Natural Disasters:

Sudden events like floods, earthquakes, cyclones and hurricanes, wildfires, and landslides can destroy entire communities in a matter of hours, forcing mass displacement with little or no warning. 48% of new displacements (29.9 million) are due to floods, droughts, and storms.

Food and Water Insecurity:

Food shortages and famine create life-threatening conditions. Water scarcity makes daily survival a struggle, while crop failures and loss of agricultural land destroy livelihoods. This leads to intense competition over the limited resources that remain. For example, in Somalia from 2021 to 2023, severe droughts destroyed crops and killed livestock, causing over 1.3 million Somalis to flee.

Land and Resource Conflicts:

Disputes over land ownership are common and often violent. Competition over water and other natural resources intensifies as these resources become scarcer, with resource scarcity directly contributing to violence and further displacement.

Lack of Basic Services:

Large infrastructure projects, mining and resource-extraction projects, and the construction of dams often require communities to be relocated. Urban expansion also forces people from their homes, as communities are moved to make way for development.

Development and Land Displacement:

Limited access to healthcare means preventable diseases go untreated. A lack of schools and education deprives children of their future. Poor housing conditions, lack of clean water and sanitation, and weak infrastructure make communities uninhabitable and drive people away. For example, the construction of the Three Gorges Dam in China flooded hundreds of towns and villages, causing over 1.2 million people to be permanently relocated.

Impacts:

On Individuals:

Displaced individuals lose their homes, belongings, jobs, and essential personal documents. They face an increased risk of violence, exploitation, and trafficking. Access to healthcare, education, and employment becomes severely limited. They suffer from psychological trauma, anxiety, and uncertainty about the future, while also facing a higher risk of discrimination and human-rights violations.

On Communities:

Host communities experience immense pressure on housing, schools, healthcare, water, and other resources as they try to accommodate new arrivals. This leads to increased competition for jobs and public services, which can result in possible social tensions and xenophobia. However, these communities may also experience increased cultural diversity and economic activity, even as they face additional financial and social responsibilities.

On Families:

Families are often torn apart, with members separated during the chaos of displacement. This separation leads to a loss of income and financial stability for those left behind. Children are particularly affected, as they may lose access to education entirely. They face increased risks of child labor, forced marriage, and exploitation, leading to long-term emotional and psychological effects that persist for years.

On Host Countries:

Governments are forced to increase spending on healthcare, education, housing, and humanitarian assistance to meet the needs of refugees. Infrastructure and public services come under intense pressure, and there is an increased demand for employment and housing. This can lead to possible political and social tensions within the host country. However, refugees can also contribute to the economy through employment, starting businesses, spending, and paying taxes.

On Countries of Origin:

The home countries suffer from the loss of workers and skilled professionals, resulting in a significant loss of human capital. This creates economic disruption and reduces tax revenue, further weakening the country. Families and communities become separated, and continued displacement can worsen already existing political and economic instability, creating a vicious cycle.

On Neighboring Countries:

Large numbers of refugees may cross borders into neighboring countries, placing increased pressure on public services and infrastructure. These countries face greater humanitarian and financial demands. Additional border-management challenges arise, and the situation can lead to possible regional political and security tensions that affect the entire area.

On the International Community:

There is an increased demand for humanitarian funding to support displaced populations. A greater need for refugee resettlement and international protection becomes evident. International organizations face increased pressure to respond effectively. Diplomatic disagreements often arise over responsibility-sharing, highlighting the greater need for international cooperation and conflict resolution to address the crisis.

Key Stakeholders

a. Affected Populations

- Refugees: Refugees are people who are directly affected by displacement. They require international protection, humanitarian assistance, and access to basic necessities such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare.
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are people who remain within their own country but have been forced to leave their homes. They may require protection, shelter, healthcare, food, education, and other forms of humanitarian assistance.
- Host Communities: Host communities are communities located in areas receiving displaced populations. They may experience increased pressure on housing, employment, public services, and local resources. At the same time, host communities play an important role in supporting the safety, inclusion, and integration of displaced people.

b. International & Humanitarian Actors.

- UNHCR: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the principal UN agency responsible for refugee protection and assistance. It works with governments and other organizations to protect refugees, provide humanitarian assistance, and support the development of durable solutions.
- ICRC: The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provides humanitarian protection and assistance to people affected by armed conflict and promotes respect for international humanitarian law.
- IOM: The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works on issues related to migration and displacement. It assists displaced populations and supports communities affected by displacement
- WHO: The World Health Organization (WHO) supports health responses during humanitarian crises. Its work can include healthcare, disease prevention, sanitation, and emergency health services.
- NGOs: Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) assist with food, shelter, healthcare, education, sanitation, legal support, and protection services. They often work directly with displaced populations and affected communities.

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c. State Actors

- **Host Countries:** Host countries are countries that receive refugees and other displaced populations. They are responsible for providing protection and access to essential services under their applicable national and international obligations. Large refugee movements can also place significant pressure on resources, infrastructure, and public services.
- **Countries of Origin:** Countries of origin are countries from which displaced populations have fled. Conflict, persecution, and political instability within these countries can contribute to displacement. They also have an important role in creating conditions that allow for safe and voluntary return when circumstances permit.
- **Resettlement Countries:** Resettlement countries provide refugees with a long-term protection solution when they cannot safely return to their country of origin or remain in their first country of asylum.
- **Donor States:** Donor states provide financial, humanitarian, and technical assistance to refugee hosting countries and international organizations responding to displacement crises.

d. Other Actors

- **Local Organizations:** Local organizations and community groups provide assistance, protection, healthcare, education, and other forms of support to displaced populations. Their local knowledge can help ensure that assistance responds to the needs of affected communities.
- **Criminal and Trafficking Networks:** Criminal and trafficking networks can exploit displaced people through human trafficking, forced labor, sexual exploitation, and other forms of abuse. Preventing such exploitation is an important part of protecting refugees and other displaced populations.
- **Private Sector:** The private sector can support displaced populations through employment opportunities, investment, skills development, and economic assistance. It can also contribute to the development of communities hosting displaced populations.

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Past UN and International Frameworks

a. The 1951 Refugee Convention:

The 1951 Refugee Convention was established to address the aftermath of World War II and the displacement of millions of people (over 40 million people) across Europe. It is important since it created the first internationally agreed definition of a refugee and provided an outline of the rights of refugees and the legal obligations of States to fulfill them. This convention also included the foundation of non-refoulement, a principle (now a core rule of international law) which prohibits the forcible return of refugees to the place where there are threats to their life and freedom. This convention elaborates on the basic minimum standards for the treatment of refugees, including the right to housing, work and education while displaced. It also defines a refugee's obligations to host countries and specifies certain categories of people (e.g war criminals) who do not qualify for refugee status.

b. The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees:

The 1967 Protocol is a global agreement that gives all refugees the legal right to seek safety. It modernized international law by transforming refugee protection from a temporary, post-World War II European relief effort into a permanent, universal human right, removing the temporal and geographical limitations. It protects people fleeing current and future wars. It covers refugees from anywhere, not just Europe. It prevents governments from sending people back to danger.

c. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998):

These principles were introduced by the UN to protect Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). (One of its main principles was Protection Against Arbitrary Displacement, which states that people should not be forced to leave their homes except in circumstances permitted under international law.) The need for international standards for the protection of internally displaced persons became apparent in the 1990s when the number of people uprooted within their own countries by armed conflict, ethnic strife and human rights abuses began to soar. The first global IDP estimate compiled in 1982 comprised only 1.2 million in 11 countries. By 1995, there were an estimated 20 to 25 million IDPs in more than 40 countries, almost twice the number of refugees. Unlike the case of refugees, there is no international universal treaty that applies specifically to IDPs. These principles were therefore a milestone in the process of establishing a framework for the protection of IDPs. It also discussed the protection of IDPs and exploitation, emphasizing the protection of women and children.

d. Global Compact on Refugees (2018):

The Global Compact on Refugees was a framework affirmed by the UN General Assembly in 2018 to improve cooperation in responding to large-scale refugee movements. The compact aims to support refugee-hosting countries, improving access to education, healthcare, and employment for refugees, expanding resettlement opportunities, and promoting safe and voluntary return when conditions are suitable.

e. Kampala Convention (2009):

The Kampala Convention is a treaty of the African Union that addresses internal displacement caused by armed conflict, natural disasters, and large-scale development projects in Africa. This is the first legally binding treaty on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). It obligates states to prevent arbitrary displacement, protect and assist IDPs during conflict with rights to food, shelter, health and education, ensure humanitarian access, and pursue durable solutions through safe voluntary return, local integration or relocation with property restoration and mine clearance.

f. Geneva Convention IV (1949):

The Fourth Geneva Convention protects civilians during times of armed conflict and occupation. It provides important humanitarian protections for civilians affected by war and prohibits certain forms of forced displacement. It is particularly relevant to forced migration because armed conflicts are one of the major causes of people being forced to leave their homes.

g. Additional Protocol I (1977):

Additional Protocol I strengthens the protection of civilians during international armed conflicts. It prohibits attacks directed against civilians and limits methods of warfare that can cause unnecessary suffering and displacement. It is important for protecting civilian populations who are forced to flee because of military operations.

h. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965):

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) aims to eliminate racial discrimination and promote equality. It is relevant to refugees and migrants because displaced people can face racism, xenophobia, and discrimination based on their nationality, ethnicity, or appearance. The convention requires states to take measures against racial discrimination.

i. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998):

The Rome Statute established the International Criminal Court (ICC) and provides a legal framework for prosecuting genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. Forced displacement can constitute a crime against humanity or a war crime in certain circumstances. The statute therefore provides an important mechanism for holding individuals accountable for serious violations that cause mass displacement.

j. UN Convention to Combat Desertification (1994):

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) addresses desertification, land degradation, and drought. Environmental degradation can contribute to displacement by reducing access to agricultural land, food, and water. The convention promotes international cooperation and sustainable land management to reduce the vulnerability of communities affected by drought and environmental change.

Questions a resolution must answer (QARMA) :

How can the international community ensure that refugees fleeing conflict and persecution receive adequate protection while respecting the sovereignty and security concerns of host countries?

What measures can be implemented to improve living conditions in refugee camps, particularly regarding sanitation, healthcare, education, and access to basic services?

How can responsibility-sharing between countries be strengthened to reduce the unequal burden placed on major refugee-hosting nations?

What steps can be taken to prevent human rights violations against refugees, including forced returns, exploitation, human trafficking, and discrimination?

How can states improve refugee integration by expanding access to legal employment, education, healthcare, and social support systems?

What strategies can be developed to address the root causes of forced displacement, including armed conflict, persecution, and political instability in countries of origin?

How can international organizations, governments, and non-state actors cooperate more effectively to provide long-term solutions such as safe return, local integration, and resettlement opportunities?

How can the international community ensure that refugee protection frameworks, including the 1951 Refugee Convention and the Global Compact on Refugees, are effectively implemented and followed by states?

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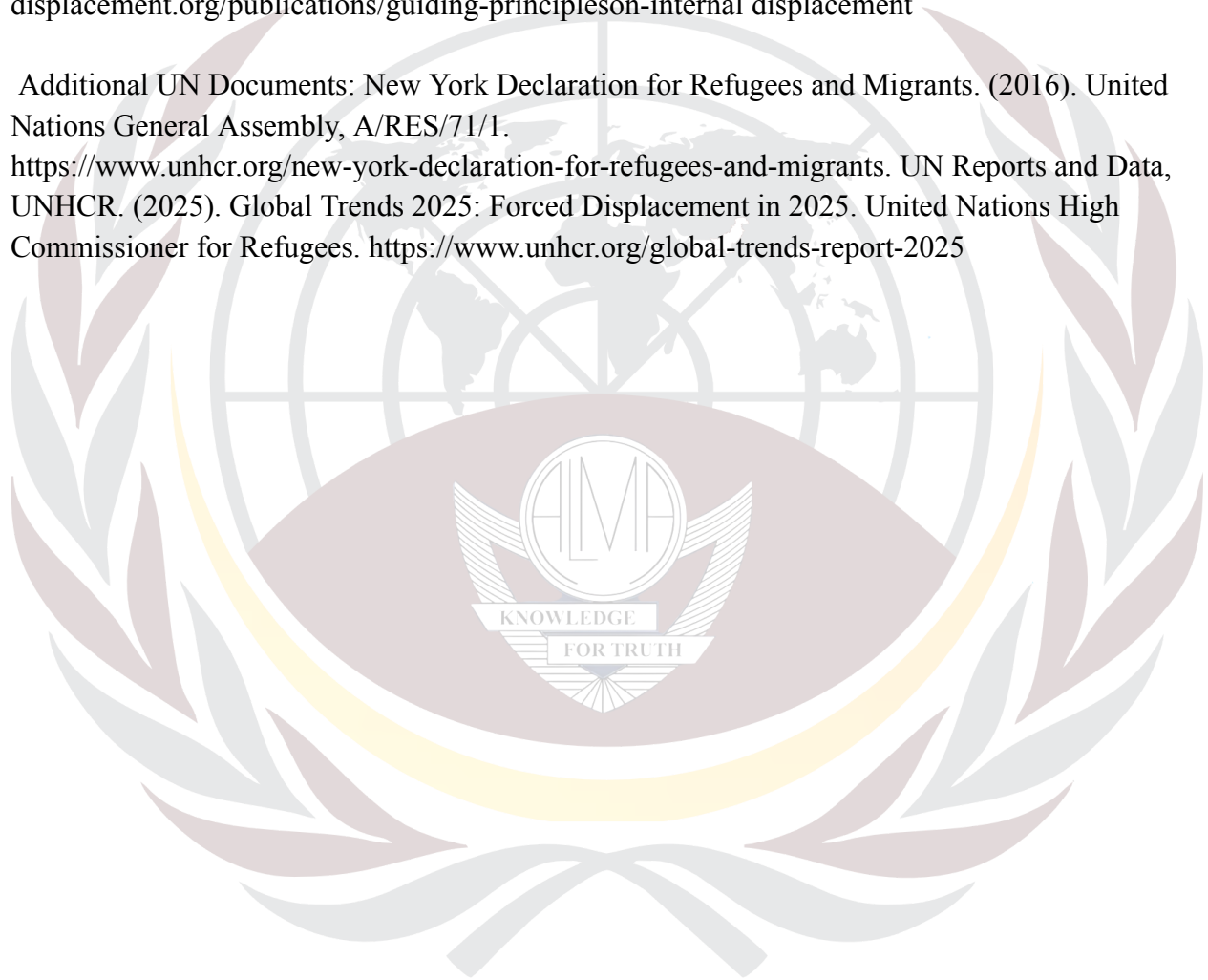
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