



International migration under the terms of humanitarian intervention: data assessment and analysis

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates significant humanitarian and military interventions and their impact on the number of externally displaced individuals from 1915 to the present day. Using a quantitative approach, data on displacement rates and geographical territories with the highest frequency of interventions were collected and analyzed. The research employs a comprehensive dataset, which includes the creation of tables, bar charts, and maps to visualize the rate of displacement over time and identify the regions most affected by these interventions. The findings highlight trends and patterns in external displacement, providing a detailed assessment of the global landscape of forced migration.

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Gumanitar intervensiya shartlari bo'yicha xalqaro migratsiya: ma'lumotlarni baholash va tahlillar

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

gumanitar aralashuvlar,
majburiy migratsiya,
ko'chish,
mojaro,
geosiyosiy manfaatlar,
mintaqaviy dinamika,
sovuq urush.

Mazkur tadqiqot ishida muhim gumanitar va harbiy aralashuvlarni 1915-yildan bugungi kungacha ko'chish ta'siri o'rganilgan. Miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlar yordamida, ko'chish ko'rsatkichlari va aralashuvlarning eng yuqori chastotali geografik hududlar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar to'plangan va tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda ushbu aralashuvlardan eng ko'p ta'sirlangan hududlarni aniqlash uchun jadvallar, shtrixli diagrammalar va xaritalarni yaratishni o'z ichiga olgan keng qamrovli ma'lumotlar to'plamidan foydalanilgan. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, tashqi ko'chish tendentsiyalari majburiy migratsiyaning global landshaftini batafsil baholash zaruratini ko'rsatadi.

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Международная миграция в условиях гуманитарной интервенции: оценка и анализ данных

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

гуманитарные интервенции, вынужденная миграция, перемещение, конфликт, геополитические интересы, региональная динамика, холодная война.

В этом исследовании изучаются значительные гуманитарные и военные интервенции и их влияние на количество вынужденных переселенцев с 1915 года по сегодняшний день. Используя количественный подход, были собраны и проанализированы данные о темпах перемещения и географических территориях с наибольшей частотой вмешательства. В исследовании используется комплексный набор данных, который включает в себя создание таблиц, гистограмм и карт для визуализации темпов перемещения с течением времени и определения регионов, наиболее пострадавших от этих мер. Результаты подчеркивают тенденции и закономерности внешнего перемещения, обеспечивая детальную оценку глобальной ситуации вынужденной миграции.

The present study examines the impact of significant humanitarian and military interventions on the number of individuals who have been forcibly displaced from their homes from 1915 to the present day.

The number of externally displaced individuals as a result of Humanitarian and Military Interventions from 1915 to the present day.			
	Name of Instance	Number of displaced people	Year(s)
1.	"United States Occupation of Haiti"	1,500,000	1915-1934
2.	"The Korean War." Military conflict involving North Korea, South Korea, and various international forces.	940,000	1950-1953
3.	"Soviet invasion of Hungary"	200,000	1956
4.	Conflict in Congo-Kinshasa/Zaire/Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,350,000	1960-present
5.	"The Second Indochina War" Conflict in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.	3,000,000	1975-1995
6.	U.S. Intervention in Panama	20,000	1989
7.	The Gulf War	5,000,000	1990-1991
8.	The Bosnian War	2,200,000	1992-1995
9.	"Operation Restore Hope." United States-led intervention in Somalia	10, 000,000	1992-1995
10.	"Operation Turquoise." French-led military operation in Rwanda	1,500,000	1994
11.	"Law And Military Operations in Balkans"	1,000,000	1995-1998
12.	NATO intervention in Kosovo	850,000	1999
13.	"Operation Palliser." The British military intervention in the Sierra Leone Civil War	2,600,000	2000

14.	"Operation Unified Protector." NATO-led military intervention in the Libyan Civil War	660,000	2011
15.	American-led intervention in Iraq	550,000	2014–2021

Figure 1. Statistical analysis with numerical results.

Humanitarian and military interventions have historically exerted a profound impact on the lives of millions, often resulting in widespread displacement (Figure 1). These interventions, while aimed at resolving conflicts or providing aid, frequently lead to the forced migration of individuals from their homes, creating complex humanitarian crises. The displacement of populations is a recurring consequence, with significant and far-reaching effects on the social, economic, and cultural fabric of affected communities.

**The number of externally
displaced individuals as a result of Humanitarian and Military Interventions from
1915 to the present day.**

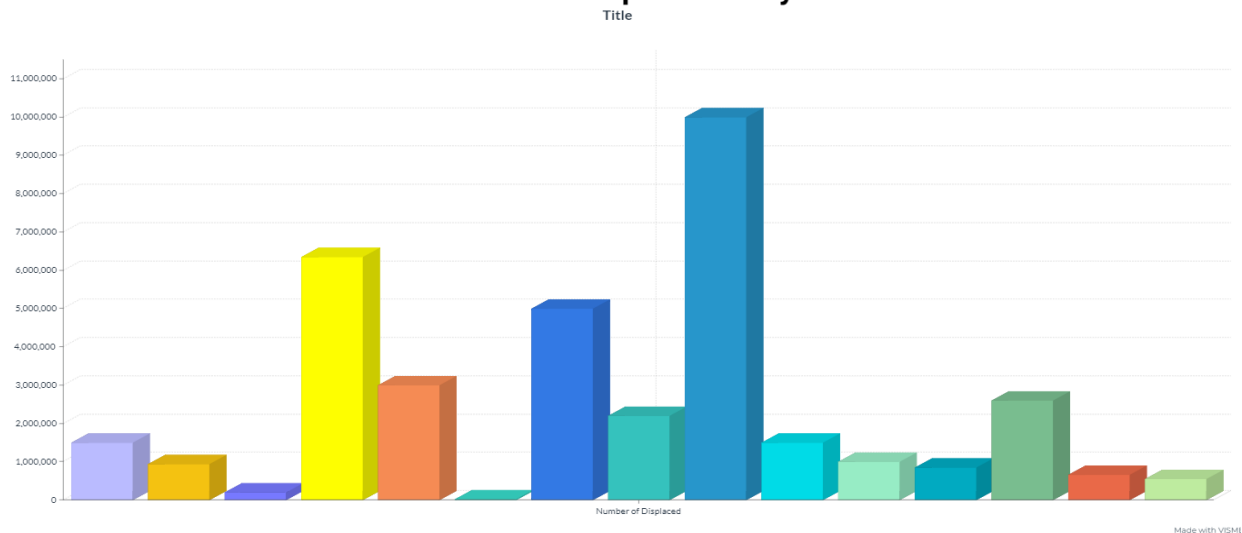


Figure 2. Data Variability Analysis in Numbers

As illustrated in the bar chart (Figure 2), an analysis of the magnitude of displacement reveals a consistent decline in the number of displaced individuals over time. Nevertheless, certain interventions have been identified as having a significant impact on displacement. For instance, the "Operation Restore Hope" intervention in Somalia from 1992 to 1995 led to the displacement of 10 million individuals, making it one of the most significant displacement crises in recent history. Furthermore, the protracted conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has persisted since 1960, has resulted in the displacement of 6.35 million individuals, thereby underscoring the enduring nature of the crisis.

In contrast, the intervention known as "Operation Palliser" in Sierra Leone in 2000 did not result in significant displacement. Instead, the intervention focused on restoring stability and protecting civilians amidst the ongoing civil war, demonstrating a successful approach to addressing a dire humanitarian situation without exacerbating displacement.

Moreover, successful interventions, such as "Operation Palliser" in Sierra Leone and the NATO intervention in Kosovo in 1999, achieved their objectives of restoring stability and protecting civilians. These interventions involved multilateral cooperation and clear objectives, which contributed to their success. Nevertheless, the American-led intervention in Iraq from 2014 to 2021 achieved a degree of success, although not without its shortcomings. While the intervention succeeded in dismantling ISIS' territorial control, challenges persisted, including the ongoing ISIL insurgency and the complexities of repatriating surrendered militants.

In terms of geography, interventions in the Balkans, such as those in Kosovo and Sierra Leone, were primarily driven by regional conflicts and aimed at addressing humanitarian crises. In contrast, interventions in the Middle East, such as those in Iraq and Libya, were responses to the rise of extremist groups and conflicts with authoritarian regimes, resulting in significant displacement and geopolitical ramifications.

In general, successful interventions have been characterised by multilateral cooperation, clear objectives, and concerted efforts to address root causes and restore stability. Nevertheless, significant challenges remain, particularly in addressing long-standing conflicts and ensuring sustainable peace and security in conflict-affected regions.



Figure 3. Here is a map illustrating the geographical regions where humanitarian and military interventions have occurred.

<u>1. North America:</u>	<u>2. Asia:</u>	<u>3. Europe:</u>
– United States Occupation of Haiti	– The Korean War	– Soviet invasion of Hungary
– U.S. Intervention in Panama	<u>5. Southeast Asia:</u>	– The Bosnian War
<u>4. Middle East:</u>	– "The Second Indochina War" (Conflict in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia)	– NATO intervention in Kosovo
– The Gulf War (Iraq)		<u>6. Balkans:</u>
– "Operation Unified Protector"(NATO-led (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania.)	– "Law and Military Operations in Balkans"	military intervention in the Libyan Civil War)

7. Africa:

- *Conflict in Congo-Kinshasa/Zaire/Democratic Republic of the Congo*
- *French-led military operation in Rwanda*
- *"Operation Restore Hope" (United States-led intervention in Somalia)*
- *"Operation Palliser" (British military intervention in the Sierra Leone Civil War)*

The map illustrating the geographical regions of humanitarian and military interventions provides a clear visual representation of the global distribution of these events (Figure 3). Africa emerges as a significant region, with four notable cases, driven by internal conflicts and post-colonial state fragility. Asia also exhibits a considerable number of interventions, particularly large-scale wars that were influenced by Cold War dynamics. Europe, particularly the Balkans, has been the site of numerous significant interventions related to post-Cold War ethnic conflicts and transitions. The Middle East is a region that features prominently in this context, with interventions often linked to geopolitical interests and regional conflicts. North America and Southeast Asia are also noteworthy regions, though with fewer cases than those observed in Africa and Europe. This reflects the broader foreign policy strategies of the United States. In conclusion, Africa and Asia exhibit the highest concentration of interventions, largely due to internal conflicts, Cold War influences, and fragile post-colonial states. Europe's extensive involvement in foreign affairs is largely attributable to ethnic conflicts and the post-Soviet transitions that have occurred in the region. In contrast, the Middle East's interventions are frequently driven by geopolitical interests. The distribution of these interventions demonstrates the multifaceted and intricate motivations underlying international involvement in regional conflicts and humanitarian crises.

In conclusion, the analysis of humanitarian and military interventions reveals the profound and multifaceted impacts these actions have on displaced populations and the broader socio-economic landscapes of affected regions. While some interventions, such as "Operation Palliser" in Sierra Leone and NATO's efforts in Kosovo, demonstrate the potential for multilateral cooperation and clear strategic goals to mitigate displacement and restore stability, others, such as the prolonged conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the American-led intervention in Iraq, highlight the complexities and enduring challenges of such efforts. The geographical distribution of interventions also reveals patterns that are tied to regional dynamics, post-colonial legacies, and geopolitical interests. In particular, Africa and Asia have been the most affected by internal conflicts and Cold War legacies, while Europe and the Middle East have been the focus of interventions driven by ethnic conflicts and geopolitical strategies. Ultimately, the efficacy of interventions is contingent upon the identification and resolution of the underlying causes of conflict, the establishment of sustainable peace, and the implementation of comprehensive strategies that prioritize the well-being and stability of displaced populations. The study offers a vital insight into the necessity for meticulous and collaborative international strategies in the resolution of conflicts and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

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