Evaluation and Recommendation System for Climate Migration Policy Based on Comprehensive Model

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Abstract. With the acceleration of industrialization and the rapid development of the global economy, carbon emissions are also increasing. With the global warming and rising sea levels, countless island nations are facing the risk of submerged land and residents on the island becoming EDPs. In order to provide new residences for EDPs, we will provide corresponding analysis recommendations.

1. Introduction
First, we used differential equation models to predict sea level height and future refugee numbers. Then, we used a discrete model and a weighted average method to determine the appropriate admissible countries.

At the same time of immigration, their unique culture will be lost, and the world civilization will lose a glorious part. In order to establish a risk assessment framework for cultural loss, we refer to the materials and finally choose to use the LEC risk assessment model as the main assessment model to analyze its cultural value and protect them effectively. We also used the cellular body algorithm to predict the iterative results of cultural assimilation. The cultural assimilation prediction will take a turn in the third generation.

The legal human rights of EDPs cannot be violated, so in the end, we constructed a Bayesian network model to measure the influencing factors of the proposed policy, and proposed corresponding policy recommendations to summarize and report on the work.

2. Background
With the advancement of human activities, civilization continues to develop, and economic and social progress, but with it, the ecological environment of the earth has become more and more serious. With the advent of the industrial era, the use of fossil fuels such as petroleum and coal has become larger and larger. These fuels have released a large amount of greenhouse gases during their use, which has brought many negative effects to the global environment. Issues such as sea level rise and sudden natural disasters followed. For example, The Maldives, Tuvalu, Kiribati, and The Marshall Islands, as being at risk of completely disappearing due to rising sea levels. EDPs (environmentally displaced persons) have emerged in large numbers, and this will be the object of our research.

EDPs have attracted the attention of the international community, and there are many issues that need to be addressed urgently. Although the international community's attention to environmental issues and the development of human rights protection have promoted the protection of EDPs, due to the shortcomings of existing refugee definitions and the lack of legal protection mechanisms, the status of
EDPs in international law still remains uncertain. The traditional "refugees" are also subject to explicit relief from the international community. At the same time, their national culture and its unique cultural value are also facing loss. The loss of their culture is the loss of human civilization and the loss of the whole world.

Climate refugees do not only exist today. As early as ancient China, the desertification of the land created the mystery of the millennium and other ancient cities, and the first batch of climate refugees in human history was born.

Nowadays, the biggest and most prominent threat to human survival in the coastal areas is the problem of sea level rise. Some scientists have predicted that many island nations will completely sink to the seabed in the future.

Twelve Pacific island nations will raise issues on climate change and international peace and security at the UN General Assembly. They believe that climate change should be taken seriously by the UN and call for more active and effective response measures. These countries, Tuvalu and Kiribati, are all in danger of being flooded. However, the resolution sparked fierce international debate, with some countries blaming the island nations for exaggerating the consequences of climate change. The Refugee Convention adopted more than 50 years ago did not anticipate the "climate refugees" that are emerging today, so UNHCR has not done much in this regard.

From now on, there is a long way to go to address the issue of climate refugees.

3. The Description of the Problem

3.1. Analysis of the problem

In view of the number of future EDPs raised by the ICM, we first analyze the sea level rise over a period of time by analyzing data and calendar data, and then predicting the number of people who will become “climate refugees” and have immigration needs in a certain period of time.

For the decision-making of relocation, through the establishment of discrete models, the comparison of impact factors, and the objective evaluation of the importance and influence of internal factors, so as to make decisions on how to select the host country, especially the refugee human rights issue.

For immigration and cultural protection issues, we conduct a logical analysis of cultural loss, cultural protection, and cultural assimilation, build an internal relationship framework, and conduct risk assessments of possible cultural loss. We use cellular automatic algorithms to identify cultural assimilation in the future. Numbers and trends are estimated.

For the proposed policies of EDPs, we integrated human rights and considered various factors, and established a Bayesian network model to measure the potential impact of the proposed policies and make corresponding policy recommendations.

3.2. Assumptions

1) We assume that the trend of global warming is unchanged, that sea levels are increasing in accordance with existing trends, and that there are no other objective factors affecting refugees that cannot be migrated, so as to make forecasts of sea level heights and refugee numbers.

2) We assume that there is no obvious influence or correlation between each decision attribute, and there are no accidents such as natural disasters, and a discrete model is used to make the selection decision.

3) The generation of cultural risks is related to the current social climate and human nature, and the exposure of the external environment is a direct factor affecting the risks. We used a qualitative analysis method to rate the risk of cultural loss and visualize the results. At the same time, the number of objects that each person communicates with is limited, and the results of the first three iterations are calculated to determine the general trend of cultural assimilation.

4) When measuring the impact factors of policies, given the cultural diversity and complexity, it is difficult to get a consistent answer for most refugee countries. To simplify the principle, we assume that
the cultural level and scope are consistent, that culture affects the economy, and then affects politics. We use three main factors as bridges to build an impact network and evaluate.

4. Models

4.1. Basic Model

4.1.1. The Foundation of Model.

1) The utility function

Many low-lying island residents will face the risk of sea level rise, land flooding, and becoming EDPs. We take the Maldives as an example to establish a model to study the latest time limit for forced migration and the number of EDPs in the Maldives.

2) The overall optimization and the local optimization

Aiming at the sea level prediction and population model of this model, we have considered the impact of the environment on it and changes over time to perform overall optimization and local optimization, and rationalized the value range of the variables according to the actual situation when establishing the model.

4.1.2. Solution and Result.

1) Predicting sea level

According to data, Maldives will be submerged when the sea level exceeds 0.2 meters, and the island's residents will be reduced to refugees.

The sea level prediction is as follows. A one-way linear equation fitting is performed according to the linear regression analysis. The correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.9555$ determines that the fitting is true.

![Figure 1. Sea level prediction.](image-url)

Fitting gives the equation $Y = 1.61x - 3222.7$

Bringing in $Y = 200$ (millimeters) can calculate that in about 2120, the Maldives will face migration problems.

2) Building a population model

Observing the population of Maldives, it is found that the overall population has increased but the growth rate has declined slightly in recent years. This is precisely because Maldives is based on island
countries and is limited by natural resources and environmental conditions. Obviously, it is reflected in the influence on the growth rate \( r \), and \( r \) decreases as \( x \) increases. Therefore, the logistic model is improved on the traditional population growth index model, highlighting the impact and limitation of nature on the population. Let \( r \) be a linear subtraction function \( r(x) = a + bx \). To give \( a, b \) the actual meaning, introduce the following variables: \( X_m, r \)

Derived from the growth rate function:

\[
 r(x) = r \left(1 - \frac{x}{x_m}\right)
\]  

(1)

Substituting \( r(X) \) for \( r \) in gives:

\[
 \frac{dx}{dt} = rx \left(1 - \frac{x}{x_m}\right)
\]  

(2)

The factor \( rx \) at the right end of equation (1) reflects the growth trend of the population itself, and the factor \( (1-x/x_m) \) reflects the retarding effect of resources and environment on population growth. Obviously, the larger \( x \) is, the larger the former factor is, and the smaller the latter factor is, the population growth is the result of the combined effect of the two factors.

Make Figure 2 of \( dx / dt \) change with \( x \), and reflect the effect of population on the growth, and draw Figure 3, from which the total population changes over time, and gradually approaches the maximum environmental capacity \( x_m \) over time.

**Figure 2.** Graph of the impact of population on growth.

**Figure 3.** Graph of population changes over time.

Solve the differential equation (1) using the separated variable method:
\[ x(t) = \frac{x_m}{1 + \left(\frac{x_m}{x_0} - 1\right)e^{-nt}} \]  

(3)

From this, a refugee population calculation model is constructed.

3) Parameter estimation
The following uses MATLAB to perform a nonlinear fitting method to estimate \( r, x_0, x_m \)
Define the time range from -28 to 30, define the function \( f_{xt} \), assign the initial values of the parameters, and use the lsqcurvefit function for non-linear fitting.
It is obtained that \( x_m, x_0, \) and \( r \) are 1.95950497992457, 195427.394656774, and 0.0353161385853158.

4) Refugee population calculation
Calculate refugee population using MATLAB programming.
The calculated immigrant population is 1,805,490, or approximately 1.81 million.

4.1.3. Sensitivity Analysis. The factor \( r \) at the right end of equation (1) reflects the growth trend of the population itself, and the factor \((1 - x / x_m)\) reflects the retarding effect of resources and environment on population growth. Obviously, the larger \( x \) is, the larger the former factor is, and the smaller the latter factor is, the population growth is the result of the combined effect of the two factors.

With \( x \) as the horizontal axis and \( dx / dt \) as the vertical axis, a parabola is obtained by plotting (1)-Figure 2, when \( x = x_m/2 \), \( dx / dt \) is the largest. According to the change of \( dx / dt \) in FIG. 2, the shape of the curve \( xt \) can be analyzed as follows.

When \( t = 0 \), \( x_0 < x_m/2 \), \( dx / dt \) becomes larger as \( t \) increases, so \( x \) grows faster and faster, and the curve \( x(t) \) is downward convex.

\( dx / dt \) becomes smaller after \( x > x_m/2 \), \( x \) grows slower and slower, \( x(t) \) rises upward; \( x = x_m/2 \) is the inflection point of the curve: \( dx \) when \( x \) approaches \( x_m/ dt \) approaches 0, so \( x = x_m \) is the asymptote of the curve \( x(t) \). From the above analysis, the graph of \( x(t) \) can be roughly drawn as shown in Figure 3, which is an S-shaped curve.

4.2. Improved Model

4.2.1. The Foundation of Model.
1) Countries with high carbon emissions also pay higher responsibilities to EDP in order to maintain the stability of the international order. Let's use Maldives as an example. In determining the responsibilities of States accordingly, full consideration should be given to the subjective will of the Maldives. When the Maldives faces drowning, it is necessary to choose an admissible state for it, and the admissible state must ensure that it is similar to the Maldivian culture, has no religious conflicts, and has the corresponding ability to accept, so that the rights of the Maldivian wife can be guaranteed accordingly.

As for what is acceptable, other countries that have made a high contribution to greenhouse gases should also take corresponding responsibilities, such as supporting materials, adjusting import and export tax policies, and corresponding policy assistance.

Therefore, we chose a discrete model to make multi-attribute decisions to quantitatively compare various factors, objectively evaluate their importance and influence, and give a reasonable decision for the Maldives migration.

2) We believe that it should be set by the United Nations to effectively resolve the question of what is an acceptable country and the corresponding policies after the relocation of the Maldives. Because the United Nations is relatively objective in its formulation, it has integrated the opinions of many countries, and it is not a country weighing its advantages and disadvantages from its own perspective. If only starting from a certain country, such as the government of the receiving country, it may take more consideration of its own situation. For example, from an environmental perspective, if the country is relatively secure, it will pay more attention to development and further damage the environment. If
the country is an island country, it will call for Global excessive restrictions on carbon emissions have limited the world's current booming economy.

3) Combining the above factors and consulting the economic and cultural data of relevant countries, we selected three countries for further comparison, which are: A1, A2, A3.

And choose from three factors that have the most influence on the decision, are: X1, X2, X3.

The purpose of decision-making is to determine an optimal one among several candidate countries, to enable Maldives to perform national migration, to rank the advantages and disadvantages of these countries, and to quantify the results.

4.2.2. Solution and Result.

1) Establish a decision matrix

Decision matrix—a matrix formed by each scheme (alternative country) as a row, each attribute (factor) as a column, and each attribute of each scheme as an element, indicating the degree of superiority and inferiority of the scheme on the attributes.

Establish a decision matrix $D = (d_{ij})_{m \times n}$, where $d_{ij}$ is the value of the attribute $X_j$ for the scheme $A_i$.

$$
D = \begin{pmatrix}
10 & 5 & 20 \\
9 & 20 & 30 \\
6 & 15 & 40 \\
\end{pmatrix}
$$

2) Standardization of decision matrix

Decision matrix standardization—Because each column of the decision matrix represents the attribute value of a certain attribute for each scheme, and the physics of each attribute (including the dimension) is different, the matrix must be standardized before the next analysis.

Since the three attributes are all benefit-type attributes, the normalization method is used to perform the proportional scale transformation, and a standardized decision matrix $R = (r_{ij})_{m \times n}$ is obtained.

$$
r_{ij} = \frac{d_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m}d_{ij}} 
$$

The decision matrix $D$ is normalized into

$$
R= \begin{pmatrix}
0.4 & 0.125 & 0.22 \\
0.36 & 0.5 & 0.33 \\
0.24 & 0.375 & 0.44 \\
\end{pmatrix}
$$

3) Determine attribute weights

Judging from the information, the weights of the attributes X1, X2, and X3 are respectively $w_1 = 0.4$, $w_2 = 0.35$, and $w_3 = 0.25$.

4) Draw a conclusion

After the decision matrix and weights are obtained and further calculations are performed, the appropriateness of each candidate country can be quantified and ranked for comparison.
Weighted sum method Known standardized decision matrix $R = (r_{ij})_{m \times n}$ and $\omega = (w_1, w_2, ..., w_n)^T(\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_j = 1)$, so $v_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} r_{ij}w_j$, $i = 1, 2... m$
$v = (v_1, v_2, ..., v_n)^T$ It can be written as a matrix: $v=Rw$
Finally get

**Table 2.** Conclusion.

|   | V   |
|---|-----|
| A1 | 0.2588 |
| A2 | 0.4015 |
| A3 | 0.3373 |

Quantitative comparison shows that India is the most suitable host country.

4.3. Risk Assessment of Cultural Loss and Cultural Assimilation Model

4.3.1. Terms, Definitions and Symbols. Refugee-based migration also affects cultural aspects. As far as the native culture of refugees is concerned, they are facing loss and spread. Culture has undergone a geographical migration, and in the process of migration also faces the risk of loss and assimilation.

We read the relevant materials and start with the classification of immigration culture, which is roughly divided into three layers:
The first layer is the material level of immigration culture, such as the tools, utensils, and housing used by refugees to produce and live on the land. This is the primary level of immigration culture;
The second layer refers to the emotional and psychological level of immigrant culture, including the emotions, mentality, customs and habits of immigrants. It is formed and developed by immigrants in production and life exchanges. It is the result of material and spiritual integration. Level;
The third layer is the deep part of immigration culture, which mainly refers to the rational understanding of immigrants' social, economic, and cultural environment adaptation, transformation, and development during the production process, including values, thinking methods, ethics, etc. core part.

4.3.2. Assumptions. In response to the risks faced by refugees' native culture, we conduct corresponding risk assessments. In the risk assessment, we used the LEC risk assessment method.
The LEC method is a commonly used risk assessment method that can calculate the risks posed by each identified hazard source. The formula is as follows:
Risk = likelihood of accident * frequency of exposure * severity
The hypothetical risk analysis method for cultural loss is evaluated using the product of three factors related to systemic risk: L (probability of cultural loss), E (frequency of exposure to hazardous environments), and C (Consequences of cultural loss). Then we will give the corresponding criteria for each factor:

**Table 3.** Possibility of cultural loss (L).

| Possibility               | Scores |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Totally expected         | 10     |
| Quite likely              | 6      |
| Maybe but not often       | 3      |

**Table 4.** Frequent exposure to hazardous environments (E).

| How often             | Scores |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Continuous exposure   | 10     |
| Daily exposure        | 6      |
| Accidental exposure   | 3      |
| Monthly exposure      | 2      |
| Several exposures per year | 1 |
| Very rare exposure    | 0.5    |
Table 5. Consequences of cultural loss (C).

| as a result of | Scores as a result of | Scores |
|----------------|----------------------|--------|
| Catastrophe    | 100                  | serious | 7     |
| disaster       | 40                   | slight  | 3     |
| very serious   | 15                   | Compelling | 1     |

Table 6. Risk level division.

| D              | Risk level | Note     |
|----------------|------------|----------|
| >320           | Significant risk | Red risk |
| 160~320        | Greater risk | Orange risk |
| 70~159         | General risk | Yellow risk |
| <70            | low risk    | Blue risk |

The ingot automatic algorithm is used to simulate the problem of cultural assimilation. In the 3 * 3 box, the number of intermediate numbers is determined by the eight squares on the side, and the square number is 1 or 0. If the middle number is 1, the side the sum of the squares is greater than or equal to 5 (half), and the middle number is not changed. If it is less than 5, the middle number becomes 0. The same applies when the number is 0.

That is, if one person can communicate with 8 different people, if more than half of them have a different culture, then all people will be assimilated.

For a group of 300 * 300, the input rate of the new culture is 0.1.

Table 7. Data iteration now.

| First iteration | Second iteration | third iteration |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 9852            | 9210             | 8604            |

In the process of cultural assimilation, the number of new cultures can increase due to the aggregation of newly entered cultures, but after the third iteration, the number gradually decreases and is assimilated.

4.3.3. The Foundation of Model. We analyse and summarize the reasons for the dilemma of cultural identity from three perspectives:

1) Reasons for policies and systems

A large part of the dilemma of cultural identity comes from the lack of policies and institutions. Good policy implementation and the establishment of a system can greatly enhance the “security” of new immigrants, thereby allowing them to accept and tolerate them, and provide a guarantee for their integration.

For immigration to other countries, the issue of nationality ownership needs to be considered; for immigration to China, the issue of household registration needs to be considered separately. Although the new immigrants do not have the identity certification of the new resettlement area, many new immigrants have become local de facto residents, but the new immigrants have not been effectively guaranteed in terms of policy services such as house purchase, lease, and social security. It also failed to enjoy due service treatment, showing a phenomenon of unbalanced services with local residents. There are still some shortcomings and inadequate implementation of the policy system, which has greatly affected the quality of life of new immigrants, and thus affected the new immigrants’ recognition of Taiyuan's urban culture.

2) Social and cultural reasons

Affected by traditional thinking, many local residents in resettlement areas have a sense of identity advantage in the subconscious, have a certain degree of exclusivity, and are unwilling to communicate and interact with foreign migrants such as new immigrants. Even some local residents hold a high-minded attitude in their daily interactions with new immigrants. Discrimination or contempt in their
words or behaviors, and intentional or unintentional speech and behavior of local residents will harm the psychological of new immigrants. The "social exclusion theory" that originated in Europe has also expressed this point.

According to the survey, more than 50% of new immigrants have been treated in this "hidden form" in their daily interactions. In such a social environment that is negative and unacceptable to new immigrants, it is very easy to create a sense of separation, thereby forming a cultural identity barrier.

3) Self-psychological reasons

Part of the new immigrants' cultural identity dilemma comes from the psychological reasons of the new immigrants themselves. The survey shows that the new immigrants are not sufficiently open and inclusive of culture, and it is difficult to adapt to the city in terms of culture and customs. In addition, due to the influence of individual psychological factors, many new immigrants exhibit a psychological inferiority complex, making it impossible to obtain recognition of the culture of the newly resettled place in daily communication and communication, which affects their identity recognition.

Climate immigration is not exactly the same as refugees, but they have a lot in common with refugees. This is reminiscent of the history of countries receiving refugees. The starting point for the Jordanian refugee problem, the Lebanese refugee problem, the European refugee problem, etc. all came from the need for harmonious international humanitarianism and human civilization. However, because of various contradictions and difficult constraints, the attitude of these receiving countries is not optimistic.

4.4. Models for measuring the potential impact of proposed policies

4.4.1. Additional Assumptions. For the receiving country, the proposed policy has played a decisive role in the national economic, political and even cultural stability. Reasonable policies can make the receiving country and the emigrated country a win-win situation. Unreasonable policies will cause the receiving country's economic, political and cultural impact serious impact, causing some unpredictable problems. Reasonable or not criteria can be appropriately quantified and divided into three areas: political, economic and cultural.

The impact of the three aspects is generally interactive. Because the impact of each other has certain timeliness and specificity, and is relatively small compared to the impact of the policy, it can be considered here that it is only affected by the policy.

The evaluation of the policy is divided into three dimensions x, y, and z. Specifically, it can be assumed that culture (a) and economy (b) affect politics (c) and culture affects economy (b).

\[ S = sa + sb + sc + sa \ast k + sb \ast k, k \text{ is related to different countries.} \]

4.4.2. The Foundation of Model.

From the Bayesian network model, the joint probability of the nodes is
Because a causes b, a and b cause c, so

$$p(x) = \prod_{i \in I} p(x_i | x_{pa(i)})$$

(7)

For politics c, since politics c is determined by culture and economy b, \( p(c) = p(c | a) p(a) + p(b) p(c | b) \) the influence of politics a, so \( p(b) = p(b | a) p(a) \). Of the three factors, the influence of culture is fixed, and it is only related to the cultural differences between the migrating country and the receiving country, so it can be quantified based on cultural differences, it can be seen that if the proposed policy is culturally inclusive, cultural conflicts will decrease accordingly.

According to the data of the relevant immigrant countries, after calculation, it can be known that a dividing line of 80 points is considered a cultural conflict. If it is political, a dividing line of 50 points and a political turmoil of less than 50 points. The economy is divided by 70 points. If the score is lower than 70, the economy is considered to be seriously affected. If the total score is lower than 250 points, the proposed policy is unqualified, so the potential impact of the proposed policy is divided into four situations:

1) Political score is below 50 points, the potential impact is political turmoil.
2) The economy is below 70 points, the potential impact is the economic downturn.
3) Culture is below 80 points, the potential impact is cultural conflict.
4) Overall below 250 points, the potential impact is the intensification of overall contradictions.

4.4.3. Solution and Result.

1) Resettlement

Resettlement, also known as off-site resettlement, allows refugees to leave the country of entry, legally settle in another country and protected by law, enjoying the political, economic, social and cultural rights granted by the Refugee Convention and the Refugee Protocol. Resettlement allows refugees to become naturalized citizens at some point. However, resettlement in a third country is not a right, and UNHCR cannot guarantee that all verified refugees will be resettled. Globally, the number of countries hosting refugee resettlement is small. Each resettlement country has different acceptance criteria for resettlement applications. The placement process is usually very long. Since the resettlement policies and the specific circumstances of each case are different in each resettlement country, the average time required for resettlement is difficult to calculate. According to statistics from national governments, the total resettlement of refugees during the year 2016 was 189,300, an increase of 77% over the 2015 figure of 107,100. Of the countries that received resettlement refugees in 2016, the United States accounted for 51% of the refugees, with a total of 96,900 refugees resettled. Other major receiving countries include Canada (46,700 people) and Australia (27,600 people).

This kind of policy does not have much influence on the cultural impact, and is relatively mild overall, but it has a large economic impact. The refugees received have spent a lot of money, and in a short period of time, due to the migration of the population, they cannot produce actual economic benefits.

UNHCR helped resettle 162,600 refugees in 2016, a 21% increase from 2015 and the highest level in 20 years. The largest number of refugees from Syria have applied for resettlement, with a total of 77,200 people. This was followed by refugees from the DRC, Iraq, Somalia and Myanmar. Refugees in these five countries together accounted for more than 80% of resettlement refugees. Refugees from 69 countries were resettled from 83 countries or regions to 37 countries.

According to the World Bank report, the average resettlement time for refugees is up to 18 years. Although UNHCR is not the sole subject responsible for refugee resettlement, some countries also accept resettlement applications independent of UNHCR to achieve family reunification, but the ability of the international community to resettle refugees is still very limited.

2) Integration into the homeland
Integrating into the local area, also known as in-situ integration, is to integrate refugees into the asylum country (area) so that they are protected by the government of the asylum country (area). This is a lasting solution to the large-scale movement of refugees. However, the integration of refugees into the country is a complex and gradual process that requires the joint efforts of individual refugees and receiving countries. While seeking permanent residence in the asylum country and integrating into the local community, refugees should also enjoy legal, economic, social and cultural aspects. Independent but equal rights. The issues involved in refugee integration are more complex, and it is not easy to measure and quantify the successful integration of refugees. Legally, the greatest degree of integration is usually reflected in gaining lasting legal status. Naturalization is often an important means of integration into the country, that is, the refugee's obtaining citizenship or nationality in the country of asylum. However, the statistics of naturalized data are not very accurate, and they have to be limited by data availability and coverage, as well as policy and legal changes, especially as it is difficult to distinguish between refugee and non-refugee naturalization. Therefore, these data are for reference only, and interpretation based on this data may also underestimate the difficulty of refugee naturalization. In 2016, 23 countries reported at least one refugee naturalisation, compared with 28 countries in 2015. UNHCR arranged 23,000 refugees for naturalization in 2016, compared with 32,000 in 2015. Of these, Canada reported the largest number of refugees admitted to citizenship, at 16,300, although this was significantly lower than the 25,900 it reported in 2015. Other countries that reported receiving more refugee citizenship in 2016 were France (3,200), Belgium (1,400) and Austria (1,200).

Overall, refugees from the top 10 countries of large-scale refugee origins totaled 13.5 million, accounting for 79% of the total number of refugees assisted by UNHCR. This figure is slightly higher than the 76% in 2015. Increase. These 10 countries, with the exception of Syria, are considered to be least developed countries and cannot handle the large-scale outflow of refugees. These refugees often have low education and weak economic capacity, which brings a large Management pressures, and therefore integration into local policies, have a large impact on the economy in a short period of time, but in the long run, providing labor, culturally, it will cause conflicts, especially conflicts caused by religious beliefs, and then affect political stability.

With the further development of the immigration crisis, related policies and measures will continue to be promulgated, but the construction of the immigration mechanism is not a success. In addition to achieving complementary benefits, the establishment of the immigration mechanism also has to go through a lengthy negotiation and rule-making process. Although the cluster mechanism has advantages in attracting participants, taking into account multiple areas, and integrating resources, it also has disadvantages such as complex structure and many uncertain factors. Therefore, participants must think about how to ensure the efficiency and execution of the immigration mechanism.

5. Conclusions
Based on the rising sea level trend, analyze the years when the sea level rises to the height of the flooded Maldives, that is, the period for the Maldivian migrants to migrate to the country-2120 years. That is to say, all international protection policies for EDPs and corresponding laws and regulations should be established and completed before 2120 to ensure that the rights of EDPs are effectively guaranteed.

The population model combines the population data of the Maldives in recent decades and considers the obstacles to population growth caused by the environment based on changes in the growth rate. Especially in the severe environmental background in recent years, it is concluded that there will be approximately 1.81 million refugees in the Maldives by 2120. In the face of this huge number of refugees, it is necessary to make corresponding admission measures immediately and select the appropriate host countries to ensure the life of EDPs.

Use a discrete model to analyze suitable admissible countries, and compare the political, economic, cultural, and contribution of greenhouse gas to the candidate countries, as well as the subjective will of the Maldivian and the land purchase ability, to conclude that India is the most suitable admissible Country's conclusion. In addition, other countries with large carbon emissions should also take corresponding responsibilities.
Assess the cultural value of high-risk countries. By comparing the cultural loss at different levels and the cultural integration of migrants and original residents, the risk assessment of cultural loss is conducted. It is concluded that during the assimilation of cultures, due to the aggregation of newly entered cultures it can lead to an increase in the number of new cultures, but after the third iteration the number gradually decreases and is assimilated.

When measuring the potential impact of the proposed policy, using the Bayesian network model, it was concluded that when large-scale refugee movements occur, their impact should be quickly assessed, and corresponding policies should be formulated to provide corresponding assistance to protect refugee rights. The programme should benefit both refugees, host countries and host communities.

6. Future Work

6.1. Solution
Elimination of cultural immigration barriers for new immigrants

1) Power realization path
   Protect the rights of the people in the resettlement country and raise awareness of the rights of immigrants. At the same time, improve the election system and increase the enthusiasm for participation. Only in this way can we better safeguard our rights and realize the two-way role of rights.
   Introducing immigrant talents, social governance tends to be diversified. In the immigrant community, there may be a shortage of talents. Due to their own cultural level and other restrictions, the immigration rights are relatively low. First of all, professional talents should be introduced to provide advice and provide professional guidance for immigrants to maintain their power. Second, give full play to the social forces of all walks of life and work together to resolve the lack of immigration rights. Finally, improve the rights protection mechanism and increase the protection shield for climate migrants' rights protection.

2) The government strengthens guidance and improves the immigration policy system
   A good immigration policy system is the guarantee for the cultural identity of new immigrants. Only by providing the same and fair service treatment as local urban residents can new immigrants gain a sense of belonging to the city, thereby accelerating cultural identity. To ensure the social resources and services they enjoy, to create a good experience for them in a fair and just manner, rather than to treat them differently, and accelerate the integration of new immigrants into the extended family.
   In addition, the social service system of the new resettlement sites needs to be further improved to facilitate the implementation of immigration policies while maintaining the legal rights and interests of new immigrants.

3) Increase publicity efforts and remove obstacles to cultural identity
   Due to the influence of social culture and the psychological cognition of immigrants, cultural identity is hindered, which prevents the integration of new immigrants. To this end, it is necessary to carry out educational activities, increase publicity, change people's traditional thinking to eliminate local protectionism, let local residents realize the importance and value of cultural identity construction, and accept new immigrants with a more inclusive and open mind. At the same time, education and publicity and education and training are used to improve the psychological and cultural qualities of new immigrants and encourage new immigrants to participate in urban cultural activities.

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