Here I outline a plan to assist the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) with research to determine the resilience of different refugee camp’s ground water resources to climate change. The ratio of water infiltration to runoff generation is affected by degree to which bedrock is weathered as well as the shape of the hydrograph during a storm event. I will explore how changes in rock properties affect the amount of water which runs off a surface to the amount which is infiltrated to unconfined, near surface aquifers. I also will investigate how infiltration rates for differently weathered bedrock will respond to projected changes in precipitation events. This research could assist in determining where to sit wells to support refugee populations and also to predict if the water supply of different refugee camps are at risk. These topics are novel and do not infringe on the research Ellen Milnes’ research group at the University of Neuchatel is doing. These data can be used to answer the following research questions:  1) How do changes in the water cycle events affect infiltration? 2) How do changes in regolith, including desertification via climate change and anthropogenic influence, affect infiltration. 3) Which camps/areas are sensitive to climate change? I plan to develop a model to determine how changes in regolith/bedrock properties affect the ratio of infiltration to runoff during a storm using the Guadalupe Mountains and then applying to model to areas of interest for the UNHCR.