



*haydarpaşamun*

# OCHA



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## **LETTER FROM COMMITTEE DIRECTOR**

Esteemed Participants

To start with, it is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to HAYDARPASAMUN20. I am İlknur Menteşe and I am studying at Kandilli High School for Girls. I am more than glad to serve you as the Under-Secretary General and committee director of this committee. I am looking forward to witnessing your passion and dedication as you share your opinions on very important topics which concerns each and every one of you.

Take these three days as a chance to save the humanity. Try to fix what has been done. Act like your solutions will really affect the world. Because in future, you might be the one who will solve these crucial issues with your brilliant ideas.

Lastly, I would like to thank my hardworking co chair Yavuz Selim Satır. He helped me so much throughout this journey. Also, a big and warm thank you to Secretary General Mrs. Zeynep Naz Coşkun for granting me the chance to become a part of this conference, with a beautiful team.

If you have some questions please do not hesitate to contact me and use this adress [ilknurmentese0@gmail.com](mailto:ilknurmentese0@gmail.com).

Esteemed Participants,

To start with, it is a pleasure to welcome you all to HAYDARPASAMUN20. I am Yavuz Selim Satır and I am a 9th grader from Hüseyin Avni Sözen Anatolian High School. And I am the committee director of this committee like İlknur Menteşe. I hope you will have fruitful debates in HPALMUN20. Lastly I would like to thank İlknur Menteşe and our Secretary General Mrs. Zeynep Naz Coşkun for helping me a lot in this conference.

If you have some questions please do not hesitate to contact me and use this address [yavuzselimsatr@gmail.com](mailto:yavuzselimsatr@gmail.com)

# COMMITTEE INTERVIEW

The **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** is a United Nations body established in December 1991 by the General Assembly to strengthen the international response to complex emergencies and natural disaster. It is the successor to the **Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO)**.

The **Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA)** was established shortly thereafter by the Secretary-General, but in 1998 was merged into OCHA, which became the U.N.'s main focal point on major disasters.<sup>[2]</sup> OCHA's mandate was subsequently broadened to include coordinating humanitarian response, policy development and humanitarian advocacy. Its activities include organizing and monitoring humanitarian funding, advocacy, policy-making, and information exchange to facilitate rapid-response teams for emergency relief.



## A. Short History of Nauru and Nauru Incident

Nauru is an island which is located near the Equator line and it has 21.5 km<sup>2</sup> field. Population of this island is 10,824 and the obesity rate of Nauru is 71.7%. In comparison its obesity rate is extremely high than other countries.<sup>1</sup> Nauru is the island where Australia forced refugees to immigrate to, and It has been used twice for offshore processing for people who seek and

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<sup>1</sup> Tr.wikipedia.org. (2020). *Nauru*. [online] Available at: <https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nauru> [Accessed 20 Jan. 2020].

asylum. Today because of Australian Government's harsh refugee policy they send people, who came by boat in order to be protected by Australian Government, to Nauru, or to Papua New Guinea's Manus Island. These refugees were hosted in refugee construction sites which were constructed by Australian Government. The places that they accommodated were on loose and uneven rocks, which is not safe. In effect, people accused of no crime are warehoused in appalling conditions in arbitrary and indefinite custody.<sup>2</sup> Dozens of countries, the United Nations, and rights groups including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, have documented and condemned the illegal custody. In comparison with the size of the world's forced migration challenge, the numbers are puny. The latest statistics, for the end of June 2016, show there are 442 asylum seekers and refugees living in the Nauru "regional processing center", including 49 children. Several hundred more people live "in the community" of Nauru. They fall outside the extent of the government's statistics but remain stuck on the tiny island. The "travel documents" some have been broadcasted are not travel documents at all. They do not allow their owners to travel anywhere.<sup>3</sup> Internationally, Australia was criticised by several countries, particularly Norway, which accused it of evading its human rights responsibilities. Domestically, the government's line attracted strong support, especially in the aftermath of the 11 September attacks.<sup>4</sup> The first Nauru experiment began in 2001, after the Tampa crisis, when a Norwegian cargo boat that had rescued more than 400 mainly Afghan Hazara refugees from their sinking vessel in international waters 140 km north of Christmas Island was refused entry into Australian waters, in defiance of international law. With boats carrying asylum seekers arriving perpetually – as they have on and off since the mid-1970s – and with immigration proving a divisive, possibly critical issue in a federal election campaign, the MV Tampa provided the conservative Coalition government with a catalyst for action. That was the institution of "offshore detention" camps on Nauru and on Papua New Guinea, the so-called Pacific solution.<sup>5</sup> The camps were

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<sup>2</sup> Doherty, B. (2020). *A short history of Nauru, Australia's dumping ground for refugees*. [online] the Guardian. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/aug/10/a-short-history-of-nauru-australias-dumping-ground-for-refugees> [Accessed 20 Jan. 2020].

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> En.wikipedia.org. (2020). *Tampa affair*. [online] Available at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tampa\\_affair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tampa_affair) [Accessed 20 Jan. 2020].

<sup>5</sup> Doherty, B. (2020). *A short history of Nauru, Australia's dumping ground for refugees*. [online] the Guardian. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/aug/10/a-short-history-of-nauru-australias-dumping-ground-for-refugees> [Accessed 20 Jan. 2020].

designed to be punitive and were widely promoted as a disincentive, to discourage anybody from seeking sanctuary in Australia by boat. The first Nauru regime ran until 2007. The camp was harassed by problems: overcrowded tents and a shortage of water were the most pressing. Slowly it was established that, overwhelmingly, those who had come by boat were not “queue jumpers” or criminals or terrorists (a allegation regularly made by ministers, despite being refuted by the government’s own national security chief) but rather people fleeing genuine oppression and who needed protection. Most were resettled, and mostly in Australia. The Nauru custody regime ended in absurdity, with Australia at one point paying for the massive bureaucracy of an entire incarceration center housing just two Iraqi men, both of whom were found to be refugees and were resettled.<sup>6</sup>



A photo of rescued asylum seekers in the Tampa Crisis photo by Wilhelmsen Group/EPA

## **B. Situation of Children in Nauru**

Even though there are not a lot of children in Nauru, they are not well taken care of. They are not educated because their whole life has been in detention and they do not know how their future would be like. The trauma they have endured, coupled with poor - and often dangerous conditions - contribute to a sense of despondency which cause some mental health problem in Nauru. Unfortunately, these little children and women in that region face with a lot of things even some of grown up adults cannot handle such as harassment, sexual abuse, physical assault, which cause the children in Nauru to depression, self-harm and even suicidal acts

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid

almost at the age of 8-10 what are being described as a “mental health crisis”.<sup>7</sup> About these crimes processed to children and women, it is leaked that there are more than 2000 reports at Australia’s offshore detention for asylum seekers on the Pacific island of Nauru. These reports were published by the Guardian (a news agency like BBC) and these reports reveal that self-harm and violence are commonplace at the center. Numerous reports relate to sexual assault and intimidation of women at the center. The Australian government stated that many reports were "unconfirmed allegations". "The Australian Government continues to support the Nauruan Government to provide for the health, welfare and safety of all transferees and refugees," a spokesperson for the immigration department stated.

"All alleged incidents within the regional processing center are reported and where appropriate referred to the Nauru Police Force (NPF) for investigation."<sup>8</sup> Australia outsources the processing of asylum seekers who reaches Australia by boat to two privately run facilities - one on Nauru and another on Manus Island in Papua New Guinea. The companies that run the facilities, security and services at the centers are properly required to report incidents of various kinds within specified time frames. The incident reports were written by employees - including guards, caseworkers and teachers - and range in date from May 2013 to October 2015. The confidence of the Australian and Nauruan governments about conditions at the center has led to complaints from the media and human rights groups. A large number of the reports concern children, either describing claimed abuse or disturbing and unusual behaviour brought on by trauma. One report claims that a security guard shone torch on a young girl's genitals as she tried to urinate. Others detail children suffering nightmares of "blood and death" and wishing for suicide.<sup>9</sup> Because of these incidents happened in Nauru some Australian citizens want the refugees to be transported and accommodated in Australia. In conclusion children in Nauru are not educated since they are in detention because they do not know what crime they committed -actually there is no crime they committed- they are desperate and in depression, which cause suicidal acts and self-harm in that region.

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<sup>7</sup> BBC News. (2020). The island where children have given up on life. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-45327058> [Accessed 21 Jan. 2020].

<sup>8</sup> BBC News. (2020). Nauru abuse and trauma reports leaked. [online] Available at: [https://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-36972450?intlink\\_from\\_url=https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/topics/c1038wnxn7pt/nauru&link\\_location=live-reporting-story](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-36972450?intlink_from_url=https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/topics/c1038wnxn7pt/nauru&link_location=live-reporting-story) [Accessed 21 Jan. 2020].

<sup>9</sup> Ibid

### **C. Possible Solutions**

First of all, the reason why Nauru Incident occurred was Australian Government's harsh policy against asylum seekers. So Australian Government plays big role while solving the Nauru Incident. First option is transporting refugees in Nauru to another country with ensuring them a good life but they have faced through a lot so they must be therapized. After their psychology gets better if they have a stable life with a job and a good psychology their life will be better in time. Transportation of refugees should start with children. "The children will be flown with their families as part of a resettlement deal agreed with Washington." this was a solution in 2019 which was actually very efficient.



Before completing this form please make every attempt to resolve the matter directly with staff.  
Completed form to be placed in the Feedback and Complaints box provided and collected by Construct  
International staff daily.

Date	Client No.	DOB	Office Use Only	
Given Names	Masochi		Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reference No.
Surname	Machari		Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Date Received
Centre	Tent No.	Phone		Time

Have you talked to a staff member about your complaint? Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Service Provider: \_\_\_\_\_

Is your complaint about bullying or abuse? Yes ☐ No ☐ A racial incident? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is your complaint about a staff member? Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Service Provider: \_\_\_\_\_

Complaint Details:

ما به خدمت ادم فاکتوری (دانشگاه) بروایم و در آنجا خودتون رو بیان و روایت کنید دارید  
 ما اومدیم و ما رو اینسرور ما هم قبل خودتون رو  
 گفتن ما فاکتوری کردیم دیروز یکی رو این  
 آزما می گفتن گفت

What would you like us to do about your complaint?

آدم فاکتوری گفت

Name of person who helped you with this form (if any):

**Your Signature:**

Office Use Only Actions / Comments	
Date and time sent to translator	Date sent to lead agency
Date and time returned from translator	Time sent to lead agency

## INFORMATION ABOUT MADAGASCAR

Madagascar is an island country in the Indian Ocean, approximately 400 kilometres off the coast of East Africa. At 592,800 square kilometres Madagascar is the world's 2nd largest island country. The nation comprises the island of Madagascar and numerous smaller peripheral islands. Following the prehistoric breakup of the supercontinent Gondwana, Madagascar split from the Indian subcontinent around 88 million years ago, allowing native plants and animals to evolve in relative isolation.

Until the late 18th century, the island of Madagascar was ruled by a fragmented diversity of changing sociopolitical alliances. A side series of the Kingdom of Madagascar is the nobles of Mérima. The monarchy ended in 1897, when the island was absorbed into the French colonial empire, where it gained independence in 1960. The autonomous state of Madagascar had four main constitutional periods called republics. It is ruled as a constitutional democracy from its capital in Antananarivo. However, in a popular uprising in 2009, the president Marc Ravalomanana resigned and his presidential power in March 2009.

According to the United Nations in Madagascar, it belongs to the group of least developed country. Both Madagascar and French are the official languages of the state. The majority of the population is based on traditional beliefs, Christianity, or a combination of both. They are the basic elements of Madagascar's development strategy. According to Ravalomanana, these investments provided significant economic growth, but the benefits did not spread equally as the population, which is among some parts of the poor and the middle class. The economy



of 2017 has weakened due to the political crisis of 2009-2013, and the quality of life is low for the majority of the Madagascar population.

The road to the Madagascar Rebellion in 1947 and Madagascar progressed independently. The Republic of Madagascar

was declared on October 14, 1958, as an autonomous state in the French Community. The temporary government period ended with the adoption of a constitution in 1959 and full independence on 26 June 1960.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### FRENCH COLONIZATION

In the Berlin Treaty the British accepted the claims of France to exert its influence on Madagascar, and a treaty of alliance between France and Madagascar was signed in December 17, 1885 by Queen Ranavalona III.

Disagreements on the implementation of this treaty served as a pretext for the French invasion of 1895, which first met little resistance. The authority of the Prime Minister Rainilaiarivo, in power since 1864, had become very unpopular with the public.

The British accepted the imposition of a French protectorate over Madagascar in 1890 in return for eventual British control over Zanzibar and as part of an overall definition of spheres of influence in the area. The intention of the French was initially to maintain the protectorate in order to control the economy and foreign relations of the island. But later, the outbreak of the Menalamba rebellion and the arrival of General Gallieni in 1896 led to the colonization of the island and the exile of the queen to Algeria.

In 1904–1905 Madagascar was the scene of a large-scale uprising by various tribes and tribal leaders, among whom Kotavy, a former french corporal who defected to the rebels, filled a preponderant role.<sup>[69]</sup>



Malagasy troops fought in France, Morocco, and Syria during World War II. Prior to the implementation of the Final Solution, Nazi Germany had considered the Madagascar Plan, which would have relocated European Jews to Madagascar. After France fell to the Germans in 1940, the Vichy government administered Madagascar until 1942, when British Empire troops occupied the strategic island in the Battle of Madagascar. The United Kingdom handed over control of the island to Free French Forces in 1943.

### FRENCH COLONIAL



Despite Madagascar's welfare of the Madagascar community in 1896, after Madagascar caused France's interest at the Berlin Conference in 1885, own the island as a colonial state. During this period, the Kingdom of Merina worked for the peace treaty reached in France in 1883 with your first diplomatic relations with the German Empire, but was not successful in this. With the beginning of the colonial period on the island, French firms brought the use of finishing mica and graphite underground mines, and coffee and rice plantations were created in the island sector. Locals have been suppressed with Code de l'indigénat, a system similar to the apartheid. National riots in the country were severely eliminated by France in 1915 and 1929.

II. In 1942, you can run it with the use of Operation Ironclad. It was handed over to the Free French government under Charles and Gaulle.

The island was ruled by military violence throughout France's colonial order, which continued in the 1896 and 1960s, and for the formations aiming independence from 1945. In this direction, Movement of “démocratique de la rénovation malgache” MDRM, PANAMA and JINA movements have been emerged. Towards the end of March 1947, as a result of the uprising against the colonial government in the north of the island, the rebels killed 200 French soldiers in the first two weeks, and a section of the island, corresponding to one in seven, was given controls. After these developments, France required 18,000 soldiers to the island, and by the end of 1948, the insurgents were not sufficiently organized and their equipment was considered to be high. In these conflicts, 90,000 Madagascar residents stated that they lost about 10,000 lives, except for the sources. MDRM's top staff of MDRM has been executed as well, and the person was tortured to think he endured the rebellion and was sent to camps in Nosy Lava.

Although it holds MDRM accountable, we do not agree to have such a genre set up in MDRM, which consists of the following accusations, planned by other secret organizations, PANAMA and JINA. The state of emergency that prevailed on the island lasted until 1950, all political activities were banned until the 1955 option and as views of the rebellion, views MDRM was completely removed. The colonial administration will continue by re-accepting its electoral right in 1956.



CURRENT SITUATION

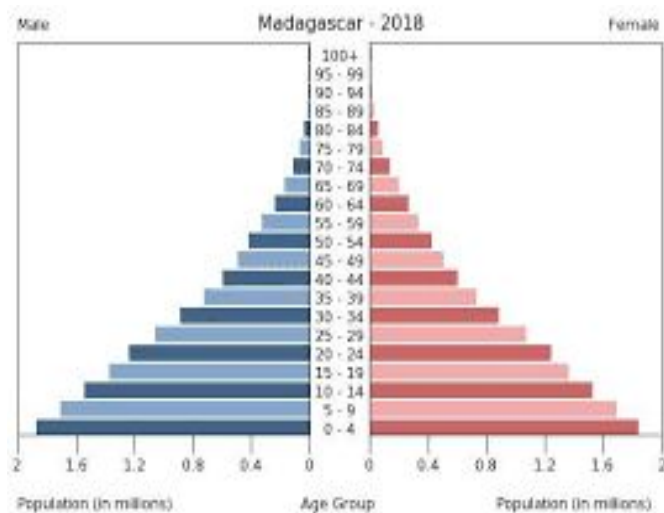
Madagascar, with a population of 24.4 million, faces several humanitarian challenges. The Grand Sud of Madagascar has consecutively been affected by locust attacks in 2013, drought in 2014 and a devastating El Niño induced drought in 2015. However, the government needs more support for the implementation of a preventative long-term locust control strategy and a long-term strategy to build community resilience on the cyclical drought in the southern part of the country.

An average of 1.5 cyclones affect Madagascar yearly, the highest number in Africa, and each strong cyclone on average affects 700,000 people. It is predicted that the 2017/2018 cyclone season will have two to four more cyclones than average. The first cyclone of the season hit Madagascar on 5 January 2018, causing heavy rains and strong winds, before leaving the island on 6 January as a tropical storm. By 11 January 2018, around 150,000 people had been affected, with a cumulative number of 47,984 people evacuated, 42 dead and 26 missing. The cyclone damaged infrastructure, including houses, schools, roads and government buildings.

Disease outbreaks, such as the bubonic and pneumonic plague, are recurrent in some remote parts of Madagascar. Plague outbreaks normally register around 400 cases (mainly bubonic plague) in rural areas over the period of September to April. In late 2017, an outbreak of pneumonic plague occurred and spread to the capital and other urban areas. Although the effects have largely subsided, the underlying causes have not been addressed and further outbreaks are possible.

Humanitarian needs are exacerbated by chronic poverty: about 9 out of 10 people in Madagascar live on less than \$2 per day. Maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the world. More than 50 per cent of children under age 5 are chronically malnourished, and access to clean drinking water is ranked in the bottom four for Africa.

## CHART OF POPULATION



A population pyramid illustrates the age and sex structure of a country's population and may provide insights about political and social stability, as well as economic development. The population is distributed along the horizontal axis, with males shown on the left and females on the right. The male and female populations are broken down into 5-year age groups represented as horizontal bars along the vertical axis, with the youngest age groups at the bottom and the oldest at the top. The shape of the population pyramid gradually evolves over time based on fertility, mortality, and international migration trends.

Madagascar seems to be the greatest threat to the lives of the Malagasy people, however, malnutrition is the result of several other problems. These problems include a lack of food, the price of food, distribution, and taboos. There is a lack of food within the country of Madagascar due to the soil being infertile, the mountainous terrain, and the sporadic weather. A method to aid in the development of fertile soil would possibly use fertilizers that have higher potassium and phosphorus content. This will be used for years until the soil has absorbed many of the potassium and phosphorus, then the conventional growing method must be changed to an organic method due it bringing out the remaining amount of potassium and phosphorus left in the ground.

The cost of food has gone up since 2006, this has been the result of many developing countries having a larger amount of food consumption and also transitioning from cereals to animal proteins such as maize. Possible ways to limit the price of food would be lowering the tariff on imports and restricting exports to reduce prices and increase supply. Another would have to be a policy

to protect the more vulnerable consumers from high taxes, social safety nets, and price controls. While on the other end where the producers purpose is to now help the farmers or increase production.

