


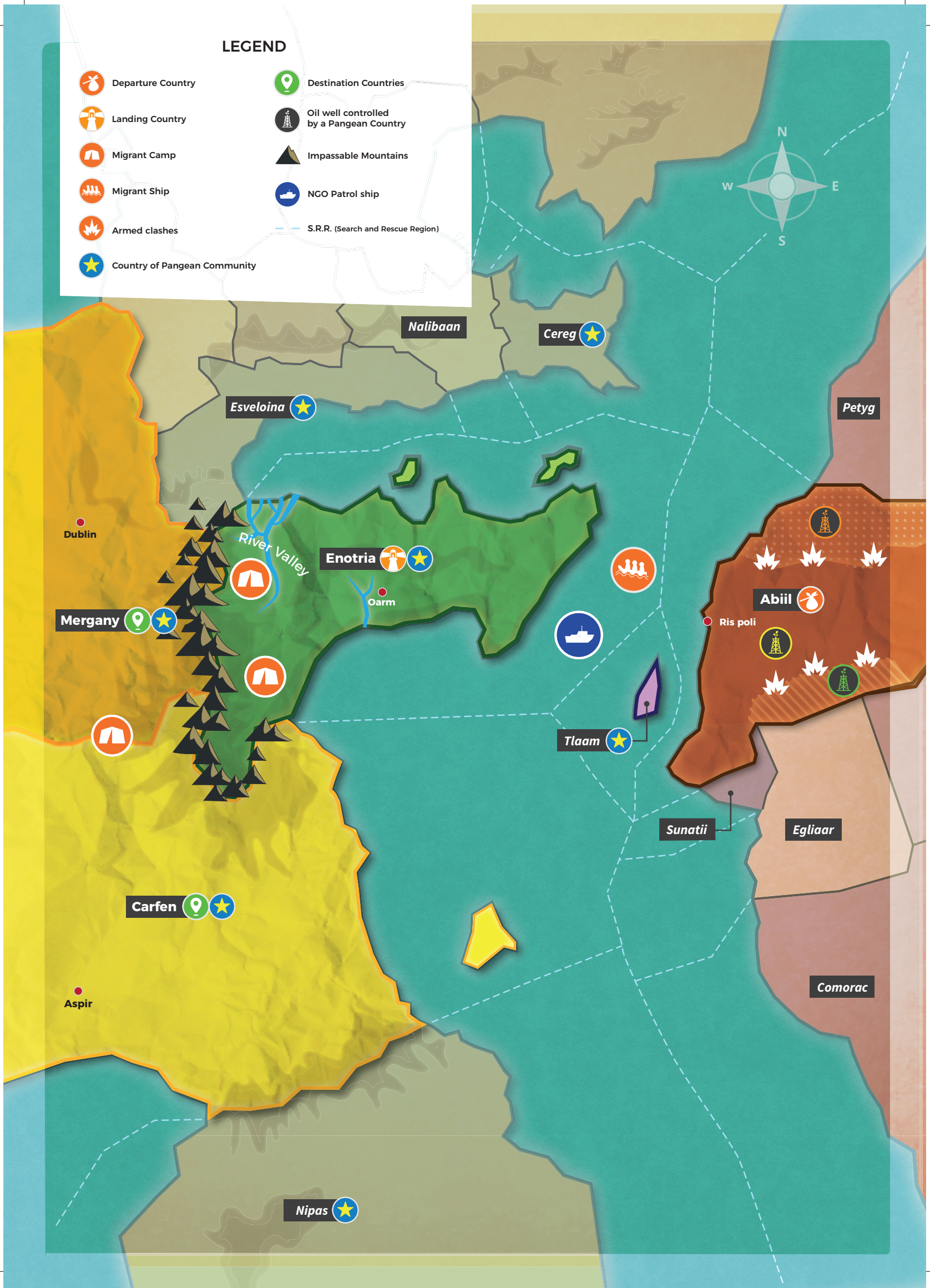


LEGEND

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Departure Country |  Destination Countries |
|  Landing Country |  Oil well controlled by a Pangean Country |
|  Migrant Camp |  Impassable Mountains |
|  Migrant Ship |  NGO Patrol ship |
|  Armed clashes |  S.R.R. (Search and Rescue Region) |
|  Country of Pangean Community | |



BACKGROUND INFORMATION



PROBLEM

The continent of Pangea is facing a massive arrival of migrants (from the neighbouring continent of Gondwana, the east side of the map). Most of them arrive by 3 main routes and the most dramatic is by sea to the coast of Enotria. The Enotrian government is trying to cope with the situation but things are becoming more complicated. It has asked the institution of the Pangea Community for help to deal with the problem.



PANGEA COMMUNITY (P.C.)

The Pangea Community (P.C.) is a unique economic and political union between 27 Pangea countries.

On the map there are only 7 Member States visible: Cereg, Esvelonia, Mergany, Carfen, Enotria, Tlaam and Nipas.

It began as a purely economic union and has evolved into an organization spanning many different policy areas, from climate, environment and health to external relations and security, justice and migration.

The P.C. has delivered more than half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, helped raise living standards and launched a single Pangea currency: the PANGE. More than 340 million P.C. citizens in 19 countries now use it as their currency and enjoy its benefits.

Thanks to the abolition of border controls between P.C. countries, people can travel freely throughout most of the continent. And it has become much easier to live and work in another country in Pangea. All P.C. citizens have the right and freedom to choose in which P.C. country they want to study, work or retire. Every P.C. country must treat P.C. citizens in exactly the same way as its own citizens when it comes to matters of employment, social security and tax.

The P.C. is governed by the principle of representative democracy, with citizens directly represented at P.C. level in the **Pangea Parliament** and Member States represented in the **Pangea Council** and the **Council of the P.C.**

As enshrined in the Treaty on Pangea Community, the Community is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail. These values are an integral part of the Pangea way of life.

- » The share of refugees in the P.C. is 0.6% compared to its total population.
- » Total net immigration to the P.C.: 1.5 million persons
- » **125,100 irregular border crossings**
- » Decreased by 12% compared to 2019, the lowest in 7 years



MERGANY

The largest number of immigrants and emigrants

Mergany reported the largest total number of immigrants (886.3 thousand) in 2019, followed by Nipas (750.5 thousand), Carfen (385.6 thousand) and Enotria (332.8 thousand). Mergany also reported the highest number of emigrants in 2019 (576.3 thousand), followed by Carfen (299.1 thousand), Nipas (296.2 thousand) and Naalibaan (233.7 thousand). A total of 22 of the P.C. Member States reported more immigration than emigration in 2019, but in 5 Member states the number of emigrants outnumbered the number of immigrants.



ENOTRIA

Enotria is a peninsula located to the south-east of the Pangean continent. The country is characterized by the presence of a strong diversification between the different areas in terms of economic, technological, social development. The nation also presents endemic political instability. For the last 10 years Enotria has been going through a period of economic recession.



PROBLEMATIC FACTORS

There are several factors that prevent resolution of the issue.

» Political instability in Enotria

Over the years there have been many governments, each serving only a short term. The political class is, in general, discredited in the eyes of the population, thanks to scandals, corruption and unethical behaviour.

» Socio-economic situation in Pangea

The continent is still paying the price of an economic crisis that has plagued it for almost ten years, caused by a mix of domestic and international factors. In particular, youth unemployment, poverty and the gap between different social classes have increased, especially in the countries in the East. In particular, the concerns of the population are concentrated on the uncertainty of being able to guarantee new generations the opportunities that previous ones have enjoyed.

» Dissatisfaction with the Pangea's policy

All the countries of the continent complain that the Pangean institutions are not able to cope with the various problematic situations that the continent faces. Citizens' trust is falling because of a perceived lack of democratic representation at the top of the continent's institutions and of greater attention of the institutions to protecting the interests of those in power, rather than those of ordinary citizens.

This includes:

- crossing boat 86,300 sea crossings this year
- Decrease of 19% compared to last year
- crossing map 38,800 land border crossings this year
- Increase of 9% compared to last year



THE CURRENT SITUATION

The main problem is the management of migrants. There is a divergence of opinions between Pangea and the Enotrian government. In the opinion of the Government of Enotria, there must be stronger cooperation and support between the different countries of Pangea. In particular, Enotria stresses that migrants are often willing to settle in other countries on the continent and they should participate in the management of the situation. For their part, the destination countries call for Enotria to comply with previously established agreements (Treaty of Dublin), which provides that the 1st-arrival-country must manage the situation. News reports tell of a growing intolerance of the Pangean public opinion towards the issue: fear and concern spread. In addition, in a few months, the leaders of the Pangean institutions face elections and may be replaced.

The situation has now escalated so much that the parties involved and an outside mediator have been invited to negotiations to seek a solution to the problem.



WHY IS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NGO NETWORK HERE?

NGOs are active in Enotria migrant camps and generally enjoy wide support in richer Pangean countries (Mergany and Carfen). They are indirectly related to some Pangea political parties and are able to exercise power through the media, putting pressure on decision-makers without direct political input.

Because of their international infrastructure they help in dealing with some local migration politics through direct actions in international waters. Their opinion is important when making new laws about the topic and countries' governments always try to have them on their side of the negotiations.

The NGOs perform a supporting role in formulating and implementing state policies. They often acquire the status of observer in the main government and interstate agencies. In these situations, they must inspect decision making procedures and the choice of policies, as well as monitor the accountable investment of funds and the progress and outcome of their implementation.

NGOs offer relevant information to define policies, either at the time they are formulated, or when they are implemented (to be sure the actions are effective).

In cases of humanitarian aid, by not being linked to any State, these organizations can avoid hindrances of a political nature and obtain the consent of those involved for them to act in certain regions. Indeed, their intervention in political issues is useful to guarantee more transparency and legitimacy in taking part in initiatives.

While NGOs do not have decision-making powers or the right to vote, they nevertheless through their influence shape the new politics in indirect ways (organising petitions, raising awareness, organising protests / boycotts writing reports). NGOs can be used, especially in the Pangean Community, as means to hold countries accountable for their actions.

NGOs can potentially cooperate with mass media to convey specific messages to society.

Depending on the democratic system in a country, NGOs can exercise more or less power in decision making. For example, if the country is a representative democracy (i.e. Carfen, Enotria and Mergany) NGOs can offer advice and opinions, trying to influence and shape the other stakeholders in the debate.

WHAT IS THE TREATY OF DUBLIN?

The Dublin Regulation (Regulation No. 604/2013; sometimes referred as the Dublin III Regulation; previously known as the Dublin II Regulation and Dublin Convention) is a Pangea Community (P.C.) law that determines which P.C. a member State is responsible for the examination of an application for asylum, submitted by persons seeking international protection under the Geneva Convention and the P.C. Qualification Directive, within the Pangea Community. It is the cornerstone of the Dublin System which establishes a Pangea-wide fingerprinting database for unauthorized entrants to the P.C.

The Dublin Regulation aims to determine rapidly the Member State responsible for an asylum claim and provides for the transfer of an asylum seeker to that Member State. Usually, the responsible Member State will be the state through which the asylum seeker first entered the P.C.

How does the Dublin procedure work?

The Dublin procedure establishes which single country is responsible for examining the applications for asylum. If you move to another Dublin country, you will be transferred back to a country where you previously asked for asylum. Abandoning an application will not change the responsible country.

STATISTICS OF ENOTRIA



Capital:
Oarm



Area:
315.000 km²



Political system:
Republic Parliamentary



Official language:
Enotric



Currency:
PANGE



International cooperation:
Member of the UN,
Founder and member of the Pangea Community



National anthem:
United Brothers for the Indipendency



Ethnic groups:

Enotric (includes small clusters of Mergany - Enotric, Carfen - Enotric, and Esvelon - Enotric the west and Nalibaan - Enotric and Kereg - Enotric in the North-East)



Population: 59.702.063

Mothers mean age at first birth:

30,7 years

Fecundity:

1,34

Infant mortality:

3,3 deaths/1.000 live births

Human Development Index (HDI):

0,887

GDP per capita (USD):

30.260 \$

Net migration rate:

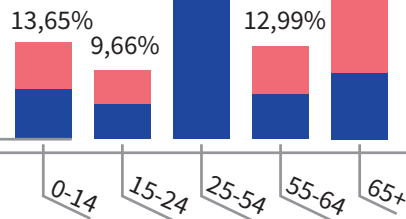
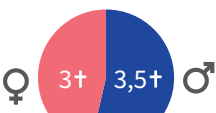
3.7 migrant(s)/1,000 population



Life expectancy:

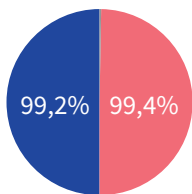
82,54 years

Q, male / female



Literacy

(Age 15+)



99,4%



Religions



Christians



Irreligious



Muslims



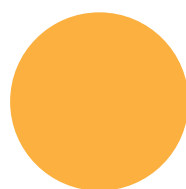
Buddhists



Hindus



Other



Labor force

Unemployment: 9,7%

Services: 67.8% (2011)

Industry: 28.3%

Agriculture: 3.9%

Labour force by occupation:



Unemployment among youths (ages 15-24):



Principal natural resources



coal, mercury, zinc, potash, marble, barite, asbestos, pumice, fluorspar, feldspar, pyrite (sulphur)



natural gas and crude oil reserves



fish, arable land



Population distribution

Despite a distinctive pattern with an industrial west and an agrarian east, a fairly even population distribution exists throughout most of the country, with coastal areas, River Valley, and urban centers, attracting larger and denser populations.



Definition of Migration rate

This entry includes the figure for the difference between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during the year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration (e.g., 3.56 migrants/1,000 population); an excess of persons leaving the country as net emigration (e.g., -9.26 migrants/1,000 population).

The net migration rate indicates the contribution of migration to the overall level of population change. The net migration rate does not distinguish between economic migrants, refugees, and other types of migrants nor does it distinguish between lawful migrants and undocumented migrants



Definition of Labor force - by occupation

This entry lists the percentage distribution of the labor force by sector of occupation.

- **Agriculture** includes farming, fishing, and forestry.
- **Industry** includes mining, manufacturing, energy production, and construction.
- **Services** cover government activities, communications, transportation, finance, and all other economic activities that do not produce material goods.

The distribution will total less than 100 percent if the data are incomplete and may range from 99-101 percent due to rounding



Definition of Mother's mean age at first birth

This entry provides the mean (average) age of mothers at the birth of their first child. It is a useful indicator for gauging the success of family planning programs aiming to reduce maternal mortality, increase contraceptive use particularly among married and unmarried adolescents, delay age at first marriage, and improve the health of newborns.

ROLES



ANTHONY SAGE
United Nations Mediator

BACKGROUND:

You were appointed by Antonio Guterres (United Nations' Secretary General), who is searching for opportunities to promote dialogue efforts by finding compromises.

He is a compromising facilitator with the task of opening the discussion by inviting any other character to introduce themselves and present their requests.

His other tasks are to keep talks moving in terms of both practical issues (time and stages of the negotiation) and substantive issues (trying to reach a compromise, giving the space to the intervention of the journalist, if requested). In some cases, he may even act as a scapegoat and take responsibility for unpopular decisions.

It would be useful if he kept track of the key points of the negotiation, in order to be able to formulate a proposal for an agreement.



JOSEPHINE BERRY
Enotrian government representative

BACKGROUND:

Prime Minister nominated from the 2 biggest parties, winners of last elections, and a lawyer with international experience, but mostly unknown before the election. She has to represent the views of the two parties of her government, between whom she act as mediator given their diverging goals and political backgrounds.



YAZEF LAZAR
Representative of departure country, Abiil.

He is the Chairman of the Presidential Council of Abiil and Prime minister of the Government of National Accord (GNA) of Abiil that was formed as a result of the Abiil Political Agreement signed on 17 December 2015.

BACKGROUND:

Chairman of the Presidential Council of Abiil and Prime minister of the Government of National Accord (GNA) of Abiil that was formed as a result of the Abiil Political Agreement signed on 17 December 2015 and officially recognized by the UN. From 2011 to 2014 Abiil was divided in a state of civil war. Since that time it has been split into 3 main parts: the North, controlled by Gen. Afahkli Taahfr, who is supported by neighbouring countries, and Southern regions next to Egliaar controlled by militias.

For the 50 years prior to the war, the country was a dictatorship, with the dictator using military force to maintain unity. The country is mostly poor, but has several oil fields. It's 90% desert and the main cities are next to the coast. 55% of the country's oil production is under then control of companies owned by the Enotrian government, with the remaining output controlled by state companies from Mergany and Carfen. The Prime Minister has difficulty controlling the territory and the country's law enforcement are largely corrupt.



ELIZABETH MEYER
Representative of the destination countries of Mergany and Carfen

BACKGROUND:

Elizabeth Meyer, from Mergany, has had a long diplomatic career working with several governments of the continent. In particular, she is specialized in resolving international disputes thanks to the network of relationships she has maintained during her years of service. She participated in the preparatory work for the Treaty of Dublin. The two governments that have appointed her as their representative are two of the most influential countries on the continent. In a few months there will be elections to the Pangeian Parliament and polls suggest parties opposed to the P.C. are on the rise. Especially in the countries receiving the most migrants and in which there is public distrust of the policies implemented so far by P.C. institutions. Mergany and Carfen's governments want to limit the success of those parties.

ROLES



SERGIO ROJAS

Representative of the network of NGOs

BACKGROUND:

He is the Vice-President of a large organization operating in the reception of migrants in different countries of Pangea. They are working in the continent for the recovery of migrants at sea and the first aid and reception of them.

In recent years, he has dealt daily with the difficult situations in which many migrants find themselves. He has participated in several boat rescue missions to save women and children, and he has come into contact with hundreds of stories from these people. His organization operates thanks to public and private donations. Due to the growth of the number of arrivals, turnover has been constantly increasing recently. This has allowed the NGO to expand its staff and activities. Because of the strict approach that the government of Enotria seems to want to adopt in the management of migrants, some funding could be reduced, putting at risk the survival of the organization and jobs. However, the new Enotrian government seems to want to adopt a restrictive policy: reduce arrivals, try to direct migrants to other countries on the continent. In addition, some members of the government have started to discredit the work of NGOs in the eyes of public opinion, saying that NGOs are interested in increasing the number of immigrants for their own profit.



MONIQUE WEAVER

High Representative of P.C. for Foreign and Security Policy

BACKGROUND:

She has been in office for almost five years. Her nomination came after a long negotiation between the countries of the continent. She was a member of an Enotrian government that strongly supported her candidacy. Her origin and the past responsibility she had, means that the other Pangeian countries that participate in the negotiation have faith in her capability to represent all the interests that are at stake fairly.

In addition, because of the fragmentation of the country of Abiil and of the inability of Yazef Lazar to control the apparatus of the State, human traffickers are very actively involved in trafficking migrants, forcing lots of people to leave the country on the boats and causing the death at sea of thousands of them. NGOs have accused the Abiil coast guard of being involved in some sea operations in which the human rights of migrants have been violated.



BARBARA SMITH

Freelance Journalist

She interprets the news in her own way. This character has special skills that can influence “the international negotiation”:

She can share the news to any character secretly, or publish and read a short article, make interview/s during the informal negotiation phase, look for information, Ask questions of the negotiators, and reveal statements from both the formal and informal stages of the negotiations.

If you choose to read an article please first inform privately the MEDIATOR in order to receive proper attention and space.

The Journalist serves as a public ‘watchdog’ by monitoring the political process in order to ensure that politicians carry out voters’ wishes. She may interview you, write and/or read articles or spread news of the society.

Democratic system:

Institutional system in which the decisions about the most important governmental issues are made by the people themselves or by a body elected by the people.

State:

A political system formed by people that exercises power in a certain territory and that can itself decide about its own affairs.

International community:

Refers to a number of countries or international organisations, depending on the situations. The term has no established definition but it is much used in political debate and in the media. It is often used to indicate that one country's actions differ from those of the other countries.

Conflict

Disagreement, controversy, strive.

Popular movement:

A mass movement, for instance, a religious or revolutionary movement.

Corruption:

General moral decline, especially a system of accepting and offering bribes.

Vital functions of society:

All the functions that allow the survival of a community: the judicial system, education, health care, energy supply, monetary transactions, telecommunications, a healthy environment, transport and information.

Humanitarian crisis:

An event or events that cause a critical threat to the health, safety or well-being of the people in a certain area. Such events can be, for instance, an armed conflict, famine, epidemics or natural disasters.

Mediator:

A person who tries to help the parties to a conflict to reach a consensus.

Dynamics between the parties:

Interactions between the states or their leaders and other actors (such as mediators) who are involved in a conflict. In the background, there may be, for instance, historical, cultural and linguistic factors.

Strategy:

An overall plan of action, the art of conducting and directing military operations. Examples: a plan of action followed in conflict resolution; what the goals are and how are they to be attained.

Mandate:

A commission given or received, an authorisation. In particular, in a democratic system, the authorisation received from the people to govern the country. The authorisation given to a country to rule some other country or area.

Migrant:

A person that moves from one region to another by chance, instinct, or plan.

Immigrant:

A person who migrates to another country, usually for permanent residence.

Refugees:

"Who are outside their country of nationality or habitual residence and unable to return there owing to serious and indiscriminate threats to life, physical integrity or freedom resulting from generalized violence or events seriously disturbing public order" (UNHCR, 2011)

Right of asylum:

Juridical concept that allows a person persecuted by one's own country to ask for protection by another sovereign authority: another country or church.

Dublin Regulation:

Pangea Community law that determines which P.C. Member State is responsible for the examination of an application for asylum, submitted by persons seeking international protection under the Geneva Convention and the P.C. Qualification Directive, within the Pangea Community. It aims to „determine rapidly the Member State responsible“ and provides for the transfer of an asylum seeker to that Member State. Usually, the responsible Member State will be the state through which the asylum seeker first entered the P.C.

Geneva Convention:

Geneva Convention is a United Nations multilateral treaty approved in 1951 that defines who is a refugee, and sets out the rights of individuals who are granted asylum and the responsibilities of nations that grant asylum.

Hotspot:

Reception centers for migrants arrived in Pangea by land or sea without regular permission. They were set up in 2015 on the decision of Pangea Commission to sort and identify people in those sensitive places for the land of migrants (Enotria and Cereg).