GLOBALLAND COUNTRY PROFILE

Brief History of Globalland:

Initially Globalland was colonised in the 1860s by the French Empire in order to access rich natural resources the south of the country. Globalland colonial rule was not particularly challenging due to inter-ethnic amongst themselves and frequent regional disputes over resources. Then in the midst of last century with independence revolutions around the world, a prolonged series of revolts against the colonialists eventually resulted in Independence for Globalland in 1969.

Since its independence, Globalland the nation state has continued to struggle to sustain stability and growth with longstanding power struggles between political powers, resulting in low National Development. An insecure border with Siatowe to the west has continued to hinder its development. A 6-year civil war between 2006-2012 devastated the southernmost region of the country. Although, it has officially ended the country has never been able to recover as tensions have increasingly evolved along ethnic-religious lines with Muslim, Christian and Hindu communities jockeying for power and influence in an increasingly uncertain political vacuum. Due to its struggling state, foreign aid to Globalland has traditionally provided relief to its flagging economy. In the past 7 years, the ruling government has increased its acceptance of economic assistance from a wide variety of countries and organisations which has led to allegations of it becoming a "political puppet."

Globalland is split between 4 major regions:

- Kerlanvarse Region in the north (including the capital city, also called Kerlanvarse);
- Mahe Region in the centre;
- Savale Region in the south-west;
- Karane Region in the east.

Each region is sub-divided into provinces, and each province is further sub-divided into districts.

Geography:

The terrain of Globalland is generally undulating and varied, with the coastal areas in the east a mix of cliffs, sand dunes, rocky beaches and lagoons. There is significant natural vegetation and agriculture, particularly near the coast and close to bodies of water. The Globalland Government of Nature Reserves (NGNR) has established numerous Sites Of Special Significance to conserve some of the unique flora and fauna.

The highest elevation is 768m at Babani Saddle Mountain Range. Roads are traditionally very poor, making large-scale logistical movements extremely challenging.



Economy and Markets:

Most of Globalland's population traditionally survive on the farming and animal husbandry, fishing with an also non-existent tourist industry due to civil unrest over the years. Globalland has reserves of iron ore, copper and aluminium.

This economic mix was stable – if undeveloped – for the past 50 years, until very recent geological surveying revealed substantial unexploited reserves of crude oil within Globalland territory. On the basis of these surveys, the government fast-tracked a number of lucrative agreements with international oil companies who now have sole rights and access to the oil reserves. Any wealth benefits surrounding the oil industry have certainly not yet reached the general population, and it is widely suspected that the ruling elite and rival power factions will continue to reap the benefits in years to come.

In Globalland, goods are sold through a variety of channels—including informal markets, independent vendors, established local companies, as well as regional and global enterprises—offering a broad range of consumer products. These include basic items like soap, candles, straw mats, tote bags, handwoven baskets, sandals, and brooms; household goods such as blankets, rugs, towels, and water jugs; new and secondhand clothing; canned goods and powdered milk; medical and pharmaceutical supplies; jewelry; motorcycles; tuk-tuks (three-wheeled vehicles); and other everyday essentials. Much of this is imported from China, India, and Turkey, which provide the region with both essential and affordable products. At the same time, very basic goods—such as soap, candles, hoes, shovels, machetes, wheelbarrows, charcoal stoves, buckets, and straw mats—are often produced locally through small workshops and cottage industries. As a coastal country, Globalland also serves as a key entry point for these goods into the wider region, with onward transport to markets including Siatowe and other countries.

Climate:

Globalland has an arid climate. The average annual temperature is about 29° Celsius and annual rainfall, which occurs between mid-April and mid-July is about 193mm per year. In August, the dry season starts again.

Summer temperature range: 28 to 43°C.
Winter temperature range: 22 to 31°C.

Natural Hazards:

Globalland is highly vulnerable to a number of natural hazards, particularly droughts, heat waves, and flash flooding. For the past seven years, the recurrent drought situation has crippled agriculture production and a chronic food insecurity crisis has spread across many parts of the country. The response to this crisis has been uneven and indecisive, leading to a protracted state of emergency nationwide and heightened gaps between the rich and many marginalised communities suffering from malnutrition and other life-threatening consequences.

Major Diseases:

The overall levels of risk for disease were assessed by the WHO as very high in comparison to neighbouring countries. Besides crop disease, there is a high prevalence of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, typhoid, measles, malaria and hepatitis.

Estimates for Globalland take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality, higher death rates, lower population growth rates and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected.

Life expectancy at birth m/f (years, 2016)	**58/60**
Probability of dying under five (per 1 000 live births, 2018)	**99**
Probability of dying between 15 and 60 years m/f (per 1 000 population, 2016)	**335/308**
Total expenditure on health per capita (Intl $, 2014)	**73**
Total expenditure on health as % of GDP (2014)	**2.7**

People:

The total population of Globalland was assessed in a recent census survey as 24,356,240. The annual growth rate is 4.33%. Approx 62% of the population are male.

Age structure:

- 0-14 years: 51.5.6%
- 15-64 years: 46.0 %
- 65 years and over: 2.5%

Religion:

- Christians 40%
- Muslims 35%
- Hindu 12%
- Others 13%

In the past 25 years there has been a dramatic rise in the number of migrant workers residing in Globalland. Comprising up to 20,000 migrant workers they typically originate from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Philippines, Siatowe, North and Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East. Most migrants work as unskilled labourers in sectors such as agriculture, construction, cleaning and the tourism industry, or as childcare or domestic labourers for the ruling elite, filling key gaps in Globalland`s economy.

Many live in informal settlements near urban centers, often in isolated or substandard conditions, with limited access to healthcare, education, and legal protections. Although the government has policies in place for documented migrants, their implementation is inconsistent, and does not extend to the growing number of undocumented individuals.

Moreover, there is widespread fear of deportation, detention, or other legal consequences, particularly when migrants have irregular status. This undermines their access to essential services and contributes to significant gaps in reliable data on migrant populations, which is complicating efforts to plan and deliver local services. Weak enforcement of labour standards leaves many exposed to exploitative or hazardous working conditions. Furthermore, growing competition for scarce jobs and resources has occasionally led to social tensions between migrants and host communities, exacerbated by xenophobic narratives and anti-migrant rhetoric.

Since the discovery of oil reserves in Globalland very recently, there was a further explosion of the migrant workforce brought in to support operations of mining companies. Estimates of migrant workers range between 15-22% of the total population. Many of these people do not possess regular or legal immigration status and they rarely receive the same level of healthcare as Globalland nationals.

The country has received significant funding from regional organizations plus other international sources to support its programs for those living in settlements. Estimates suggest a total informal population of approx 750,000 spread across Globalland in a mixture of temporary settlements or integrated living arrangements in and around urban centres.

The following tables provide a breakdown of population by administrative sector. All data is publicly available in map format through the Globalland Survey Department.

<u>Population by region (4 regions in total)</u>

Karana Region	2,815,725
Kerlanvarse Region	9,848,319
Mahe Region	5,349,132
Savale Region	6,343,064

<u>Population by province (9 provinces in total)</u>

Provinces (2) in Karana Region		Provinces (2) in Kerlanvarse Region		Provinces (2) in Mahe Region		Provinces (3) in Savale Region	
Kaski	1,030,779	Bhaktapur	3,464,023	Patan	2,194,595	Sara	2,164,142
Rimal	1,784,946	Papu	6,384,296	Kalim	3,154,537	Achham	3,278,402
						Tanahu	900,520

Population by district (51 districts in total): The corresponding population breakdown for each district is available via the Office of Public Records.

Language:

Most people speak English, the official language of the country. Globalland citizens also tend to speak their own local dialect.

Currency:

Local currency is based on a dollar and cents system. $120 Globalland Dollars currently equal USD 1. The US $ is also commonly used and considered a legal currency in Globalland.

Security:

With the chronic food insecurity crisis, tensions across the country have grown in recent years and currently there are a growing number of violent clashes arising from demonstrations against what is widely regarded as a flawed election of politicians representing the ruling elite. President Karobsen, has been ruling since the end of the brutal 6-year civil war in 2012. Tensions have continued along ethnic-religious lines with Muslim, Christian and Hindu communities jockeying for power and influence in an increasingly uncertain political vacuum, particularly as increased pressure mounts on the current president to deal effectively with the food crisis.

Due to the flailing economy, a significant number of the many migrant workers have been unable to find employment in the capital and, in an attempt to seek other opportunities, have attached themselves to ethnic minority groups and other fringe communities without a natural territorial base. The result has been a steady rise in displaced people moving from urban centre to urban centre, often living in temporary settlements and shanty towns for short periods of time. Registration with aid organizations is at an all-time low. Tensions between the displaced and established communities often spill over into unorganised violence sparked by local food scarcity and, as expected, females, the young, elderly, and the ill are identified as the most vulnerable.

A number of media outlets who were well known for being openly critical towards the President's handling of the oil extraction, along with other natural resources, were allegedly forced to shut down within the past 3 years. In addition, as is common in such unstable conditions, opportunistic criminality such as roadside car hijacking, informal checkpoints and extortion from travelers is a daily occurrence.

History of Domestic Conflict:

By the turn of the 21st century, Globalland`s southernmost region, Savale, had endured prolonged instability and social strife due to a combination of racial and ethnic tensions and disputes over land and water. In 2006, this situation erupted into a full-scale rebellion against government rule, against which the ruling president vowed to use forceful action. The resulting war in Savale Region was marked by widespread state-sponsored acts of violence, leading to charges of war crimes and genocide against the president who eventually stepped down from power. The initial phase of the conflict left approximately 200,000 dead and 1.6 million were forcibly displaced; even though the intensity of the violence later declined, the situation in the region remained far from peaceful.

To crush further uprisings in Savale Region, the incoming ruler, President Karobsen, relied upon a collection of militias known as the Versatile Support Brigade (VSB). The VSB perpetrated mass killings,

mass rapes, pillage, torture, and destruction of villages and were accused of committing ethnic cleansing against minority groups. In 2018, a new law gave the VSB the status of an "independent security force" and rewarded its commanders with a share in government profits from lucrative mining and oil contracts in Savale Region.

These developments ensured that VSB forces grew into the tens of thousands and came to possess hundreds of armed pickup trucks which regularly patrolled the streets in cities such as Pel Pel and Sumitup. The Karobsen regime allowed the VSB and other armed groups to proliferate to prevent threats to its security from within the armed forces, a practice known as "coup-proofing."

Communication:

Telecommunications in Globalland include fixed and mobile telephones, the internet, radio, and television. The first telephone lines were introduced in Globalland in the capital in 1962 and GSM services were launched in 1998. According to the Globalland Telecommunication Authority (NTA), 72% of the population rely on mobile services as their primary means of communication. Radio and social media are the main sources of news and information in Globalland. The country operates 2 television stations as well as national and regional radio stations. According to the recent national census, the percentage of households possessing radio was 60.84%, television 35.45%, and computer 3.71%.

Transportation:

Transport in Globalland is still in its developing phase, only beginning to modernise since the mid-1990s. The transport system consists of five modes – road, rail, shipping, river and air transport – the largest being road transport. The main highways of the country connect most major cities and towns, however, access to transport infrastructure in the country is poor. Road density in terms of land area or population in the country is extremely low with 19 km per 1,000 km2 or 1.3 km/1,000 persons. The density for paved roads is 0.2 km per 1,000 km2, which is much lower than the average for the wider continent. Hilly and mountainous terrain in some rural districts has made road construction and other infrastructure difficult and expensive. Most of these roads are built by the local people and can handle light trucks and buses but they are often impassable after natural disaster events.

Airport: Globalland has a total of 7 airports, with the largest being Tokuru International Airport just outside the capital city. Only 4 of the airports have paved runways.

Railways: Globalland does not have an extensive rail system and current rail infrastructure, which was constructed between 1959–1969 and what has been left over from the colonial government is in a serious state of disrepair. A recent "Development" loan from an international source is said to be allocated for upgrading and extending the rail service, however plans for this have yet to be released.

Ports and terminals: The two main industrial ports are at Port of Mahe and Port Agalega. The professional fishing community is also centred in these two locations.

Government Organization:

Role of the Capital: The capital of Globalland, Kerlanvarse, is the centre of gravity for all national ministries. In recent years, the government has stated that it has shifted towards decentralization, which in theory gives increased power and resources to sub-national parliaments in each of the 4 regions. In practice, however, the regional authorities are often undermined by direct relations between central government and provincial levels governors, most of whom were handpicked from the President`s inner circle.

Disaster Management Structure: The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is the mandated government bureau responsible for the overall coordination of emergency response operations within Globalland. This is the primary point of contact for regional and international responders when they are invited to assist. Alongside all the other line ministries, the NDMO is located in the capital and is also the centre of gravity for disaster preparedness activities, although funding cuts from the last budget have limited this programme in recent years.

Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC): The HAC is the primary government body responsible for coordinating and overseeing humanitarian assistance nationally across Globalland. The HAC works with various international organizations and NGOs to facilitate aid distribution and ensure that humanitarian efforts align with national policies.

Ministry of Social Welfare: This is a powerful ministry within central government responsible for leading on social development programmes domestically, supporting vulnerable populations within Globalland such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, migrants, and those affected by the conflict. The Ministry is separate, but closely linked to, the Ministry of Urban Planning and the Ministry of Interior.

Ministry of Interior: The MOI oversees public security, law enforcement, prison services, and border agencies, among other functions relating to public administration and security. Under the Ministry of Interior sits the Department of Migration, which has a specific mandate to manage immigration and develop policies to manage the inflow/outflow of people as well as their accompanying goods.

Political parties and pressure groups: There has been a history of free elections in Globalland since the republic was formed, however, their transparency and credibility has been widely contested. Traditionally, the two major political parties are the Globalland Republican Party (currently in office, representing the ruling elite) and the People's Progressive Party (largely representing the poorer populations and ethnic minorities). The current President Karobsen has been in power since the end of the civil war, in 2012, which some have become to see more as a dictatorship as his reigns continues with no mention of ending his term in office.

In recent years, the power relationship appears to have shifted between the government and the independent security force known as VSB, situated in central Savale Region, with the latter claiming to represent the "true voice of Globalland citizens" and becoming increasingly emboldened in criticizing the Karobsen regime.

Sectoral Activities:

Health system: The Globalland health system includes a total of 494 health facilities:
5 tertiary hospitals
40 secondary hospitals
449 primary health care facilities

Of the 494 health facilities, 91% are publicly owned, 3% are private, 1% are private faith-based while 5% are owned by NGOs/INGOs. In total, 84% have permanent structures and 16% have temporary structures. The names, locations and services offered by each facility are stored by the central Ministry of Health.

Vaccination programmes tend to reach between 83-89% of the nation's population.

Food security: An estimated 17% of Globalland's population are considered food insecure, with the majority of food insecure people living in rural areas. Another 31% of the population are vulnerable to becoming food insecure if affected by any shock.

Nutrition: Globalland's global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is 6%. Malnutrition rates are highest in rural areas and informal settlements. 19% of children under five are stunted.

Water: An estimated 73% of the total population have access to improved drinking water sources such as water piped into the dwelling or yard. The rate is lower in rural than urban areas. 30% of rural households get their water from a tanker truck or cart with drum. Rural drinking water infrastructure is generally in poor or very poor condition, with only 2% of rural communities found to have drinking water infrastructure in good condition.

Sanitation: Overall, 73% of households have an improved toilet facility, but there is a considerable difference between urban and rural areas. Only 48% of households in rural areas have an improved toilet facility, with 50% of rural households having an open pit latrine. Almost all households in urban areas (97%) have an improved toilet facility, such as a flush to piped sewer system.

Waste management: The Ministry of Nature Protection makes state policy and strategy on waste issues. Solid waste management is a mandatory responsibility of local government, spelled out by law. Most municipalities do not have sufficient human, technical and financial capacities to address solid waste management issues. There is no strategic approach to the issue. Fee collection rates are low and do not cover the cost of services. In most cases, garbage collection tariffs are set without any economic justification. In many cities, garbage companies do not have service provision contracts with residents and legal entities. Cities have poor policies to cooperate with citizens in organising solid waste management services. There is no law on solid waste management. Cities do not have the necessary infrastructure to provide quality services. In nearly all cities, landfills do not meet minimum standards and recycling practices do not exist.

Education: As a results of the 6-year civil war, 2.2 million children in the country did not receive any education. Since then, the situation has improved with the number of children enrolled in school rising to 5 million in 2017. The literacy rate improving to 40% in 2016 but ranks lower than nearby countries. School is a legal requirement until the age of 14, but rarely enforced (see the section on Additional Protection Concerns).
Additional protection concerns:

Children: An estimated 8% of children aged 7-17 are engaged in child labour, with boys constituting the vast majority (86%). 9.5% of girls aged 15-19 are married, while 2% of boys aged 15-19 are married.

Female genital mutilation: FGM is not practised.

Most international monitoring groups consider the human rights situation in Globalland to be generally poor. According to the US State Department, political opponents of the government are frequently harassed and arrested. Cases of arbitrary arrests, beatings, unwarranted searches and seizures, and other human rights abuses have been reported.

Presence of Aid and Development Organizations:

Due to the extended challenges faced by Globalland, there are over 200 humanitarian and development actors hosted by the government with a long term presence. Some of the major UN players and donors include (but are not limited to):

- The UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);
- The World Food Programme (WFP);
- The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
- The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF);
- The UN Development Programme (UNDP);
- The UN Populations Fund (UNFPA).
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- The Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)
- The World Bank

Since the onset of the food insecurity crisis 7 years ago, all major clusters have been activated, coordinating out of the nation's capital (National clusters include: Logistics, Protection, WASH, Food Security, Health, CCCM/Shelter, Education, and Nutrition). No subnational clusters currently exist. The OCHA Country Office provides inter-cluster coordination and secretariat support to the Humanitarian Coordinator, who is located in the UNDP premises. The Humanitarian Coordinator is also supported by a Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), consisting of the senior representatives from each UN agency in country.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has little direct footprint in Globalland, but the National Red Cross has a strong presence in many districts at grassroots level.

There are also a large number of international non-government organisations and voluntary groups working in Globalland. These include:

- Medicine Sans Frontiere (MSF)
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- International Medical Corps (IMC)
- Save the Children (STC)
- World Vision International (WVI)
- Oxfam International
- Care International
- Plan International
- Humanity and Inclusion (HI)
- Samaritan's Purse
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Christian Recovery and Development Agency (CRADA)
- Magna Health Solutions
- Christian Mission Aid
- International Medical Committee (IMC)
- MEDAIR
- GOAL
- Mercy Corps
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Islamic Relief
- Action Against Hunger (ACF)
- Premier Urgence

- Concern Worldwide
- Terres des Hommes
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- Diaspora Emergency Action and Coordination (DEMAC)

National NGO's include:

- Hope Restoration Globalland
- Help Restore Youth Globalland
- HealthLink Globalland
- Nurture Globalland
- Rural Women for Development Globalland (RWDS)
- Save Lives Initiative Globalland (SLI)
- Globalland Health Association (SSUHA)
- Globalland Medical Care
- Globalland Olders People Association
- Globalland Development Agency
- The Rescue Initiative Globalland
- Islamic Relief Globalland