

Submission to the Senate Select Committee on allegations relating to conditions and circumstances at the Regional Processing Centre in Nauru

Dear Senate Select Committee,

The below statements contain the following contents:

1. Temperatures in the Recreation tent and gym
2. UAM resettlement meetings with Government of Nauru
3. Children Self-harming and trauma based behaviours
4. Assaults on Refugees in the community
5. Fly Camp necessities
6. Hospital conditions
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12. Tuberculosis in camp and untreated
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16. School attendance decreased once asylum seekers left detention (Appendix I) **(Updated)**
17. Guards would search UAMs rooms without consent
18. Unsafe swimming conditions and lack of response for UAM swimming lessons
19. UAM camp went without necessities (Appendix G) **(Updated)**
20. DIBP staff did not show refugees and asylum seekers dignity

Additions:

21. Fly Camp Water
22. Fly Camp refugees threatened to self-immolate on parliament lawn out of desperation (Appendix B, C, D)
23. Refugee's were being released at a rate that could not keep up with services provided

24. Fly Camp (Single Adult Males) was provided with underage security (Appendix E)
25. Refugee's were promised a review of the allowances that were recognised as being inadequate (Appendix F)
26. Young child's camp hazards not being addressed (Appendix H)

The following statements are taken from direct observations, experiences in OPC3 and the Nauruan community, case notes, and incident reports:

1. Temperatures in the Recreation tent and gym:

- a. There was an ongoing safety and health concern for children who participate in the activities in the 'recreation tent' located in OPC3 camp. Activities were run by SCA recreation staff for children; however the temperatures in this tent and the area exceeded safe levels for children, as the country lies close to the equator and the detention centre lies in a low lying valley in the middle of the top-side area, away from winds and surrounded by dense forest. This was reported to DIBP and recommendations were made to DIBP to install air-conditioning in the tent however this was never resolved and air-conditioning never installed.

2. UAM resettlement meetings with Government of Nauru:

- a. XXXX, requested the names of children who did not attend meetings with his delegation. He expressed that it was rude that these unaccompanied minors did not attend. His delegation requested the BoatIDs of these UAMs, and pressured SCA to coerce these UAMs to attend.
- b. All expatriate staff from stakeholders of SCA, Wilson's and DIBP were explicitly denied access to these meetings. UAMs expressed that in these meetings the GoN would propose to them their resettlement conditions and requested the UAMs acceptance of these conditions. These unaccompanied minors, of whom SCA was guardian of, were not provided any supports in these discussions from either legal services or their designated guardian. Neither did DIBP provide any presence in the meeting even though they were still in detention and had not been given a refugee status determination outcome.

3. Children Self-harming and trauma based behaviours:

- a. Children self-harming in the detention centre was prevalent, and no action was taken to change this, and children were kept in detention despite the trauma it was causing, and the outward behaviours it caused. Self-harm was brought on by prolonged trauma experienced in remaining in detention and extreme conditions.

- b. Unaccompanied Minors self harmed in the form of slashing of wrists, inflicting cuts and attempted hanging.
- c. Children were showing trauma related behaviours such as sexualised behaviours, and there were concerns of sexual conduct between children. These children were not provided the psychological and psychosocial supports or a change to environment that would facilitate their mental and physical wellbeing, once allegations were made aware to DIBP. Symptoms indicative of PTSD were also experienced, and any therapeutic supports provided by SCA staff showed it was from being in detention. There was a clear distinction that the traumas from being in detention were much more significantly prevalent in behaviours than that of traumas experienced from their country of origin.

4. Assaults on Refugees in the community:

- a. Children were attacked by local citizens at an alarming rate. There was no mitigation or community development initiated by DIBP or the GoN. Police were not supportive and no effective investigation was conducted. There was a growing resentment in the community of refugees, with threats of violence made via an anonymous letter and verbal threats on various occasions.
- b. UAMs were assaulted and went to hospital as a result. This was a serious assault yet no action was taken in prevention or education in the community. There was growing resentment as refugees were released and transitioned into the community yet no community action taken for this process to succeed.

5. Fly Camp necessities:

- a. Fly Camp, which was located between OPC2 and OPC1 comprised of only Single Adult Males who had been granted refugee status from OPC2. These men were put in a camp situation that was isolated from the community, and had worse conditions than the OPC2 camp. These men were not allowed to live in the community, or down on main land, and resided at top-side, in close proximity to the detention centres. These conditions were not conducive to equal standing of other refugees, or resettlement in the community as was promoted. Fly Camp

residents were at risk as there was a stigma that they were the instigators of riots that burnt down OPC1 a year previous.

- b. Fly Camp residents were unable to access transportation down to island, as Transfield, the only service running buses past Fly Camp, was not contracted to provide transportation services for refugees. The one and only road that linked Fly Camp to the main land and outside of the camp site was a mining road, and illegal for people to walk on. Fly Camp residents had no means to access the mainland, and were often assaulted for attempting to utilise the bussing system that OPC workers were able to access.
- c. Fly Camp residents were forced to live in the Fly Camp accommodation site, and this location was in close proximity to surrounding dense tropical foliage. This promoted mosquitoes and flies, and whilst the OPC accommodations were treated with fogging to deter mosquitoes and flies, Fly Camp suffered from an endemic of both, in a small country with a high risk of dengue fever. DIBP were not responsive to this issue, and fogging did not occur.
- d. There was at the start only 3 fridges to 30 men at Fly Camp. As more refugees were released fridges and kitchen space was not increased, and DIBP would often state that there is a fridge shortage on island. However, fridges and freezers were available from the local stores, but DIBP would refuse to purchase them based off price/budget concerns. Men were going without food and using their air conditioning units to cool meat as there was no space in the fridges. As prices were already extremely high due to inflation because of expatriates working in Nauru, Fly Camp refugees could barely afford to live. DIBP stated that the reason they have not increased the capacity of toilets and kitchenette is because they were in negotiations with Transfield over cost and ability of construction.

6. Hospital conditions:

- a. Refugees would complain that the hospital was substandard. The hospital beds were often covered in blood, and refugees were expected to recover and be on these if they were taken to the hospital.
- b. The x-ray machine on island was often under maintenance and out of commission. This was the only form of testing as there were no CT scans or anything else. There were major issues

that asylum seekers and refugees were facing because of their torture backgrounds and medical conditions; however nothing could be done because the x-ray machine needed maintenance and no one would fund it.

- c. The dentist was substandard and refugees and asylum seekers were expected to undergo surgery without anaesthetics and in extremely poor hygiene standards.

7. Complex needs:

- a. There were refugee children with extremely complex needs, who suffered from obvious torture and trauma backgrounds, and had needs that were not able to be addressed by the community and systems in place. Some children were suicidal and parents had no supports in order for them to manage their children's needs.
- b. There were no after school care systems in place for refugee children with complex needs, and single parents were left to fend for themselves with their children's needs. They were not able to gain employment as they needed to care for their children 24/7, and were under immense pressure. Many of the single adults with children contemplated suicide in order to leave their child unaccompanied so that they gain better supports.
- c. Psychological services provided on island for refugees were extremely substandard and did not even consider the aspect of the torture and trauma backgrounds of the refugees as they were intentionally made to be 'of Nauru standard' so as to not cause derision in the community.
- d. The detention camps themselves were not at all planned in accordance with child protection, gender protection, and complex needs in mind. The site plan for the camp was of one standard and it was extremely poor and not at all accommodating to the needs of 1) culture, 2) complex needs, 3) gender, 4) elderly, or 5) children.

8. Camp conditions:

- a. Camps were covered in large pebbles that children had to walk on a daily basis. It was extremely against a child friendly environment and safe environment.

- b. Children were expected to sit in the open sun in extreme conditions to wait for school buses, without shade. Children would often not go to school due to these conditions. Children were often to wait hours in these conditions.
- c. Toilets were at an unrealistic distance from tents, and children would often go alone to these toilets – which was extremely unsafe.
- d. The recreation tent, whilst as previously mentioned having unsafe temperatures, was also in an unsafe location, not child friendly, and unsupervised as recreation staff were expected to run programs.
- e. Children were able to access the gym tent, without supervision on training equipment, and with unsafe training conditions and equipment that was not maintained.

9. No Air-conditioning in asylum seeker's tents:

- a. Whilst the need for UAMs to have AC was identified and implemented, there was no air conditioning in tents for asylum seeker families, of those that had children with them. This discrepancy was highly unfair and the level of heat in these conditions generated was unsafe for asylum seeker children, as the government had surmised and implemented for UAMs.

10. 9 year old girl placed in jail:

- a. A 9 year old refugee, amongst other refugees, was placed in jail with their parents and other refugees, due to mass 'protests'. There were other children who attended and were placed in custody. These children were not charged, yet were placed into prison environments. These children have also come from torture and trauma backgrounds. It is extremely triggering and re-traumatising to place children in prison, especially without cause or need.

11. Refugees not allowed to attend the harbour:

- a. Refugees were banned from attending the harbour, as laws introduced prevent congregations of more than 3 refugees. This was the one and only form of activity that refugee children were able to experience out in the community, and it was taken from them.

12. Tuberculosis in camp and untreated:

- a. A UAM was diagnosed with TB after months of suffering and misdiagnosis by IHMS. This UAM was kept in a confined tent with air-conditioning recycling the air in the tent shared with 9 other asylum seekers. Many UAMs were later diagnosed with TB outside in Nauru community due to this UAMs misdiagnosis regardless of SCAs advocacy for the UAM. SCA staff were also diagnosed with the disease after it was found out he has it. There were hundreds of students and adult refugees that this young person came into contact with because he was told he only has the common flu, who were not tested after it was known that he has TB.

13. Wilson's putting Nauruan staff in OPC3 as CSOs (without them having background check):

- a. CSOs who were locals were not required to have background checks to determine if they are suitable to work with children. They were unaware of the cultural aspects of working with asylum seekers, and had no understanding of protection issues and framework. All expatriate staff however were required these checks and training.

14. UAM kept in OPC2:

- a. There was a young person kept in OPC2 with 'Single Adult Males' who was abused in this camp for months, and was later determined to be a UAM and placed in the UAM camp. The UAMs background and files were never disclosed to SCA. The child had a trauma background and openly displayed these signs.

15. Wilson have inadequate staff to provide safety and security in OPC3:

- a. Wilson's would often state that they are understaffed and could not maintain ratios to facilitate activities or common daily routine. Wilson's would often utilise local Nauruans in positions that was abnormal and not conducive to child protection and safety and standard operating procedures.

- b. Excursions were often cancelled because Wilson's did not have the ratios to facilitate them, preventing children and adults with the experience to develop and experience even their basic camp privileges.

16. School attendance decreased once asylum seekers left detention:

- a. UAMs were so affected by the stress and anxiety of living in a hostile environment in Nauru that school attendance actually decreased once they left detention. They stated that his was because 1) school in Nauru was dangerous and unsafe, 2) the schooling system in Nauru was inadequate, 3) there was no future for them in Nauru, and 4) they could not travel to and from school without being under threat.
- b. UAMs were often bullied at school and on the way to and from school, by both the students and local adults.
- c. Refugee children would often complain of being beaten or abused at school by the local Nauruan teachers.
- d. Refugee parents and children would complain of the conditions at the local Nauru school being substandard, with 1) children not wearing shoes, 2) teachers abusing students, 3) dogs often walking throughout the school grounds and classrooms, 4) special needs not being considered in the curriculum or by teachers, 5) local Nauruan children and parents bullying and abusing refugees, 6) the level of teaching being extremely below their ability, 7) the health and hygiene in the school being unacceptable, and 8) the school lunches not catering to the religious and cultural needs of the children. (Appendix I)

17. Guards would search UAMs rooms without consent:

- a. In the UAM camp, Nauruan guards would often come into the compound and take the UAMs food and drink items from the fridge. Wilson's security would not prevent this.

- b. In the UAM camp, Nauruan guards would come into the UAMs tents and search their rooms, although this was against Wilson's policy. When confronted by SCA staff they would shrug it off and not respond.

18. Unsafe swimming conditions and lack of response for UAM swimming lessons:

- a. Nauru was well known to Nauruans and staff be an unsafe place to swim, regardless of location, due to its location and how it was formed in the ocean. It was requested that asylum seekers undergo swimming lessons and education so that they are not at risk, once they transition into the community as refugees, of drowning. This request was always denied, as no party (DIBP etc.) was willing to risk a program that could potentially hold them liable if a refugee drowned, even though this is a small island nation where there are limited activities, and a big part of island culture is to swim at the harbour or beach. The OPC2 refugee XXXX who transitioned into the Settlement program at Fly Camp may have survived if he had been educated on the dangers and hazards of beach/open water swimming and taught to swim. However, he drowned at a location well known to Nauruans as Death Channel (Gabab Channel.) There were business cases put forth to teach and educate asylum seekers as a part of the recreation team of Save the Children, so as to prevent any deaths in the waters. DIBP were aware of this yet adamant against any programs, even though Australian life surf savers were on board and had capacity to provide training services.

19. UAM camp went without necessities:

- a. The UAM camp often went without water. When requested, Transfield were very slow with response. Often the showers were not working and children were left without being able to shower for days.
- b. Often UAMs were unable to wear clean clothes as there was no water and they were not able to wash their clothes. This prevented them from going to school or participating in any activities as they stated they felt too ashamed to attend anything smelling like filth. **(Appendix G)**

- c. When requests for basic items were sent through, such as foodstuffs, or clothing, it would take months for any items to come through. UAMs were often walking with damaged or no thongs, let alone any shoes.

20. DIBP staff did not show refugees and asylum seekers dignity:

- a. DIBP workers in the refugee program would often refer to the refugees as ungrateful animals due to their protests. DIBP staff would maintain that they 'do not give in to terrorists', and negate the requests and demands from refugees of better conditions or more of a response.
- b. DIBP refused to purchase necessary items for refugees including basic household items such as kitchenware's and appropriate fridges. The rhetoric was they should buy it themselves. However DIBP were often made aware that this was not possible due to their allowances provided and the cost of living on island being above that ability.
- c. DIBP would often attend the OPC sights with a large force of Emergency Response Team security. It was conducive to the asylum seekers being a hostile force; however SCA staff attended daily these camp sites without the same protection, or often any.
- d. The food in the OPC3 mess hall was extremely poor and repetitive. It was below the standard of the OPC1 mess hall that staff would attend, to a significant degree, and the mess hall was extremely hot, whilst the staff mess hall was air conditioned.

21. Fly Camp Water (Appendix A)

- a. Water in fly camp was discoloured and refugees were reporting that this water was contaminated and complained of health issues relating to it. When Fly Camp refugees at meetings would pointedly offer for stakeholders to drink the water, no one would drink it.
- b. DIBP stated that they would test the water. However, they did not communicate the results of the water testing to refugees for months, and did not support alternative solutions offered.

22. Fly Camp refugees threatened to self-immolate on parliament lawn out of desperation (Appendix B, C, D)

- a. Conditions were to desperate because of a lack of access to basic necessities in Fly Camp, due to isolation and lack of facilities and equipment, that refugee's were threatening to self-immolate within a week if DIBP did not respond to their needs. These were basic necessities such as kitchen facilities, toilet facilities, access to transport down to the island, rubbish collection, for pest and bug control (due to dengue and food hygiene concerns), major accommodation issues, access to bread on island, employment opportunities, and clean and safe drinking water.

23. Refugee's were being released at a rate that could not keep up with services provided

- a. Refugees were released when there were not enough facilities and household items to support them.
- b. The mental health services assigned to refugees was not supporting the ongoing capacity of refugee's being released. This resulted in the degradation of refugee's mental health.
- c. The one hospital was overloaded and did not have the facilities or equipment to support refugees unique needs.

24. Fly Camp (Single Adult Males) was provided with underage security (Appendix E)

- a. Fly Camp, for months, had a approximately 7 year old as their site security guard, and this went ongoing for months when DIBP were aware. Fly Camp refugees would often comment that if there were any security concerns they would have to protect the child.
- b. DIBP were directly contracting the security company to provide this security for their accommodation, which they were landlord for.

25. Refugee's were promised a review of the allowances that were recognised as being inadequate (Appendix F)

- a. Allowances for refugees were allegedly 80% of the Nauruan median income. However these prices did not consider the substantial royalties Nauruans were receiving from the mining

industry within their families/tribes. Allowances were below the ability for refugees to maintain a healthy diet and lifestyle, and contact their families overseas (who were in dire life threatening situations.) This review and implementation, even though this was often commented on as coming, was not delivered.

26. Young child's camp hazards not being addressed (Appendix H)

- a. There were bins in fetid water for months outside of the 'baby camp' (camp site 19) that increased risk of dengue being contracted by families and young children.
- b. The 'baby camp' itself was hazardous to young children between 0 to 6 years, with inappropriate facilities available and hazardous conditions for young children. This was raised and not addressed as it still exists and has inappropriate services.

Appendices

Appendix A

From: XXXX
Sent: Friday, 1 August 2014 12:55 PM
To: XXXX@immi.gov.au
Subject: Water Concerns

Hey XXXX,

As we just discussed, the fly camp refugees are becoming frustrated because they still to no appropriate access to clean drinking water. They are required to boil the water at fly camp, and do not have access to a process that can facilitate over 40 refugees to have clean drinking water. This is a basic need that is not being met at the campsite.

The current tap water is boiled in two kettles, then they place the boiled water in plastic water bottles. The plastic water boils melt (especially over time- which presents a health risk itself.) I understand you've passed on that two large water containers were delivered, to hold the boiled water, however the team cannot see or find these on the camp-site - and we can't enter refugee's rooms without consent.

Also, DIBP committed to delivering water test results to see if the water is of a standard that is suitable for fly camp. The results still have not been communicated to the refugees, and it would really ease tensions if refugees were able to drink directly from the tap (if the results determine they can.)

Due to the fridge issue (no access to fridge space or freezer space) the refugee's can not cool down the water after boiling it (which speeds up their ability to make water for 40+ men.)

Cheers

Kind Regards,

XXXX

Appendix B

From: XXXX
Sent: Friday, 1 August 2014 1:00 PM
To: XXXX@immi.gov.au
Subject: Fly Camp Landlord

Hey XXXX,

The fly camp refugees have expressed that they do not have access to a landlord phone number. They have identified that they have accommodation issues that they would like to communicate to their landlord, and that there is no way to address these issues.

As we discussed, if XXXX is the infrastructure manager (is that correct?), does that class her as the landlord or delegated landlord of the accommodation and land?

The accommodation issues, and us acting as the face and facilitator of these issues, are compromising our Case Workers ability to deliver the contracted service.

Kind Regards,

XXXX

Appendix C

Hey XXXX,

I need to express my extreme concern over the lack of action in Fly Camp from DIBP. They are not meeting the needs of the Fly Camp refugees, and their responsibility as landlord. This is extremely discerning, as tensions in Fly Camp are building, and there is nothing that Save can do to respond to this. It is also compromising SCA's ability to deliver the contract. It is breaking relationships from Refugees with SCA, and will place SCA Case Workers and staff in an unsafe environment. There is a high risk of self harm, self immolation, rioting, anti-social behaviour from the refugees as their needs are not being met.

The fly camp refugees have requested to see DIBP and have action taken.

The following issues have not been resolved and not been actioned, or are ongoing concerns:

1. Unsuitable kitchen facilities
2. Unsuitable number of Fridges and Freezer (space)
3. Unsuitable space for Recreation
4. Unsuitable space for prayer
5. Unsuitable access to transport to access the mainland
6. Unsuitable isolation from the rest of the community
7. Unsuitable pest control (from flies and mosquitoes)
8. Unsuitable access to rubbish pickup services
9. Unsuitable process to discuss with their Landlord issues
10. Unsuitable access to meetings with GoN and DIBP
11. Lack of Risk mitigation from DIBP with regards to RSD process
12. Lack of response from DIBP to stakeholder concerns identifying risks
13. Unreasonable time-frames, and complete uncertainty in messaging from DIBP to refugees regarding outcomes and actions

Kind Regards,

XXXX

Appendix D

From: XXXX
Sent: Thursday, 31 July 2014 1:24 PM
To: XXXX@immi.gov.au
Subject: Critical Incident: Freezers at Fly Camp and threat of assault to staff

Hey XXXX,

Can I please raise with you the following issue at Fly Camp:

1. The freezers and fridges at Fly Camp are overloaded/full
2. There are only 2 full size fridges and freezers remaining in camp that work (out of the original 4)
3. The mini-bar fridges in camp have the freezer space to fit in maybe 1kg of meat therefore are unsuitable for the need of the size of the camp, let alone one or two people
4. Tensions in camp are escalating due to the lack of freezer and fridge space, and this has been verbally reported today at approximately 11am to , and later at approx. 2pm to XXXX
5. As more hand downs occur of today and tomorrow, there will be a greater need for larger fridge space and tensions will escalate
6. As we get more care packages for new arrivals, there is no where to place the perishable goods

I am concerned that the ongoing power shorts/outages at Fly Camp have resulted in the broken fridges.

I highly recommend a further 2 fridges be placed at Fly Camp to replace those that are broken, and a large floor freezer.

Furthermore I recommend a total of 6 fridges be placed at Fly Camp to keep up with the demand of incoming hand downs.

With 4 fridges designated to 30 clients, and a further 20 clients being released this week, I would also recommend a further 2 fridges being allocated to Fly Camp; in all totaling 6 large fridges, and at least 1 large floor freezer, to meet demands of capacity.

I have just been informed at approximately 2:50pm that one of my Case Workers that was conducting inductions for the new arrivals has had a Fly Camp client approach her and stated "at 6pm tonight we have a meeting with DIBP", and stated that "there's new people coming in today and we have this issue with the kitchen and fridges", and then stated "we had had a meeting the previous night about starting a protest at the front of parliament house, but I told them that we should wait until we speak to save the children one last time and let them know that this is the last time we would tell you and we need to tell you that in our culture we are very calm about situations, however, we can lose control and we want to let you know that something needs to be done before things turn ugly", and then he stated "they aren't listening to us, maybe we could use you and hang you up here in the protest and then they'll listen", and then stated, pointing at my lanyard "see, look, you're already hanging." The Case Worker observed that he was extremely calm. The refugee also stated that the refugee's at Fly Camp expressed that they want to speak to DIBP about the concerns today.

The CW involved is writing an Incident Report now, and will pass that on within 30 minutes. I will come see you immediately to discuss.

Program Manager XXXX has sourced a large floor freezer down at Capelles, who said they could deliver it within the day. This is costed at approximately \$900.

I recommend that we purchase this freezer due to the high risk of the situation, and also because there is no space for food in the current camp setup.

Kind Regards,

XXXX

Appendix E

Email Concerns:

... XXXX observed there was a young (under 18) Nauruan as security again even though this issue had been brought to attention of DIBP and Nauru Immigration ...

Appendix F

Email Concerns:

... Fly Camp Refugees state that weekly allowance is 1) not sustainable for survival in Nauru and to purchase health food, including vegetables and fruit, and also purchase basic needs items such as clothing, and 2) does not make it worth working in Nauru community because increase in pay per week does not make enough difference
Fly Camp Refugees are still using clothes provided in OCP2 and cannot afford to both live and also purchase new clothes ...

Appendix G

Hey XXXX,

I'm emailing to highlight some concerns I have regarding the access to washing machines UAMs currently have and the risk this poses. For weeks now the UAMs have not been able to wash their clothes and linen in washing machines. They have been hand washing sporadically in basins however this poses it's own hazards.

The risks the team has identified with regards to not having access to washing machines is:

1. The family camp has access, and the UAMs are becoming frustrated that they do not.

There is a risk of UAMs becoming agitated and escalating behaviours. I know this sounds like either a behaviour management issue that we are to manage, however the importance of having access to washing facilities for UAMs is a trigger point that is slowly reaching a boiling point and has the potential to be the trigger for a critical incident.

2. The UAMs are providing feedback that over time hand washing their linen and clothes in tubs is causing damage/psoriasis to their skin and hands.

3. Most UAMs have been washing their clothes and linen in the showers and their storage tubs. This creates risk of catching disease and spreading it. It also uses much more water than the washing machines, whilst we have a water shortage and are on water restrictions.

4. There has been a significant decrease in the rate of UAMs going to school, participating in sporting activities and visiting family and friends in the family campsite. UAMs have disclosed that they do not want to attend sport because it makes them sweaty and makes their clothes smell, and their lack of access to proper washing facilities does not allow them to properly wash their clothes. They have also stated that without clean clothes they do not want to attend school or see friends and other families in the family camp because they are conscious about the smell their clothes have. They feel social isolation, have low school attendance, and are not participating in sporting activities therefore are not meeting their health needs.

5. There has been an increase in the rate of 'missing clothes' over the last few weeks, because UAMs have disclosed they smell and therefore are self-conscious about their own clothes.

The only reason we are not using the washing machines currently is that they are in a 'construction zone', although often Wilson's staff are walking through that area to access the toilets right next to the washing rooms.

I think this issue is a high risk because of the above reasons, and has the potential to escalate in a very short period of time. Any access to washing machines at night or day would suffice. Wilson's have informed me that they will facilitate any movement of UAMs to access washing machines outside the camp site at night time until a permanent facility is created and accessible for UAMs.

Wilson's have identified to myself they have made daily complaints about the lack of access, however nothing has been done.

Kind Regards

XXXX

Appendix H

Good Afternoon,

I have identified some potential hazards regarding the rubbish bins that are sitting on the driveway down to the UAM camp and camp 19 (baby camp) at OPC3. The bins are often:

1. overloaded with waste which spills on to the driveway
2. smell extremely bad
3. spill waste when the rubbish truck picks them up

My concerns are that:

1. When it rains, the contaminants from the waste flow in to the UAM camp
2. just below the bins are large pools of stagnant water that may be infested with mosquito's. This is a major risk to both the UAMs and also the families/infants in camp 19.
3. The babies/families have to walk past those bins every day when they walk to the mess hall and back.
4. living with rubbish so close to their resident camp site breaches appropriate living conditions suitable for UAMs and the families and infants in Camp 19.

A separate issue relating to this is that when it does rain heavily, the UAM camp floods, which results in:

1. UAMs rooms being flooded, and UAMs not being able to sleep, and having to move in to another building without privacy.
2. the floor boards of the middle Rec tent are rotting due to the flooding.
3. The UAM camp "walkway" becomes flooded and UAMs play in the water, which is contaminated due to bins on the hill

Potential risks may be:

1. Risk of infants or UAMs contracting Dengue fever or other mosquito born diseases.
2. Risk of infections and disease through contaminated water and walking through this water
3. Risk of airborne disease via mold in the floorboards of rotting tent floors in UAM camp

I also flagged this with SCA Operations Manager when acting as UAM Manager approx 1 week ago and nothing has been done by the appropriate peoples involved.

Kind Regards,

XXXX

Appendix I

Dear Immigration,

The residents of Ijuw Lodge met yesterday (24th July 2014) in regards to our children who have been attending Kayser College. It was decided that we as parents of our primary school aged children will no longer be sending our children to Kayser College.

Our children's wellbeing and education is of the utmost importance to all of us parents and we are very concerned about the current situation at Kayser College.

The school is very dirty and unhygienic and we are worried about our children's health. Yesterday there was no water at the school and therefore our children couldn't go to the toilet or wash their hands before eating. One of our children reported that she had to refrain from using the bathroom (due to no water) until she returned home from school hours later, that evening she had severe stomach cramping and pain.

Our children have informed us that in some classes the teacher speaks in Nauran, not English and therefore our children don't understand. It has also been reported that teacher attendance to some classes is irregular and that the children are then left unattended to roam in the yard.

Also the school only sells lollies and gum at the tuckshop for our children to eat.

We request that our children be able to attend another primary school in Nauru or that Save the Children provide education for our children. We respectfully request a meeting with Save the Children management and Immigration to discuss our concerns.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Kind Regards,

