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**Class:** 4<sup>th</sup> Year

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**Supporting Assignment 4: Due 22 Sept, 2pm on gradescope and printed and brought to class.**

**Time Limit: 25 minutes (to practice working under time pressure)**

**Directions:** *Read the following overview on the fictional crisis in Kamalandia on the next page. Then fill in the following sections.*

#### HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

[Insert three to four bullet points highlighting the main headlines/highlights/key priorities. Keep them brief and to the point. Try to have your bullets give the top 4 current issues that donors/operational actors need to know and answer the WWWWWH test as much as possible. *Good Example: Heavy rains since 29 January have caused flooding in the northern areas of the Solomon Islands affecting 100,000 people (35% of the total population). Four provinces are reported to have been hardest hit: Guadalcanal, Malaita, Makira and Central.*]

- Mid-summer flash flooding has affected over 177,035 people in the Surena region of Kamalandia, an 166 square mile areas consisting of 3 tribal areas: the Riverlands (~60% of affected families); the North (~28% of affected families); and the Westerland (~11% of affected families).
- Homes and infrastructure have sustained major damage – with about 35,000 homes destroyed - and access to clean water, telephone and electricity services, and health adaptations are needed, particularly for women and children who make up a vast majority (80%) of the affected individuals.
- Access is key challenge for aid organizations, due to continued rain and rain damage, alongside civil conflict in the Westerland. The government, local organizations, and neighbouring countries have demonstrated willingness to be a long-term response partner, but more information and supplies are needed.

#### SITUATION OVERVIEW

[Write a two para recap of the general situation, key facts and figures. Include new information on access and security and operational constraints. Describe the affected populations (including refugees, IDPs, host families, etc), highlighting vulnerable groups such as women and girls, the elderly and people with HIV/AIDS. Report on inter-agency assessments. These para's should give the most relevant and important background information (security, political, and other cross-cluster considerations) that helps the reader understand what is driving humanitarian needs and hindering humanitarian response.]

Mid-summer flash flooding has disrupted over 177,035 people in Kamalandia's coastal Surena region, killing or injuring at least 183 people thus far. 80% of the impacted peoples are women or children. Reportedly, 35,407 houses have been destroyed, over 15,574 houses partially damaged, over 2,161 latrines damaged, and 516 public institutions have been impacted. The affected area is about 320 kilometers (200 miles) east of the inland capital city and consists of 300 square kilometres (116 Square miles) of land that is divided into three states and three distinct tribal areas: the Riverlands (~60% of affected families); the North (~28% of affected families); and the Westerland (~11% of affected families).

Several previously present NGOs, local responders, international assistance, and the Kamalandiya Civil Protection Agency have already begun operations in the area, but are facing access and supply related challenges. In Westerland, conflicts between armed tribal opposition and the

government are inhibiting travel into the tribal area. Roads to the entire region are also flooded, bridges are damaged, and more rain is expected. Currently the most accessible, the Riverlands has a functional small airstrip and UNICEF has gotten 269,605 people lifesaving water supplies there. 6020 people are reportedly gathering at local schools in The North where the KRCS and a number of actors are providing blankets and fortified biscuits. More broadly, the KRCS has a contingency stock of food to respond to 2500 people for two weeks. 6,742 cases of children with acute diarrhea have been reported, mostly in Westerland. Surena has experienced severe interruptions in telephone services and electricity supplies, which is disrupting plans for health-related awareness activities, although KRCS volunteers have done some of this work in the Riverlands. For further response activities, greater coordination and information to provide to arriving or willing to assist actors is urgently needed.

***Kamalandiya Information available to date:***

*The mid-summer seasonal heavy rain caused flash floods affecting over 177,035 people across three states of Surena Region. The affected people had houses and latrines destroyed in addition to destruction of schools, health facilities, roads, bridges among other infrastructure.*

*Kamalandiya is a low income country with a weak central government and limited local government capacity, resources, and services. The floods hit the low-lying coastal region of Surena approximately 320 kilometers (200 miles) east from the inland capital city, Lasker. The coastal inhabitants are traditionally peaceful and dependent on agriculture and fishing. However, there are known conflicts between armed tribal opposition and the government in the state of Westerland, inhibiting travel between the inland capital and the coast. The affected coastal area, approximately 300 square kilometres (116 Square miles) is divided into three states and three distinct tribal areas.*

*According to the rapid assessment reports of the Kamalandiya Red Crescent Society, the mid-summer seasonal heavy rains caused floods affecting over 177,035 people across the three states of The North, The Riverlands and Westerland. As of today, more than 35,407 families are reported to have been affected across the region. 19,807 families reportedly in The Riverlands, 9,204 families in the North, and 3,696 families in Westerland, where armed opposition have a known presence and have set up check points on any of the main roads. The total population of women and children affected by the floods is calculated at 141,628. The women in Surena are traditionally responsible for household duties, including fetching water, as well as tending to fields alongside their children. Men are traditionally fishermen.*

*At least 36 people are reported to have died (according to the National Council of civil defence) and 147 injured across the Region since the start of heavy rains. Over 35,407 houses are reported to have been destroyed, with over 15,574 houses partially damaged, over 2,161 latrines damaged and 516 public institutions, mostly clinics and schools, have been affected.*

*Based on forecasts from the National Meteorological Authority and the Ministry of Water Resources, more rains are expected. The water levels in the Riverlands have increased, surpassing the water level recorded during the great floods of 1987. While the humanitarian actors in Kamalandiya are gearing up to provide emergency assistance in the affected states, roads to the Surena Region are flooded and bridges have been damaged. A small airstrip in The Riverlands is functional. critical needs have not yet been met.*

*UNICEF and partners provided lifesaving water supplies to 269,605 people in 13 flood affected locations in The Riverlands.*

*The flood level of the River has reduced due to the end of the main rainy season in the upper catchment but the extensive damage of water supply and distribution systems in several locations has forced communities to utilize unprotected and contaminated water sources. KRCS volunteers have extended their response in hygiene awareness, cleaning campaigns, draining of accumulated water and household water treatment. To date, 6,742 cases of children with acute diarrhea have been reported. However, most of these cases have occurred in Westerland, where access to remote areas by road and on foot is hampered by road damage and civil strife.*

*A local NGO has plans to conduct health-related awareness creation activities by radio, however, since yesterday, Surena has experienced severe interruptions in telephone services and electricity supplies.*

*Initial reports indicate that 6020 people are reportedly gathering at local schools in The North where the KRCS and a number of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society actors are providing blankets and fortified biscuits. The national government is unable to provide civil protection personnel to support the humanitarian operation. According to the last count, the Kamalandiya Civil Protection Agency has a contingency stock of food to respond to 2500 people for two weeks.*

*Several international NGOs and agencies have been operating in Kamalandiya following a volcanic eruption in the highlands last year. These organizations are looking to deploy emergency teams to Surena but report difficulties reaching the area and a lack of supplies.*

*Following increasing media coverage of the disaster and the national government's request for international assistance, international and neighbouring countries as well as international organizations are requesting more information to determine their response in providing capacity, funds and in-kind donations.*