Prelminary Scenario Definition OR MIRA REPORT

Country

Type Disaster, Location

Date, TimeStamp xxxxGMT

Reference map

Priority needs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (Also include areas/regions where these priority needs are required) |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. Impact of the crisis

Drivers of the emergency

* What are the main drivers of the crisis? How long are these causes likely to continue?
* What pre-crisis vulnerabilities contributed to the crisis? How have these been worsened by the crisis?

Example:

* **Hazard**: e.g. Earthquake 7.0 magnitude, 15km southwest of Bogota, 04:53 (10:53 GMT) 5 June 2013; two strong aftershocks of 5.9 and 5.5 magnitude. (Health authorities Bogota via Financial Times 5.6)
* **High population density**: Densely populated urban area, including unplanned vulnerable settlements.  (source)

Scope of the crisis and demographic profile of the affected

* Which areas are most affected?
* What % of the population (if possible, disaggregated by sex and age) has been affected?
* Which livelihood groups have been most affected?
* Hazard / risk map; map from previous disasters
* Demographic data

Example:

* Humanitarian Profile: Over 7.8 million people live in the metropolitan area of Bogota and are potentially affected. Colombian Red Cross (BBC 5.6) initial estimates suggest that up to three million people are affected. INSARAG reports that 750,000 people are homeless, 25,000 injured and 1,400 people died. (INSARAG Focal point)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46.93 million  Total Population Colombia  (World Bank 2011) | | | Metropolitan area: 7.8 million  Rural area: tbd  People living in affected areas  (General Census 2005) | | | 17%  of total population potentially affected | |
| 775,000 – 3 million (to be determined)  Estimated nr. of people affected by the earthquake  (INSARAG FP, Colombia Red Cross cited in BBC flash) | | | | | | | |
| 750,000  Displaced (homeless)  (INSARAG Focal Point) | | tbd  Non-Displaced  (e.g. affected minus displaced) | | | 26’400  Fatalities  (INSARAG FP) | | |
| tbd  IDPs  (source) | tbd  Refugees  (source) | Host  (source) | | Non-Host  (source) | 25’000  Injured  (INSARAG FP) | | 1’400  Death  (INSARAG FP) |

Source: INSARAG Focal Point, Colombian Red Cross

Status of populations living in affected areas

* Mortality, morbidity, and quality of life?
* Which particular humanitarian needs have been created or increased as a result of the inter-communal violence?
* Access to and utilization of basic services and goods which sectors are most affected (Sectoral information)?
* Vulnerability maps

2. Capacity

National and Local Capacities and Response

* What are the capacities of national/sub-national government, private sector, UN and NGOs to respond?
* What interventions have been taken to-date?
* Preparedness activities
* 3W / coverage maps

Example:

* **Disaster Preparedness**: The National System for Disaster Management and Prevention (SNPAD) includes both public and private agencies with responsibilities for risk mitigation and prevention as well as emergency response and rehabilitation.
* **Organization**: The disaster response structure has four levels of organization. The system is coordinated by the **Directorate of Disaster Prevention and Management** presided over by the Minister of Government. The operative arm is coordinated by a **National Operative Committee** and a technical/scientific arm coordinated by the **National Technical Committee**. Vertically, the system has regional committees presided over by provincial governors and local committees presided by mayors.

International capacities and response

* What is the international response capacity? Preparedness?
* Which organisations are responding? Where? What interventions have been taken to-date?
* 3W coverage maps

3. Access and Gaps

Humanitarian Access

* What are the security considerations? Which areas have become unsafe or insecure as a result of this crisis?
* What are the logistic considerations in terms of effects of the emergency and options for response?
* How do civil-military relations feature in the context?
* What proportion of the affected population (if possible, disaggregated by sex and age) is reachable for humanitarian interventions?
* Access maps

Coverage and Gaps

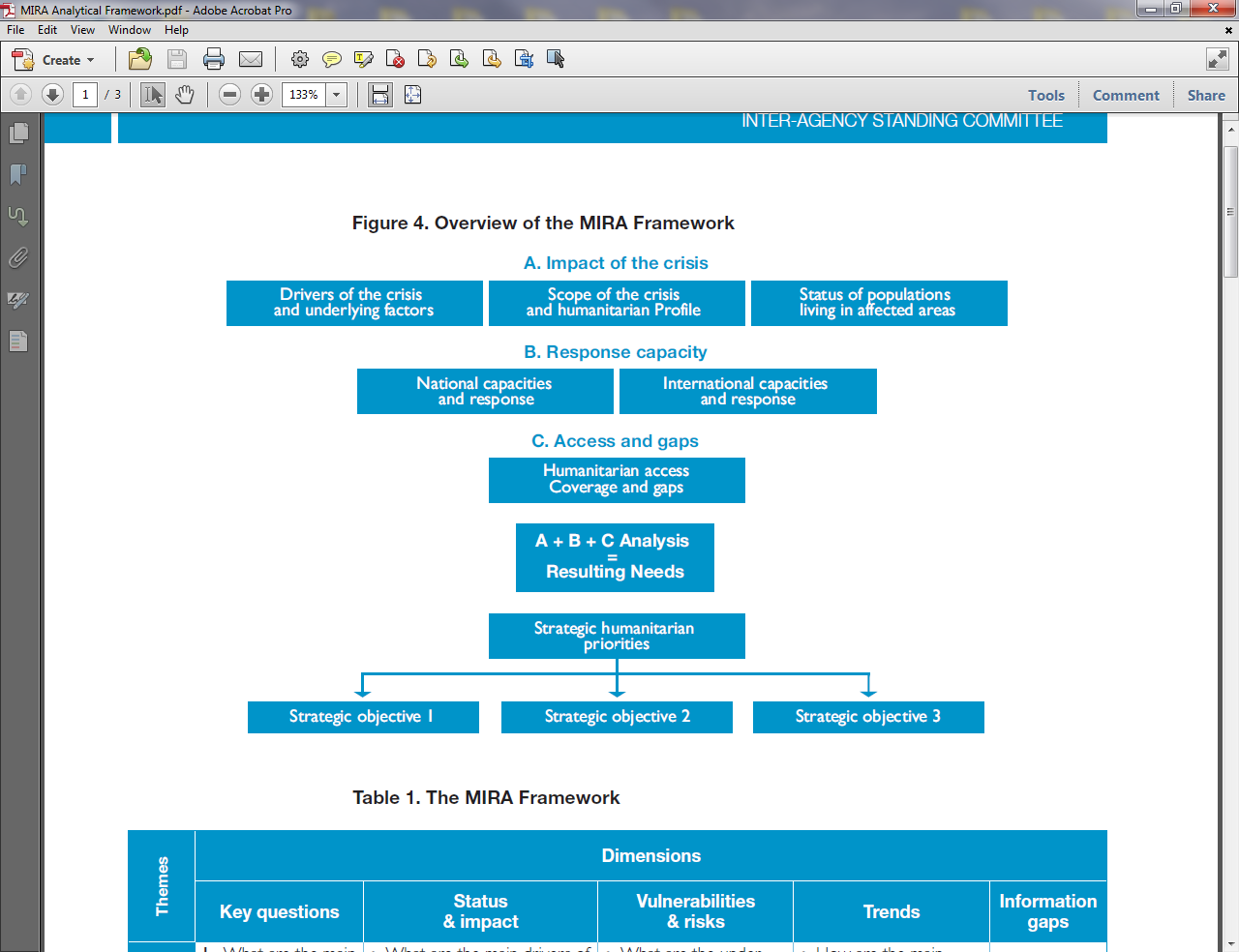
* What proportion of the affected population is protected and assisted?’
* How is the proportion of the affected population protected and assisted likely to evolve?
* Are there vulnerabilities in the population that need to be particularly addressed?
* Do the male and female populations have equal access to aid?

4. Most likely scenario

The scenario should synthesize the above collected information and should describe:

* describe the evolution of the humanitarian crisis
* identify likely risks
* outline the main needs and gaps.

The proposed structure to analyse all of above elements is the needs analysis framework introduced in the MIRA guidance manual:



Baseline (Example Colombia Simulation) – can be extracted from world bank data website

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator Name | 2011 | 2008 |
| Access to electricity (% of population) |  |  |
| ARI treatment (% of children under 5 taken to a health provider) |  |  |
| Air transport, passengers carried | 14765980 | 12338706 |
| Air transport, freight (million ton-km) | 1599.0356 | 1099.545 |
| Primary education, pupils | 4924346 | 5285523 |
| Primary education, pupils (% female) | 48.07808 | 48.83549 |
| Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%) |  |  |
| Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%) |  |  |
| Children out of school, primary, male |  |  |
| Children out of school, primary, female |  |  |
| Children out of school, primary |  |  |
| Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2000 US$) |  |  |
| Land under cereal production (hectares) |  |  |
| Livestock production index (2004-2006 = 100) |  |  |
| Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) |  |  |
| Electric power consumption (kWh) |  |  |
| Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months) |  |  |
| Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months) |  |  |
| Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access) |  |  |
| Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access) |  |  |
| Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access) |  |  |
| Diarrhea treatment (% of children under 5 receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding) |  |  |
| Use of insecticide-treated bed nets (% of under-5 population) |  |  |
| Community health workers (per 1,000 people) |  |  |
| Physicians (per 1,000 people) |  |  |
| Hospital beds (per 1,000 people) |  |  |
| Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people) |  |  |
| Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) |  |  |
| Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) |  |  |
| Low-birthweight babies (% of births) |  |  |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% of children under 6 months) |  |  |
| Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%) |  |  |
| Teenage mothers (% of women ages 15-19 who have had children or are currently pregnant) |  |  |
| Number of maternal deaths |  |  |
| Fixed broadband Internet subscribers |  |  |
| Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people) |  |  |
| Mobile cellular subscriptions |  |  |
| Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) |  |  |
| Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide |  |  |
| Rail lines (total route-km) |  |  |
| Roads, total network (km) |  |  |
| Vehicles (per km of road) |  |  |