



FACT Sheet

Official country name	Republic of Calvaria
Type of political regime	Presidential Republic
Head of government	Mr. Dominic Agani (since 2012, member of Strong Calvaria Party)
Independence	Since 1974
Capital	Soana
Regions and regional capitals	3 regions North-West (capital: Soana) South (capital: Ilasia) East (capital: Vicenia)
Population	6.250,000,00 47 % in the North-West 21 % in the South 32 % live in the East
Economy	The countries economy is mainly based the lumber industry. Due to the huge forest in the North-West of Calvaria, the industry grew steadily, expanding abroad since 2012. Agriculture is part of the economic profile but contributes only little.
Currency	Calvan kuna
Geography	The country borders three other states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kartiana (North-West) - Dolomia (South) - Tartova (East) <p>Calvaria is separated from Tartova in the East by a river, the Alpan, which starts in Tartova in the North and continues along the border to Calvaria and Dolomia. The territory is mostly flat, except in the Center-South towards Ilasia where there is</p>



	a range of hills called the Illasian hills. In the North-West towards Kartiana there is a huge forest area along the border.
Climate	The climate is continental (hot summers, cold winters)
Natural resources	- Forest resources (wood mainly)
Language and dialects	The official language is Calvani
Society and culture	<p>Ethnicity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 87 % Calvarian - 9 % Dolomian - 4 % other



HEAT-Training course

Historic Background

1. History

The first settlements by Calvarians are traced back to the 11th century AD. Settlements were created throughout the territory by a nomad tribe, the “Calvariae” arriving from the land of Kartiana. The biggest one was established in the North-East area, where nowadays the capital of Soana is located. Smaller settlements can be found in the West, towards the forest and in the South towards the Iliasian hills. These settlements were more dispersed but the members of the tribes were connected through an infrastructure network covering all three regions and supporting exchange and trade as well as the establishment of a common identity.

According to historic data, the situation in the area which is now Calvaria remained mostly peaceful until the late 16th century. When the Kingdom of Kartiana was established under King Ilias Bartanov I., the King wanted to increase his political power, demanding the Calvarians to become part of the kingdom. The Kartians expanded their kingdom throughout the years in several battles towards the South into Dolomia and West until the Alpan river. The constant political struggle destabilized the area and the Kartians tried to conquer the land of the Calvarians over the centuries but the settlements managed to fight the Kings army back.

In 1820, the Calvarians decided to found the Kingdom of Calvaria to unite their political powers better against the critical situation with the Kingdom of Kartiana. However, the Kingdom of Kartiana had gained strong influence and its territory surrounded Calvaria almost completely by then. The small kingdom was not strong enough and eventually became part of the Kingdom of Kartiana. The kingdom transferred to the Kartian Federation in 1928, Calvaria being part of it. Under the Kartian Federation, Calvaria was exploited for its forest resources. No significant development in the area took place over the years.

In 1982 then, due to the frustration and the willingness to create its own country, following the ethnic dominance of the Calvariae, an independence movement in Calvaria started to mobilize. The movement “United Calvaria”, led by Emmanuel de Bour, fought strongly against the Kartian Federation and managed to succeed. In 1974, Emmanuel de Bour founded the Presidential Republic of Calvaria, backed by his national party. Also the neighboring states Tartova and Dolomia followed Calvaria’s example and became independent.

Under the new government, reforms took place to promote the economic development, mainly the forest industry. Jobs were created and educational and social reforms were set in place. The country saw an improvement in its overall situation.

In 2012 then, Dominic Agani, member of a spin-off of the nationalist party, called “Strong Calvaria” took over as president. His political focus was on economic development, since he saw the opportunity to open the country’s market to large foreign investment companies. In his campaign he assured the citizens better quality of life with an international economic focus. Many major companies showed interest in the forest resources of Calvaria. Before, wood was only delivered to neighboring states, especially within the Kartian Federation.



While Calvaria is on its way to a more stable economic development especially with its forest industry, the situation in the Kartian Federation is getting more critical. The president Alexander Bernardo is taking over more control in the country, restricting rights of his citizens and freedom of movement across the country. Several protests have erupted between the citizens and the government over the past months which recently turned into riots with both sides using arms. Explosions especially close to the border to the Republic of Calvaria have been reported too.

The government of the Republic of Calvaria is starting to feel the unrest also in their country. In the past weeks, more and more people flee the Kartian Federation every day and try to seek shelter in Calvaria. President Agani is worried how this affects their economy. The refugees started to camp near the border and close to an ex-military base, which after years of control by a local rebel group, has been recently posed under Calvarian government management. They try to reach the cities. Additionally, small groups of civilians started to protest in the North West area close to the border to the Kartian Federation since they fear the increasing influx of refugees and the effects it could bring. Furthermore, their negative attitude towards the Kartian Federation fuels their willingness to protest. The situation heated up and there have been encounters between the refugees and protestors which ended violently. Several international organizations have observed the situation during the past weeks such as UN and the World Bank, as well as PROTECT - an international organization with offices and operations in neighboring country Dolomia. In order to gather an accurate picture of the context, the European Union through DG ECHO assigned direct funding to PROTECT for the deployment an assessment team to the area, to investigate the situation for the creation of a set of facilities which could support immediate response to the country. In particular, DG ECHO requested an assessment – in partnership with the Government authorities - for the establishment of a base camp and offices for a potential exploratory mission composed by EU CSDP experts, a refugee camp and a storage facility (accessible by helicopter) for basic necessities.

Government and political situation

Since 1974, Calvaria is a presidential republic ruled by a prime minister who is elected every six years. The prime minister appoints his ministers for the cabinet. The prime minister requires a 2/3 majority to be elected by the parliament, which functions as well as the legislative branch. President Agani has been appointed in 2021 for his second term of office.

The party system is comprised of three main parties: The “United Calvaria” named after the movement by de Bour, the spin off “Strong Calvaria” which has by now a higher amount of members than its mother party, and the “Welfare party”. There are smaller parties such as “Sustainable Calvaria Party”, and the “Free Calvaria”, focusing on the parties traditions, which have a small votership. However, they united with Welfare Calvaria to form an opposition.

2. Administrative division

Calvaria is a unitary state with three major regions. The North-East, the South and the West. The regions are administered by a representative, nominated by the president. Each region is divided into three districts. Each district has a chief of district who is in turn appointed by the regional representative. The cities have majors which are elected by the citizens directly. The capital of Calvaria is Soana in the North-West region, comprising 2.000.000 inhabitants. The second biggest city is



Vicenia in the East with 950.000 and the third is Ilasia in the South with 450.000 inhabitants.

3. Demographics

According to the last statistical count from 2016, there are 6.250.000 inhabitants in Calvaria. Around 54.4 % of the population lives in cities and 45,6 % in rural areas. The distribution of gender is the following: Men 56,3 % and women 43,7 %. The population is relatively young with 23 % under 15 years of age and 48 % between 15 to 64. 29 % is above 64 years of age.

4. Economy

Since 1974, the GDP grew from 64 billion USD to 159 billion USD in 2020, thanks inter alia to the forest industry. Within the last two year the GDP grew by 7 billion per year. Nowadays, around 80 % of the GDP is produced by the lumber industry. The industry grew steadily since the country's independence due to the demand in the neighboring states but also due to the opening to the foreign markets since 2012.

The society lives under stable conditions, many moved to the cities such as Vicenia to work in the lumber industry. Especially in rural areas, health services and a properly functioning education system lack. In the cities, the situation is only slightly better but many people are not able to afford housing or main public services. Social reforms have not been successful.

The state currency is Calvarian kuna: 1 CK = 0.03 Euro

5. Foreign actors and donors

While the World Bank has supported investments in infrastructure in the country and the UN is known to have supported Calvaria in several sectors over the past years, information are limited on the ongoing projects implemented by the international community.

6. Military and civil protection

The defense sector of Calvaria is composed of a basic military corp which was established after the independence to observe the relations with Kartiana and to be strategically prepared for eventual conflict. In case of national emergency, men above 18 years of age can be recruited for the service, even though general participation in the military service is on a voluntary basis. The military corps consists of the Armed Forces (20,000) and the Air force (9000). Training and equipment is existent but outdated. There has been an increase in financial support through the government to invest in new assets and to adapt training procedures. Additionally, a National Police is established (tasked inter alia with border management functions), with limited information on number of staff currently employed. Unconfirmed sources claim that corruption is widespread among some units of the security forces, especially in northern border areas where militias are active in the large forests.

The civil protection unit (CPU) as part of the Ministry of the Interior. The department's task include the prevention and protection of and response to emergency or disaster events. Risk assessments and emergency planning as well as training are its core tasks. The CPU's main seat is in Soana. One regional office is established in the East close to Vicenia. A new regional office was opened in the center of the country due to the natural gas extraction activities. The South is mainly neglected from the CPU's activities. Under the current government, the activities have not been actively pushed, even though the regional office in



the center pushed for assessments and trainings for potential emergencies due to the gas extraction.

Calvaria has also a red cross with regional departments in the North-East, South and West. The department works together with some local NGOs.

7. Culture

The official language is Calvani. Since the country belonged to the Kartian Federation, around 30 % of the population has knowledge in the Kartian language.

The Calvarian society is conservative. Gender roles are in place and sex-related issues are a taboo. Gender equality is not further addressed by the government. Even though after the independence from the Kartian Federation, development to grant more rights to women were discussed by the new government, reforms have not been laid out. The current government does not focus on gender equality rights. Due to the lack of political support, women are a vulnerable group in Calvaria. According to the UNDP Gender Inequality Index (GII), Calvaria is on place 142 with a GII of 0.694 (1 is 100 % inequal). Women are thus rarely represented in political roles and in paid job position. Additionally their reproductive health is at risk due to lack of access to medical services.

The LGBTQI community is not represented in the state and discriminated. The lack of legal support facilitates the open physical and verbal discrimination. There is no statistic data on the issue.

8. Geography and climate

Calvaria is the 28th biggest country in the world. The country is bordering on the North-West Kartiana, in the East Tartova and in the South Dolomia. The climate is continental with hot summers and cold winters. The average temperature in summer is around 32 degrees while in winter the average is 1 degree.

The landscape is diverse. In the North-West towards the border of Kartiana, the country has a huge forest. In the East the Alpan river creates a natural border between Tartova and Calvaria. In the Center-South are the Ilasia hills located. In the South-East, the weather is more dynamic due to the hills and the river. In spring, due to heavy rainfall, the river basin gets flooded, which does not affect the population much since it is a dispersed area. The center of the country is mostly flat.



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MISSION BRIEFING NOTE – assessment mission to Calvaria

Context and Background

Due to the political tension in the Kartian Federation, many people flee from the country and seek shelter in the bordering Calvaria. The government starts to get preoccupied with the flow of refugees and how this will affect the lumber industry. Additionally, small groups of citizens of Calvaria started protests against the refugees. The situation heated up when a group of protesters encountered refugees and a riot occurred between both groups, ending in a violent encounter. Since then, the situation is critical and President Agani plans on increasing border controls to avoid people entering the country. The refugees remain in the border area and created provisional camps outside, while some try to reach the cities.

DG ECHO, through the mediation efforts of the EU CSDP Mission in Dolomia, has agreed to provide support to Calvaria. The first priority identified by ECHO is the set-up of appropriate facilities in the border area where refugees can be hosted for a limited timeframe, ensuring inter alia presence of appropriate WASH installations. In addition DG ECHO requested the identification of a suitable area to set-up a base camp and offices for EU CSDP representatives and a storage facility (accessible by helicopter) for basic necessities.

PROTECT, thanks to its work and presence in the region, has been selected by DG ECHO to implement a first rapid assessment mission, as well as the future set-up of the camp and related facilities.

Dates of mission and logistic notes

The formal contacts incurred so far with authorities have confirmed the authorization for travel and issuing of visa at the border for an assessment team composed by a maximum of 8 staff and experts.

Due to the ongoing protests and the tense situation in the area close to the border of the Kartian Federation, the members of the assessment team deployed by PROTECT are required to have previously completed a HEAT training. The team composition should include:

- One institutional representative
- One representative of DG ECHO
- One representative of a technical supplier which can support the reestablishment of the TLC system in the country (i.e. short-term project support)

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- Up to four security specialists, support the assessment needed for the potential deployment of EU CSDP support. This team should divide its tasks among security assessment of the area and premises (location, building, etc – 2 persons foreseen) and provision of immediate security support during the assessment mission (2 persons foreseen). The personnel providing security support should strictly observe the following rules:
 - No weapons are allowed
 - To minimize problems at entrance in the country, the team should maintain a low profile and avoid clarifying its status as security forces
 - Ensure the availability and readiness of minimum personal equipment for all the members of the assessment team

The team shall travel jointly during the assessment.

On 16th November you and your team will travel by car to Soana, to start a short assessment mission. From information received by DG ECHO, the potential areas for the set-up of the refugee camp, base camp and storage has been already identified by the government.

On 17th November you will be required to travel to the area identified in the annexed map with point A. Local driver provided by the Government authorities will meet you in Soana and shall be guided by you towards the assessment area.

At arrival in the identified area you will meet a local representative - Mr. Omar Itani, who will accompany you during the assessment of the area. In order to communicate your arrival, contact him on Channel 6 with your radio. A meeting with the Calvarian authorities may also be facilitated by him for Day 1 of your assessment (time TBC).

On Day 2 you will be able to conduct additional meetings and in-depth assessment (including pictures, measurements, etc.) of the selected areas for base camp, refugee camp and storage facilities.

Your priority is to conduct field assessments and provide a detailed report to HQ for further decisions and actions, while limiting exposure to possible risks.

Consider that in the area food and water are not always fully available.

You will return to Dolomian City upon completion of the mission, within 3 days.

A debriefing with the Regional Manager of PROTECT as well as the WASH program coordinator in Johaninnigen (connected in VTC) will be organized on 22nd of October at 9 am – you will connect either from Soana or from Dolomian City, based on the status of the assignment.

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Tasks for the mission

- Complete a mapping of the areas which has been identified by the Calvarian government. Provide assessment of access roads (reported as accessible but partially damaged) and logistics consideration. Provide assessment on suitability of the areas, with pictures.
- Provide a short security briefing, focusing on the area foreseen for the construction of the refugee camp and HQ facilities for a possible CSDP exploratory mission.
- Assess, in the meeting with national counterparts, if and what other organizations are implementing in the same area, supporting refugees or providing other emergency and development-related assistance.
- Compile a 5-slide PPT reporting on the key issues outlined in the previous points. Include one slide for key recommendations.