Across the Bay

How international networks affect coastal communities

WG.4.19 "Identify and report on the impact of international networks and organizations that connect countries and influence of places, countries, and regions."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each international organization, circle each named country, and number two ways these connections affect people in a specific place.

Connections Before and After a Cyclone

1 Across the Bay of Bengal, a cyclone can threaten fishing boats, farms, and crowded coastal towns. Storms do not stop at national borders, but warnings often depend on information gathered far away. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) coordinates the exchange of weather observations among national agencies. India's weather service tracks cyclones in the bay and shares forecasts with nearby countries, including Bangladesh. Bangladesh's weather officials use that information to issue local warnings. This network helps coastal communities prepare before a storm arrives.

2 Warnings can change daily decisions in Bangladesh. A fishing crew may return to shore, and families may leave low-lying homes for shelters. Those actions depend on local officials and residents, not on the WMO ordering an evacuation. After a severe storm, another international organization may help: the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). Working with the government and local groups, the WFP can help provide food or cash assistance to people whose crops, shops, or income have been damaged.

3 These links affect more than one coastline. Forecasts shared across countries can also help India warn its coastal communities, while aid partnerships in Bangladesh can reduce hunger as people rebuild. Yet international networks cannot remove every risk: a warning is less useful where shelters are too far away, and food assistance depends on access to damaged areas. A washed-out road can delay deliveries even when partners have food ready. What happens locally shapes the impact of an international organization's work.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How does the WMO network connect India and Bangladesh, and how can that connection affect Bangladesh's coast?

2. How can the WFP's partnership with local groups affect households after a storm?

3. How can shared forecasts affect coastal communities in both India and Bangladesh? Name one local action needed for a warning to help.

4. Why might the WFP's international partnerships not bring quick relief to every damaged place?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine heavy rain threatens river towns in two neighboring countries. In four sentences, report how an international weather network and an aid organization could affect one town, including one local limit on their impact.

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each international organization, circle each named country, and number two ways these connections affect people in a specific place. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How does the WMO network connect India and Bangladesh, and how can that connection affect Bangladesh's coast?	**The WMO coordinates weather-data exchange, and India's weather service shares cyclone forecasts with Bangladesh. Bangladesh can use them to warn coastal communities.**
2	How can the WFP's partnership with local groups affect households after a storm?	**The WFP can work with local groups to provide food or cash to households whose crops, shops, or income were damaged.**
3	How can shared forecasts affect coastal communities in both India and Bangladesh? Name one local action needed for a warning to help.	**Shared forecasts can help both countries warn coastal communities. For example, families must act on a warning by going to a shelter.**
4	Why might the WFP's international partnerships not bring quick relief to every damaged place?	**Aid workers need access to damaged areas, and a washed-out road can delay food deliveries.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The WMO could help the neighboring countries share rainfall observations so a town downstream has better information about possible flooding. Local officials could use that information to warn residents to move supplies to higher ground. If the town floods, the WFP could work with a local group to provide food to affected households. A damaged bridge could delay deliveries, even if food is available.

Accept other passage-supported impacts and local actions. For the open task, look for a plausible connection across countries, an effect on a specific town, and a local limit.