**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Guide to submission of alerts**

NB: Only Danish organization with local presence either through partner organisations or own organisation in the affected areas can raise an alert.

Please read the Danish Emergency Relief Fund’s Funding Guidelines before submitting an alert (the Funding Guidelines are available here: [www.cisu.dk/derf](http://www.cisu.dk/derf))

**Instructions:**

To raise an alert please complete section A: Basic information

And

* section B for rapid onset humanitarian crisis

or

* section C for slow onset humanitarian crisis

or

* section D for spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis

Please note that the alert note must be completed with as much information as possible. CISU will need comprehensive information in order to assess the alert. However, do not hesitate to alert the DERF even when information is limited.

When completed send the alert and relevant documentation (should be described in section b.3, c.3 or d.3) to derf@cisu.dk

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| *Formalities regarding the alert text (section b, c or d):** *NUMBER OF PAGES: The text must not take up more than 1,5 pages (Arial, font size 11, line spacing 1.0, margins: top 3 cm, bottom 3 cm, right 2 cm and left 2 cm). Alerts exceeding this length will be rejected.*
* *LANGUAGE: The text can only be submitted to CISU in English.*
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**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | *Which organisation is alerting the DERF with this note*International Aid Services Denmark  |
| Contact person name: | Rut Juhl |
| Contact person position: | Humanitarian coordinator |
| Contact person’s email: | Rut.juhl@ias-intl.org |
| Contact person’s tlf: | 52112177 |
| Contact person’s skype address: | Rut\_danmark |
| Type of crisis: | * *slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)*

*x rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)** *spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)*
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| Affected country(-ies): | Sudan  |
| Affected area(s): | Gadharef, Kassala, Eddamer, Atbara, Ash Showak |
| Affected population(s): | More than 500,000 people in 17 states (including IDPs) |
| Please describe the nature of your organisation’s local presence and capacities in the affected area(s): | International Aid Services has been operating in Sudan for more than 15 years now. The organisation implements emergency projects in Water, Health and Sanitation, and protection. IAS has an office in Khartoum with trained staff in humanitarian response.  |
| Please provide a brief description of the crisis:  | *Max. 5 paragraphs* Torrential rains mostly in Ethiopia have caused flooding in Khartoum State destroying and damaging more than 500 homes, displacing people and creating new humanitarian needs. These have compounded the humanitarian needs in the state[[1]](#footnote-1). The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reported extensive damage in all seven Khartoum localities. The Inter Agency report carried out in the first week of September 2020 indicates that at least 102,000 people have been affected by the floods. A total of 21,440 people (4,288 households) are affected by the current rainy season in Khartoum state, which starts in July through September. Sudan has seen flooding in all States over the past four weeks.The situation is expected to get worse over the coming weeks, as above-average rains are forecast until the end of September. According to Inter Agency Assessment report (September 2020), urgent needs include health, WASH, and Shelter/NFIs. Containment and preparedness measures to minimize the overflow of the river are urgent priorities in areas along the river, including positioning of sandbags. Houses which have been partially damaged are very unstable and not safe. Special attention needs to be paid to supporting people with disabilities, elderly, and pregnant women, as they have limited mobility.  |
| Please indicate whether you intend to submit a proposal for funding should the DERF be activated for this crisis | *Yes* |

**Section B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:**

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| b.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected* At least 16 states of the 18 in Sudan have been affected, killing at least 101 people. More than 100,000 homes collapsed completely or partially. About half a million[[2]](#footnote-2) people have become homeless. By the 31st August, at least 21,440 people/4,288 HHs had been affected by the floods[[3]](#footnote-3). Khartoum state has the highest number of people affected, riverine and ﬂash ﬂoods have left 100,000 people in need of urgent shelter and household supplies, clean water, sanitation and health services in Sharq El Nile, Jebel Aulya, Karari, Omdurman, Um Badah, Khartoum, and Bahri - Khartoum North localities, according to HAC. The refugees living the Khartoum ‘Open Area’ site have been affected and at least nine people have died, including an 18-month-old girl who drowned in a collapsed latrine, and another eight refugees—two of them children—who were swept away by the Nile[[4]](#footnote-4).b.2 What is the nature of the crisis? Torrential rains mostly in Ethiopia have caused flooding in Khartoum State as a result of the over flooding of the Nile river. Sudan is experiencing the worst flooding in 100 years. The magnitude of the floods has overwhelmed the capacity of the government to cope and to respond to its effects. Moreover, the floods have happened at the time when Sudan is undergoing severe economic stress as a result of the inflation, and the poor economic performance attributed to the Covid-19. Furthermore, the country has had several political challenges that began in December 2018, culminating into the overthrow of the Bashir government in April 2019. Since then, several protests continue to be organised by different factions, paralysing government operations and straining the limited resources further. By January 2020, over 58% of the households in Sudan could not afford basic needs[[5]](#footnote-5).The floods are making an already vulnerable population more vulnerable and at risk. The floods have resulted into deaths, displacement of hundreds of people, and has destroyed health facilities and schools. Water sources have been destroyed/contaminated and the risk of water-borne disease outbreaks is high—mainly due to the presence of stagnant water in many flood-affected areas[[6]](#footnote-6). According to Sudan’s Labour Minister, "This isn't the first time the Nile has flooded its banks, but those affected say it's the worst they've ever seen,"[[7]](#footnote-7) Sadly, it is projected that the floods will continue for the next three months. If this happens, more lives will be lost, thousands of homesteads will be submerged and people’s livelihoods and their assets will be depleted. Hundreds of people will be displaced and it is expected that there will be an increase in water borne diseases (as a result of stagnant contaminated water). This will increase child mortality, and negatively impact pregnant and lactating mothers. Further, the prolonged floods will throw millions of Sudanese further below the poverty line. In addition, the destruction of schools, hospitals, among others will continue. The already existing safety nets in the community will be eroded, resulting into untold human suffering.  b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? About half a million people have been affected. Access to water has been disrupted, houses have been destroyed and hundreds of people have been displaced. As of 1st September, 39,000 houses had been damaged, along with 34 schools and nearly 2,700 health facilities. On the 4th September, the Sudanese government declared a state of emergency-highlighting the inability to address the gaps and at the same time appealing for humanitarian support, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) items. Urgent support from donors and the international community is needed to replenish the stocks and continue the response. In 2020, aid organizations in Sudan have so far received 44 per cent of the 1.6 billion requested for the humanitarian response[[8]](#footnote-8).There is need to pay special attention needs to be paid to supporting people with disabilities, elderly, and pregnant women, as they have limited mobility. In addition, there is need for emergency rescue services for the internally displaced persons, whose capacity to cope with the shocks on their meager assets is very limited[[9]](#footnote-9). The UN and humanitarian partners are supporting national response with emergency shelter and household supplies, together with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance, food, health services and vector control. The Humanitarian Aid Commission is coordinating all interventions. The main challenge is that the number of people affected has already surpassed the 250,000 initially forecast and partners are running out of supplies, especially shelter non-food items (kitchen utensils, jerry cans, plastic sheets, etc), health, and water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) items. According to OCHA, urgent support from donors and the international community is needed to replenish the stocks and continue the response[[10]](#footnote-10) b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started. The rains started in July 2020 and on 27th August, flooding in the riverine areas in Khartoum impacted people living across the While and Blue Nile areas. On 31 August, the Government declared a State of Emergency in Khartoum[[11]](#footnote-11)b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population? The Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan for 2020 (OCHA), seeks US$1.6 billion, is less than 44 per cent funded. Therefore, DERF’s support will contribute towards meeting this shortfall. In the circumstance, rapid disbursements will go a long way in addressing the urgent live saving humanitarian needs. UNICEF has identified the following priority areas:* Safe water for drinking, cooking, domestic use and for maintaining personal hygiene.
* Adequate soap and hand washing facilities in camps, shelters, schools and public places.
* WASH NFIs like Jerry can, soap, buckets, Ibrig, PUR and aquatabs for purification of water.
* Access to appropriate hygiene messages

Other needs include:Menstrual Hygiene supplies, Support the training of hygiene promoters and WASH committees on water management, Ensure selected low lying communal sites have appropriate provision of adequate latrines, and Bathing facilities/ washing facilities.In conclusion, from the above it is clear that there is urgent need to provide emergency rescue protection services to help people survive and cope with the impacts of the flood. This should be aimed at ensuring that they are able to continue accessing basic social services. In the medium term, there is need to support affected individuals to restore their livelihoods.  |

1. <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-floods-prompt-state-emergency-khartoum-state-flash-update-no-5-31-august-2020>, Accessed 7th September, 2020, 7pm, EAT. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/estimated-number-people-directly-affected-flood-al-jazirah-al-qadarif-kassala-khartoum [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-floods-prompt-state-emergency-khartoum-state-flash-update-no-5-31-august-2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Floods Flash Report, OCHA, 8th September 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/thousands-left-homeless-sudan-floods [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/09/sudan-declares-3-month-state-emergency-deadly-floods-200905093808859.html [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Flash Floods Update, 8th September 2020, OCHA. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Inter-Agency Humanitarian Assessment report, September 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Flash Floods Update, ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Inter-Agency Assessment report, September 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)