**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Guide to submission of alerts**

NB: Only Danish organisations 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:**

An alert is raised and submitted through the online platform *Vores CISU*. When submitting an alert

1. basic information must be submitted online.
2. an Alert Note (this document) must be attached.

In the Alert Note, you must fill either of the three sections:

* 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. The information provided has to be verifiable.

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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: | *Danish People’s Aid* |
| Title of alert: | Rapid Response to Acute Food Insecurity in Afghanistan  |
| Type of crisis: | * *rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)*
* *slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)*
* *X spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)*
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Do only fill one of the following three sections, B, C, or D. You may delete the two which do not apply.

**Section D: Spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis**

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| *d.1 Where is the crisis? Describe the areas affected*In the current period, corresponding to the 2021 post-harvest season in the country, 18.8 million people (47% of the population) are estimated to be experiencing high levels of food insecurity in IPC Phase 3 (crisis – marked with orange color) and Phase 4 (emergency – marked with bred color). This includes 6.8 million (17% of the total population) classified in Emergency nationwide and 11.9 million (30%) in Crisis. Of the 45 geographical areas analyzed (34 rural and 11 urban analytical domains), 16 rural areas (Badakshan, Badghis, Balkh, Bamyan, Daikundi, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghor, Hirat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Laghman, Nuristan, Samangan, Sar-i-Pul and Uruzgan) and five urban areas (Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Hirat and Kunduz) were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), 24 areas in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and none of the areas were classified in Stressed (Phase 2) or Minimal (Phase 1). With this analysis, we can say that the entire country has been affected by different aspects such as drought, prolonged conflicts and poverty, and this will worsen in the coming months. As shown in the map, 34 provinces have been affected by the drought, over 664.000 people have been displaced due to conflicts in 2021,and the freezing of US$ 9.5 billion in national assets have led to an economic decline. (Afghanistan IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis – Sept 2021 – March 2022 - Issued in October 2021)*d.2 What is the nature of the crisis?* More than half the population of Afghanistan – a record 22.8 million people - will face acute food insecurity from November onward, according to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) [report](https://reliefweb.int/node/3785295) issued just last week, 25.10.2021, by the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster of Afghanistan, co-led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and the UN World Food Program.The combined impacts of drought, conflict, COVID-19 and the economic crisis, have severely affected lives, livelihoods, and people’s access to food. The report’s findings come as Afghanistan’s harsh winter looms, threatening to cut off areas of the country where families desperately depend on humanitarian assistance to survive the freezing winter months.The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report has found that more than one in two Afghans will be facing crisis (IPC Phase 3) or emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity through the November 2021 to March 2022 - lean season, requiring urgent humanitarian interventions to meet basic food needs, protect livelihoods and prevent a humanitarian catastrophe.The report also notes that this is the highest number of acutely food insecure people ever recorded in the ten years the UN has been conducting IPC analyses in Afghanistan. Globally, Afghanistan is home to one of the largest number of people in acute food insecurity in both absolute and relative terms*d.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information?* As stated earlier, this acute food insecurity is a general problem affecting almost everybody living in the country. However, IDPs, Women, Children and Elderly persons are the most vulnerable groups among other. The Nutrition Cluster estimates at least 3.9 million people need acute malnutrition treatment services in 2021, including one million children under five with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 2.2 million children under five with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and 0.7 million pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with acute malnutrition. IPC is the source.Coordination between NGO’s takes place in clusters. Governmental institutions are still vulnerable. Female staff have been approved by Taliban and created access to the target group. *Integrated Food Security Phase Classification: https://reliefweb.int/node/3785295**d.3.1 Do you consider there to be a spike/change in a slow onset/chronic crisis or in a protracted humanitarian crisis?* There is a spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis. The IPC report reflects a 37 percent increase in the number of Afghans facing acute hunger since the last assessment issued in April 2021. Among those at risk are 3.2 million children under-five who are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition by the end of the year. In October 2021, WFP and UNICEF warned that one million children were at risk of dying from severe acute malnutrition without immediate life-saving treatment. For the first time, urban residents are suffering from food insecurity at similar rates to rural communities, marking the shifting face of hunger in the country. Rampant unemployment and the liquidity crisis mean that all major urban centers are projected to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity, including formerly middle-class populations. In rural areas, the severe impact of the second drought in four years continues to impact the livelihoods of 7.3 million people who rely on agriculture and livestock to survive.*d.3.2. Describe as specific as possible when the spike has started.* The spike has started after ongoing drought, conflict and economic decline, but the numbers from 25 of October 2021 shows a 37 percent rise in acute hunger is a new spike and the worst ever for Afghanistan. *https://reliefweb.int/node/3785295**d.3.3. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?* WFP is providing food to the most vulnerable people in some areas of the areas but have trouble covering all areas. However, DERF can provide Cash for Food to the target communities. This will enable the target population to use Cash as per their needs to buy food from the markets. This modality should be coordinated with WFP and other actors, who are present in the area to avoid duplication. The winter is approaching and rapid responses would impact the acute needs. *d.4 Are you already responding to this emergency? In which locations/sectors? For which target group? Through which forms of local presence? What is the outcome of your latest assessment and what have you done since then?*Yes, DPA is responding to the acute needs though handing out Winterization packages and Cash distributions projects in the Faryab Province funded by DERF and AHF. The target group is vulnerable groups including; women, elderly, children, disabled people and IDP’s. Through clusters the distributions are coordinated with other relevant actors.  |