**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.* |

**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | International Aid Services Denmark  Free Pentecostal Fellowship in Kenya |
| Title of alert: | Drought in Kenya |
| Type of crisis: | * *rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)*   *x slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)*   * *spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)* |

Do only fill one of the following three sections, B, C, or D. You may delete the two which do not apply.

**Section C: Slow onset humanitarian crisis**

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| c.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*  The drought is affecting arid and semi-arid areas (ASALs) in Kenya. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), in their July 2021 bulletin notes that the top 12 drought-affected counties are Turkana, Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Baringo, Kilifi, Tana River, Kwale, Marsabit, Kitui, Kajiado and Isiolo.  c.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. climate change disasters, environmental degradation, desertification or other slow onset crisis) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*  The climate crisis, where the rising global temperatures are creating extreme weather, including severe heat waves, changing rain patterns and drought, is creating a widespread humanitarian crisis in 12 counties in Kenya. The failed rains of March to May 2021 have led to drought and spiralled ASALs communities into a devastating food and water crisis. The situation is leading to internal displacement fuelling local resource conflicts further exacerbating the humanitarian crisis.  c.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? *Please provide available information on*  *affected populations including specific vulnerable groups and access to these*  *urgent emergency and/or protection needs*  *other actors responding and coordinating (including government, community structures, the UN, INGOs)*  The population in the affected areas are largely pastoralist and agro-pastoralists. The drought in ASALs counties has caused a severe water shortage leading to harvest failure and the decimation of livestock, which are the main sources of livelihoods. The disaster area of the 12 counties is vast. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA, July 2021) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that more than 2 million people are suffering from food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). Currently the number of people requiring immediate food assistance are Turkana- 231,755, Mandera- 216,290, Garissa- 169,290, Wajir- 156,374, Baringo- 113,750, Kilifi- 218,068, Tana River- 100,809, Kwale- 130,023, Marsabit- 114,938, Kitui- 113,750. The school drop-out rate is high and schools are closing down across the counties further adding to child food insecurity. NDMA estimates that 1.2 million children are acutely malnourished - over three times the level of 2018. Cases of inter-communal conflicts over rapidly diminishing resources are on the rise in several counties. Out of the estimated 25 m. USD required for early drought response measures only GoK and FAO have so far committed 4 m USD. There is thus a gap of more than 21 m USD. The emergency response is currently being coordinated by the NDMA. UN-OCHA is coordinating the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team as well as collecting, collating, and sharing information to all members and calling for early action by the governments and agencies. FAO has partnered with the Government of Kenya on the action plan to mitigate drought in the affected areas.  *Please insert link(s) and/or attach relevant documentation to the alert. Documentation may be found at UN OCHA, ACAPS, or other internationally recognised sources.*  <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-drought-hunger-crisis-2021-emergency-appeal-mdrke049>  <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/act-alliance-alert-kenya-droughts-17-august-2021>  [Kenya - Food Security Outlook Update: Tue, 2021-08-31 | Famine Early Warning Systems Network (fews.net)](https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya/food-security-outlook-update/august-2021" \t "_blank)  <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/national-drought-bulletin/send/39-drought-updates/6100-national-monthly-drought-updates-july-2021>  <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/national-drought-bulletin/send/39-drought-updates/6075-national-monthly-drought-update-june-2021>  <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/category/81-2021>  c.3.1 Provide as strong as possible evidence of why there is a change in the current slow onset crisis. Describe also when the change occurred (m*ention specific dates if possible).*  The severe drought has been gathering momentum since February 2021. The ASALs received less than 50 percent of average rainfall during the March-May season. The October-December rains are projected to be poor and it is expected that the drought situation will worsen further into 2022 (FAO, August 2021).  c.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population? *Please consider the following points:*   * *Rapid disbursement* * *Short intervention (0-9 months)* * *Meeting needs of hard-to-reach populations not catered for by other donors*   Early action to cushion vulnerable households and livestock assets against the adverse effects of the drought: Direct food provision to meet the nutritional needs; provision of food and water to children in schools; cash-based assistance to cushion the vulnerable households against further deterioration and facilitate recovery; fodder for livestock, water supply and water asset rehabilitation; provision of medical items. Targeted assistance to the most affected populations, incl. female-headed households, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and marginalized communities, who are particularly at risk and face specific protection concerns.  c.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?  FPFK has humanitarian interventions in the violent conflict on the borderline of Isiolo and Wajir, Turkana and West Pokot, targeting school children and youth. |