**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* |
| Title of alert: | Flood Alert |
| Type of crisis: | * *rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)* * *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 B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:**

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| b.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*  b.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. earth quake, other natural disaster occurring without warning) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*  b.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)*  *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.*  b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started.  *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.*  b.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 month)* * *Meeting needs of hard to reach populations not catered for by other donors* |

**Section C: Slow onset humanitarian crisis**

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| c.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*  According to reports from local media, the Kenya Meteorological Department's forecast on July 30, 2023, warned of a high probability, approximately 90%, of El Niño prevailing for the remainder of the year and possibly extending into early 2024. Since the commencement of October 2023, Kenya has witnessed persistent and intense rainfall, leading to extensive flooding, displacing over 15,000 households and resulting in a tragic loss of more than 120 lives nationwide, as reported by the Kenya Red Cross Society in November 2023.*[[1]](#footnote-1)* Government representative through the media has also announced that since October to date, 120 people have unfortunately died. According to Reuters, the latest estimated death toll in Kenya has doubled as heavy seasonal rains following the worst drought in four decades have submerged towns and villages across East Africa, rendering hundreds of thousands of people homeless. Thousands of homes have been washed away or are marooned, while farmland has been submerged and tens of thousands of livestock drowned. 89,098 households have been displaced and (are) being hosted in 112 camps established in affected counties. Subsequent updates from the Kenya Meteorological Department have officially attributed the heavy rainfall to the El Niño phenomenon. The situation has further deteriorated, especially in areas like Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, and Mandera counties, where overflows from the River Tana have inundated local villages, exacerbating the crisis. Presently, nine additional counties are on high alert due to the ongoing weather-related challenges.  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 crisis gripping Kenya is primarily characterized by climate change-induced disasters, specifically the El Niño-driven heavy rainfall leading to widespread flooding. This crisis falls under the category of climate change disasters, where abnormal weather patterns, influenced by the El Niño phenomenon, have resulted in intensified and prolonged rainfall.  The ongoing crisis is a manifestation of the impact of climate change, highlighting the vulnerability of regions to extreme weather events. The heavy and persistent rainfall, attributed to El Niño, has triggered flooding, posing significant threats to communities, infrastructure, and the environment. The crisis is characterized by its slow onset and the escalation of environmental challenges.  Excessive rainfall has led to environmental degradation, soil erosion, water pollution, and damage to ecosystems. Overflows from the River Tana, in particular, have inundated local villages, contributing to the degradation of the affected areas.  The social implications of this crisis are profound. The displacement of over 15,000 households has resulted in a humanitarian emergency, with families losing their homes and belongings. The tragic loss of more than 100 lives underscores the human toll of the disaster, with communities mourning the loss of their loved ones.  Politically, the crisis has implications for local governance and emergency response. The affected counties, including Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, and Mandera, face challenges in managing the disaster's aftermath. Coordination between local and national authorities is crucial for an effective response and recovery effort.  Specific target groups affected by this crisis include vulnerable populations residing (women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly) in flood-prone areas. These groups, often marginalized and with limited resources, are disproportionately impacted by the environmental and social consequences of the flooding. The crisis exacerbates existing vulnerabilities and may widen social disparities.  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 ongoing floods have affected children, elderly individuals, pregnant women, persons with disabilities, and displaced men and women. An estimated 89,098 people have been affected by the raging floods in different parts of the Country. The displaced communities' immediate needs include shelter, food, clean water, medical assistance, and sanitation facilities. Considering the impact on livelihoods, education, and basic services. The government has also sought additional support from other humanitarian agencies to support the delivery of essential aid via road and air.  *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.*  [Kenya El Nino Response Plan: Emergency Flood Alert - October 2023 - Kenya | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-el-nino-response-plan-emergency-flood-alert-october-2023)  [Kenya: El Nino Flash Floods Rapid Needs Assessment - November 2023 - Kenya | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-el-nino-flash-floods-rapid-needs-assessment-november-2023)  [Kenya: Floods - OCHA Situation Report No. 4 | OCHA (unocha.org)](https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/kenya/kenya-floods-ocha-situation-report-no-4)  [Kenya: Humanitarian impact of heavy rains and flooding - Flash Update #1 (8 November 2023) | OCHA (unocha.org)](https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/kenya/kenya-humanitarian-impact-heavy-rains-and-flooding-flash-update-1-8-november-2023)  <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/death-toll-kenyas-el-nino-floods-jumps-120-2023-11-28/>  <https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/news/east-africa/el-nino-floods-have-killed-120-people-government-says--4448650>  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).*  Experts from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, an East African bloc, stated that El Niño rains are set to begin in the Horn of Africa region, reports Xinhua. https://allafrica.com/stories/202310230551.html  The International Rescue Committee (IRC) sounded an alarm following heavy flooding in parts of Somalia, particularly Baidoa in the southwest, and a warning issued by the Kenyan Meteorological Department (KMD) predicting heavy rainfall across numerous regions of Kenya from October 2023 through January 2024.  It was predicted that the impact of floods could leave more than 2 million people in need of some form of direct assistance. Of this number, around 600,000 were anticipated to be refugees, exacerbating the existing humanitarian crisis in the country, where 4.5 million people are currently facing hunger. However, the Kenya Meteorology Department scaled down its El-Nino alert. The department had warned of heavy rains from October but the Kenyan Executive said the alert was been scaled down for short rains. Miscommunication between the Executive and the Kenyan Meteorological Department (KMD) resulted in a rapid change in the assessment of the situation, causing a shift in the official alert.  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*  1. Rapid Disbursement:   Procure and distribute emergency food assistance:  Impact: Swiftly address immediate food affected Households  Rationale: Ensures a rapid response to prevent hunger-related issues, especially critical in the initial phase of crisis.  Purchase and distribute non-food items:  Impact: Meet essential needs quickly affected households  Rationale: Swiftly provides crucial items like shelter materials, hygiene kits, and blankets to ease living conditions.  Provide corn soya blend to children under 5:  Impact: Address malnutrition in young children promptly.  Rationale: Enhance the overall well-being and health outcomes by addressing specific nutritional needs, thereby promoting resilience and reducing the risk of health complications in the taget area   1. Short Intervention (0-9 months):   Train volunteers on WASH:  Impact: Ensure quick deployment of WASH initiatives.  Rationale: Immediate training for volunteers accelerates the implementation of water, sanitation, and hygiene programs.  Organize awareness campaigns on safe water, health, and hygiene:  Impact: Rapid dissemination of critical information (Water safety, sanitation practices, health and hygiene).  Rationale: Swift awareness campaigns address urgent health concerns and promote preventive measures.  Purchase and distribute handwashing containers:  Impact: Enable prompt adoption of hygiene practices.  Rationale: Immediate distribution of essential items reinforces hygiene habits.  Provide water treatment chemicals (Aqua Tabs):  Impact: Ensure access to safe drinking water.  Rationale: Immediate provision of water treatment chemicals mitigates waterborne diseases.  Educate target communities on safe water storage and treatment:  Impact: Swift adoption of safe water practices.  Rationale: Rapid education campaigns empower communities to take immediate action.  Develop a hygiene communication plan and roll it out with the trained volunteers  Impact: Rapid implementation of a targeted communication strategy.  Rationale: Immediate training and planning facilitate effective communication on hygiene practices.  Procure and distribute sanitary towels:  Impact: Address menstrual health needs promptly.  Rationale: Quick distribution of sanitary towels ensures the well-being of adolescent girls and young women.   1. Meeting Needs of Hard-to-Reach Populations:   Conduct training for community health volunteers:  Impact: Strengthen support systems for vulnerable groups.  Rationale: Training local volunteers enables them to reach inaccessible areas quickly.  Develop and distribute IEC materials:  Impact: Communicate protection and sanitation messages to a broad audience.  Rationale: Immediate distribution of IEC materials ensures information reaches even the most remote communities.   1. Members of the community involved in IASDK/KE CISU supported IE program on Inclusive Education. A intervention will mitigate the effects on the program. Its not yet assessed in details.   c.4 Are you already responding to this emergency? NO.  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? |

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

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| d.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*  d.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. armed conflict, famine or other situation where significant portion of the population is acutely vulnerable to death, disease or other disruption) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*  d.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)*  *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.*  d.3.1 Do you consider there to be a spike/change in a slow onset/chronic crisis or in a protracted humanitarian crisis? If yes, provide as strong as possible evidence for this current spike (*how has the situation changed)*.  d.3.2. Describe as specific as possible when the spike has started.  *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.*  d.3.3. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population? *Please consider the following points:*   * *Rapid disbursement* * *Short intervention (0-9 month)* * *Meeting needs of hard-to-reach populations not catered for by other donors*   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? |

1. [Crisis as upstream waters wreak havoc in River Tana | Nation](https://nation.africa/kenya/counties/tana-river/crisis-as-upstream-waters-wreak-havoc-in-river-tana-4452800) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)