**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Guide to submission of alerts**

NB: Only Danish organizations with local presence either through partner organizations or own organization 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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| Organization: | *Danish Afghanistan Committee* |
| Title of alert: | Flooding in Afghanistan – April 2024 |
| Type of crisis: | *X rapid onset humanitarian* * *slow onset humanitarian*
* *spike in protracted humanitarian crisis*
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**Section B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:**

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| b.1 Where is the crisis? * 19 districts in the central region (Kabul, Kapisa, Panjshir and Parwan provinces)
* 4 districts in the central highlands region (Daikundi province)
* 33 districts in the eastern region (Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman and Nuristan provinces)
* 4 districts in the northern region (Faryab and Samangan provinces)
* 22 districts in the southern region (Hilmand, Kandahar, Nimroz and Uruzgan provinces)
* 21 districts in the western region (Badghis, Farah, Ghor and Herat provinces)

AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN Herat:Shindand, Zerkoh, Adraskan, Kushk-e-Robatsangi, Injil, Guzarah, Pushton Zarghoon and Obeh.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).** Heavy rains and flash floods have been experienced across several regions
* Civilian casualties and damage and destruction sustained to homes
* Critical civilian infrastructure such as roads, bridges and culverts have been damaged causing disruption to transportation networks.
* A landslide occurred in the Namak-Ab centre, destroying a road that connects 30 villages to the district centre, and preventing the delivery of critical humanitarian assistance to the villages
* More than 930 houses have been destroyed (198) or damaged (738), along with around 63,700 acres of agricultural land and at least 470 livestock reportedly killed.
* The villages and local communities are mainly dependent on livestock income and on agriculture income and many communities farmlands were affected by floods.
* Many people in the affected areas in Herat and Badghis districts uprooted by floods have no alternative except to live in tents or improvised homes within incomplete buildings, making them particularly exposed during the winter and spring time.

b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? * At least 270 families/households have been affected.
* The damage is mainly in rural villages – the population having limited recourses for surviving let alone rebuilding.
* OCHA is coordinating the emergency response on behalf of humanitarian partners.
* According to the Afghan National Disaster Management Agency (ANDMA)- Herat, two local NGOs have been active so far. International NGOs and the UN have also begun efforts to help the affected people by providing food and non-food items, building shelters, protective walls, and water supplies.

Links to documentation:Radio Free Europe: <https://www.rferl.org/a/deadly-floods-ravage-herat-afghanistan-/32861406.html> Press TV: <https://www.presstv.ir/Detail/2024/03/14/721866/Deadly-flash-floods-hit-the-Afghan-province-of-Herat>You Tube - Mizzina TV: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zZydEgBpgzM> UN OCHA: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-floods-update-floods-hit-central-central-highlands-northern-northeastern-southern-and-western-regions-afghanistan-17-april-2024> b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started. The flooding started April 10 2024 and lasted a week. b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?DERF Grants can finance live saving activities such as:* Financial and/or practical support in rebuilding homes and schools.
* Replacement of lost live stocks
* Replacement of household goods
* Financial support
* Provision of tents for the local families.
* Rehabilitation of the mudy houses of the affected families through engagement of the local community.
* Building of protection walls in areas of flooding flow through engagement of the local community
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