**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: | *IAS Denmark / Rochester Christian Church Ministries of Pakistan (RCCMP)*  |
| Title of alert: | Devastating monsoon flooding crisis in Pakistan |
| Type of crisis: | * ***X 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)*
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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 B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:**

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| *b.1 Where is the crisis? Describe the areas affected**Since late June and throughout July 2025, Pakistan has faced a devastating monsoon flooding crisis, triggered by exceptionally heavy rainfall and glacier-fed surges. The disaster has caused widespread riverine and flash flooding, severely impacting southern Punjab—particularly districts like Rajanpur, D.G. Khan, Taunsa, Layyah, and Jhang—as well as northern and northwestern mountainous regions. According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department and NDMA, the intensity of rainfall has been above normal, with Punjab emerging as the epicenter of destruction, reporting over 279 deaths and large-scale displacement as of late July. Critical infrastructure, homes, crops, and livelihoods have been destroyed, especially in rural and remote areas where access remains restricted. These hard-to-reach communities face urgent needs for food, clean water, medical care, shelter, hygiene support, and protection services, particularly for women, children, and the elderly, prompting urgent calls for coordinated humanitarian intervention (Sources: UN Reports, ReliefWeb, NDMA).**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).* *As of July 29, 2025, prolonged monsoon rains across Pakistan have resulted in 281 deaths and 675 injuries, according to the National Disaster Management Authority (*[*NDMA*](https://ndma.gov.pk)*). The most affected areas include southern Punjab districts—****Rajanpur, Taunsa, D.G. Khan, Layyah, and Jhang****—where Indus River overflow and hill torrents caused extensive flooding. Entire villages, farmlands, standing crops, roads, and critical infrastructure have been destroyed. Thousands have been displaced, prompting mass evacuations. The situation demands urgent humanitarian response to address widespread devastation and unmet needs. (Source:* [*Minute Mirror*](https://minutemirror.com.pk/punjab-floods-worsen-more-rains-forecast-across-pakistan-418565/?utm_source=chatgpt.com)*,* [*SAMAA TV*](https://www.samaa.tv/2087337028-floods-heavy-rains-claim-over-280-lives-thousands-displaced-across-pakistan?utm_source=chatgpt.com)*,* [*Dawn*](https://www.dawn.com/news/amp/1927886?utm_source=chatgpt.com)*)** *Vulnerable Populations: Poorest families, small-scale farmers, women-headed households, and children face heightened risk due to loss of shelter, income, and food supplies.*
* *Social Impact: Rising threats of food insecurity, health emergencies, and education disruption are evident across affected areas.*
* *Political Tensions: Public dissatisfaction is growing over delayed response and weak flood protection, raising concerns about disaster preparedness.*
* *Community Strain: Limited aid and overcrowded camps risk fueling tensions among displaced communities. (Source:* [Independent Pakistan](https://independent-pakistan.com/news/thousands-evacuated-as-rivers-indus-and-chenab-overflow-destroying-homes-and-crops/?utm_source=chatgpt.com)*, field reports)*

*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* *The 2025 floods in Pakistan have created urgent humanitarian and protection needs, particularly for displaced women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Immediate priorities include clean water, food, medical care, shelter, and Dignity Kits. Heightened risks of gender-based violence, child exploitation, and trauma underscore the urgent need for protection personnel and mental health support within a coordinated, culturally sensitive response..**other actors responding and coordinating (including government, community structures, the UN, INGOs)**RCCMP, in partnership with NDMP 2025, UN agencies, local authorities, and church networks, has conducted joint assessments across flood-hit regions, identifying urgent humanitarian needs. Aligned with UN reports, key concerns include malnutrition, waterborne diseases, and protection risks. RCCMP is contributing to coordinated response efforts alongside WFP, WHO, and UNICEF, who have activated emergency programs across Punjab, Sindh, and KP. Committed to transparency, RCCMP is prepared to share findings to support life-saving, collaborative interventions.**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.**Multiple credible sources have confirmed the scale of devastation caused by the 2025 monsoon floods in Pakistan. Samaa TV reported over 280 deaths and submerged villages in southern Punjab, with mass evacuations in Layyah, Taunsa, Rajanpur, D.G. Khan, and Jhang. Independent Pakistan (July 29) and Dawn News (Aug 1) highlighted extensive destruction, including embankment failures and crop losses across 13 union councils. The Nation, Minute Mirror,* [*First India*](https://firstindia.co.in/articles/pakistan-floods-hit-over-dozen-villages-in-punjab-thousands-evacuated?utm_source=chatgpt.com) *and Arab News reported 279–288 deaths and 690 injuries, calling for urgent relief. NDMP 2025 and UN partners continue to assess and coordinate emergency responses. The WFP–GCF launched a $9.8M resilience project, and the UN has emphasized the need for global climate funding and protection measures. These reports collectively stress the urgent need for food, shelter, sanitation, and protection services.**b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started.* *Mention specific dates if possible. Provide documentation for this.* *The 2025 flooding crisis in Pakistan began escalating in late June, with the National Disaster Management Authority (*[*NDMA*](https://ndma.gov.pk)*) issuing the first major flood and GLOF alerts on June 29, 2025. NDMA’s situation reports confirm worsening impacts from July 4 onward, including fatalities, evacuations, and emergency operations. By mid-July, the UN and humanitarian partners released joint assessments highlighting urgent needs.****Sources:***[*NDMA Situation Updates*](https://ndma.gov.pk/public/storage/sitreps/July2025/Bj0E1s5Sv9zc2Cl25tBp.pdf) *(June–July 2025), UN Pakistan Media Update (16 July 2025),* [*PID Press Release*](https://pid.gov.pk/site/press_detail/29530) *(June 29, 2025). Dunya News, Pakistan Today, Internews Pakistan**b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?**Please consider the following points:** *Rapid disbursement*

*The DERF (Danish Emergency Relief Fund) grant mechanism is uniquely positioned to bring impactful and timely relief to crisis-affected populations during the 2025 flooding in Pakistan. Its rapid disbursement model allows local responders like RCCMP to act immediately during the critical early phase of the disaster, helping prevent further loss of life and mitigate suffering.** *Short intervention (0-9 month)*

*Given DERF’s short intervention window (0–9 months), support can be mobilized quickly to address the urgent humanitarian needs—including shelter, food, clean water, health care, and protection services—of flood-affected families, especially in hard-to-reach rural and semi-rural areas where RCCMP has direct access through its community and church networks.** *Meeting needs of hard to reach populations not catered for by other donors*

*This is especially vital as many underserved regions remain outside the scope of major donor interventions, leaving vulnerable groups—such as women, children, elderly, religious minorities, and people with disabilities—without adequate support. DERF funding would enable a targeted, community-led response, filling critical gaps and ensuring that life-saving assistance reaches those most in need, quickly and with dignity.**RCCMP’s local presence, coordination with NDMA, UN assessments, and robust grassroots networks make us an effective channel to implement DERF-supported interventions with speed, accountability, and impact.* |