**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: | *Rådet for International Konfliktløsning* |
| Title of alert: | Crisis in Sudan: Ceasefire Needed to Restore Humanitarian Assistance |
| 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*The crisis is taking place in Sudan, a country located in north-eastern Africa. While it initially was concentrated in the capital, Khartoum, violence quickly spread across the country including Darfur, that was already in a state of protracted crisis before.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).*The current crisis in Sudan can be seen as an extreme spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis caused by fighting between two military factions. The country had been working towards a transition to a civilian-led democracy, but those plans have now been derailed as two powerful militaries engaged in open fighting. The situation has led to a significant deterioration in security and stability in the country, with dire implications for the safety and well-being of the civilian population. Access to basic services and livelihoods is now also impacted and people are trying to flee areas where fighting and violence has hit the hardest including many areas of the capital as well as major cities in the states like Nyala in South Darfur.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.*The civilian population of Sudan is the most affected by the crisis, with many being forced to flee their homes due to the ongoing fighting and violence. Some are also being evicted by RSF fighters. People are seeking refuge in safer areas, often with friends, family members or other good Samaritans who are willing to take them in. Specific vulnerable groups, such as women and children, are at particular risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse. Access to basic services, including healthcare, education, and water, is severely limited.The urgent humanitarian need in Sudan right now is for an immediate ceasefire and the securing of access for humanitarian aid to reach those affected by the crisis. The provision of shelter, food, and water to those affected by the conflict is also urgently needed, as well as medical assistance for the injured. Protection needs include the prevention of violence against civilians, particularly vulnerable groups, and ensuring safe access to basic services.Our partners on the ground in Sudan are providing updates on the situation, and we are also following updates from Sudanese Doctors organizations and the UN. At the moment, no actors are fully capable of responding to the situation as intense fighting is ongoing and humanitarian principles are not being respected by the conflicting parties. b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started. *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.* The crisis in Sudan has been ongoing for several days now, with intense fighting taking place since the morning of Saturday 15th of April.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*

At the current state, the immediate need is efforts for a ceasefire and conflict resolution, in order to alleviate the suffering of the Sudanese people and bring back a state where humanitarian principles and support can be reinstated.Following this, DERF grants can make a significant difference for the crisis-affected population in Sudan by providing rapid disbursement of funds and supporting short-term interventions that meet urgent emergency and protection needs for civil society in the hardest hit areas. Especially targeting hard-to-reach populations in Darfur (already in a protracted crisis before the current escalation) will be critical. |