**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**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Organisation: | *International Aid Services, Denmark*  *National Christian Development Organization (NCDO)* |
| Title of alert: | *Drought in South Sudan* |
| 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 C: Slow onset humanitarian crisis**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| c.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*  The crises is taking place in Kapoeta East of Eastern Equatoria State-South Sudan. Kapoeta borders with Uganda in the south, with Kenya in the south-east and with Ethiopia in the north-east. Domestically, it is bordered by Central Equatoria in the west and Jonglei in the north. The most affected population are the Lotimor, Jio and Kuron of Kapoeta East County. The two payams (sub-counties) have an estimated population of about 52,000 people.  c.2 What is the nature of the crisis?  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 South Sudan. which resulted in a poor crop production. The main crops affected by the dry spell are maize, groundnuts and sour gam, which are also the main staple crops. The dry spell has caused hunger and lack of clean drinking water for both domestic use and cattle keeping as the existing traditional water wells dried up. This has fueled local conflicts and crime. The flash floods have further exacerbated the humanitarian crisis as limited funds have been allocated to areas affected by floods, forcing a reduction in food aid by half because of funding constraints.  c.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information?  Most of the affected populations live by subsistence farming and also raise cattle, sheep and goats. Some of the inhabitants are nomadic depending on vegetation availability. They are heavily dependent on stable environmental and climatic conditions. Affected populations:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Community** | **Households** | **Total population** | **Most vulnerable population** | | Latimor | 2,500 | 17,500 | 4,000 mainly women, children and elderly | | Jio | 3,600 | 25,200 | 8,600 mainly women, children and elderly | | Kuron | 1,400 | 9,400 | 1,000 | | Total | 7,100 | 52,100 | Average 7 people per household | | Total Vulnerable population | | 13,600 |  |   Urgent emergency needs include:  Provision of food items  Provision of full NFI kits for IDPs  Rehabilitation of water points  Provision of agricultural inputs for next cultivation season  Introducing resilience programs and trainings to the communities and institutions  Sources:   1. [*Humanitarian Situation Monitoring, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan: April - August 2021 - South Sudan | ReliefWeb*](https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/humanitarian-situation-monitoring-eastern-equatoria-state-south-sudan-april) 2. [*South Sudan Emergency Dashboard (wfp.org)*](https://api.godocs.wfp.org/api/documents/a59d2738248441b7ba149aaf9b79afd3/download/?_ga=2.251037056.720273440.1642755525-733397214.1642755525) 3. [*Thousands flee hunger in Eastern Equatoria State - Eye Radio*](https://eyeradio.org/thousands-flee-hunger-in-eastern-equatoria-state/) 4. [*Lobong warns of looming hunger in Eastern Equatoria - Eye Radio*](https://eyeradio.org/lobong-warns-of-looming-hunger-in-eastern-equatoria/) 5. [*Thousands at risk of hunger and disease in Equatoria - ICRC - Eye Radio*](https://eyeradio.org/thousands-at-risk-of-hunger-and-disease-in-equatoria-icrc/) 6. [*Kapoeta East Commissioner calls for humanitarian assistance in county | CRN (catholicradionetwork.org)*](http://catholicradionetwork.org/kapoeta-east-commissioner-calls-for-humanitarian-assistance-in-county/) 7. *Appeal Letter for Humanitarian WASH intervention by Commissioner*   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 food insecurity in Kapoeta East areas started to deteriorate significantly in late 2021 as reported by the governor. Eastern Equatoria state Governor (Louis Lobong Lojore) warned of possible looming hunger in the state and called on humanitarian agencies to intervene to avert the situation. WFP has warned that hunger is likely to hit South Sudan hard this year 2022, ([Agencies warn of 2022 as the hungriest year ever - Eye Radio](https://eyeradio.org/agencies-warn-of-2022-as-the-hungriest-year-ever/)). In spite of this appeal, the main focus of humanitarian agencies is focused on the flood affected communities of Barhal-el Gazal and Upper Nile region. Due to the absence of humanitarian assistance, residents of Kapoeta East continued to experience food insecurity and hence had to move towards Kapoeta North and others to Ethiopia in search of food and humanitarian assistance. According to media reports and an appeal from the County Commissioner of Kapoeta County for humanitarian assistance, hundreds of people mainly women and children have arrived in Kapoeta North while others have crossed into Ethiopia in search for food and drinking water. ’Last week, we received 3,500 and they continue to come I am sure by now the number have increased”, Epone Emmanuel Lolimo the County commissioner says. He describes the condition of those fleeing as deplorable.  c.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?  DERF grants will save lives and improve the living conditions of the affected population.  The Rapid disbursement will be done through;   * Distribution of well-balanced food – this will improve nutrition for children, women, lactating mothers and elderly * Supply of water, rehabilitation of water points. * Provision on Non-Food Items for IDP’s, eg. tents, medical and hygiene kits   Short intervention:   * Provision of seeds and farm inputs- will prepare the communities to the upcoming cultivation period which is due in April. * Building capacity to the community on resilience and developing shocks among vulnerable population * Supporting the community to identify better agricultural methodology and better livelihood that withstands the drought and other natural disasters. Educate the farmers how to reduce crop disease and worms   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?  NCDO is responding to emergencies in Central Equatoria state targeting families with children with disabilities. So far, no humanitarian agencies are responding to the emergency. However, a team from different agencies including representative of NCDO is dispatched to carry out rapid assessment on the current situation in Kapoeta North. The assessment report will be shared through the South Sudan NGO Forum Network. |