**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: | *GURYASAMO*  |
| Title of alert: | WORSENING SEVERE DROUGHT IN SOMALILAND |
| 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)*
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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 crises reported from**Somaliland particularly Toogdheer*, Sool, Sanaag and Hawd of Marodijeeh region). In Guban districts, particularly the coastal and sub-coastal areas of Awdal and Sahil regions, water is adequate but face severe pasture and food shortages. Water access remains extremely limited. In most localities, available Berkeds and shallow wells have dried up. Food and water prices continue to rise across the country, while animal market prices continue to fall significantly. Access to water for livestock is rapidly deteriorating across the country, and the situation is predicted to deteriorate further in the first quarter of 2022.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 nature of the crises is a severe drought in the country. The government and other humanitarian aid organizations participated the effort supporting and helping the affected communities for lifesaving interventions.b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? *Please provide available information on*The Government of Somaliland has conducted Drought Rapid Assessment in all the regions in Somaliland late last year (2021).Currently, drought is affecting **810,000 people** who require immediate assistance (Water, Food, and health services). If the drought continues in the coming four months, the report projects that the drought-affected population will climb to 49% increase, making **1,200,420** people affected.Due to the pressing urgency of the response to the most vulnerable communities affected, the government of Somaliland and other NGOs(UN/NGO) has allocated ($ 3 Million) to fund immediate humanitarian action. *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.* *This is crisis has started* November 2021; therefore NADFOR/UN OCHA released a report. National Drought Committee (NDC) commissioned and led a rapid drought assessment mission across Somaliland, and a report was produced on **13 January 2022** and was distributed to the government, humanitarian partners, and the general public.b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?*Please consider the following points:** *Short intervention (0-9 month), its can immediately make short interventions which is a lifesaving for the affected communities. The situation has gotten worse now compared to the end of 2021. People are dying due to lack of water and food and they are losing their lifesaving livestock. DERF grants would safe live and give a chance to the most vulnerable people bye supporting them with water and food security.*
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