**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Guide to submission of alerts**

NB: Only Danish organization 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:**

To raise an alert please complete section A: Basic information

And

* 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. However, do not hesitate to alert the DERF even when information is limited.

When completed send the alert and relevant documentation (should be described in section b.3, c.3 or d.3) to derf@cisu.dk

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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: | *SOS Børnebyerne* |
| Contact person name: | Carolina Mieres |
| Contact person position: | Programme Manager |
| Contact person’s email: | cgm@sosbornebyerne.dk  |
| Contact person’s tlf: | Office- +45 33 73 02 44 / Mobil: +45 25 39 88 11 |
| Contact person’s skype address: |  |
| Type of crisis: | * *slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)*
* *rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)*
* *spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)*
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| Affected country(-ies): | Mozambique  |
| Affected area(s): | Cabo Delgado (one of the northern provinces of Mozambique)  |
| Affected population(s): | According to OCHA, as of September 2020, over 250 000 people were displaced from their places of origin. This number includes children and youth. |
| Please describe the nature of your organisation’s local presence and capacities in the affected area(s): | SOS began its operations in Mozambique in 1987. By that time it had its presence only in Tete province. Gradually the organization expanded to other provinces and is currently operating in 6 provinces (Maputo, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete and Cabo Delgado) providing care and support to thousands of children and young people without or at risk of losing parental care. SOS is operating in Cabo Delgado province since 2002 with interventions in three districts namely Pemba, Mecufi and Metugi. In Cabo Delgado province, SOS’s areas of interventions are: Alternative Care, Child Protection, Education, Livelihoods and Youth Empowerment.  |
| Please provide a brief description of the crisis:  | Since end of 2017, Cabo Delgado province (particularly the districts on the northern part) has experienced constant terrorist attacks. The attacks are motivated due to the discovery and initial process of exploring gas and oil in the region. There are more than a dozen national and international companies present in the region resettling the local communities and constructing infrastructures in preparation to the first phase of the exploration gas and oil. |
| Please indicate whether you intend to submit a proposal for funding should the DERF be activated for this crisis | Yes, SOS Mozambique intends to submit a proposal for funding to provide humanitarian assisting to the growing number of internal displaced people who are currently living in settlement camps. Although we don’t have the accurate figures, there are so many children and youth living the settlement camps which are in safer districts not far from the provincial capital. |

**Section C: Spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis**

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| d.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*The crisis is taking place in Cabo Delgado (the northern part of Mozambique) specifically in the districts of Macomia, Ibo, Quissanga, Palma, Mocímboa da Praia and Nangade. The affected area is part of the region where there is oil & gas massive investment. To worsen up the situation, the same region was hard hit by the cyclone Kenneth last year.d.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. armed conflict, famine or other situation where significant portion of the population is acutely vulnerable to death, desease or other disruption) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).** There are constant records terrorist attacks/armed conflicts due to the armed insurgency and these are characterized by killings, beheadings, abduction and kidnaping of civilians (including girls and women), burning and looting of public and private properties and infrastructure.
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What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? * According to OCHA, the situation is affecting mostly children & women exposed to different types of violence against civilian such as loss of life, trafficking, exploitation, abuse and neglect, sexual and gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, and psychosocial distress.
* With vast majority of schools, health facilities non-functional, and without access to land for crops production, displaced people, especially children & women, are in need of humanitarian assistance in forms of food, shelter, clothes and health care.
* The National Institute for Disaster Management of Mozambique in coordination with the UN Agencies are coordinating the humanitarian crisis. On the other hand, there are INGOs, local NGOs responding to the crisis through the Flash Appeal for COVID-19 and the Cabo Delgado Rapid Response Plan ([Rapid Response for Cabo Delgado](https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/rapid-response-plan-cabo-delgado-province-mozambique-may-december-2020)) at 19 and 58 percent respectively funded, a total of US$ 35.5 million required for the plan.
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*Please insert link(s) and/or attach relevant documentation to the alert email*<https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/rapid-response-plan-cabo-delgado-province-mozambique-may-december-2020> <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/unicef-mozambique-humanitarian-situation-report-no-17-january-may-2020>d.3.1 Do you consider there to be a spike/change in a slow onset/chronic crisis or in a protracted humanitarian crisis? If yes, provide as strong as possible evidence for this current spike (*how has the situation changed)*. Yes, the crisis has changed from slow onset to protracted humanitarian crisis. The crisis has started in October 2017, with the attacks to government institutions, police station in Mocímboa da Praia. As a result two police officers were killed, and there was a very low number of IDPs. Three years after, the attacks are now affecting 9 districts of 17 districts of Cabo Delgado, with tendency of escalating to other districts and neighbourhood provinces of Nampula and Niassa. The number of IDPs has increased. According to the International Amnesty, the violent attacks grew up by 300% in the first four months of 2020, with over 2000 people killed, over 300, 000 IDPs and 712, 000 people in need of humanitarian assistance. In addition, OCHA, reveal that more than 350, 000 people are facing severe food insecurity. d.3.2. Describe as specific as possible when the spike has started. *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.* The spike started in the first quarter of 2020 when the attacks spread to 9 districts and the number of IDP increased. <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/feature/2020/05/28/Mozambique-Cabo-Delgado-Islamic-State-SADC>d.3.3. 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*

The DRF grants will make a big difference meeting needs of hard to reach populations not catered for by other donors. We propose to invest the funds to provide humanitarian assistance to people currently affected by the insurgent attacks. Special focus will be given to children and women who are the most vulnerable groups.There are reports of human rights violations both in the districts targeted by insurgents and also in the settlement camps which were established by the Government. Due to escalation of violence, coupled by COVID-19 pandemic, humanitarian assistance in Cabo Delgado has been very limited, and humanitarian organization working in the province are currently facing significant challenges to reach the people in need. The UN estimates that about 1 million people are critically isolated due to violence and insecurity in the districts of Macomia, Meluco, Quissanga, Mocímboa da Praia, Mueda, Muidumbe, Nangade and Palma. Protection to displaced people and host communities is needed to avoid deterioration of human rights and safeguard the rights of the most vulnerable groups. Protection experts have raised growing concern over the possibility of recruitment of children into armed groups, kidnapping of women and girls and abuse of power by the military. There are also reports of cases girls that were sexually assaulted by military and very recent there was video that went viral on social media of a naked women who was shot dead after being brutally beaten and tortured by armed men. The video sparked a lot of condemnation by civil/human rights community. d.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? No, SOS Mozambique is not directly responding to this emergency. However, through the team which is based in Pemba we are working collaboratively with other NGOs operating in the area i advocating for the rights of children and all people affected by the armed conflict.  |