**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: | Dansk-Ugandisk Venskabsforening |
| Title of alert: | Floods in Northern Uganda – Dokolo District |
| 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**Floods. The floods have affected areas in Northern Uganda; Dokolo district, in Agwata Town council; Kwera, Okwalongwen, Adeknino and Adok sub-counties.***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).**Flash floods due to rising water levels of lake Kyoga and lake Kwania – which occurred from 9th – 14th April, 2024. It has afflicted thousands of communities in Dokolo district, destroying and displacing over 15,000 residents. Crops and livestock have been decimated, leaving families with no means of livelihoods.**There is an upsurge of diseases like diarrhoea, malaria etc. amidst destroyed health facilities and road infrastructure, making it extremely difficult or impossible to access health care and leading to many deaths of children and mothers yawning for medical care.**A number of schools have had to be closed prematurely and kids sent back home since many classrooms are affected, roofs blown off, and food washed away by heavy floods.**Generally, the situation is dire and could easily degenerate to full-blown famine, outbreak of fatal infectious diseases as well as deny children and women in these communities access to education and health.* **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)**This humanitarian emergency has affected over 15,152 people; the most vulnerable, children, women, elderly and persons with special needs including those living with HIV/Aids. The magnitude of the crisis has outstretched the Local government beyond its limit and is now calling for assistance from development partners.**Dokolo district local government and Uganda Red Cross have to-date made an appeal for financial support to be able to help the dire situation in Northern Uganda. The Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda, which houses the humanitarian response unit – hasn’t yet responded with any humanitarian assistance, save for Uganda Red Cross and a few local leaders and businesses – offering few basic supplies like food and tents for shelter but inadequate to sustain these vulnerable communities even for 2 weeks!* *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.*<https://www.newvision.co.ug/category/agriculture/hundreds-displaced-by-floods-in-dokolo-again-NV_186246><https://tndnewsuganda.com/2024/04/15/people-news-dokolo-floods-force-dozens-of-families-to-flee/><https://lbs.co.ug/2024/04/17/dokolo-flood-victims-yarning-for-support/>**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 started from 9th – 14th, April, 2024.* *Attached is a disaster report from Dokolo district local government, which validates the crisis period.***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*

*The DERF grants will enabling the organisation, reach out to the affected communities in real time, with much needed food supplies, medical supplies and shelter; especially to the women and children who are the most affected target group; saving lives, resettling affected families, providing emergency medical supplies and generally helping communities rebuild their livelihoods and start over again.**In addition, the DERF funding model is one of the world’s best thought out and designed disbursement system, that takes into account the very urgent, desperate and dire need of people in humanitarian crisis, by making real time disbursements to development/implementation partners, and thus enables them effectively reach out to affected communities, in real time with much needed supplies.* |