**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**

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| Organisation: | *ORGANISATIONEN FOR FRED OG UDVIKLING I DET SYDELIGE SOMALIA (OFUSS)* |
| Title of alert: | Flood Response in Beletweyne District Somalia |
| 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 B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:**

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| b.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*  The crisis is affecting Beletweyne district of Hirshabelle state of Somalia. The crisis greatly affects the low-lying areas of the district that are proximate to the river Shabelle and largely used for agricultural alongside livestock production.  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).*  Moderate rains received in Shabelle River catchment in the Ethiopian highlands and light rains observed in the areas around the Ethiopian border have sustained a steady rise in levels along Shabelle River. Between 5th and 10th of May 2023, 40.5 mm of cumulative rainfall has been received in Beletweyne: 22 mm on 5th, 8.5 mm on 6th and 10 mm on 8th May 2023. The river levels at Beletweyne steadily increased from 6.38m on 26th April to 7.90m as reported on (8th May 2023). On Tuesday, 9th May 2023, the level was 60 cm above the high flood risk level (7.30 m) and just 40 cm below the bank full (8.30m) threshold. The river flow is hitting the deck of two bridges in Beletweyne and causing river overflowing the banks and leading to flooding in Beletweyne town and its surrounding areas. The Shabelle River has burst its banks flooding parts of the town of Beletweyne, the capital of Hiran region. It flooded several villages in Beledweyne. The floods affected Koshin, Howlwadaag, and Bundaweyn villages after the river broke its banks, carrying a lot of water for the past few days. These same villages were also affected by floods in 2019. Residents have already started to move away from the town to the highlands on the outskirts of the city. Fortunately, no casualties have been reported. The increasing water level is flowing over one of the main bridges in the city of Beledweyn namely Liqliaqato Bridge.  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.*  Since the beginning of the Gu Rainy Season (from April to June), heavy rainfall, floods and flash floods have affected 170,000 people (of whom 140,000 have been displaced) across several areas of Somalia as reported by UN OCHA. In Beledweyne, more than 98 % of Riverine village inhabitants have already fled from their settlement ahead of the flooding fearing the flood affects and bot being isolated where the inhabitants from the four villages have started displacing from their settlement to the higher ground the initial displacement figure an estimate of 15,000 families representing 90,000 people have now been displaced from their settlements and number of displaced people is increasing more than expected due to the magnitude of floods.  Identified needs or gaps are.   * Installation of emergency latrines and Hygiene promotion activities * Provision of safe drinking water through emergency water trucking * Distribution of Shelter / NFIs to families in evacuation sites * Food and livelihood support to IDPs and vulnerable households currently in higher grounds * Increase medical supplies and provision of mobile clinics to the affected and displaced populations by the floods. * Protection for displaced children, women and persons living with disabilities.   Clusters are activating a flood preparedness and response plan. Local NGOs and authorities are raising flood-awareness among communities living in low-lying areas. UNOCHA and government’s Disaster Management Authority are coordinating responses. <http://www.fao.org/>  [Flood Advisory for Beletweyne along Shabelle River, Somalia (Issued 8th May, 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/flood-advisory-beletweyne-along-shabelle-river-somalia-issued-8th-may-2023)  b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started.  *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.*  The heavy rains started on 13th April 2023 and the flooding started on 8th May 2023. The heavy rains and flooding have come following five seasons of drought that has displaced more than 1.4 million Somalis and killed 3.8 million livestock since mid-2021. While the rains and river waters will bring some relief to drought-affected communities, the protracted nature of the drought and projections showing a 50 per cent likelihood that the Gu rains will be below normal with warmer than normal surface temperatures over much of the country, mean drought impacts will continue to be felt. <http://faoswalim.org/resources/site_files/Beletweyne_flood_advisory_20230508.pdf>  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*   DERF funds will be used for Provision of safe drinking water through emergency water trucking; Distribution of Shelter / NFIs to families in evacuation sites; Hygiene promotion activities; Food and livelihood support to IDPs and vulnerable households currently in higher grounds. Cash transfer will be used to provide livelihood support. |