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)

Instructions:
An alert is raised and submitted through the online platform *Vores CISU*. When submitting an alert
a) basic information must be submitted online.
b) 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.

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:	*Støtteforeningen Det Danske Hus i Palæstina*
Title of alert:	Spike in the West Bank: forced displacement in Hebron and territory-wide closure
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 D: Spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis

d.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*
Hebron city and surrounding communities in Hebron governorate are the epicentre. After a shooting at a military checkpoint near Hebron on 23 October 2026, Hebron's entrances and exits were closed and Israel moved to seal off the whole West Bank (UN, 26/10/2026). In the north, at least 15 towns were targeted, including in Nablus, Jenin, Tubas and Qalqilya (Al Jazeera, 24/10/2026). The closure also affects families displaced from Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps in the northern West Bank.

d.2 What is the nature of the crisis?
A spike in a protracted crisis, caused by a military operation and sweeping closures. Following a shooting at a military checkpoint near Hebron on 23 October 2026, in which four people were killed, the Israeli Prime Minister ordered Hebron sealed and pledged house-to-house raids and home demolitions (UN, 26/10/2026). Israeli forces evacuated more than 3,000 people and demolished homes and commercial property (UN, 27/10/2026).
Implications: the closures "severely restrict Palestinians' freedom of movement, access to basic services and livelihoods" (UN, 26/10/2026). The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights called the measures "punitive in nature and designed to instil fear" and warned of threats to empty entire neighbourhoods (UN, 27/10/2026). Hebron Municipality's own records show a higher figure: 4,969 displaced people from 780 families, including 336 children under two, 441 people aged 60 and over, 216 pregnant or breastfeeding women, 44 persons with disabilities and 312 people with chronic illnesses (Hebron Municipality, 29/10/2026). Farming families losing their harvest income are also at high risk.

d.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information?
Affected populations and access: more than 3,000 people evacuated in Hebron since 23 October (UN, 27/10/2026). In the north, more than 34,000 Palestine refugees from Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps remain forcibly displaced, and UNRWA warned that the events in Hebron bring "alarming echoes" of that displacement (UNRWA, 28/10/2026). With nearly 1,000 checkpoints and gates closed, towns and villages are reported to be completely isolated (Al Jazeera, 24/10/2026). Our partner Alrowwad Cultural and Arts Society works in the affected communities, and we reach families through them and our community contacts (see d.4).
Urgent emergency and protection needs: already before the escalation, partners reported needs for winter clothing and school supplies in Hebron governorate. WHO recorded 146 attacks on health care and 131 obstructions to health-care delivery from January to September 2026, with checkpoint delays and closures during operations among the barriers, and movement restrictions impeded protection services, including at two service delivery points (OCHA, 22/10/2026).
Livelihoods: the closure came at the height of the olive harvest (UN, 26/10/2026), which supports an estimated 80,000 to 100,000 families (OCHA, 15/10/2026). From 1 September to 19 October, 272 harvest-related settler attacks were documented, more than in the entire 2024 (224) and 2025 (185) seasons, and in several communities farmers were forced to abandon their harvest (OCHA, 22/10/2026). Movement restrictions are preventing thousands of farmers from reaching their land (UN, 26/10/2026). Already in the first quarter of 2026, 76 per cent of West Bank households reported declining incomes (OCHA, 02/10/2026, citing WFP).
Other actors: aid partners are supporting local authorities in Hebron (UN, 27/10/2026); of 123 priority olive harvest communities, 63 per cent of them in Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron, around 30 per cent have no planned support (OCHA, 15/10/2026).

d.3.1 Do you consider there to be a spike/change in a slow onset/chronic crisis or in a protracted humanitarian crisis?
Yes, a spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis. In the week 13 to 19 October, demolitions displaced 37 people across the whole West Bank (OCHA, 22/10/2026); since 23 October, more than 3,000 people have been evacuated in Hebron alone (UN, 27/10/2026). As of 29 October, about 3,000 people remain displaced from two neighbourhoods in Hebron city, while ongoing

Israeli operations and tight movement restrictions across the governorate disrupt access to livelihoods, education and health care (UN, 29/10/2026). It is the fourth time in a month that Israel has imposed restrictions across the territory (UN, 26/10/2026), in a year of record settler violence, averaging 7.4 attacks per day compared with five in 2025 (OCHA, 22/10/2026).
d.3.2. Describe as specific as possible when the spike has started.
23 October 2026: the shooting near Hebron, the closure of Hebron and the move to seal off the West Bank (UN, 26/10/2026), followed by evacuations and demolitions (UN, 27/10/2026).
d.3.3. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?
Rapid disbursement: families are displaced and confined now, and harvest income is being lost now. **Short intervention:** within six months and through our local partners, medicine and support for people with chronic diseases such as diabetes, hygiene and basic household items for displaced families, cash assistance to cover basic needs for families who lost their harvest income, and psychosocial support for children. **Hard-to-reach populations:** families confined by the lockdown and displaced camp families in the north. On 22 October in Jenin governorate, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator called for increased humanitarian funding (OCHA, 22/10/2026).

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?
We have just completed a DERF project with Alrowwad Cultural and Arts Society in West Bank refugee camps, delivering insulin, medicine, infant formula, medical aids and hygiene items. Our communication with these communities never stopped: we remain in close contact with them through Alrowwad, and our assessment is ongoing. Alrowwad has confirmed that many families are affected, are not receiving the support they need and can no longer afford their basic needs. If the DERF is activated, we will implement with Alrowwad, building on this recent experience and their trusted presence in these communities. We are committed to these communities and ready to respond.

Sources:

- UN, 26/10/2026: https://palestine.un.org/en/325150-west-bank-guterres-alarmed-israel-imposes-sweeping-closures-after-deadly-hebron-attack
- UN, 27/10/2026: https://palestine.un.org/en/325195-west-bank-hebron-crackdown-displaces-thousands-türk-warns-ethnic-cleansing
- OCHA, 22/10/2026: https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-report-22-october-2026
- Al Jazeera, 24/10/2026: https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/10/24/israel-raids-towns-detains-dozens-of-palestinians-in-occupied-west-bank
- UNRWA, 28/10/2026 (reported by Arab News): https://arabnews.com/middle-east/unrwa-warns-of-worsening-humanitarian-situation-as-3000-displaced-in-hebron-3008671
- OCHA, 15/10/2026: https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-report-15-october-2026
- OCHA, 02/10/2026: https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-report-2-october-2026
- UN, 29/10/2026: https://press.un.org/en/2026/db261029.doc.htm
- Hebron Municipality, 29/10/2026 (reported by The New Arab): https://www.newarab.com/news/hebrons-palestinian-families-face-displacement-home-seizures