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 Gaza: winter storm floods displacement sites
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*
The whole Gaza Strip, flooded in the storm of 6 to 8 November 2026: about 70,000 tents flooded within 12 hours (CARE; PRCS, 07/11/2026), over 26,000 households were affected and 222 sites need shelter and non-food items (OCHA, 08/11/2026). Israel's military zone has expanded to an estimated 70% of Gaza, confining families to the rest (DRC and PARC, 01/10/2026), and 956,389 people live in sites at medium or high flood risk (IOM, 21/09/2026).

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, disease or other disruption) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*
A spike in a protracted crisis. The storm is a threat multiplier on a humanitarian catastrophe caused by a war in which Israel has committed genocide, according to the UN Commission of Inquiry (UN COI, 16/09/2025). About 1.8 million people, 86% of the population, live in 1,739 displacement sites (DRC and PARC, 01/10/2026). The storm destroyed over 6,000 family shelters, damaged 17,400 and left over 3,900 households with no shelter. Water reached 1.5 metres in some sites. An infant reportedly drowned, and five displaced people, three children and two women, were killed when a sandy hill collapsed onto tents (OCHA, 08/11/2026).
Implications: Israeli restrictions on supplies and movement limit the response and keep families from safer areas (OCHA, 08/11/2026). Most at risk are children, older people, people with disabilities, pregnant women, people with chronic diseases and unaccompanied children.

d.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.

Affected populations and access: Civil Defence answered only 218 of 2,166 distress calls. Partners assessed 1,877 households and supported 422 (OCHA, 08/11/2026).
Urgent needs: tarpaulins, repair materials, bedding, mattresses, clothing and tents; sandbags, sewage removal and medicines, as illness rises (OCHA, 08/11/2026). 294,250 families need shelter, 35,250 more than last year; stock covers about 52,000 (Shelter Cluster, 10/2026).
Other actors: UN agencies, NGOs, clusters and Civil Defence are responding, but coverage is far below needs, with 94% of Gaza's population needing shelter and household items (PRCS, 07/11/2026).

d.3.1 Do you consider there to be a spike/change in a slow onset/chronic crisis or in a protracted humanitarian crisis? If yes, provide as strong as possible evidence for this current spike (*how has the situation changed)*.
Yes, a distinct, measurable change. In 48 hours, over 26,000 households saw their shelter flooded, damaged or destroyed (OCHA, 08/11/2026). Needs are up and aid is down from last winter: aid offloaded in July to September 2026 was 84,532 tonnes, half of the 170,574 tonnes in October to December 2025, and shelter supplies fell from 13,794 to 8,478 tonnes (UNOPS, UN2720). The storm brought 60 mm of rain in 12 hours to Gaza City, about 15% of annual rainfall (Gaza Municipality via AIDA, 2026). A strong El Niño will last through February 2027 (WMO, 03/09/2026).

d.3.2. Describe as specific as possible when the spike has started.
Mention specific dates if possible. Provide documentation for this.

The evening of 6 November 2026; the storm lasted to 8 November (OCHA, 08/11/2026).

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*

Rapid disbursement: with stocks nearly empty and imports restricted, a local partner can buy what is available in Gaza, like bedding, mattresses, winter clothing, sandbags and repair items, or use cash where markets function. Short intervention: 3 to 6 months, reaching families before further storms at the winter peak. Hard to reach populations: flooded families not yet reached, as only 422 households were supported (OCHA, 08/11/2026). A call would also let other organisations cover WASH, health and protection.

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?

DHIP works through local partners. With Alrowwad we just completed a DERF project in West Bank refugee camps, and with Tamer Institute we have provided emergency support for children in Gaza and the West Bank. For this response we are in talks with the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), our partner since 2013 in a joint program and in emergency work during COVID-19. PRCS is present across Gaza and reports over 3,000 damaged, inhabited buildings at risk of collapse (PRCS, 07/11/2026). We are discussing a joint response based on its assessment and capacity. DHIP is a member of AIDA (Association of International Development Agencies), linking us to INGO coordination in Gaza. If DERF is activated, we will implement with PRCS.

Sources:

- OCHA, 08/11/2026: https://ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-report-heavy-rains-gaza-strip-8-november-2026
- Shelter Cluster, 10/2026, Gaza Winter Operational Needs and Gaps 2026 to 2027: https://s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/shelftercluster.org/public/docs/Gaza_Shelter_Cluster_Winterization_Needs_2026_2027_1_0.pdf
- UNOPS, UN2720 Monitoring and Tracking dashboard, Offloaded view, data to 30/09/2026: https://app.un2720.org/tracking
- UN COI, 16/09/2025, UN Commission of Inquiry finds Israel has committed genocide in Gaza (as reported by IPS): https://www.ipsnews.net/2025/09/un-independent-commission-finds-that-israeli-forces-have-committed-genocide-in-gaza/
- DRC and PARC, Confined by Design: The Human Cost of Protracted Displacement in Gaza, 01/10/2026 (press release): https://drc.ngo/en/news/press-release-18-million-in-gaza-face-protracted-displacement-inhumane-living-conditions-as-israel-expands-military-zone/
- IOM, with the Site Management and Shelter Clusters, Gaza Flooding Risk Assessment: Phase One Outlook for Rainy Season 2026 to 27, 21/09/2026: https://s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/shelftercluster.org/public/docs/Sites%20Exposed%20to%20Flooding%20Risk_21%20Sep.pdf
- WMO, El Niño set to become very strong, raising risks of extreme weather into 2027, 03/09/2026: https://wmo.int/media/news/el-nino-set-become-very-strong-raising-risks-of-extreme-weather-2027
- CARE: https://www.care.org/news-and-stories/gaza-floods-november-2026/
- PRCS, 07/11/2026, PRCS Calls On the International Community for Immediate Action: https://www.palestinercs.org/public/files/image/2026/press%20releases/PRCS%20Calls%20On%20the%20International%20Community%20for%20Immediate%20Action.pdf
- AIDA, Gaza winter 2026 to 27 briefing note, November 2026, citing Gaza Municipality