

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 organisations 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:	Dansk Afghansk Humanitær Forening
Title of alert:	Earthquake relief in the Kunar region of Afghanistan
Type of crisis:	Rapid onset humanitarian crisis

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:

b.1 Where is the crisis? The crisis is located in the Kunar province in eastern Afghanistan, a rural and mountainous region bordering Pakistan. There are an estimated 500,000 inhabitants of predominantly Pashtun origin scattered across difficult-to-access valleys. The provincial capital is Asadabad in the Kunar Valley, 95 kilometres northeast of Jalalabad, a central hub in eastern Afghanistan. Most villages affected by the crisis however, are remote and poorly connected, making humanitarian access highly challenging.

b.2 What is the nature of the crisis? On the 31st of August 2025, Kunar province was the epicentre of a series of earthquakes reaching 6.0 in magnitude (labelled “strong”) on the Richter scale. On September 4th Said region experienced another quake of magnitude 5.6 (6).

b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? An estimated 2,150 people lost their lives in the initial catastrophe (1), and more than 3,600 people were injured (2). It is estimated that around 500,000 people, including 263,000 children, are affected by the disaster across Kunar, Nagarhar and the Laghman provinces (2),(3). Approximately 6500 homes are destroyed (1), several key roads are blocked or destroyed on the mountainsides, water and sanitation facilities are destroyed, along with fuel and power supplies, leaving many communities inaccessible.

Conditions exacerbating vulnerability:

Poverty and bad housing: In the Kunar province, 61,8% of the population live below the poverty line (3 USD per person per day). Many villages are built of mudbricks and dry masonry, which are weak constellations that have collapsed in this area. Many inhabitants cannot afford adequate housing or food to sustain their lives in the approaching winter season, emphasising the urgent need for international aid.

Terrain and season: The area was remote and inaccessible before the disaster, and the earthquake has worsened access even further. Feeder roads from the main valley are cut off by debris or destroyed by landslides, leaving rescuers to trek or fly expensive helicopters as the only mode of access.(1) By the end of October, the snow will close roads and cut off access to valleys with hundreds of villages, leaving the inhabitants in need of all basic support, including shelter, food supplies, warm clothing, and fuel for heating and power.(4)

High population of children: More than half the region’s affected population are children with 32,500 children below 5 years of age (3). Outbreaks of communicable diseases such as diarrhoea due to destroyed sanitation and clean water access, and respiratory infections are reported with expected rise as temperatures drop within the coming months. (2, 5) Children are especially vulnerable to dehydration and respiratory insufficiency as a result hereof.

Returnees from Pakistan and Iran: Eastern Afghanistan has received an estimated 370,000 Afghan citizens from Pakistan since January 2025 (1) due to the Pakistani government repatriating Afghan refugees back to Afghanistan, adding pressure to already fragile communities. This population is exceptionally vulnerable to hunger and lack of most basic needs.

Emergency and protection need:Basic food supply, fuel supplies, clothing, blankets, emergency shelters/temporary housing, medicine and aid.

Other actors responding to the emergency: UN OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, MSF, IOM, and more.

Sources: (1) UN OCHA, Afghanistan: Eastern Region Earthquake Response Plan (Sep 2025 — Dec 2025): [Link](#) (2) WHO, Emergency Health Response to the Eastern Afghanistan Earthquake (September 2025 - March 2026): [Link](#) (3) UNICEF, Afghanistan: Eastern Region Earthquake Response Plan (Sept 2025 – March 2026): [Link](#) (4) Al Jazeera, Hundreds of earthquake-hit villages in Afghanistan still not reached: UN (09-09-2025): [Link](#) (5) IOM Flash Appeal for Afghanistan Earthquake Response | 31 August 2025 – 31 August 2026: [Link](#) (6) Afghanistan Earthquake: WHO Situation Report no, 5 (5 September 2025): [Link](#)

b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started. 31st of August 2025

b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?

This grant will deliver urgent assistance to meet basic needs of those affected by the Kunar earthquake. With winter approaching and an estimated 90% of survivors still without shelter as of 7 October 2025 (OCHA), the support will help prevent further suffering and loss of life.

OLAWI in Afghanistan includes three pensioned Afghan army officers who previously operated in the Kunar province, which means they are **very familiar with the infrastructure** of the province. Furthermore they **speak the local language, Pashtu**, which means they will effectively be able to navigate the changing situation and stretch the donated funds to as many people as possible. Moreover, it means they will be able to **act immediately** without a long setup or assessment delays.