I. SUMMARY

- Abduction & injury of workers in Dadaab necessitates reduction of all non-essential activities
- Heavy rains impede humanitarian aid, displace populations & increase waterborne disease
- Refugee camps continue to grow: Dadaab at 464,795; Dollo Ado at 132,732
- Food shortage declared in northern Tanzania where over 3 million people are affected
- Designated appeal open for Horn of Africa Drought, 100% of gifts used for this disaster.
- Visit www.elca.org/disaster for more information.

II. SITUATION

The situation in the Horn of Africa continues to evolve. The situation is improving in some parts of the region such as southerwestern Ethiopia where October rains have made headway in salvaging some of the 2011 crop. However, above average rains are also hampering the delivery of services to some parts of the region and increasing the spread of and vulnerability to waterborne diseases.

Tensions have increased in the region as Kenya has experienced heightened violence, which is suspected to originate from Al-Shabaab militants in Somalia. The past few weeks have brought explosions in Nairobi on 24 October, the kidnapping of two tourists on the Kenyan coast and the kidnapping of two aid workers in Dadaab on 13 October while working in the Ifo camp. This has made it necessary for agencies operating in Dadaab camps to reduce all non-essential activities to ensure the security of their staff and beneficiaries as the situation is further assessed. The Kenyan military has also led an incursion into the southern part of Somalia in pursuit of Al-Shabaab militants. The increase in political tensions may also be contributing to reduced migration from Somalia into Kenya.¹

Somalia. The flow of refugees fleeing the situation in Somalia has been decreasing over the past few weeks due to rains and increased violence on the Kenya-Somalia border, but there is worry that these numbers will increase if the humanitarian situation in the country continues to deteriorate. One reason the situation has changed is that the heavy deyr rains across the country have led to worsening conditions. In Mogadishu the heavy rains have washed away the temporary shelters of some 2,000 people. In the southern regions of the country (Gedo, Middle Juba and Bay) the rains have made access difficult as the roads have become impassible and trucks carrying food aid have gotten stuck.

Another major concern in the region is health, particularly children’s malnutrition; of the 450,000 malnourished children under the age of 5, 390,866 (86.9%) have been admitted for treatment. Children represent a significant percentage of the 4 million people (53% of the country’s population) currently living in crisis; more than 750,000 are reportedly living in famine conditions, up almost 50% from July’s

¹ OCHA Kenya Humanitarian Update, 26 October 2011
members of the ACT Alliance have been responding with aid in the capital of Mogadishu and the LWF-administered camps of Dadaab in Kenya and Dollo Ado in Ethiopia have continued to expand their capacities to meet the needs of incoming Somali refugees.

Kenya. The Dadaab refugee camp, located in the southeastern district of Garissa, has received most of the Somali refugees fleeing violence and food insecurity. Already the world’s largest refugee complex, the camp continues to grow well beyond the 90,000 it was envisioned to hold when founded over 20 years ago. With the current population around 444,000 estimates are that it will rise to over 550,000 by next year.

Though the number of new refugees still remains high (~650/day), the lower numbers of daily arrivals has allowed for much of the backlog to be processed. To create space for the new arrivals the camp has expanded beyond its original three camps (Hagadera, Ifo and Dagahaley) to six total sites. They have now added two extensions to the Ifo camp (Ifo East and Ifo West) as well as a new camp, Kambioos.

Local Insecurity along the Kenya/Somalia border region continues to decrease humanitarian space, adversely affecting distribution of relief aid to hundreds of thousands of drought-affected Kenyans and hundreds of thousands of refugees in the Dadaab complex. A few explosions rocked Nairobi on 24 October, killing one person and injuring 23 in two separate incidents. The Government of Kenya has linked the attacks, which occurred just hours apart and in crowded places in the city center, to suspected militants from Somalia who have in the past week issued threats against Kenya following the country’s military incursion into Somalia.

Insecurity in Kenya’s northern pastoralist areas continues, most notably with the 14 October conflict in Isiolo that led to the displacement of more than 1,500 people. Tensions between two ethnic groups - the Turkanas and Boranas - traditionally known for revenge attacks over cattle rustling, remain high in areas where much of the population raises livestock for sustenance and income. Drought has also impacted the health of livestock which has improved following intervention (food, water and veterinary care) and August and September rains which helped to improve the quality and quantity of pasture land.

Ethiopia. The deyr rains have brought much needed relief to the country. The rains have improved the situation in the pastoralist areas of the Somali region, located in the south-eastern part of the country.

---

2 OCHA Somalia, Key Figures Report, 27 October 2011
3 OCHA Horn of Africa Crisis, Situation Report No. 19, 21 October 2011
They have also contributed to the reduction of daily water trucks needed from 157 to 78. Another positive is the campaign started in September to get measles vaccinations for children from 6 months-15 years (80% reached) and polio vaccinations for children 0-59 months (74% reached) have been largely successful and have not been negatively impacted by the rains. The LWF-serviced Dollo Ado refugee camp currently has a population of 132,732 and has seen a reduction in the number of new arrivals. Rains have largely had a negative impact in the camp causing flooded refugee shelters and impeding humanitarian aid delivery.

Tanzania. In mid-September, the government declared food shortages in 56 districts located in northern and central Tanzania. The food shortage is a result of poor rainfall throughout these regions leading to a reduction in the production of maize, rice, sorghum, millet, sweet potatoes, cassava and bean crops. Food prices have increased in areas affected; in response, the government is providing food aid in these areas.4

III. COORDINATED RESPONSE

The ELCA is responding in partnership with Lutheran and ecumenical actors in the region, as part of a coordinated response with the wider ACT Alliance. The ELCA, a member of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), has supported the humanitarian and long-term sustainable development work of the LWF Department for World Service (LWF-DWS). For many years, LWS-DWS has responded to post-conflict refugee needs throughout the region and has invested in sustainable development, promoting opportunities for individuals to build their capacity to live in justice and dignity. Additionally, the ELCA has close church-to-church relationships through dialogue, service and witness with the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY), the Kenya Evangelical Lutheran Church (KELC) and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT).

Beyond the $250,000 pre-positioned by the ELCA with LWF for emergency response in the region, the ELCA has also committed an additional $1 million to help meet the needs of the region. These funds have helped provide the “first water” to many arriving refugees in Dadaab, as well as emergency enriched porridge for children and elderly refugees who were too weak to eat dry food. They have also helped bring food, water and veterinary care to pastoralists in the Turkana Region of Kenya as well as shoes and clothing for girls at Dadaab refugee camp.

Ethiopia. Two ELCA companions are responding in Ethiopia: EECMY and LWF-DWS. The EECMY is concluding a three-month first response, which began in August, providing food aid for 29,900 individuals in Saba Boru and Gasara districts, both located in the Oromiya Region. Low and erratic rainfall had diminished crop performance which resulted in a decreased food reserve, loss of household purchasing power, water shortages and a gap in grazing land for animals. With the recent rains, EECMY is also working with beneficiaries to produce their own food by providing early maturing drought resistant seeds, fruit seedlings, farming tools, irrigation equipment and grinding mills.

The LWF responds to refugee needs at the Dollo Ado camp, working to provide water and sanitation services. The recent rains have brought new challenges with hazardous road conditions, making travel between camps difficult. It has also added difficulty in getting water to the Transit center, the first point of entry for new arrivals. With the increasing number of refugees (daily averages of 500+) it has been difficult to meet all of the total population’s needs. To help alleviate overcrowding, a fifth camp location,

4 Famine Early Warning System Network, Tanzania Report, 30 September 2011
Buramino, has been opened and LWF is helping to dig new boreholes around Buramino, bringing service to 7,000 refugees/day.

**Kenya.** With other aid agencies the LWF has scaled back its activities in Dadaab in response to recent kidnappings in the camp. One area they have been increasing activity is with their management of the Community Peace and Security Teams (CPSTs). CPTS has doubled their presence from 2 persons/block to 4 persons/block. This effort is hoped to be bolstered by the Kenyan police, who have promised to increase the presence from 255 officers to possibly 500.

LWF priorities for the Turkana region are on water distribution and securing emergency livestock intervention for pastoralists. The response has involved targeting 200 high-need households (average 8 persons per household) with access to veterinary services, vaccinations and de-worming. Additionally, the ELCA has been providing, through the LWF, water access to 1,000 households for a period of six months (starting in August). Water access activities have involved repairing water harvesting structures and installing water tanks at schools for reliable access to water.

ELCA’s companion church, KELC, has completed initial assessments of food insecurity in pastoral communities where the church is present. Food distribution to targeted high-need families will commence in November until financial resources have been depleted. Their current appeal is very under-funded; an ELCA delegation will be visiting KELC and the affected areas they serve later this month. ELCA Disaster Response resources are being deployed to help provide much needed food aid to targeted households.

**Ongoing Planning.** The ELCA will be participating in a regional roundtable hosted by LWF in Nairobi, Kenya later this month. Situational briefings and discussion on continued response will be negotiated at that time. Other ELCA companions are augmenting response strategies for the communities that they serve. The ELCA is committed to walking with other companions in the region as they assess the needs of their communities. Given its commitment to both meet immediate needs and help people to rebuild their lives and livelihoods, the ELCA will also support the long-term rehabilitation efforts of our companions.

### IV. FUNDRAISING

The ELCA has opened a designated account to receive gifts for response efforts to this disaster. The appeal has received $600,000 through September. One hundred percent (100%) of all gifts contributed to the Horn of Africa Drought fund will be used entirely to respond to this disaster both for immediate needs and long-term rehabilitation of communities and livelihoods. This region needs ELCA commitment now and for years to come as they recover from the severe agricultural loss and political tensions, and build healthy, more resilient communities.

Contributions to this appeal can be made in the following ways:
- Give by phone at 800-638-3522
- Donate online at: [www.elca.org/disaster](http://www.elca.org/disaster)
- Send checks to:
  ELCA Disaster Response
  39330 Treasury Center
  Chicago, IL 60694
  Memo: Horn of Africa Drought
To help you share the severity of this situation and how to respond the ELCA has produced a number of resources, free to reproduce, found at [www.elca.org/disaster](http://www.elca.org/disaster) and elsewhere. These include:

- Worship resources for this disaster
- News releases found at [www.elca.org/news](http://www.elca.org/news)

### VI. CONTACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desk</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELCA International Disaster Response</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Megan Bradfield</td>
<td><a href="mailto:megan.bradfield@elca.org">megan.bradfield@elca.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x2291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information Specialist</td>
<td>Matthew Ley</td>
<td><a href="mailto:matthew.ley@elca.org">matthew.ley@elca.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x2574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELCA Domestic Disaster Response</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Kevin Massey</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kevin.massey@elca.org">kevin.massey@elca.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x2822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate Director</td>
<td>Michael Nevergall</td>
<td><a href="mailto:michael.nevergall@elca.org">michael.nevergall@elca.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative Assistant</td>
<td>Maria Maldonado</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maria.maldonado@elca.org">maria.maldonado@elca.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x2748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELCA Global Mission, Companion Synod/</td>
<td>Manager for Companion Relationships,</td>
<td>Barbara Berry-Bailey</td>
<td><a href="mailto:barbara.berry-bailey@elca.org">barbara.berry-bailey@elca.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationships</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x2621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELCA Marketing and Communications</td>
<td>Marketing Manager</td>
<td>Rachel Clamen</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rachel.claman@elca.org">rachel.claman@elca.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x2955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELCA World Hunger and Disaster Appeal</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Dan Rift</td>
<td><a href="mailto:daniel.rift@elca.org">daniel.rift@elca.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x2757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate Director</td>
<td>Audrey Riley</td>
<td><a href="mailto:audrey.riley@elca.org">audrey.riley@elca.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x2715</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Front Page Photo: ACT Alliance / Church World Service)