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:	East Africa Development Care
Title of alert:	Emergency Humanitarian Response to Ethiopian Refugees and Displaced Families Fleeing Conflict into Moyale, Marsabit County, Kenya.
Type of crisis:	☐ ***rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)-X*** ☐ *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:

b.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected*

The humanitarian crisis is affecting Moyale town and surrounding communities in Marsabit County, northern Kenya, following violent clashes in and around Moyale on the Ethiopian side of the Kenya–Ethiopia border. Since 22 October 2026, thousands of Ethiopian civilians have fled their homes and crossed into Kenya in search of safety and protection from the escalating violence.

Many displaced families are currently accommodated in temporary shelters, including schools, churches and other public facilities, while others are seeking refuge with relatives and host communities. Particular concern remains for vulnerable households in the Sessi, Kore, Biashara, Foundation and Miti border-entry areas, alongside other affected locations identified through ongoing humanitarian assessments.

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).*

The crisis is a sudden cross-border displacement emergency triggered by armed confrontations and escalating tensions between the Oromia and Somali regional administrations in Ethiopia. The violence has forced thousands of civilians, particularly women and children, to flee their homes and seek safety in neighbouring Kenya.

The influx has placed growing pressure on Moyale's already limited food, water, sanitation, shelter and healthcare services. Many families have arrived with few belongings and are increasingly relying on temporary shelters, host communities and humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.

The situation also exposes vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied and separated children, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, older persons and people with disabilities, to heightened protection risks. Without timely assistance to both displaced families and vulnerable host households, pressure on already scarce community resources could further deepen existing vulnerabilities and tensions.

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)*
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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.

According to UNHCR's 28 October 2026 situation update, local authorities estimated that up to 50,000 people had crossed into Kenya since 22 October, although registration and verification were still ongoing. ACAPS separately reported approximately 40,000 arrivals in Moyale, with over 15,000 accommodated in temporary shelters across eight sites and more than 20,000 staying with relatives and host communities.

A rapid assessment of 758 households, reported on 9 November 2026, highlighted significant humanitarian needs: 71% of households lacked sufficient food, 80% identified food as their most

urgent need, 44% reported inadequate drinking water, over three-quarters lacked hand washing facilities, and more than half faced difficulties accessing healthcare.

Children, particularly those under five, women-headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, older persons and people with disabilities remain especially vulnerable and require urgent attention.

UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, the Kenya Red Cross Society, the Department of Refugee Services and Marsabit County authorities are supporting the response. However, substantial gaps remain, particularly among families staying with host communities and those not adequately reached by existing assistance.

Sources: UNHCR (28 October 2026); ACAPS (28 October 2026); IOM and partner rapid assessment (9 November 2026); Kenya Red Cross Society and relevant government authorities.

b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started.
Mention specific dates if possible. P*rovide documentation for this.*

The emergency escalated on 22 October 2026, following violent confrontations in and around Moyale on the Ethiopian side of the border. Cross-border displacement into Kenya began immediately and increased significantly in the days that followed, as more civilians fled in search of safety.

The situation remains an urgent humanitarian concern, with displaced families continuing to need emergency assistance while host communities face growing pressure on already limited essential services and resources.

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*

A DERF Rapid Response grant would make it possible to deliver timely, targeted and locally coordinated humanitarian assistance to displaced Ethiopian families and vulnerable host communities in Moyale, addressing their most urgent survival needs.

Working through its local implementing partner, EADC, the response would provide emergency food assistance, safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation support, emergency shelter and essential household items, alongside basic healthcare, nutrition services and protection referrals.

The intervention would complement ongoing humanitarian efforts by prioritizing underserved households, particularly displaced families hosted by local communities and vulnerable people who may otherwise be missed by larger relief operations.