



DRCS volunteers unloading materials to be distributed to community as part of early actions Photo Credit DRCS.

sEAP №:
EAP2022DJ01 (MDRDJ006)

sEAP timeframe:
2 Years

Date of activation:
15/11/2023

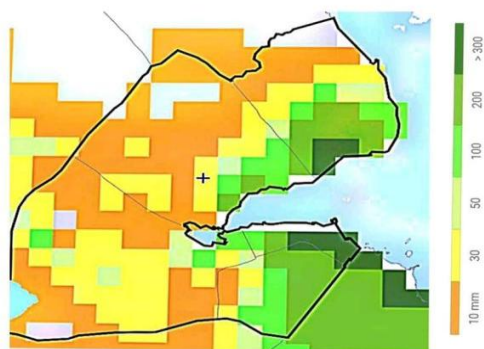
sEAP approved:
02/12/2022

Operational timeframe:
3 Months

Early action lead time:
7 days/weeks/months

Budget: 200 330 CHF
Assisted: 2500 people

SUMMARY OF THE SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL



The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has allocated CHF 200,330 for the Djibouti Red-Crescent Society to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of Flood in Djibouti. The early actions to be conducted have been pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the Early Action Protocol.

Summary

Floods is one of the exacerbated hazard effects of global climate change and Djibouti is at risk of both flash floods due to the topographic nature of its landscape of volcanic formations and seasonal riverbeds and tributaries draining to the ocean as well as oceanic effects of climate change including sea level rise, floods and relative Tsunamis making Djibouti one of the non-island high-risk countries. The major flood impacts experienced by the vulnerable communities are human causality (deaths due to drowning, diseases e.g. diarrhoea, cholera), damage to house structures and household assets, and loss of food grains and livestock.

The targeted population by this simplified EAP has been selected based on who is more exposed to the flood impacts and it also takes into consideration levels of vulnerability, coping capacities and social parameters, with attention to particularly

vulnerable and/or most-at-risk groups. Specially people from households living in the risk-prone area at risk of displacement, with low-income, females or child-headed households, large households with 3 or more children, households with children under 5 years, and households with elderly members.

The trigger was reached at the 14-21 November 2023 in which Djibouti Met and ICPAC issued a weekly forecast where the threshold indicated a total rainfall of 50mm and above for Djibouti city and its suburb.

Early actions were implemented in Balbala community within 7 days to reduce the flood impacts and save lives and livelihoods. Raising awareness of the forecasted meteorological event by reaching the community with early warning messages and promoting hygiene especially for water stagnation-related health issues and strengthening their capacity in risk reduction by distributing and replacing their roofing materials were Among the Early Actions implemented.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective of the intervention:

Date National Society requested the early action funds: 15/11/2023

Date National Society received the early action funds: 21/11th 2023

SUMMARY OF EAP IMPLEMENTATION

Host National Society

The last trimester of 2023 was forecasted to be a rainy season for all the Horn of Africa countries due to the El Nino event. Extreme meteorological events are likely to affect communities living in low lying areas, wadi surrounding areas, living below the poverty line, in fragile houses, etc. the mobility and accessibility to services and economic functions will also be disturbed and reduced.

In a way to reduce and mitigate the impact of the heavy rain on vulnerable communities, Djibouti Red Crescent Society activated the sEAP on 15/11/2023 when the trigger threshold was reached. The following early actions were implemented to reduce the impact of flooding:

- Distribution of roofing sheets, support replacement by targeting the most vulnerable Household with weakened roofing to prevent displacement.
- Distribution of hygiene kits and water purification products for households at risk of water contamination to prevent water and vector borne diseases.
- Conduct community cleaning event for drainage opening to allow the flow of water to reduce flooding and prevent water stagnation.
- Sensitize the community and household to good health practices and promote hygiene and well-being.

The selection of beneficiaries was community centred, committees from the targeted zones with defined and agreed selection criteria were able to identify the most vulnerable households experiencing flood impacts, with low coping capacity. DRCS volunteers validated the household respecting the criteria of selection and collected the beneficiary's information using kobo toolbox.

The predicted flood didn't occur, but early actions implemented contributed to the resilience of communities to future floods. The strengthening of roofs of vulnerable communities allowed them to prevent water from entering the houses causing damage to assets and prevent displacement due to future heavy rains and floods, wash kits allowed families to possess the tools to prevent water born disease, clearing of drainage lines allowed the free flow of water reducing the incidence of heavy rainfall becoming a flood in the coming rainy seasons, and the overall dissemination of early warning allowed communities to understand the risk of flooding and enabled them to identify Early Action they can do by themselves to reduce the impact of the heavy rain and flood in the future. Those actions were timely and effective as communities were able to sleep fearless of rain effects and the collection of infiltrated water from their roofs.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supports the DJRC through the Ethiopia and Djibouti Country Cluster Delegation in Addis Ababa. As part of this operation, the IFRC delegation provided technical support through its teams (operation management, Anticipatory actions, PMER,) and maintained regular coordination through in-person and online meetings.

There is no partner National Society (PNS) present in the country that supports the DJRC in EAP or in general operational areas.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent Actors in Country

After the Met agency (ANM) released the seasonal forecast for OND 2023, a coordination meeting was held under the DRM Executive Secretariat, where the government entities were able to give an update of their inventory for early actions, especially on drainage opening for water flow ease, water pumping equipment, etc.

The municipality of Balbala was highly involved led by its president, who understood the importance of the anticipatory actions and has shown unfailing support for the SN in carrying out the activities since the initial phase.

OVERALL CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

On 26 October 2023, Djibouti received 55 mm of rainfall as a result of the TEJ cyclone residue, exceeding the sEAP activation threshold of 50 mm. However, we were able to acquire this information after the rainfall had already occurred, limiting its usefulness for anticipatory action and instead supporting early response measures to address the impacts. This highlighted ongoing challenges in the timeliness and coordination of forecast information sharing between partners, which will require strengthened collaboration with the Meteorological Department moving forward. After this incident DRCS decided to engage the MET agency from the beginning of the revision of the sEAP and build a strong relationship with the organization to allow the timely sharing of forecast information.

In the second week of November, ICPAC released weekly forecast that showed the trigger will be reached. And the Djibouti Met also shared this forecast information that allowed us to activate and implement the EA. At the lead time (7days), it was raining off and on, an overall of 3 days with 35 mm. While processing the distribution, there was an interruption due to rain, but it did not create significant impact on the implementation. The activities went smoothly, and communities testified that from the first night, their sleep was improved since they replaced the defective roofs for those who were assisted with the reinforcement of roofings.

One of the key challenges encountered during the implementation of the EAP was related to forecast monitoring. The Djibouti Meteorological Agency primarily shared daily forecasts and only released weekly forecasts during significant meteorological changes, which limited the availability of consistent forecast information needed for forecast-based actions. Additionally, during the inception meeting, stakeholders raised important discussions regarding the definition of the trigger and the selection of target locations, highlighting the need for further technical review and consensus-building to strengthen the trigger-setting process.

During the readiness and prepositioning stages, DRCS encountered significant challenges in accessing timely weekly and rainfall forecast information from the national meteorological agency, largely due to limited technical and operational capacity for producing or disseminating such forecasts in advance. To address this, DRCS initiated meetings with MET officials, leveraged its existing networks, and supplemented national data with regional forecasts from the ICPAC Centre. These efforts underscored the importance of establishing a formal dialogue or agreement with the national meteorological agency to strengthen collaboration and facilitate more consistent forecast information sharing in the future.

The set up of trigger threshold (50mm and above rainfall) and target zone (Balbala) for Anticipatory Actions made a debate among stakeholders when the coordination meeting was held to present the flood sEAP project. the trigger was estimated higher according to the audience. Explanations were given to the stakeholders to inform that the trigger threshold had been set based on a risk analysis of previous historical flood/ rainfall secondary data, triangulated with other factors. As lesson learnt the key agencies such as Met and DRM must have been involved in the sEAP development phase.

Date of the impact of the hazard/disaster? The impact did not happen

PLANNED OPERATIONS

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	CHF budget: 33,877		CHF actual: 36,017	
	People targeted: 500		People reached: 804	
	Female: 500		Female > 18: NA	Girls < 18: NA
	Male: 304		Male > 18: NA	Boys < 18: NA
	Percentage of activities implemented before the impact of the hazard			<i>100% of the EAs were implemented within the lead time but the event didn't happen.</i>
Indicator:	#of people reached with roofing materials.			
Early actions:	1. Mobilise 50 volunteers to carry out flood awareness, engage communities and conduct early actions. 2. Distribution of roofing sheets to strengthen house roofs to prevent water leakage during the rain (3 days before) 3. Support construction and replacement of roofing sheets.			

Narrative description of achievements – Readiness and Prepositioning



*Rusted and weak roofing, Nov 2023
@DRCS Photo Credit: - DRCS*

people in high-risk settlements as well as people who are likely unable to evacuate themselves (people living in extreme poverty, elderly, female or child-headed households, disabled people). Community committees proceeded for pre-identification households and provided a list of the potential beneficiary households that will be benefiting from the early actions assistance.

A prepositioning stock of roofing material (500 iron sheets) was supplied to support the early action for preventing the risk of displacement and lack of shelter and building community resilience. Destruction of shelter is one of the major needs induced by floods, immediate damage is done by the force of the moving water that can push down infrastructure and carry people and their property away. The supporting materials for construction have also been supplied regarding hammers and nails.

As part of readiness activities, DRCS held meetings with local community committees to discuss the concept of early warning/ early actions and proceed with pre-identification of vulnerable households for early actions. Selection criteria was shared with committees and the

criteria included
People at high risk
of displacement,
for example,



*Community committees meeting, July 2023 @DRCS Photo
Credit: - DRCS*

Narrative description of achievements - Activation

Once the Meteorological forecast was released and the trigger of the threshold was reached, the DRCS implementation team deployed community committees and volunteers to engage in the early action activities and reach the beneficiary community with early warning messages and actions planned under the sEAP. Beneficiary's status was revised on the second day of activation and quick verification of the household level was made. That verification step enables us to deduct that some of the household's economic situation changed and others disappeared and were not more eligible to be assisted. That required replacing and targeting vulnerable households within the selection criteria.

Under the shelter reinforcement preventing displacement, 100 households were provided with 5 iron sheets 6m long, 6 pairs of rafters, hammers, and nails for fixing the roof (4 to 3 days before the expected rain). The assistance also included support for the construction of the roofing sheets replacement by labour payment for each house. DRCS convene with the communities and beneficiaries from the area to engage qualified labour from their own community for the construction/replacement of their roofing. This activity has double benefits with assisting vulnerable families reinforce their habitation, enable them to pay the labour cost and contribute to the local labour's gain also.

Challenges and lessons learned specific to this sector

As the targeted community were too vulnerable, living in semi-permanent and old houses whose roofing is weakened due to the sun and the sea salt causing leakage, weakened and inadequate foundation, and walls (corrugated metal sheets), few houses roofing replacement induced the need for extra roofing sheets and households got supported by their relatives to fill the gap left.

Lesson learned

Conduct needs assessment at household level to capture the specific needs.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CHF budget: 48,867		CHF actual: 36,565	
	People targeted: 2500		People reached: 2500	
	Female: 1300		Female >18: NA	Girls <18: NA
	Male: 1200		Male > 18: NA	Boys < 18: NA
	Percentage of activities implemented before the impact of the hazard			<i>100% of the EAs were implemented within the lead time but the event didn't happen.</i>
Indicator:	# of people reached with integrated WASH Services			
Early actions:	1. Deployment of 50 volunteers to carry out early action activities during the operation lead time. 2. Drainage of water logging, clearing drainages (3-5 days before) carried out as community activity benefiting 2,500 people. 3. Carry out hygiene promotion during the early action phase to reach at least 2500 people. 4. Distribution of water treatment chemicals and hygiene materials (3-5 days before).			
Narrative description of achievement - Readiness and Prepositioning				

A set of household hygiene kits (100 households), water disinfectant, and bleaching products (350 sets) were procured and supplied to the early action stock at the HQ level to assist the targeted community at risk of water contamination during floods. Equipment for cleaning such as wheelbarrows, shovels, and rakes were also procured and stored at the nearby warehouse to support the community cleaning event and drainage opening. IEC materials have been developed to facilitate hygiene promotion campaign.

As part of the readiness activity, a total of 50 volunteers benefited from a refresher training on PHAST (participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation). The training was facilitated by the DRCS Wash Coordinator over 2 days period using PowerPoint presentations, IEC image boxes, group activities, discussions, and simulation exercises. The training aimed to strengthen the skills of selected volunteers in the participatory approach. Mainly to improve hygiene behaviors, to encourage the community's good management of water supply and sanitation facilities, prevent the spread of waterborne diseases, and highlight the link between sanitation and health.



Group work session, @DRCS - Photo Credit; DRCS

Narrative description of achievements – Activation

In the present context, beneficiaries were all from local communities in a peri-urban location, where water and sanitation services are most likely accessible. However, not all have proper supply services and access is affected where the water infrastructures are damaged and or increased mud level at the water sources which in turn increases the treatment process in terms of time and cost hence consequentially limiting the supply. To limit the water contamination effects and proliferation of water borne diseases before the flooding events, hygiene kits were distributed to 100 households, water treatment bleach and disinfection products as well were provided for 350 households at risk of contamination. A hygiene promotion sensitization campaign was conducted by volunteers deployed in Balbala neighborhood. Raising awareness, utilizing behavior change communication techniques to encourage the adoption of hygienic behaviors, and promoting hand washing. The campaign was expanded to more than beneficiary households, reaching the large public.

In addition to those assistances, a large community event was organized on the 4th and 5th day of the activation to clean and open the drainage systems to facilitate the natural flow of water and prevent the flood water from stagnating. This event featured the participation of local community members, Balbala municipality, and DRCS volunteers.

Challenges and lessons learned specific to this sector

1. 39 volunteers out of 50 trained were active on the activation time mainly because time had passed by from the training to the implementation time.
2. It is important to mention that while in the field, two volunteers got into accident in their deployment. Fortunately, it was limited to superficial injuries and NS engaged in providing medical assistance by taking the injured volunteers to the hospital and paying their medical fees.

Lesson learned

- Provide training at a specific time, meaning after the seasonal forecast to prevent loss of memory on what was taught and the disappearance of volunteers.
- Ensure volunteers who are deployed on the field have medical insurance.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	CHF budget: 29,440	CHF actual: 4,665.3	
	People targeted: 2500	People reached: 2500	
	Female: 1300	Female > 18: NA	Girls < 18: NA
	Male: 1200	Male > 18: NA	Boys < 18: NA
	Percentage of activities implemented before the impact of the hazard		More than 80% of the EAs were not implemented due to the event not happening.
Indicator:	# of people that receive face-to-face early warning information on the upcoming floods.		
Early actions:	1. Coordination & activation of the flood task force and link them with the stakeholders and response structures 2. Early warning through media and face-to-face 5 days before the peak of the floods. 3. Support government evacuation plans in the evacuation of the population at risk to safe ground (2 days before) 4. Integrated rapid needs assessment to assess the likelihood of a response operation. (2 days before)		

Narrative description of achievement – Readiness and Prepositioning

With the support of IFRC delegation team, the DRCS developed a flood contingency plan including the early actions, but the national contingency is yet to be updated in a way to integrate Early Action activities.

Early warning dissemination materials were printed as part of prepositioning activities.

A simulation exercise was organized with two different community volunteers, they were introduced to life-saving exercises, how to help evacuate victims while affected by floods, and set a quick settlement to host them.

While discussing the issue of evacuation of population affected by flood with the DRM office, DRCS realized that there is not a clear set rules and policy in place to engage in a proper evacuation. There is lack of procedures and plans, and from experience with the previous flood Djibouti needs to have an evacuation plan in a way to identify safe ground and manage the sites, to organize the logistics, to develop SOP for the similar events as flood. DRCS has been requested from the head of DRM to come up with expertise with the support of IFRC to develop national evacuation plan.

Narrative description of achievements – Activation

The national response emergency plan (ORSEC) is not reviewed regularly and the latest update is from 2019 and is not officially published. The coordination body and technical stakeholders reunite depending on criticality of the events and mainly assessing the preparedness capacity and updating of the equipment inventory of civil protection and sanitation services. As well as the response intervention agencies and institutions take part to inform on their capacity. But the coordination among them is not as strong as it should be, and the EAP activities weren't included in the National response plan. The national authority doesn't have any evacuation plan or policy in place and this thematic was a discussion point that the DRM office urged DRCS

to come up with its expertise because the importance of the evacuation is an actual concern with the climate change-induced floods or cyclones.

Due to unwillingness of media houses to engage in contract with us and to disseminate information based on warnings, the media dissemination of warnings was not done. Instead In-person dissemination of EWs was done using volunteers by integration with WASH hygiene promotion services.

Since the forecasted flood event did not happen and there were no signals within the 7 day it would flood as forecasted, evacuation of people was not done. Rapid needs assessment to assess the likelihood of a response operation and evacuation was not also done due to the same reason. Considering this and the challenges mentioned below no budget was utilized under this Sector.

Challenges and lessons learned specific to this sector

There is a real lack of coordination among different structures of response. The EAP is a new concept with anticipatory actions; especially reaching out to communities with early warning messages through media and national channels didn't happen because priority was not given to the predicted event.

Lesson learned.

There is an urgent need to develop an agreement with the national TV/radio channels by exploring the anticipatory actions concept and developing an approach to reaching the public with key messages in collaboration with key government institutions.

Since the predicted disaster didn't occur, activities related to evacuation and need assessment planned were not relevant anymore and there were challenges in disseminating EW messages through media, no budget was utilized under this Sector.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	CHF budget: 2,998	CHF actual: 2,212	
	People targeted: 2500	People reached: 2500	
	Female: 1300	Female > 18: 1300	Female < 18: NA
	Male: 1200	Male > 18: 1200	Male < 18: NA
	Percentage of activities implemented before the impact of the hazard	<i>100% of the EAs were implemented within the lead time but the event didn't happen.</i>	
Indicator:	#Number of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard.		
Early actions:	1. Deployment of volunteers to mainstream CEA in all early action activities		

Narrative description of achievements – Readiness and Prepositioning

The CEA component comprised training of volunteers on Community engagement and accountability, especially the way of working with community, the consideration of community as partner of implementation, and how to build community's trust on us to deliver our humanitarian services. 30 volunteers have been trained on how to approach community, how to listen to and how to understand community's context and particularity.

A meeting among community representants from Balbala neighbouring and local government representatives (20 people) was held also with the approach of El Nino heavy rain predicted for the OND season. The session included the explanation of anticipatory actions concept and addressed also the El Nino phenomenon and the need of early warning to prevent the negative effect that might be induced by the heavy rains and floods in vulnerable community and infrastructures. It was an informative and conscious awakening and engaging gathering to prepare for the predicted flood.

Narrative description of achievements - Activation

The collaboration with local authorities, specifically the Balbala municipality office, was made at the start of the project. While activating the sEAP, an update on the situation was given and a face-to-face meeting was held in the office with the NS's DM, Communication Coordinator, and the President of Balbala municipality. Community volunteers were deployed to mainstream early warning ahead of the flood and reached the community. The committees from the community played a wonderful role in beneficiary identification, selection of vulnerable households, and feedback collection.

Post-distribution monitoring was conducted at household level, for qualitative and quantitative data collection to seek the community satisfaction levels and assess the effectiveness of EA, impact, and outcomes of the distribution. The community participated in a focus group discussion highlighted the success of the program and it was the opportunity to identify new challenges related to the assistance.

Challenges and lessons learned specific to this sector

The financial report for this sector has been integrated in to NSD due to system problems.

Enabling approaches

 Secretariat Services	CHF Budget: 11,512	CHF Actual: 6,473	
	Female > 18: NA	Girls < 18: NA	
	Male > 18: NA	Boys < 18: NA	AP Code: 122
Early actions:	1. support Coordination with stakeholders and authorities. 2. Support operation management and reporting.		

Narrative description of achievement – Readiness

At the beginning of sEAP, DRCS organised project launching workshop with the support of IFRC delegation for 2 days. That workshop regrouped DRCS staffs, keys department such as DM, logistic, Finance, Wash, Communication involved in the operation. The Djibouti Met agency and Disaster Management Office also took part of the workshop to highlight opportunity for partnership, knowledge, and data sharing, ease the information's flow and facilitate coordination of actions.

Narrative description of achievements



*Lesson learned Participants exercising timeline.
Jan 2024 @DRCS Photo Credit: - DRCS*

IFRC provided guidance and technical support for the early action protocol's activation by monitoring closely the forecast with the NS. It has also deployed its' PMER Senior Officer to support the Post distribution monitoring, developing tools for assessing utilization, impact, satisfactory process, and identifying challenges and lessons learned from the implementation.

The lessons learned workshop was supported by the IFRC AA Officer. In addition, the cluster provides support in developing timely and complete reports.

 National Society Strengthening	CHF Budget 60,447		CHF Actual 43,554
	Female > 18: NA	Girls < 18: NA	
	Male > 18: NA	Boys < 18: NA	AP Code: 124,125,126
Early actions:	Mobilize BDRT to support early action and prepare for early response. Post-distribution monitoring and lessons learned.		

Narrative description – Readiness and Prepositioning



Coordination meeting with stakeholders, sept 2023@DRCS Photo Credit: - DRCS

As prepositioning activities, vest for 50 volunteers were procured and stored for volunteer visibility.

An annual coordination meeting was held under the ESDRM office led with Disaster Management technical team to present the sEAP project to foster collaboration and partnership to stakeholders. The new project was appreciated and accepted but the stakeholder convenings was an opportunity of discussions opening on what they identified as challenge “trigger and the implementation area”.

For this sector, we utilized both the Year 1 and Year 2 readiness budgets, with the exception of CHF 563 allocated for the annual coordination meeting with stakeholders, which was initially planned for Year 2. The expenditures mainly covered staff salaries, and in line with the Anticipatory Action (AA) guidance which allows for salary commitments to be honoured even after the lead time ends the National Society continued salary payments through the end of 2024. This was necessary, as the EAP time frame concluded at the end of 2024, and the NS had ongoing contractual commitments with the relevant staff.

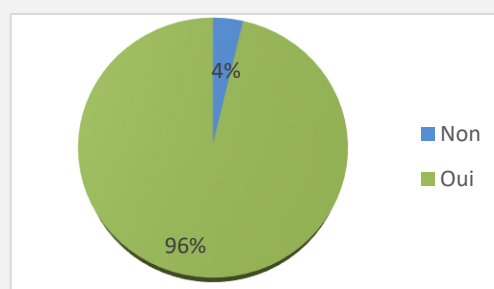
Narrative description of achievements – Activation

The predicted disaster didn't occur and BDRT mobilization was not necessary at that stage. After implementing all the early action activities that were relevant, the NS conducted a PDM; 8 volunteers were involved. The IFRC cluster Senior PMER was deployed to support the setup of PDM tools and training for operation coordination staff and volunteers.

The PDM was divided into 2 main modalities with household survey on one hand and FGD on the other hand. Kobo tool questionnaire was translated into French and facilitated by DRCS staff and IFRC PMER for volunteers on one day training before they were deployed into the field. The qualitative and quantitative data collected from the field were combined into one report that highlighted the process of selection, the CEA, the satisfaction of beneficiaries, etc.

Here are the major findings of the PDM

- High satisfaction with selection process: 96% of households expressed satisfaction, noting the process was transparent, fair, and based on clear vulnerability criteria, which built community trust.
- Positive perception among non-beneficiaries: Even non-beneficiaries acknowledged the fairness and logic of the selection criteria set by Djibouti Red Crescent.
- Improved living conditions: Most beneficiaries reported that the distributed materials significantly improved their shelters and overall wellbeing, reducing stress during rain and improving quality of life.



Satisfaction of the beneficiary selection

- Minor challenges noted: Some participants mentioned that the materials distributed are insufficient to cover their needs and they must request additional support from relatives to finish the work DRCS started, they mentioned for the future DRCS need to supply more roof sheets, nails, Rafters, cement, ceilings etc. and also some also mentioned limited household-level consultation prior to implementation.

The lesson learned workshop was held for 2 days after 2 months of activation of sEAP. It was supported by the IFRC cluster AA focal point. The workshop brought together around 26 people: DRCS headquarters coordination staff, branches staff, volunteers, community committee members, government authority representative (MET agency and DRM office), Balbala municipality representative, and IFRC country program coordination staff. The sessions were interactive and participatory, discussions around the success, challenges, and lessons learned were held. Most importantly, recommendations were suggested regarding the revision of the sEAP.

Throughout its lifespan, the sEAP provided financial support for the salaries of key personnel including the DM Coordinator, Finance Officer, PMER Officer, Logistics Officer, and Driver. Beyond the readiness and activation phases, the salaries of the DM Coordinator and PMER Officer continued to be covered by the sEAP. This was in line with the agreement stipulating a 12-month notice period for termination and aligned with guidance documents allowing certain expenditures, such as staff salaries, to extend beyond the formal end of the operational period.

PDM and LLW were held, and the expenses under those activities were All spent but there was no need to deploy volunteers from the branches as the flood didn't occur, which explains the 43% expenditure from the total budget.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Explanation of variances:

Major variance on budget utilization came because the flood didn't occur (even though it was activated properly) some costly activities such as the evacuation of vulnerable communities, deployment of volunteers to support evacuation, and rapid assessment for early response were not implemented and media EW dissemination was not conducted due to media house unwillingness to disseminate events that didn't happen.

The planned budget reflected in the financial report is not accurate, as the budget plan was migrated from the old system and could not be adjusted in the ERP. The accurate budget figures are therefore those presented in the sector sections of the narrative report and reflected in the finance report below.

The financial report system also integrated activities done on CEA/AP129 under the NSD sector although it was accurately entered with the right AP code.

MDRDJ006 - Djibouti - Floods (EAP2022DJ01)

Operating timeframe: *Start date: 23-Nov-2022 End date: 31-Dec-2024*

Appeal launch date: *15-Nov-2023*

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	200,330
DREF Response Pillar	0
Expenditure	-128,354
Closing Balance	71,976

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	19,727	36,017	-16,290
PO02 - Livelihoods			
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			
PO04 - Health	1,578	0	1,578
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	14,558	36,565	-22,007
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	135,325	9,865	125,460
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	1,461	2,212	-751
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	172,648	84,659	87,990
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships		-517	517
EA02 - Secretariat Services	4,110	677	3,433
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	23,572	43,534	-19,962
Planned Operations Total	27,682	43,695	-16,012
Total	200,331	128,354	71,978

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Date from: 23 Nov 2022 to 30 Apr 2026

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Housing items	0		0
WatSan items	0		0
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	0		0
Storage	0		0
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,971		1,971
Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,971		1,971
National Society Staff	6,729		6,729
Volunteers	3,688		3,688
Personnel	10,417		10,417
Workshops & Training	2,815		2,815
Workshops & Training	2,815		2,815
Travel	4,110	5,626	-1,516
Information & Public Relations	0		0
Office Costs	0		0
Financial Charges		-95	95
Other General Expenditure	100,165		100,165
General Expenditure	104,275	5,531	98,744
National Society Expenditure	68,626	114,990	-46,364
Contributions & Transfers	68,626	114,990	-46,364
Operational Provisions		0	0
Programme & Services Support Recovery	12,227	7,834	4,393
Indirect Costs	12,227	7,834	4,393
Total	200,331	128,354	71,976

Contact information

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