



# DJIBOUTI

2023 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

24 October 2024

## IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY OF DJIBOUTI



5

National Society branches



6

National Society local units



1,000

National Society volunteers



37

National Society staff

## PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



25,000

Climate and environment



20,000

Disasters and crises



25,000

Health and wellbeing



119,588

Migration and displacement



33,398

Values, power and inclusion



590

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Country	Funding Requirement	2.8M	
IFRC Secretariat	Emergency Operations	Funding 663,000	
		Expenditure 190,000	
	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	400,000
		Funding	86,000
		Expenditure	84,000
	Participating National Societies	Funding	40,000
Expenditure		35,000	
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	2.4M	
	Funding	753,000	

Red Crescent Society of Djibouti	
Overview	Funding Sources
Funding 1.3M	IFRC Secretariat 504,000
Expenditure 1.3M	Participating National Societies 21,000
	HNS other funding sources 753,000









Appeal number **MAADJ002**

# ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRDJ005 / *Djibouti Hunger Crisis in the Horn of Africa*

People (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	25,000
People who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer	7,000
People provided with access to safely managed drinking water services or an improved drinking water source (according to context)	5,000
People reached with shelter support	2,000
Number and % of people (and households) that have access to sufficient safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality in the recovery period	5,000
Teachers and education personnel (incl. volunteer facilitators) trained by RCRC on safeguarding, protection, gender or inclusion in affected areas	30
Number of coordination meetings held with other stakeholders	6
Youth engagement strategy developed or in place	6
National Society has identified knowledge transfer mechanisms from surge capacity to their staff for the duration of the operation	Yes
Volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety and support (e.g. PSS) appropriate to the emergency	
Volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations	36
Trained as Red Cross or Red Crescent WASH (community health) Volunteers	10

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Implementing nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)?	Yes
	People reached with activities to address rising climate risks	 20,000
Disasters and crises	# of people reached by cash and/or voucher assistance for zero hunger-related activities	1,000
	# of people reached by zero hunger-related initiatives	 25,000
	# of volunteers and staffs trained in CVA to address the CVA concept, the feasibility, and the implementation process	32
	People reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	1,000
	People reached with shelter support	 12,000
Health and wellbeing	# of children and lactating mother malnutrition case detected	435
	# of community aware and sensitized on COVID 19 vaccination	 80,000
	People (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	 85,000
	People covered with activities that aim at increase of knowledge and awareness of cholera and AWD symptoms and common means of transmission	4,000
	People reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services	 51,000
	People reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 120,000
	People reached by WASH assistance	2,000
	People reached with immunization services	 19,000
	People trained by National Societies in first aid	173
Migration and displacement	Data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move?	Yes
	Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	 33,000
Values, power and inclusion	310 migrant's women were provided with dignity kits to promote menstrual	820
	Is Community Engagement and Accountability integrated and institutionalized in the National Society policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks)?	Yes
	People reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	590

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development	One National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	Strategy for strengthening the auxiliary role developed or implemented	Yes

## IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Bilateral Support			Enabling Functions	Multilateral Support
				Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion		Through IFRC
National Society								
British Red Cross								✓
Netherlands Red Cross	75,000							

Total Funding Reported **CHF 75,000**

# OVERALL PROGRESS

## Context

The Republic of Djibouti, covering an area of 23,200 kilometres, is in the Horn of Africa, at the junction of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, on the Gulf of Aden. Djibouti is considered resource-scarce and is prone to natural disasters which can be further exacerbated by water scarcity, poor water management and poor land-use planning. With no permanent rivers for surface water and inadequate underground potential, the country faces challenges regarding access to clean and safe water. Water scarcity contributes to climate effects such as droughts.

Djibouti is a highly arid country with little arable soil. Nearly 90 per cent of the country is classified as desert, with approximately 9 per cent considered as pasture and about 1 per cent as forest. The vegetation terrain is comprised of arid lands scattered with shrubs throughout the country's plateaus, plains, volcanic formations, and mountain ranges, some reaching 2,000 metres in height.

Djibouti has been struggling with drought due to the effects of climate change. Irregular rainy seasons are compounded by water shortages, COVID-19 restrictions, and the high cost of living due to the Russia-Ukraine war. According to the latest integrated food security phase classification (IPC) from July – December 2023, it is estimated that around 285,000 people, representing 24 per cent of the population, are acutely food insecure, with an estimated 100,000 people in IPC Phase 4, (corresponding to an emergency situation) and an estimated 185,000 are in IPC Phase 3 (corresponding to a crisis situation). At the same time, rates of malnourishment are increasing among children.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In 2023, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti participated in the climate change and adaptation and community-based disaster risk reduction programmes in Africa. The National Society also developed a proposal to restore and protect the environment by introducing tree planting and new technologies for carbon reduction and solutions for waste management.

### Disasters and crises

In 2023, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti responded to multiple emergencies including its ongoing emergency response to the Africa hunger crisis and its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) for the anticipatory action early action protocol (EAP) for floods. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti further assisted people with emergency shelter non-food items (NFIs) and distributed kits which included blankets, kitchen sets, and tarpaulins that were locally assembled. For communities facing heavy winds after losing their shelters, relief items such as kitchen sets, stoves, blankets, mosquito nets, mats, and plastic tarpaulins were distributed. Additionally, roofing sheets were provided to 600 people in flood-prone areas to prevent displacement. To support livelihoods, the National Society distributed multipurpose cash grants.

### Health and wellbeing

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti trained volunteers to raise awareness around COVID-19 vaccines. In supporting national immunization efforts, over 7000 children were identified, with 1,957 households sensitized on vaccination importance. Further, the National Society launched a multi-sectoral response in drought-affected areas, promoting early detection and treatment of malnutrition. It also implemented a community-based approach to improve health and nutrition for children and pregnant women, identifying those malnourished. Additionally, the National Society enhanced water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) efforts to support internally displaced persons (IDPs) by supplying water, building latrines, and distributing hygiene kits.

### Migration and displacement

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society facilitated more than 24,000 telephone calls for refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants as part of the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme. Migrants also received assistance through the mobile

assistance unit, which distributed water and dry food rations along migration routes between Djibouti and Holl Holl/Dikhil.

### Values, power, and inclusion

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti trained over 30 volunteers in the [minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion \(PGI\) in emergencies](#), as well as in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Meetings with stakeholders and communities were held to facilitate [community engagement and accountability \(CEA\)](#) and to foster a sense of ownership of the programme. The National Society effectively implemented risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities, using community feedback to design better operations. Additionally, a perception survey on COVID-19 vaccines revealed key insights, including vaccine scepticism and fear of post-Covid consequences.

### Enabling local actors

During 2023, the National Society trained its branches on data collection, using the Kobo toolbox (data collection software) and introduced the cash transfer programme enabling them to participate in the process. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti undertook steps towards data digitalization in particular for cash and also information management. The National Society also made significant strides in aligning its efforts with [humanitarian diplomacy](#) objectives and has strategically pursued policies grounded in humanitarian values and mutual strength to promote social cohesion.

## IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see [IFRC Go Djibouti](#).

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Africa Region Hunger Crisis
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	MGR60001
<b>DURATION</b>	31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	Total funding requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 M</li> <li>• Federation-wide: CHF 318 M</li> </ul> Funding requirement for Djibouti for 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 1M</li> <li>• Federation-wide: CHF 1.5 M</li> </ul>
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	People affected/at risk: 157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa (143m in the 25 countries covered in this operation/watch list) 283,602 people in Djibouti
<b>PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED</b>	14 million people across sub-Saharan Africa 45,000 people in Djibouti
<b>LINK TO EMERGENCY APPEAL</b>	<a href="#">Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>LINK TO OPERATIONAL STRATEGY</b>	<a href="#">Operational Strategy Africa Hunger Crisis</a>
<b>LINK TO COUNTRY PLAN OF ACTION</b>	<a href="#">Country Plan of Action Djibouti</a>

The IFRC launched a Regional [Hunger Crisis](#) Emergency Appeal in October 2022. Due to the prolonged and deepening food crisis across the region and an urgent need to sustain and increase resources, this Regional Emergency Appeal, Africa Hunger Crisis, has been extended until the end of 2024, in order to continue to provide an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has been included in this Revised Appeal because of the worsening levels of food insecurity in the country.

This Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is built on a foundation of strong, national country response plans, and through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), cash, health, nutrition and livelihoods support, will ensure that National Societies in the region meet the urgent needs of people facing what has been classed as a Red-level Emergency in many countries of the region, including in Djibouti.

The number of people to be assisted under the Revised Regional Emergency Appeal in Djibouti will be 45,000 at a funding ask of CHF 1,500,000. The Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is fully aligned with the IFRC's Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative, which informs the long-term food security and livelihood plans of National Societies in Africa.

The IFRC has mobilized a 'Zero Hunger Cell' tasked with overseeing the operational coordination of the Hunger Crisis response across the African continent. The Cell supports all countries under this Revised Regional Emergency Appeal and the regional services provided by the IFRC and partners include: 1) Operations coordination and technical support; 2) Surge deployments (where applicable for new countries added to the Revised Regional Emergency Appeal); 3) Information management, foresight, and analysis; 4) Regional and global level advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy; 5) communications and visibility; 6) Federation-wide Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) tailored support to National Societies on implementation, development, and accountability; 7) Resource mobilization, including national resource mobilization plans.

### **Short description of emergency operational strategy**

For the reporting period of [31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024](#), 45,000 people were supported through various interventions. These ongoing interventions include the following:

#### **Multi-purpose cash**

Scale up support to reach 2,800 households, with cash disbursement to the most vulnerable households already facing the effects of drought and who do not have coping mechanisms to address their needs in nutrition. The multipurpose cash support is set according to the minimum expenditure basket in-country and will be given in three tranches each of 55 CHF to support them in meeting household basic needs.

#### **Water, sanitation and hygiene**

Training of 20 volunteers in hygiene promotion. Access to WASH services – promotion of hand washing, safe water for consumption (promote household water treatment), vector control measures, and proper disposal of human excreta. Distribution of WASH items such as jerricans for 2,400 internally displaced person households and chlorine for water treatment to improve access to sufficient safe water.

#### **Community engagement and accountability**

Involve community leaders and beneficiaries in meetings to discuss selection criteria, and their expectations, and ensure their participation for better implementation of programmes. Train volunteers in the targeted regions of community engagement. Collect community feedback to analyse the views and preferences of communities regarding activities in certain sectors for improvement by developing the visualization on the dashboard.

#### **Protection, gender and inclusion**

Train volunteers on minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and child safeguarding. Ensure disaggregation of data on sex-age and disability in the collection of information. Distribute dignity kits for women and girls.

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti participated in the climate change and adaptation and [community-based disaster risk reduction](#) in Africa. The National Society also developed a proposal regarding restoration and protection of the environment by introducing tree planting and new technologies for carbon reduction and solutions for waste management.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti with technical assistance. It also supported the National Society in undertaking pan-African IFRC initiatives such as tree planting and care.



## Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit the [IFRC GO page: Djibouti](#).

In 2023, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for the following emergencies:

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Djibouti floods
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	MDRDJ006
<b>DURATION</b>	7 days
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 79,266
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	2,500
<b>LATEST OPERATION UPDATE</b>	<a href="#">DREF/EAP Activation</a>

The IFRC-DREF/EAP allocation of CHF 79,266 was triggered in December 2022 total rainfall of 50mm. The allocation supported the National Society in assisting 2,500 people living in the risk-prone area at risk of displacement. Anticipatory actions took place among the Balbala living community within 7 days to raise awareness of the predicted meteorological event by reaching the community with early warning messages and promoting hygiene especially for water stagnation-related health negative issues, strengthening their capacity in risk reduction by distributing and replacing their roofing materials. The EAP was activated and implemented and is planned to be revised by the National Society.

*Support communities in disaster- and crisis-affected areas to restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing, and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.*

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti's initial response to the hunger crisis was supported by an IFRC-DREF launched in [29 June 2022](#), to support people vulnerable to the crisis. The National Society's continued response was supported through the [IFRC regional hunger crises emergency appeal](#).

As part of the [IFRC's pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative](#) and with the support of the IFRC-DREF funding mechanism, the National Society conducted in-depth multi-sectoral assessments. These were carried out in affected communities to better understand the community's needs and the provision of support. Community contributions were instrumental

in determining the most effective and relevant response to prevent further deterioration of the situation. This assessment mission also allowed the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti to collaborate with authorities and humanitarian partners, ensuring the complementarity of actions within the broader hunger response coordination.

Communities affected by drought and hunger, experiencing the loss of their livelihoods and exposure to harsh weather conditions without protection, were provided with emergency shelter. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti assisted 11,600 people with [emergency shelter](#) non-food items (NFIs). The distributed kits included blankets, kitchen sets, and tarpaulins that were locally assembled. For communities facing heavy winds after losing their shelters, relief items such as kitchen sets, stoves, blankets, mosquito nets, mats, and plastic tarpaulins were distributed. This assistance targeted approximately 180 people (30 households) and covered their immediate emergency needs.

Due to the summertime making the nation prone to fires, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti distributed household shelter kits to families who lost their homes to fires, which had spread across neighbourhoods and damaged 16 houses, affecting 96 people. Parallely, to prevent displacement and lack of shelter due to floods, the National Society provided roofing sheets to 600 people, enabling them to reinforce their shelters ahead of the forecasted disaster season. This operation targeted and supported 100 vulnerable households in flood-prone areas by reinforcing and constructing their roofs, thus preventing further damage and displacement.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) for the anticipatory action [early action protocol](#) (EAP), which was drawn upon as needed. The EAP was activated and implemented and is planned to be revised by the National Society.

*Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti implemented multipurpose cash grants to support and protect livelihoods by covering gaps in food and other basic needs, thus preventing the consumption or sale of livelihood assets. This emergency response targeted 1,217 households (7,302 people) vulnerable to droughts. The strategy for this food insecurity operation was to provide short-term assistance to vulnerable households in the Obock and Dikhil regions, enabling people to meet their food needs.

The market assessments and cash feasibility studies conducted indicated that cash interventions were feasible, with functional and accessible markets. In areas where local markets were not accessible, communities established mechanisms for joint contributions, allowing multiple households to access items from nearby markets. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti aligned with the Djibouti Ministry of Solidarity's policy for cash distribution, setting the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) for basic food commodities and related domestic expenditures. Each beneficiary household received the set amount of the sum for three consecutive months.

Additionally, 30 volunteers and 2 coordinators from the targeted regions were trained in [cash and voucher assistance](#) (CVA) by an IFRC delegate. The training covered CVA concepts, feasibility, and implementation processes to ensure the effective execution of the cash distribution.

Despite limited financial service providers, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti ensured that all due processes were followed, strengthening its capacity to implement and distribute cash to affected communities.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society in cash and voucher assistance through an IFRC delegate who trained volunteers and coordinators in cash and voucher assistance.



*Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population through community level interventions and health system strengthening*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The National Society trained and mobilized its volunteers across different districts to inform the public on the use of COVID-19 vaccines. With assistance from the Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 80,442 individuals were sensitized during the first two trimesters of 2023.

As part of its efforts to decrease malnutrition, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti operationalized a multi-sectoral response to meet the critical nutritional needs of drought-affected populations. The response included raising awareness about the importance of early detection and treatment of malnutrition, encouraging good nutritional practices, and promoting the use of available nutritious foods by groups vulnerable to malnutrition.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti also developed a community-based preventive and curative approach, leveraging its network of volunteers, the community in the intervention zones, and the local and regional health systems. The initiative aimed to improve the health and nutrition of children (aged 0-59 months), adolescents, and pregnant and breastfeeding women in rural and peri-urban areas. Between October and December, 297 children (aged 0-59 months) and 138 lactating and pregnant women were identified in the most critical areas of malnutrition.

With regard to the national immunization rate improvement, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti utilized its nationwide coverage to enhance national immunization rates in support of the Ministry of Health's efforts. This involved enumerating all children aged 0 to 23 months to identify those who were zero-dose, lost to follow-up, insufficiently vaccinated, or fully vaccinated. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti volunteers mobilized communities, followed up on lost children, and referred them to health posts. Between October and December, 7,157 children were counted, including 3,435 girls and 3,722 boys. Additionally, 1,957 households, averaging 11,742 people, were sensitized about the importance of vaccinations for children. These figures are expected to increase by the end of the project.



*Through its hunger crisis response, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti carried out cash distribution to 1,500 vulnerable households in Southwestern Djibouti, 30th September 2023. (Photo: The IFRC)*

The National Society also responded to the diarrhoea outbreak in the coastal region of northern Djibouti by launching an operation to contain the epidemic. The branch team implemented prevention activities, monitored contamination factors, and established containment measures. Volunteers sprayed, cleaned, and raised awareness in the community, strengthening local capacity with the distribution of chlorine for water treatment and disinfectant for hygiene promotion.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti, leveraging its national expertise in first aid, provided emergency first aid through a variety of training courses. Through commercial and community trainings, 173 individuals were introduced to first aid and life-saving techniques.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the National Society in the various pre-emptive and responsive health interventions.

*Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness in the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The National Society made concerted water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) efforts towards supporting internally displaced persons (IDPs). The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti provided two communal water containers in IDP settlements to ensure the supply of adequate and quality water on a large scale. Additionally, jerry cans were distributed to 400 households among the displaced persons.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti collaborated with UNICEF to establish water and sanitation facilities for displaced communities and enhance infrastructure for vulnerable local communities. As part of the emergency response for IDPs, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti installed two 5000 m<sup>3</sup> bladders with distribution ramps, regularly supplied by tanks, to provide water to communities affected by drought and lack of rain.

To minimize open defecation, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti renewed hygiene promotion sensitization efforts and improved sanitation by constructing 10 emergency latrines for newly arrived displaced persons (four latrines for men and six for women). These new latrines reinforced the 19 built during the initial emergency declaration. Additionally, 40 plastic pipes were distributed to the host population of 480 people to improve water transport conditions at home, with each pipe shared between two households. Demonstrations were conducted on the 10 steps of handwashing, the use of sanitary pads for women, and the dosing of chlorine tablets. Furthermore, 350 other households received 200-litre water containers to facilitate water access.

In anticipation of flood events to prevent waterborne diseases and promote hygiene, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti activated its early action protocol to distribute water disinfectant and treatment products to 350 households and hygiene kits to 100 households.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the National Society through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) to provide WASH assistance in IDP settlements to ensure the supply of adequate and quality water on a large scale.



## **Migration and displacement**

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*Support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit, and destination)*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti, through its coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), assisted individuals separated from their loved ones due to armed conflict, violence, disasters, or migration. It provided essential services to over 33,398 refugees and migrants.

The National Society facilitated more than 24,143 telephone calls for refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants as part of the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme. Additionally, 9,117 migrants received assistance through the

mobile assistance unit, which distributed water and dry food rations along migration routes between Djibouti and Holl Holl/Dikhil.

A total of 310 migrant women were provided dignity kits to promote menstrual hygiene. Additionally, 510 women from internally displaced communities were also assisted with dignity kits.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC provided the National Society with technical assistance.

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The ICRC provided the National Society financial support to undertake essential services for refugees and migrants. It also assisted the National Society with connecting refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants through its [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#) programme. However, beginning in mid-2023, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti faced financial challenges as a result of the ICRC withdrawing from Djibouti. All programmes have since come to a halt.



## **Values, power and inclusion**

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*Identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

Throughout all operations, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti ensured inclusion within the community. This included lactating mothers, widowed women, the elderly, people living with disabilities, low-income households with young children, displaced persons, migrants, and refugees. As a part of these efforts, over 30 volunteers were trained in the [minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion \(PGI\) in emergencies](#), as well as in the [prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse \(PSEA\)](#).

The National Society held inception meetings with stakeholders, community leaders, beneficiary communities, and local authorities at the beginning of every operation. These meetings facilitated [community engagement and accountability \(CEA\)](#) and fostered a sense of ownership of the programme. Advocacy meetings were continuously organized with municipalities, regional councils, medical corps, village heads, religious leaders, women's associations, and community relays.

Drawing on its extensive experience in community mobilization activities, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti effectively implemented risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities to generate demand for immunization. Volunteers were trained to collect community feedback using the National Society's tool, enabling teams to better respond to and design operations.

Additionally, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti conducted a perception survey to understand the population's opinions regarding the COVID-19 vaccine. The survey revealed several key insights such as fear around post-Covid consequences and vaccine scepticism.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the National Society to mainstream inclusion into its activities and responses.

# ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

### IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The following participating National Societies are supporting The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti:

The **Kenya Red Cross** is working in collaboration with the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and has been supportive for years, developing proposals and projects in various sectors and strategic development.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** has supported and continues to support the National Society in information management and digitalization in cash transfer programming. A potential partnership in anticipatory work is being discussed.

### Movement coordination

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

Djibouti is covered by the regional delegation of **the ICRC** in Kenya. The ICRC's Nairobi delegation promotes international humanitarian law and carries out humanitarian activities.

### External coordination

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has benefited from partnerships with in-country UN agencies including UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR. Currently, the National Society has a partnership with UNICEF on WASH activities. The National Society has a working partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) at the Aouraoussa migrant ND returnees camp where the National Society supports the IOM through its restoring family links (RFL) project with the ICRC. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti enjoys a strong relationship with the government as part of its auxiliary role. In this connection, the National Society is working on developing an agreement with the Djibouti National Meteorological Agency for effective forecast information sharing.



## National Society development

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2023, the National Society trained its branches on data collection, using the Kobo toolbox (data collection software) and was introduced to the cash transfer programme enabling them to participate in the process.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical assistance.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has developed a plan to increase advocacy to attract potential national and international financial partners and decision-makers. The plan is to mobilize more resources through coordination with many partners, commencing with the President of the Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of the Interior and Parliament, United Nations system agencies and embassies.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti made significant strides in aligning its efforts with humanitarian objectives and has strategically pursued policies grounded in humanitarian values and mutual strength to promote social cohesion.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the National Society in its [humanitarian diplomacy](#) and advocacy work.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti undertook steps towards data digitalization of the data in particular for cash and also information management. The involvement of the Department of Logistics was imperative for the implementation of the cash transfer component in the emergency response operation during the hunger crisis response. The [digital transformation](#) of the process was an added value for the capacity building.

The National Society also trained over 30 volunteers in the [prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse](#) (PSEA), in line with its commitment to protection, gender, and inclusion.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical assistance.



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) and which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- The financial report for the Djibouti IFRC network annual report is not yet available. For information on the ongoing emergencies for the period January to December 2023, see: [MGR60001](#), [MDRDJ006](#).
- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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