



RAPID ASSESSMENT IN THE AFFECTED AREAS IN DHIKIL _Picture credits DJRC

Appeal: MDRDJ010	Hazard: Storm Surge	Country: Djibouti	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 326,543	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 4,160 people	People Targeted: 4,160 people	
Operation Start Date: 31-07-2026	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-11-2026	DREF Published: 07-08-2026
Targeted Regions: Dikhil, Djibouti			

Description of the Event

Date of event

27-07-2026

What happened, where and when?

In the locality of Mouloud, Dhikil region was struck by a severe windstorm accompanied by heavy rainfall on 27 July 2026, between 5:00 and 6:00 p.m. This was the second storm to affect the locality within a few days, following an earlier event on 24 July 2026, which caused no major damage. Preliminary reports indicate that more than 4160 people (693HH) were affected with approximately 290 households (1740 people) that have seen their houses partially or fully demolished. The disaster has resulted in two fatalities (an elderly man and an infant) and 10 injuries, including three children and 168 HH fully displaced. The injured were evacuated to the Ali Sabieh Regional Hospital and Dikhil Hospital for medical treatment.

Concurrently, extra ordinary temperature rise has been observed with temperatures going for beyond 42 degrees in recent days, with the weekly forecast ranging between 42 to 45 degrees of centigrade. <https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/forecast/sfn9tysge#?date=2026-07-30>. This situation is exacerbated by heavy storms posing more risk to the displaced and other weak shelters. Several isolated domestic fires are also reported in the rise due the heavy winds, and the extra ordinary temperature rises. The communities living in Djibouti-Ville, especially Balbala and Boulaos communes, which are densely populated areas, characterized by informal settlements, with limited resources to cope with extreme heat, poor housing, reduced access to cooling. these population are highly impacted by intense heat stress and extreme mugginess during long hot spells from May through September, exposing them to negative coping strategies and more secondary impacts.

The storm affected communities in areas like Dikhil are the most exposed to storms likely to continue concurrently with the high temperatures. The effect of the heatwave on life and wellbeing is higher now where families have been displaced or have severe damages to their houses when these are first layer of protection in heatwaves context.

As much as this IFRC-DREF is for now essentially triggered by the effects of the storm, the response strategy will have a multi hazard approach to both the rising heat wave, storms in Dhikil. Noting that heatwaves impact is already witnessed and projected to get worse especially in Djibouti densely populated suburbs of Balbala and Boulaos , extending to regions already facing storms specifically Mouloud, in Dikhil, the key messages for early warning and early actions will be disseminated to inform the preventive measures.



Houses damaged by windstorm in Dhikil; Djibouti, Photo Credit_ DJRC Volunteers



Houses damaged by windstorm in Dhikil; Djibouti, Photo Credit_ DJRC Volunteers



Some of the displaced families, Stranded - Photo credits DJRC Dhikil branch



Assessment team listening to the community - Photo Credits Dhikil branch

Scope and Scale

Confirmed with authorities, the storm affected 4,160 people (693 households) in Mouloud Commune, Dikhil Region, resulting in 10 injuries and two fatalities, including a child and an elderly person. The storm caused extensive damage to shelter, with 290 households affected, including 168 houses that were completely destroyed or severely damaged. These were primarily non-permanent structures. 122 houses made of permanent material have faced partial damage to their structure, mainly through roof destruction. As a result, the 168 households whose homes were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable with no roof were displaced, leaving families without adequate shelter and highly exposed to extreme heat.

The event also caused significant damage to the electricity network, with power poles collapsing during the storm and disrupting electricity supply in Mouloud and surrounding parts of Dikhil Region. The power outage further affected the area's main water supply system, as the primary borehole depends on electricity for operation. In response, local authorities relocated displaced families to a nearby school serving as a temporary shelter and initiated emergency water supply through water trucking to meet immediate needs

As expressed in the context of the disaster this is a time when Djibouti is experiencing heat waves and these exposures will have life threatening effects on children, the old and the terminally sick people especially the Mouloud storm affected area and the densely populated suburbs in Djibouti hosting more than 570,000 people, mainly Balbala and Boulaos with informal settlements hosting more than 90% of the city population of which 30% are categorized in the low income earning population with limited coping strategies. Apart from the heat there is also likely exposure for opportunistic diseases relating to the health and hygiene condition, if effective response assistance is not provided to the needy households.

As per the IFRC risk watch analysis, Djibouti is likely to face significant heatwave conditions between the months of June and September 2026. The country is currently in its summer season with elevated temperatures reported in most parts of the country. ICPAC weekly forecasts for July have indicated on average elevated temperature exceeding 32 °C across the country, with southern and western provinces facing average temperatures above 36 °C and reaching the 40 °C in some areas. Monthly forecasts indicate between 80-90% chance that temperatures will be above normal for the month of July, with temperature anomalies showing that first two weeks of July already experienced temperatures that were largely above the norm. Seasonal forecast for July-September also shows elevated probabilities (70-90%) of warmer than normal temperatures in the country, with the western province of Dikhil (bordering Ethiopia) as most likely to face above normal temperatures during those months. Djibouti is expected to experience higher temperatures in 2026, aggravated by El Nino conditions that have started taking effect in June. WMO forecasts a near-universal dominance of above-normal temperatures across the globe for the June–August season. El Niño also contributes to this both directly, through its well-established global warming footprint on land temperatures, and indirectly, since the current 2026 conditions closely resemble the strong El Niño years of 1997 and 2023, when the region saw below-normal rainfall, with reduced cloud cover typically amplifying daytime heat. According to historical data, El Niño's effect on Djibouti's climate is most to likely occur between the months of July and September. part of the most impacted include Dikhil, Djibout ville and Obock.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Djibouti Met Office	https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/forecast/sfn9tysge#?date=2026-07-30



Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

Within this DREF operation, the major value of previous operation is the capacity gained over the past intervention that are integrated to this operation. Communities are given capacity in terms of early warning and self-mitigation knowledge and skills in every response and the same are replica capacities that can mitigate effect of eventual next disasters. In Djibouti common hazards are floods and drought and communities have related capacities in water safety and environmental hygiene. Moreover, domestic fires are also common hazard since most of the rural communities cook in the open or in makeshift kitchens and for both conservancy of energy and safety recycling the firewood after use by burying in ashes and sand are traditional coping mechanisms

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	Although a dedicated child safeguarding analysis was done, the National society has child safeguarding policy which puts in place all the protection for children and also links to the National societies code of conduct to ensure compliance. In addition, there have been no previous complaints or reported incidents related to child safeguarding in past operations.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

27-07-2026

Coordination	The National society continue to coordinate with all government ministries and other humanitarian partners for complementarity and harmonious scaling operation. The National society will present transparent in the response architecture to ensure accountable and response to the people affected and targeted.
Assessment	Rapid situation update was conducted to inform the response strategy.



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC CCD for Ethiopia and Djibouti and representative to African Union has been actively supporting the NS to conduct detailed assessment and mobilize resources to support the affected community with emergency lifesaving support.
Participating National Societies	Italian RC is the only PNS present in the country working on the route-based Migration, and has staff based in the affected areas, who are also involved in the assessment, and support the NS in resource Mobilization.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC has an established presence in the country; however, the current emergency is outside its operational scope and mandate. Consequently, the response is being led by other humanitarian actors in accordance with their respective mandates, including IFRC.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	National authorities are leading the response and has approached national and international partners to provide emergency support. Currently they have evacuated the affected people and allocated the school for temporary shelters and has distributed water storage equipment and water tanks for continuous access to safe water. DJRC has also received the letter to request emergency support for shelter renovation and structural strengthening.
UN or other actors	-

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The biggest effect of storms has been in shelter various impact and families' items losses. 290 families have their houses either partially or fully damaged. This includes 168 significantly damaged or destroyed requiring immediate housing solutions; 122 with partial damages requiring important repairs due to various shelter impacts.

With the prevailing heat wave in Djibouti the people's life is in danger and emergency shelter support is immediate need. The most viable approach in Djibouti is to provide emergency shelter kit in cash, conventional materials because of the heat may cause more damage and for this reason the community will fix their shelters.



A detailed assessment including physical assessment of the structural (Shelter) damages will be carried out and the interventions will be aligned appropriately and relevantly. The assessment will further reveal the vulnerability profiling among the affected population for more accountable targeting of the most vulnerable

Market assessments and minimum expenditure basket assessments will be carried out to ensure the supply chain is adequate and determine the value for the shelter kits in case cash mechanism applications



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The livelihoods of the affected population, many of whom rely on daily wage labour and informal income-generating activities, have been severely disrupted, significantly reducing their ability to meet basic household needs, including food, shelter, and other essential services. The loss of household assets and personal belongings, coupled with physical injuries and psychosocial distress, has increased the financial burden on affected households. As a result, families are facing difficult coping decisions and are forced to prioritize immediate survival needs over longer-term recovery, further exacerbating their vulnerability. This necessitates this response to prioritize integrated shelter solution with the livelihood measure for meaningful emergency response and allow the family to gain positive coping recovery mechanisms.



Health

The wellbeing of the affected population and the health needs include physical injuries, Psychosocial effects and heatwave causing dehydration and related health ailments. It is prudent and relevant that during the response period the communities especially the displaced people in Dhikil and low-income households residing in densely populated suburbs of the city by prioritizing those with the greatest socio-economic vulnerability, health risks, and exposure to extreme heat are provided with preventive messages, heat kits for displaced families, psychosocial support, community based first aid services and ambulance referral service on need basis.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Since the water supply infrastructure is damaged in the short term the displaced populations and the entire affected population is depending on water trucking which the government is already providing in the case of the IDPS. The Red Cross will focus on needs of water quality through water treatment at household level for the affected population and hygiene needs to prevent diseases. Provision of hygiene kit will be categorical to target the displaced population.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Protection, Gender and inclusion remain very key for displaced families, where the dignity may be impaired due to the congestion. PGI minimum standards will be oriented to all engaged volunteers, women and Girls of reproductive age will be provided with MHM kits.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community engagement, public awareness and protection remain critical cross cutting needs in windstorm and heat wave response. While relief materials are provided, information remain key for reducing the impacts, and feedback from the community is the is useful to shape the response. The Ns will engage with the community to identify proper channels to share and collect feedback and ensure key messages reach to all groups for meaningful participation. Community committee will be established to ensure close engagement and follow up throughout the response. All deployed volunteers will be oriented to the Minimum CEA standards to collect and report the feedback through the prioritized channels.

Other community awareness interventions for heat wave awareness and early warning on storms will also be disseminated through multiple channels following the weather forecast

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Detailed needs assessment is to be done; market assessment also needs to be done for local market capacities assessments especially where cash mechanism is to be applied.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF application will provide immediate integrated humanitarian multi sector assistance to 4160 people (693HH) affected by windstorm and heat waves in Mouloud commune in Dhikil region through shelter, Livelihood, health, WASH and protection and extend the heat waves early warning and early action dissemination to the densely populated vulnerable people of the Balabala and Boulaus in Djibouti city.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation has been designed in response to the humanitarian impacts and vulnerabilities identified through rapid assessments, ensuring that the planned interventions are relevant, targeted, and responsive to the priority needs of affected communities. The strategy adopts an integrated multi-sector approach to address the immediate and secondary impacts of the windstorm and the underlying risks associated with the ongoing heatwave, while leveraging existing Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DJRC) capacities for efficient and timely implementation. Where additional technical expertise is required, the IFRC will provide surge and technical support. Through this operation, DJRC will provide integrated assistance to 4,160 people (693 households) affected by the storm through shelter, multipurpose cash, health, WASH, PGI, and CEA interventions.

In addition, given the impact of storm has displaced families and that these impacts are compounded by an ongoing heatwave, with temperatures exceeding 42°C and expected to remain unusually high throughout August, NS will ensure minimal support to the heatwave effect is provided to the families displaced. This support aim at limiting the expected increase of risk of dehydration, heat stress, and other heat-related illnesses, particularly among displaced families living in damaged shelters, children, older persons, people with chronic illnesses, and other vulnerable groups with limited coping capacities While specific short-term forecasts for August remain limited, seasonal projections indicate a continued likelihood of above-normal temperatures linked to El Niño conditions, further exacerbating humanitarian risks.

Shelter sector assistance

Shelter assistance will be provided through conditional cash grants to 168 households displaced by the windstorm in Dikhil Region. As the affected communities are predominantly rural with no functional rental housing market, supporting households to rehabilitate their own homes is the most appropriate response. The cash grant will be equivalent to the estimated cost of a basic shelter toolkit and essential construction materials, enabling families to procure locally available materials based on the results of shelter damage and needs assessments. To reduce the risk of households diverting resources from one priority need to another, the first round of MPCA and shelter cash assistance will be delivered concurrently.

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DJRC) will integrate Build Back Better (BBB) principles to promote safer and more resilient reconstruction. A Shelter Surge specialist will provide technical support for damage assessments, define minimum shelter standards, and oversee implementation. Local masons will be trained on resilient construction techniques, while volunteers and community shelter committees will monitor quality, transparency, and accountability. The intervention will enable displaced households to safely return home and strengthen their resilience to future windstorms and other climate-related hazards.

The planned activities include :

- Conduct an Integrated Needs, Physical shelter damages and Market assessment
- Establishment of community committee to facilitate beneficiary selection and manage the rehabilitation process.
- Beneficiary identification, verification and registration by engaging community committees
- Provision of one-off Cash for safer shelter assistance to 168 displaced families with their houses completely demolished to facilitate bulk procurement of all required materials.
- Provide Training to 10 volunteers on the emergency shelter and building back better techniques to ensure quality and accountability
- Training and deployment of 10 skilled community-based masons casual laborers to support quality rehabilitation of houses



Multi-purpose cash assistance

The windstorm affected communities are pastoral communities affected by compounded disasters. The impact caused by the wind storm in their household items and food stocks will eventually impact their living condition, considering the complexity in the Djibouti living condition. An additional MPCT to meet basic livelihood needs will be provided for two rounds to ensure minimum household needs using the country MEB of 10,000 DJF per HH, which was determined by the National standards to cover minimum HH food needs for a family of 6 people.

To support the implementation and success of the above cash approach, Cash feasibility assessment will be refreshed at the onset to validate the cash transfer strategy. The IFRC cash focal point will provide technical support and conduct a field mission to confirm transfer values, using the available FSP who has access to the affected areas. Currently NS has identified several FSP with active agreement but for this purpose, D-Money (Djibouti telecom) is the only FSP able to provide service in rural areas. Ongoing market monitoring will ensure the continued relevance and effectiveness of the cash assistance. The NS will also draw on lessons from its previous cash interventions. Other service providers include Waafi (Salam Bank), CAC pay (CAC bank), E-Dahab (East Africa Bank), Irman express (Irman Money transfert), and Saba pay (Saba Bank.)

The two rounds transfer will be provided to allow more flexibility to the families in managing their basic needs and contribute to the food access. Multipurposed cash assistance will target the households who are 290HH affected by the wind storm to ensure the protection and living standard do not deteriorate as they get to rebuild the houses and while in the displaced conditions. Activities for smooth cash transfer include:

- Beneficiary identification, verification and registration, engaging local community
- Training for cash assistance, targeting and registration for 15 volunteers.
- Engagement with the financial service provider
- Distribution of two rounds of Multi-Purpose Cash Transfer to the selected 290HH
- Post distribution monitoring two weeks after cash transfer.

Health sector assistance

The health response will address the impacts of both the windstorm and heatwave by integrating emergency medical care, psychosocial support, disease prevention, and health promotion to reduce immediate health risks and strengthen community resilience.

During the first 21 days, trained Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DJRC) volunteers will provide first aid and Psychological First Aid (PFA) to people affected by the windstorm, many of whom have lost homes, sustained injuries, or experienced the loss of loved ones. Severe cases will be referred to Ministry of Health (MoH) facilities and transported by the deployed DJRC ambulance to Dikhil city through established MoH referral pathways, with follow-up conducted to ensure access to appropriate care.

In heatwave-affected areas, volunteers will conduct house to house visit to sharing heatwaves alerts and prevention messages, identify and regularly checking on people most at risk, emphasizing hydration, recognition of danger signs, avoiding peak heat exposure, and protecting vulnerable groups. At the evacuation site, 2 shades will be installed to host the community during daytime. Volunteers will identify and refer individuals with severe dehydration, heat-related illnesses, chronic health conditions, mental health needs, or protection concerns following formal referral mechanisms. Mass media will be engaged to communicate heat-related health risks, identifying and regularly checking on people most at risk.

To promote protective practices, DJRC will distribute 290 heat protection kits, to the windstorm-affected households in Dikhil. The integrated approach combines lifesaving health services, referrals, psychosocial support, community education, and practical assistance to reduce the health impacts of both hazards. Engagement of media will also be considered to ensure mass coverage of heat waves dissemination and protective measures. In the high density areas of Djibouti city, volunteers will be deployed to conduct house to house visit and disseminate key messages and assess the impacts to communities and provide CBHFA.

Key activities planned

- Provide an Integrated CBHFA and PFA, training for 20 volunteers and ambulance attendants .
- Procurement of first aid kits and replenishing kits.
- Deployment of Volunteers to provide BFA and waves, and provide BFA embedded with key messages for heatwaves community minimum actions
- Printing IEC materials elaborating heat waves preventive measures
- Establish a shade at the evacuation site for daytime cooling for displaced people
- Conducting public awareness campaigns on heat-related risks and severe weather preparedness.
- Provide Heat protection kit for 290 affected HH people, including 1 Reusable drinking water bottle (1 L), Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) 10 sachets, SPF 30+ sunscreen (100–200 ml) – 2; Wide-brim hat 2 or 1 small Umbrella ; 2 UV-protective scarf or neck wrap; 2Cooling towel (S); 2 Sunglasses with UV protection; 1 Handheld folding fan or rechargeable portable fan (where feasible); 1 bar of soap; 2 Lip balms with SPF.
- Support the Ambulance management cost including paramedics, supplies, insurance and fuel for Referral services (complete operation



support of one ambulance) specifically to the Dhikil affected community.

WASH sector assistance

The response will also emphasize strengthening access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation practices for both heat wave and wind storm affected community the emphasis will be given at the evacuation collective sites where dignity and preventive measures will be strengthened, by constructing inclusive emergency latrine with water supply and hand washing point, aligned to cultural context.

Volunteers will lead four sanitation campaigns through H2H visit (lasting three days each week, conducted over three months), focusing on environmental hygiene and revitalizing local water and sanitation committees to foster sustainable community engagement in water, sanitation and hygiene management including safer and correct use of household water treatment chemicals prior to distribution. Since the government has provided the water storage kits, the DJRC will support with water treatment chemicals to all 693 affected families. Family Hygiene kits will be provided to 290 families whose houses were demolished to support positive behavior uptake. Additionally, post-distribution monitoring will incorporate questions to assess whether the chemicals are being used correctly and stored safely, and to identify any challenges that may require follow-up support.

Key activities will involve:

- Volunteers training and hygiene promotion and water quality management, cascading for 3 months public awareness campaigns, involving 10 trained volunteers.
- Provision of Household hygiene kits to the directly affected 290HH
- Provision of Household water treatment and quality testing for displaced and affected populations for 4 months targeting all 693 affected HH @ 1 tab per day for four months
- Construction of 12 inclusive communal latrines in the areas where displaced families have evacuated, with a tank and hand-washing station.

Community engagement and accountability

CEA will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee meaningful participation of the affected communities where the inception meeting will be held to translate to the communities' key actions planned under this response and targeting criteria to manage expectations. A community feedback mechanism will be set up to collect complaints and claims from beneficiaries; immediate response will be provided to these complaints through the agreed channels. The feedback and information analysis mechanism is done through two channels of communication with communities to ensure the engagement and participation of communities in their activities: The project will ensure establishment of committees proposed by the communities that ensure the follow-up of activities and the sharing of complaints throughout the duration of the project. to ensure mass coverage of the key messages from the weather forecast, translated messages will be developed in local language and shared through mass media (Radio/TV), engaging key technical people to respond to community key questions. key actions include

- CEA training for staff and volunteers
- Conduct project inception meeting with government and stakeholders
- Conduct community meeting for community engagement on entitlements and targeting criteria and
- Consult with community during assessment to understand which feedback system they prefer, at least 3 mechanisms should be identified.
- Set up and advertise the agreed feedback systems and ensure closing the loop by responding to community feedback i.e. through agreed mechanism.
- Sensitization and awareness session on the hazards and early actions
- Conduct Post distribution for all intervention and evaluate the impact of support provided
- Conduct lessons learnt workshop to inform future response

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

1. Assessment:

Conduct a rapid gender and diversity analysis in the affected areas.

Survey on PGI and MHPSS activities during the response

2. GBV prevention and response and Child protection:

- Map out and update existing referral pathways for survivors of SGBV.
- Conduct Community awareness sessions on PGI including SGBV mitigation and response and on PSEA and Child safeguarding.
- Disseminate child friendly version of IEC materials developed .
- Provide psychosocial support to individual families affected.
- Procurement and distribution of dignity kits to 400 women and girls of reproductive age affected by wind storm representing 40% of the total displaced people.

3. Inclusion of persons with disabilities:

- Work with organizations of persons with disabilities in country to better support People with disabilities with the right services and



interventions.

- Disseminate inclusive/accessible IEC materials on the response communication for people with hearing or visual impairments.

4. Safeguarding actions:

- Disseminate the DRCS child protection and safeguarding policy & ensure all staff and volunteers sign the Code of Conduct.
- Support child safe recruitment process for staff and volunteers to deployed to support.
- Orient Volunteers & staff on the DRCS safeguarding policies (PSEA), to volunteers and other stakeholders.
- Strengthen community reporting and feedback mechanisms for SEA related incidents.
- Conduct investigations into allegations of SEA within the response.

In Coordination with IFRC the DJRC will deploy at least 45 volunteers and 5 staff members from HQ and field branch to support assessments and implementation. Roles and responsibilities will align with NS disaster management protocols. To ensure the safety and readiness of responders, all deployed volunteers will be insured, PPE, heat kit and visibility materials will be provide for all field staff and volunteers to enable them to continue delivering services effectively in challenging weather conditions. NS will participate in all coordination mechanism with external partners. IFRC will coordinate with PNS working in the country for mobilizing more resources to complement the gap identified after the detailed assessment.

Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will directly target to reach 4160 people ,693 HH affected by both windstorm and impacted with heat waves, with houses either fully damaged and displaced, partially damaged, and vulnerable families hosting the displaced families in Dhikil region. Beneficiary targeting will be done through a process which include engagement with the community providing the vulnerability criteria of selection.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

All processes will be administered through participatory approaches and affected community representative centered committees. The Djibouti RC volunteers will support in registration of the targeted beneficiaries, and Ns will ensure the data to be verifiable and validated by the community. In the case of this operation, the houses which have their housed fully or partially damaged under all displaced by the disaster will be considered for multi-purpose cash assistance, and the displaced families will be targeted for access to shelter kits, essential materials and labor charge, while preventive health and WASH will be covering blanket for the affected population, and health service will be targeted on case need basis, together with the consideration of the vulnerabilities.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,358	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	764	Urban	0%
Men	1,304	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	734		
Total targeted population	4,160		



Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
High vulnerability and less coping capacity.	Increases EWEA awareness and community engagement in practicing positive measures and strengthening the building back better technique.
Minimal Humanitarian actors to respond to the emergency visa verse the need exceed the available resources.	Community engagement to elaborate available support and coordinate with available partners to ensure complementarity.
High Community expectations from the response.	Strengthen community engagement and ensure clear communication of available support is communicated in advance to the community.
Safeguarding risk especially at the displaced sites.	Conducting a child safeguarding risk analysis and develop action plan.
Limited coordination with other actors.	NS will engage stakeholders in Inception meeting end ensure continuous coordination throughout the operation and reflect the reporting.
Operational risks including reporting delays.	Close monitoring of the response from HQ and CCD, Ensure the project is properly budgeted in the ERP according to the activity codes.
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No



Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 85,783

Targeted Persons: 1,008

Indicators

Title	Target
# of integrated needs, damage and market assessment conducted	1
# of households who received Cash for assistance for shelter rehabilitation	168
# of skilled masons and volunteers trained and deployed for resilient shelter rehabilitation	20
# of HH supported with resilient shelter rehabilitation	168
% of targeted households living in safe and adequate shelter after assistance.	80

Priority Actions

- Conduct Integrated Needs, Physical shelter damages and Market assessment.
- Establish community committee for monitoring the shelter rehabilitation process.
- Engaging community in Beneficiary identification and verification targeting 168 completely damaged or displaced.
- Engaging the community to identify at least 10 skilled community-based masons to support quality rehabilitation of houses.
 - Training 20 volunteers and community skilled masons in resilient shelter rehabilitation and build back better techniques facilitated by the deployed shelter surge.
- Provision of cash for shelter assistance to 168 vulnerable houses whose houses with major damage and displaced equivalent to the value of shelter tool kit and basic construction materials for HH rehabilitation.
- Deployment of skilled masons to support quality shelter rehabilitation assigned to at least 10 HH to ensure quality construction by integrating technical expertise provided by the shelter surge.
- Deployment of volunteers to support monitoring of shelter quality.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 39,137

Targeted Persons: 1,800

Indicators

Title	Target
# of assessment conducted	1
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	15

# of households receiving unconditional cash assistance	290
Cash/Livelihoods: % of households able to meet their basic needs without negative coping strategies.	90

Priority Actions

- Conduct cash feasibility and market assessment.
- Registration and verification of beneficiaries.
- Conduct orientation session for 15 volunteers to be engaged in cash distribution and beneficiary registration.
- Deployment of 15 volunteers to sensitize targeted families on the details of Mobile money transactions.
- Provide Unconditional cash transfer of funds to 290 households.
- Monitoring of market prices.
- Conduct PDM after distribution.
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for 1 day after cash disbursement.



Budget: CHF 54,448

Targeted Persons: 4,160

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteer s trained on CBHFA and PSS	20
# of FA kits procured	30
# of community members reached with CBHFA and awareness on heat illness prevention and early recognition	3,000
# of people reached with PSS services	300
# of people supported by ambulance services	120
# of hh received heat kit	290
# of cooling shades installed in sites where families are hosted	2
# people reahed with heat awareness campaigns	4,160
% of targeted people demonstrating knowledge of heat-related illness prevention and referral pathways.	80

Priority Actions

- Provided refresher integrated training on Community based CBHFA and PSS to volunteers.
- Deploy volunteers to provide BFA, health education and PSS at community level to support with emergency triage and referral for severe heatstroke cases.
- Deploy 1 ambulance to provide Referral services (complete operation support of one ambulance).
- Procurement of FA kits to support field level interventions.



- install 2 cooling shades where families are displaced.
- Provision of heat kit to 290 people - individual kits to the most vulnerable to heatwaves among the displaced population.
- Community-level assessment of heatwave health impacts, and Coordination with local ambulance services for urgent evacuations.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 36,634

Targeted Persons: 4,160

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with health and hygiene awareness	4,160
# of HH received Hygiene kits	290
# of people access safe water through provision of water treatment chemicals	4,160
# of inclusive emergency communal latrine, with water system constructed	12
% of households reporting access to safe drinking water.	90

Priority Actions

- Training Volunteers on integrated health and Hygiene promotion cascading awareness for 3 months involving 20 volunteers.
 - Provision of Hygiene kits for 290 affected and vulnerable Household.
 - Householder water treatment and quality testing for 693 displaced and affected families.
- Construction of 12 units of inclusive emergency communal latrine, at the congested spots, with water tank and H/W station.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 8,764

Targeted Persons: 4,160

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Rapid PGI and Protection risk assessment	1
# of staff and volunteers oriented on PGI min stds	45
# of women and adolescence girls supported by dignity kit	400
# gender analysis conducted	1
# of people reached with PGI awareness	2,500



% of women, men, girls and boys who report being able to access assistance safely and without discrimination.

90

Priority Actions

- Orientation to deployed staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards.
- Procurement and distribution of Dignity kits for 400 women and girls of reproductive age, at the displaced sites targeting 40% of displaced people.
- Conduct PGI awareness sessions to the community.
- Ensure Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) is collected and used for response planning.
- Map and Existing Protection actors or services available and establish referral Pathways.
- Conduct safeguarding risk analysis and dissemination to staff and volunteers including signing code of conduct.
- Conduct Gender and Diversity analysis.
- Conduct Rapid PGI and Protection risk assessment.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 13,894

Targeted Persons: 4,159

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff and volunteers oriented on CEA minimum standards	45
# of feedback mechanism established	3
%Percentage of people surveyed who feel treated with respect by the	80
% Percentage of surveyed affected people who feel their opinion is taken into account	80
% of people reached with key EWEA messages	80
% of feedback received that is addressed within an agreed timeframe.	80

Priority Actions

- Conduct CEA training for staff and volunteers to equip them with knowledge to collect and report community feedback.
- Conduct project inception session engaging stakeholders and community representatives.
- Conduct community engagement on disseminating entitlements and targeting criteria.
- Establish effective Community feedback and compliant mechanisms in consultation with the community.
- Conduct Sensitization and awareness session on the hazards and early actions through local agreed channels, and public local media.
- Conduct Post distribution monitoring for all intervention.
- Print communication materials to disseminate all key messages.
- Conduct lessons learnt workshop.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 39,757



Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of surge deployed	1
# of supportive missions conducted	3

Priority Actions

- Deployment of Shelter surge for 2 months to provide BBB technical assistance.
- Conduct technical monitoring and supervision at field level.
- Coordinate with partner NS.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 48,171

Targeted Persons: 4,160

Indicators

Title	Target
#of volunteers deployed and briefed on code of conduct and their roles	45
# of volunteers the insured	45
# of staff directly engaged in the response and provided with salary support	4

Priority Actions

- Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face with regular security briefings and updates through and meetings and ensure listening to volunteer concerns.
- Provide insurance for volunteers involved in the operation.
- Ensure volunteers' safety and well-being and provide protective equipment and visibility.
- Ensure volunteers are properly trained.
- Deployment of 4 staff (1 Branch Manager and 3 HQ).
- NS's capacity to manage future DREF interventions more effectively.

About Support Services

**How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation.
Briefly describe their role.**

About 45 volunteers (30 core volunteers and 15 rotative), 4 staff members will be directly involved in the response including DRM FP, WASH, Branch FP, Ambulance driver and PMER. Other staff will deploy their LoE to provide technical support including PCI FP, Finance,



Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The NS will deploy Both men and women volunteers who are usually actively engaged in the field activities with minimum RCRC knowledge, allowing for more inclusive outreach which is particularly important when supporting vulnerable groups such as female-headed households or individuals with specific cultural or protection needs.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes

Shelter surge will be deployed to support the NS with training to resilience shelter techniques and building back better. the surge will support to Conduct shelter damage assessments before rehabilitation and advise on the context-based materials; training to local Masons, and volunteers.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The procurement will be done through DjRCS, nationally, and in alignment with the IFRC procurement standards, for items which can't be sourced locally, international procurement will be activated immediately by contacting IFRC logistics at CCR or regional office.

How will this operation be monitored?

The standard operating procedures for monitoring are utilized across NS programming cycle. This includes post distribution monitoring, process monitoring, and community feedback mechanisms, as well as coordinated assessments conducted with implementing partners, including IFRC. A monitoring plan will be developed and put into action during this response in direct conjunction with the PMER and Quality Assurance staff at NS and IFRC.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The DRCS will use its existing internal communication protocols, and work in collaboration with the IFRC CCD and the representative in country to ensure the communication and visibility of the DREF operation, which will include raising-awareness of the activities planned, as well as the preparation of lessons, satisfaction stories, studies/photographs for use on the NS and IFRC social media platforms.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRDJ010 - DJIBOUTI RED CRESCENT
Djibouti Storm surge_2026

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	238,615
Shelter and Basic Household Items	85,738
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	39,137
Health	54,448
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	36,634
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	8,764
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	13,894
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	87,928
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	39,757
National Society Strengthening	48,171

TOTAL BUDGET	326,543
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all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[Click here for the reference](#)

