



Field assessment team at Obock; Photo credit DJRC Communication

Appeal: MDRDJ011	Hazard: Population Movement	Country: Djibouti	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 749,935	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 6,370 people	People Targeted: 6,370 people	
Operation Start Date: 21-09-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-03-2027	DREF Published: 30-09-2026
Targeted Regions: Obock			

Description of the Event

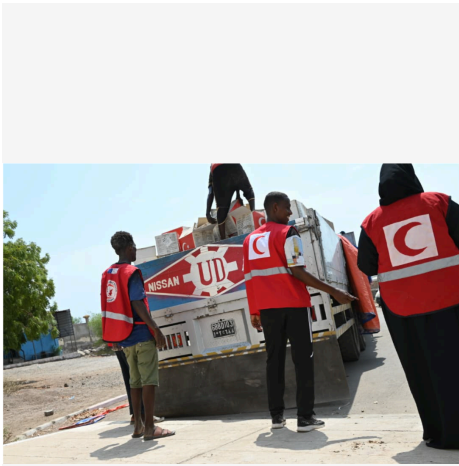
Date of event

09-10-2026



What happened, where and when?

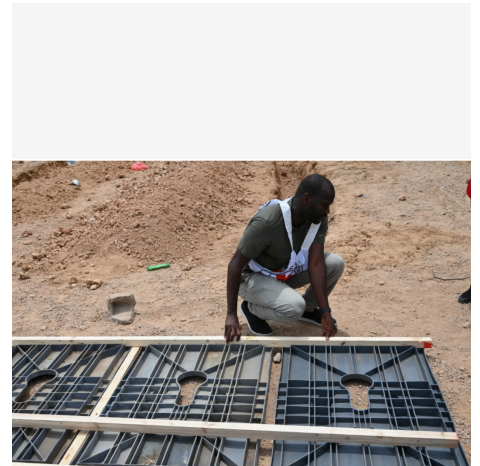
As a result of the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in Yemen, a significant influx of population movement has been observed towards Djibouti. Since 10 September 2026, the Obock region has been experiencing a sudden and massive arrival of people from Yemen, mainly women and children. According to preliminary figures shared by ONARS, approximately 1,600 Yemeni people on the move had arrived in the Obock region by Saturday, 13 September 2026. This number increased to 2,935 people on the move by Thursday, 17 September 2026, and is expected to continue increasing. Approximately 50% of the arrived population are minors. The arrivals have been reported at several locations along the coast, including Obock Port and the coastal areas of Khor Angar, Moulhoul and Siâm. Some groups of population movement reportedly arrived after experiencing difficulties at sea, with Djiboutian Coast Guard authorities conducting search and rescue operations and assisting people whose boats had run out of fuel. Arrived population on the move are currently located in the coastal areas are awaiting arrangements for their transfer to Obock town for registration, next transition and referral to appropriate services.



DJRC NFI dispatch to Obock - Photo credit DJRC comms.



Service provision at HSP- photo credit DJRC Comms



Emergency Latrine Installation, Photo credit DJRC Comms



Access to safe water from DRCS installed bladder - photo credits DJRC branch

Scope and Scale

The scale of the influx has increased rapidly since 10 September 2026. As of 17th September 2026, approximately 2,935 Yemeni people on the move had arrived in the Obock region, and the number is expected to continue increasing. The available disaggregated registration data, comprising 1,497 women and girls (52.6%) and 1,350 men and boys (47.4%).

Based on the demographic breakdown available as of 18 September, the demographic breakdown had been updated, with a total of 1,437 children under 18 years of age (49.0%) recorded. This includes 207 children aged 0–2 years (7.0%), 301 aged 3–5 years (10.3%), 371 aged 6–9 years (12.6%), 292 aged 10–13 years (10.0%), and 266 adolescents aged 14–17 years (9.1%). Adults aged 18–60 years accounted for 1,407 people (47.9%), while 91 people (3.1%) were aged over 60. Making the total newly arrived 2935 people. According to the UNHCR planning scenario, the influx could reach approximately 10,000 people in the most likely case and 25000 people in the worst case, highlighting the potential scale of the emergency and the need for further preparedness and response measures.

The geographic spread of the arrivals across several coastal locations, including Obock Port, Khor Angar, Moulhouleh Ras siyan and Godoriah, presents additional operational challenges. Some of the population remain in coastal areas while awaiting transfer to Obock town, where registration and referral to appropriate Markaz Camp identified for settlement can be facilitated. This dispersed arrival pattern increases the logistical requirements for the provision of dignified reception, protection and other essential services. The rapid and potentially continuing nature of the influx, combined with the limited capacity of local services and resources in the affected areas, requires an immediate and coordinated humanitarian response.

The total population Markazi camp hosts more than 3435 refugees the additional 2935 new arrivals, makes a new population of 6370, an increase of 85% which strained the available services, mainly shelter, where the older refugees and families already living in Markazi are helping to accommodate some new arrivals while others are overcrowded in the building originally intended for the storage and distribution of humanitarian assistance with insufficient separation between women, men and children. Water and other essential

services also remain limited, and more constrained by the limited capacity of ONARS to register new arrivals and coordination within the camp.

Source Name	Source Link
1. IOM	https://www.iom.int/news/yemen-displacement-tops-85000-conflict-continues-2000-flee-djibouti
2. UNHCR	https://www.unhcr.org/us/news/press-releases/yemen-escalating-conflict-drives-new-displacement-and-refugee-arrivals-djibouti
3. All Africa	https://allafrica.com/view/group/main/main/id/00098127.html

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
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. The Djibouti Red Crescent (CRD) has previous experience in responding to large-scale population movements, notably during the massive arrival of population movement from Yemen in 2015. This experience strengthened the National Society's capacity in rapid needs assessment, registration and identification of vulnerable people, provision of basic assistance, protection and coordination with authorities and humanitarian partners.

Lessons learned from this response are being applied to the current situation in Obock, particularly through the rapid mobilization of trained volunteers, existing operational procedures, local networks and coordination mechanisms. Previous experience also highlighted the importance of flexible, protection-sensitive and well-coordinated assistance, with particular attention to children, women and other people with specific vulnerabilities.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	high

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

10-09-2026

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	The newly arrived people have arrived with very few or no belongings, and no adequate accommodation facilities are currently ready to receive them. In response to these immediate shelter needs, the DRCS has deployed its prepositioned shelter and household items to be transported to the camp to support the affected population. The items dispatched include 800 blankets and 620 sleeping mats and 2 tents. These items have provided immediate basic shelter and protection support targeting most vulnerable groups while more sustainable accommodation and settlement arrangements are being established.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	The National Society has provided immediate assistance to the newly arrived population at the port of disembarkation, including the distribution of dry food and fresh water to address their immediate basic needs. A total of 50 boxes of glucose biscuits were distributed at the disembarkation point. However, significant food and essential needs remain at the camp, requiring continued assistance to support the newly arrived population.
Multi Purpose Cash	The newly arrived people have arrived with very few or no belongings, and no adequate financial resources to manage their needs. Additionally, majority of humanitarian actors closed their operations in Djibouti, leaving the existing refugees with very limited support. The assessment observed some children with no shoes, women with not enough items to maintain their dignity aligned to their culture. Either person with health conditions or are unable to address their requirement. Provision of MPCT will enable families to address the additional needs which will not be addressed by in kind support, protect other EHI, and mitigate negative coping strategies.
Health	The team provided first aid support to affected newly arrived population, including three individuals who received assistance at the camp, as well as first aid services at the arrival site. 8 Cases requiring further medical attention were identified and referred to the Government Hospital for appropriate care. In addition, National Society volunteers provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) at the arrival site to 893 refugees, including 376 minors, with particular attention to children, women, and older persons, to help address immediate emotional and psychosocial needs following their arrival. In addition, National Society volunteers provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) at the arrival site, with particular attention to children, women, and older persons, to help address immediate emotional and psychosocial needs following their arrival.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Obock is experiencing very hot and harsh weather conditions, with temperatures remaining particularly high during this period with limited water supply. September temperatures can reach around 36°C and plus, while the region is characterized by a hot desert climate. These conditions, combined with the arrival of a large number of people on the move with limited access to basic services, significantly increase the need for safe drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene facilities. Ensuring sufficient water availability is particularly critical to prevent dehydration and heat-related health risks, while adequate sanitation and hygiene are essential to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks in a densely populated temporary settlement. In response to these immediate needs, the National Society is providing WASH



	assistance to the newly arrived refugees. 3,600 litres of fresh drinking water have been distributed at the landing point to address immediate water needs upon arrival. However, additional water supplies remain urgently needed to meet the requirements of the population at the camp. Hygiene support includes the distribution of household hygiene kits containing handwashing containers, bar soap, buckets, bleach and liquid soap. In addition, 5 m³ water bladders are being installed to facilitate safe water storage and improve access to water at the site. To address basic sanitation and environmental health needs, cleaning materials including garbage bags, brooms and waste bins are being provided. Emergency latrines are also being established to ensure access to basic sanitation facilities and reduce the risk of waterborne and hygiene-related diseases. Given the hot weather conditions and the growing number of people accommodated at the site, further WASH support will be required to ensure adequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene services.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	The newly arrived refugee population includes people with heightened protection and inclusion needs, particularly women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities. The National Society is therefore incorporating Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) considerations into the ongoing response, with attention to identifying and prioritizing people with specific needs and ensuring that assistance is accessible and provided in a safe and dignified manner.
Migration And Displacement	Given the displacement context and the harsh ocean movement, DJRC has established HSP to provide safe and dignified reception at Obock city, while exploring to extend services in the other entry points out of the Obock city. In response, Emotional support for 893, RFL services with (Phone calls and WhatsApp) for 36 people have been provided at the Markazi Centre and at the arrival port to calm and reconnect with or maintain contact with family members and provides support in cases where family members are separated or their whereabouts are unknown. Additionally, the support is provided to the newly arrived population on proper information for service provision facilities and referral to specialized services.
Community Engagement And Accountability	Regarding Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), the National Society is providing information and sensitization to affected communities on available assistance and services. Feedback and concerns from people on the move are being considered to help identify urgent needs, address gaps and adapt the response to the evolving situation. Continued engagement with the affected population, local authorities and humanitarian partners will be considered to ensure that assistance remains relevant, inclusive and responsive to community needs.
Coordination	The National society continue to coordinate Internally with movement partners, and externally with all government miniseries and other humanitarian partners for complementarity and harmonious scaling operation. The National society will present transparently in the response architecture to ensure accountable and response to the people affected and targeted.
National Society Readiness	The National Society has activated its existing preparedness and response capacities to support the emergency response to the influx of newly arrived population in Obock. Staff (6) and volunteers (10) have been mobilized to support rapid assessments, coordination, distributions and the delivery of essential services at the arrival point and accommodation sites. The National Society has also deployed prepositioned stocks to respond to immediate needs, including blankets, sleeping mats, tents, hygiene items and other essential supplies. This prepositioning has enabled the National Society to initiate assistance rapidly while additional needs and gaps are being assessed.



	Operational readiness is further supported by the National Society's previous experience in responding to population movements and other emergencies, as well as its established coordination mechanisms with local authorities and humanitarian partners. The National Society continues to assess the evolving situation and is preparing to scale up its response should the number of arrivals and humanitarian needs increase.
Assessment	Following the arrival of asylum seekers in Obock, the National Society has initiated rapid needs assessments to better understand the scale and impact of the situation and identify the most urgent needs of the newly arrived population. Assessments are being conducted at the landing point and accommodation sites, focusing on key sectors including shelter, WASH, food, health, protection and Restoring Family Links (RFL). The assessment process is also capturing information on the number of arrivals, household composition and specific vulnerabilities, in order to support appropriate targeting and prioritization of assistance. Given the rapidly evolving situation and the expected continuation of arrivals, the National Society is maintaining regular needs monitoring to identify emerging gaps and inform the scaling-up of the response.
Resource Mobilization	The National Society has initiated resource mobilization efforts to support the ongoing response to the influx of newly arrived asylum seekers in Obock. Existing prepositioned material stocks have been mobilized and transported to the response area to address immediate needs, including shelter, WASH and basic household requirements. In parallel, the National Society is coordinating with IFRC, Movement partners, local authorities and other humanitarian partners to identify available resources and mobilize additional financial, material and technical support. Further resource mobilization will be required to sustain the response, particularly in view of the expected increase in arrivals and the remaining gaps in water, sanitation, shelter, food and other essential needs.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC CCD for Ethiopia and Djibouti and representative to African Union is actively supporting the NS to conduct detailed assessment engaging the IFRC shelter surge in the country, Coordination with PNS in mobilizing resources to support the affected community with emergency lifesaving support. With the support from the CCD, an advance of CHF 100,000 as part of the ongoing DREF application has been disbursed to National Society.
Participating National Societies	Currently, the Italian Red Cross is the only PNS present in the country, with a focus on route-based migration and disaster preparedness. It has staff based in the affected areas and at regional level who are supporting the assessment, assisting the National Society in the provision of RFL services, supporting resource mobilization and rapid assessments, and facilitating coordination and communication with relevant partner.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is present in Djibouti and has joined the Djibouti Red Crescent (DRCS) mission in the field as part of the strengthened cooperation and collaboration between the two Movement partners. In the context of the current refugee influx, ICRC will provide complementary support to the National Society in the areas agreed with DRCS, particularly Protection and Restoring Family Links (RFL).

The ICRC support will include Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, including Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) and family communication services, as well as agreed protection-related activities. ICRC will also provide limited emergency humanitarian assistance, including dry food items (dates, biscuits and nuts) and safe drinking water for people arriving at designated entry points. Any additional support will be discussed and agreed between ICRC and DRCS based on identified humanitarian needs and within ICRC's mandate.

These activities are not included in the budget of the DREF operation and will be supported separately through ICRC resources and/or support to the National Society. The ICRC contribution will therefore complement the DREF-funded response and assistance provided by the Government and other humanitarian actors, without duplicating the activities funded under the DREF operation.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	National authorities are leading the response coordination and has approached national and international partners to provide emergency support. Currently the coastal guard is supporting the rescue operations at sea , the Ministry of health with malnutrition screening, vaccination and evacuation, food distribution by Ministry of Solidarity and Social Affairs, ONARS for registration of refugees. The Government as allocated more land for camp extension in Markaz for the new influx.
UN or other actors	IOM has been operational since the beginning of the influx, providing hot meals, supporting the transfer of people on the move to Markazi camp and providing ambulance services for referrals to the hospital. IOM is also arranging the transfer of 21 tents from Dikhil to Obock and is engaging additional partners and donors to strengthen the response. UNHCR is transferring its emergency shelter stock of 80 tents among them 49 are already jointly installed by IOM and ONARS. UNFPA: UNFPA is coordinating with IOM and UNHCR and has deployed a humanitarian specialist. 100 dignity kits were delivered on 14 September, while reproductive health kits and PSEA support are planned. UNFPA is also coordinating with CAMME to conduct a rapid assessment of needs in term of health. UNICEF: UNICEF is providing water at the entry points and currently working on finalizing the establishment of playground for kids. Wash and Protection priority needs have also been raised and with be coordinated with actors. WHO: WHO is supporting the Ministry of Health through an assessment and has requested additional support from its partners.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Coordination of the response is ongoing under the leadership of the Government and in close collaboration with humanitarian actors and other partners operating in the country. At the prefectural level, the Obock Prefecture is leading the coordination of the response, facilitating the organization and delivery of assistance, and ensuring effective engagement with government authorities, UN agencies, and humanitarian partners. Coordination efforts are guided by national response frameworks, government guidelines, and the principles of complementarity among partners.

Daily in-person coordination meetings are convened under the leadership of the Prefect, with the participation of relevant government authorities, UN agencies, humanitarian organizations, and other stakeholders. In addition, a dedicated WhatsApp group has been established to facilitate timely information sharing, updates, and operational coordination among stakeholders.

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) is actively engaged in the coordination mechanisms through participation in joint coordination meetings and is leading WASH interventions in collaboration with the Government and UNICEF, ensuring complementarity and alignment with the broader response.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The new influx has increased the case load in Markazi camp by 85%, increasing needs for shelter and EHI especially for new arrivals. Many households arrive after a difficult sea crossing with very limited belongings, while the existing reception means and camp capacity may be insufficient if arrivals continue. To date, 747 families have been identified, with an estimated need of approximately 750 tents, while only 127 tents are currently available, leaving a gap of more than 620 tents. These 127 tents will accommodate to 762 people considering a family size of 6pp. Thus, the remain families are still hosted in distribution hall including children, women and men without any dignity and privacy.

Additionally, CRD has deployed 800 blankets and 620 mats which can cover max 400 HH, leaving the significant gap of basic household items. The prefecture of Obock has authorized the extension of the Markazi refugee's village while requesting support of site cleaning and planning, tents and EHI from humanitarian actors.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

There is a continued need for regular food assistance, particularly for newly arrived households that have no food stocks or income upon arrival. Emergency food assistance should cover the period between arrival and stabilization at the reception/camp site. Particular attention is required for children, pregnant and lactating women, older persons and individuals with specific nutritional needs. As the majority of arrivals include women and children, nutritional screening and referral mechanisms should also be maintained and strengthened.

As part of the initial response, the Djibouti Red Crescent has already provided dry food and drinking water at the port and entry points to newly arrived refugees. Given the expected continuation of refugee movements and potential further influxes, the ICRC will support the Djibouti Red Crescent to continue providing dry food (dates, biscuits and nuts) and safe drinking water to future arrivals at entry points. This immediate assistance will complement the regular food assistance provided by the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Affairs and other humanitarian actors and will help bridge the gap between arrival and access to more sustained food assistance.



Health

People arrive with severe health condition requiring attention after long and stressed journey. Additional medical and first-aid capacity is required at arrival points and reception sites. The main concerns include dehydration, heat-related illness, injuries and health conditions associated with the difficult sea journey and prolonged exposure to heat. Continued access to medical screening, referral services, essential medicines and emergency health care is required, with particular attention to children, pregnant women, older people and



persons with pre-existing conditions. The need for additional medical services has also been highlighted in reporting on the current response.

The Ministry of Health, WHO and other relevant health actors are supporting the response through health screening, vaccination and other essential public health services. The Djibouti Red Crescent intervention will therefore focus on complementary gaps, particularly first aid, basic emergency health support, psychosocial support and referral of cases requiring further medical care, rather than duplicating services already covered by health authorities and partners. In addition, based on the needs identified by the hospital receiving newly arrived refugees, the operation will support the procurement and distribution of maternity kits for pregnant women, helping to address immediate maternal health and hygiene needs and complement the medical services provided by the Ministry of Health and health partners.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Access to sufficient safe drinking water remains one of the most critical gaps, particularly given the very hot conditions in Obock and the exposure of new arrivals to heat and dehydration during the sea crossing. Additional water supply, storage capacity and water distribution systems are required at both reception and accommodation sites. The existing infrastructure are not sufficient for the increased case load. There are also needs for additional emergency latrines, bathing facilities, handwashing points, hygiene supplies and solid-waste management. Currently the local authorities are supporting with water trucking, sustainable measures should be considered in plan.

The Djibouti Red Crescent will support the identified WASH gaps through an integrated package of activities, including improving access to safe drinking water, distribution of household hygiene kits, hygiene promotion and awareness activities, and the construction of inclusive emergency sanitation facilities, including latrines and handwashing stations, at reception and accommodation sites. These interventions will be implemented in coordination with the relevant authorities and WASH partners to complement existing services and ensure adequate coverage of the affected population.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Protection and inclusion needs remain significant, particularly for women, children, pregnant and lactating women, older persons, persons with disabilities. The difficult journey, limited services and temporary accommodation may increase protection risks and barriers to accessing assistance.

Particular attention is required for pregnant women and women who have recently given birth. Three women have already given birth since the beginning of the influx, highlighting the need for adequate privacy, dignity materials, safe spaces and timely referral to health services for women in labour and new mothers.

Key gaps include identification and referral of people with specific needs, child protection, GBV prevention and response, psychosocial support, and safe access to services. PGI should be integrated across all response activities to ensure assistance is safe, accessible and dignified.

The ICRC will support the Djibouti Red Crescent in addressing the identified protection-related gaps, including the provision of dignity assistance, protection risk identification and referral, support to women and girls with specific needs, and other protection and inclusion activities identified through assessments. This support will complement the services provided by the relevant authorities and humanitarian partners and will strengthen the National Society's capacity to ensure protection, gender and inclusion are mainstreamed throughout the response.



Education

Majority of arrivals are children facing stress after long water route and displacement. They require catch-up informal and formal learning support to address accumulated learning gaps. Overcrowding, limited teacher capacity, inadequate WASH and school infrastructure, and insufficient inclusive education and psychosocial support further affect their ability to enrol, participate in school. Particular attention is required for children with disabilities, adolescents, unaccompanied or separated children, and children at risk. This intervention will be covered by Unicef and Government.



Migration And Displacement

The Arrivals are taking place through several coastal entry points, including Obock, Moulhoul and khor-angar, with major services and dignified reception available at Obock. There is a continued need to strengthen reception services at landing points and reception centres through the establishment of HSPs, which will provide safe, neutral and accessible spaces for people on the move. HSPs will facilitate access to a range of humanitarian services, including information provision, RFL, FA & PFA, and assistance with basic needs, according to identified needs and the operational context. They will also support the identification of people with specific needs and their referral to appropriate specialized services. This integrated reception and service delivery mechanism is particularly important as the number of arrivals continues to increase. With the support from this DREF, CRD will incorporate the HSP training along with the CEA and PGI and ensure dignified reception, proper information is provided to arrivals, with an effective feedback mechanism in place.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community engagement and accountability are critical to ensure that affected and newly arrived populations receive timely, accurate and accessible information on available services, assistance and protection measures. Information should be provided in appropriate languages and through accessible channels, while feedback and complaints mechanisms should be established at entry points and in the refugee site. Community representatives and volunteers should also be engaged in identifying needs, communicating key messages and ensuring that the response remains relevant, inclusive and responsive to the concerns of the affected population.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

- Detailed joint needs assessment is to be conducted; updates on needs and services to be shared regularly.
- Registration, statistics on arrivals and coordination within the camp: ONARS, as the coordinating body, is overwhelmed and UN mandated bodies have committed to scale up the support and speed up the process.
- Influx and dispersion of arrivals across several coastal entry points, requiring increased transportation, reception, registration and referral capacities.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The operation aims to provide timely, lifesaving and inclusive humanitarian assistance in order to meet the immediate needs and protect the health, safety and dignity of at least 6370 including 2935 new arriving population and 3435 refugees hosted in Markazi refugee camp and at the entry points in Obock, impacted by the large-scale influx of population movement, by providing emergency shelter, WASH, Cash, health, protection, while ensuring accountability to affected population and ensuring safe, dignified reception and equitable access to essential services over a period of 6 months, while monitoring the situation.

Operation strategy rationale

To address the needs of targeted population, This operation strategy is informed by the rapidly evolving refugee influx into Obock, the immediate humanitarian needs identified through rapid assessments and coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners, and the specific vulnerabilities of the newly arrived population and the constrained services within the camp affecting the old case load. The response aims to ensure that assistance remains relevant, timely and proportionate to the needs on the ground, while maintaining flexibility to adapt to the evolving scale of the influx.

The operation will adopt an integrated, multi-sectoral response to address the most critical needs of newly arrived population and the affected old refugees with particular attention to women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable individuals. The operation will build on the existing capacities of the Djibouti Red Crescent, including its trained volunteers, branch presence, emergency stocks and established coordination mechanisms, to ensure rapid and efficient delivery.

Response modalities will include in-kind assistance, cash where feasible, essential services, community-based support, awareness and



capacity building, depending on the needs identified and market and operational conditions. The main intervention sectors and planned activities are outlined below:

Shelter and basic household assistance

The assessment and partner support mapping has identified minimum available different stocks while more resource mobilization is promised. All items distribution will adhere to the vulnerability criteria's validated by the community.

DJRC is requested by government to support on the new allocated Site planning involving site lay out with various facilities: residential zones designated for tents and other types of shelters, locations for latrines and showers, kitchen areas, and spaces required for other services. With the support from the IFRC shelter surge, this activity will be carried out jointly with ONARS which is responsible for Markazi Camp management and Coordination supporting by the UNHCR. To carry out this task effectively, the DJRC will purchase materials and tools such as rafters, nails, rope, measuring tapes, and hammers while also employing local labor.

Once site preparation is completed, the DJRC will continue by materializing the 300 tents on the ground, assembling them on-site, and handing them over to beneficiaries with the coordination of ONARS and UNHCR. The planned tents will contribute to the needs identified of 750 tents, where 127 were provided by UNHCR;

To sustain the dignified living in the camp, families require other EHI including blankets, sleeping mats and kitchen set as minimum requirement. To address the gap CRD will conduct following activities:

- Procurement and Installation of 300 family tents for new arrivals
- Site clearing and planning for standard settlement jointly with ONARS and UNHCR
- Provision of essential household items for 400 newly arrived people on the move targeting unsupported most vulnerable HH
- Training to volunteers on tent installation and management awareness.

Multi-purpose cash assistance

Alongside in kind assistance, Multipurpose Cash Transfers will address the wider unmet needs of newly arrived families that cannot be adequately covered through sector-specific assistance. Households may face simultaneous needs related to food, shelter, clothing, transportation, hygiene items, communication, and other essential household expenses. MPCT would provide vulnerable families with flexible resources to prioritize and address these immediate needs according to their prioritized diverse basic needs with greater flexibility and dignity. Beneficiary for MPCA targeting will be identified based on vulnerability criteria, with priority given to newly arrivals, households with health and Nutrition specific condition, Minors, families with young children, pregnant women, disabled, and those identified with specific vulnerability as will be validated with the community. Community committee will be established involving diverse groups to select eligible families additionally, DJRC will conduct GBV risk analysis and consultation with women and girls before distributing the MPCA

CRD has more than 3 FSP with different delivery capacities, and can be deployed based on the context analysis. The transfer value will be used from the already established by Ministry of solidarity, WFP and DJRS (cash partners in the country).

Planned interventions will include:

- Conduct Markets feasibility and assessment
- Training to volunteers on CTP for beneficiary targeting and registration jointly with the community committee
- Conduct GBV risk analysis
- Cash disbursement targeting 400 HH.
- Conduct PDM between the transfers to gather community feedback and inform the challenges

Health and psychosocial support

The main concerns include dehydration, heat-related illness, injuries and health conditions associated with the difficult sea journey and prolonged exposure to heat and trauma. The area is also chaptalized with heat and mosquito, necessitating provision of nets especially for under, pregnant women to protect them from malaria. Delivery Kit was identified as key for pregnant women and planned under this response. Additionally Health and hygiene integrated awareness will be conducted at least 3 times a week. Emergency health services and referral remain essential and

CRD plans to implement the following activities to complement the gap.

- Training to volunteers on PSS and PFA
- Deploy volunteers at PoE and camp to Provide basic psychosocial and Emotional support population on the move who have experienced displacement, loss, separation, or distress during their journey.
- Map Referral pathways for further health care services
- Deploy volunteers to provide Basic first-aid support
- Provision of 50 maternity kit to the Markazi health facility to address urgent maternal cases.
- Distribution of 800 mosquito nets for 400 HH targeting families with U5 children and pregnant women, at least 2 nets per HH

WASH

The influx has strained the existing WASH services at PoE and at the Camp. CRD will support the identified WASH gaps through an integrated package of activities, including improving access to safe drinking water, distribution of household hygiene kits, hygiene



promotion and environment cleaning campaigns to promote hygiene behavior, and the construction of inclusive emergency sanitation facilities. To ensure gap is addressed following activities will be conducted :

- Distribution of household hygiene kits for 400 HH targeting families with children, elders, PWD, and people with skin disease.
- Distribution of HH water storage items to vulnerable 400 new refugee households.
- Support access to safe water by installing three 10,000L water tanks, two 5000L bladders and line extensions to reduce queue, and support on water management.
- Distribution of household water treatment chemicals
- Provide practical training on the correct use of the chemicals, including appropriate dosing, contact time, safe storage, and handling.
- Conduct regular Post-distribution monitoring - should follow immediately to verify correct usage and storage
- Conduct Monitoring of residual chlorine both at the water supply points and at the household level to verify the effectiveness of water treatment.
- Provide Refresher training to volunteers on residual chlorine testing
- Construction of 8 blocks inclusive communal sanitation facilities, including latrine, bathrooms and
- Installation of 70 handwashing facilities, at the identified sites including latrine
- Provide integrated health and hygiene awareness and environmental cleaning campaigns

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The National Society will facilitate the establishment and/or strengthening of inclusive refugee/community committees at Markazi camp and key reception points, in coordination with relevant authorities and humanitarian partners. The committees will ensure meaningful representation of women, men, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, as appropriate to the context. They will serve as a community engagement and accountability mechanism, supporting two-way communication between affected populations and the National Society and facilitating community participation in decisions related to the location, design and use of WASH facilities, shelters and other assistance.

The committees will also contribute to identifying community concerns, cultural and social considerations, protection risks and barriers to accessing assistance, and will support the dissemination of key information and referral pathways. Following intervention will keep the project informed :

- Orientation and training of staff and volunteers on CEA principles and approaches.
- Establishment and strengthening of community feedback and complaints mechanisms accessible to women, men, children and persons with disabilities.
- Establish information desk at the PoE and camp for information sharing and feedback collection
- Analyze and address all feedback collected and ensure feedback loop is closed.
- Regular communication with affected communities on available services, referral pathways and key protection, health and WASH messages.
- Conduct Post-distribution monitoring between the provided services to gather feedback to improve service delivery.
- A lessons-learned exercise will be organized to document good practices, challenges and recommendations for future refugee influx responses.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

To ensure no one is left behind and safe guarding beneficiaries, following activities will be conducted :

- Orientation of staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards, GBV prevention, child protection and safe reception
- Support sectors to integrate PGI and assess GBV risks and mitigation actions.
- Community awareness sessions on GBV prevention and response and Child protection
- Ensure that all activities and distributions are organized in a safe, dignified and inclusive manner.

NS operational Capacity

The local implementing branch, Obock, has only one technical staff, and a limited pool of 20 active volunteers. Similar capacity constraints other CRD branches across the country and HQ. Branch has also limited logistical capacity, forcing volunteers to move on foot between the camp, the local branch office and refugee reception points, covering several kilometers under the sun, which also limits their ability to transport equipment. The operation will ensure the capacity gaps are well addressed to enable timely implementation.

- Deployment of human resources at branch and HQ to support the operation; 8 key sectoral and support staffs to implement the operation fully or partially
- Logistical support for field monitoring missions, and shipping of materials.
- 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
- NS's capacity to manage future DREF interventions more effectively.

Secretariat support

IFRC will complement the NS capacity by providing technical staff to support the operation including deployment old surge team, Operation manager with the population movement experience, and shelter surge fully at the operation site, and other technical team providing technical support and support with coordination at different level.



- Deployment of Shelter surge for 1 month and Operation manager for 3 Months to provide technical assistance
- Hiring vehicle to support field operation
- Conduct technical monitoring and supervision at field level
- Coordinate and support the operation with the NS and other movement partners in Africa and at inter regional level.

Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Beneficiary targeting will be based primarily on the refugee status and recent arrival of population on the move affected by the current influx into Obock. All newly arrived population on the move identified within the operation area will be eligible to receive the planned humanitarian assistance, in line with the agreed response scope and available resources.

The response will use a blanket approach for essential assistance, particularly Water, Sanitation, Health and hygiene awareness activities, as the entire newly arrived population and existing refugees may face immediate gaps over the stressed available essential services and basic needs following their displacement, and constrained resources

For specific services requiring prioritization, such as health, psychosocial support, protection and PGI-related assistance, support will be provided according to individual needs and vulnerabilities for both newly arrivals and the refugees. Particular attention will be given to children, women and girls, pregnant and lactating women, older persons, persons with disabilities and individuals with specific protection or health needs.

Where cash assistance is feasible, all eligible newly arrived population on the move will be considered, with prioritization applied only where the available resources do not allow full coverage. Selection will be based on transparent and agreed criteria, in coordination with relevant authorities and humanitarian partners.

The targeting process will remain flexible and responsive to the evolving influx, with the number of beneficiaries regularly updated based on registration/verification data, rapid assessments and coordination with humanitarian actors. The Djibouti Red Crescent will ensure that assistance is provided in a safe, impartial, non-discriminatory and dignified manner, while avoiding duplication with assistance provided by other actors.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeted population will consist of newly arrived population as part of the current influx for specific services, and blanket for majority services. Eligibility will be based on identification/registration as part of the affected population, rather than on individual vulnerability criteria. All newly arrival population on the move within the defined operation area will therefore be eligible for the planned assistance. A transparent vulnerability and exclusion criteria for the different services will be clearly communicated, where special consideration will be required with the approval from ONARS and UNHCR, flexibility will be applied.

Within the targeted population, the response will ensure attention to specific needs and vulnerabilities, including women and girls, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and individuals requiring health, psychosocial or protection support.



Total Targeted Population

Women	1,847	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	1,529	Urban	-
Men	1,465	People with disabilities (estimated)	1.5%
Boys (under 18)	1,529		
Total targeted population	6,370		

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
Crowding and uncontrolled movement.	Establish clearly organized reception and waiting areas. Coordinate crowd management with local authorities and other operational partners. Organize assistance according to clearly defined groups and procedures. Prioritize vulnerable people, including children, older persons, pregnant women and PWDs. Maintain clear information and communication with affected communities regarding registration and assistance procedures.



	Ensure adequate space and privacy for women, children and families.
Insufficient shelter and poor living conditions which may rise community expectations.	Rapidly increase emergency shelter capacity; prioritize vulnerable households; ensure appropriate site layout and privacy; regularly inspect shelters and identify households requiring urgent relocation or additional assistance and community engagement tools. Ensure minimum standards are reached and regularly ensure critical needs/requirements in terms of Noon foods items kits distribution
Protection and safeguarding risks.	Integrate PGI and protection measures into all activities; provide safe and accessible spaces; ensure adequate privacy and lighting; establish confidential feedback and complaints mechanisms; identify and refer protection cases.
El Niño and increased climate variability.	Monitor ANM, WMO and IGAD/ICPAC weather forecasts and communicate relevant warnings to field teams and affected communities. Ensure tents are properly secured and vulnerable households are prioritized for protection against rain and wind. Regularly check the condition of access routes, latrines and WASH facilities. Protect food and relief stocks from rain exposure. If severe weather is forecast, agree with local authorities and partners on temporary measures to maintain access and essential services, including the possible adjustment or temporary suspension of activities where necessary.
Regional conflict and proximity to Yemen.	Maintain close coordination with local authorities, security services and humanitarian partners; conduct regular security briefings; monitor developments in Yemen and the maritime area; adjust movements and activities according to the security situation.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation: The influx may generate heightened operational security risks, particularly around coastal arrival points and reception areas in Obock. Key concerns include restricted humanitarian access, increased security controls and checkpoints, maritime safety risks, overcrowding, protection incidents, trafficking and exploitation, and potential tensions arising from pressure on limited services and resources. These probable security situation should be closely monitored through regular coordination with the relevant authorities and humanitarian security mechanisms.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 340,236

Targeted Persons: 2,400



Indicators

Title	Target
#Number of emergency family tents procured and installed	300
#Number of sleeping mats procured and available for distribution	800
#Number of blankets procured and available for distribution #Number of households receiving blankets	800
#Number of kitchen sets procured and available for distribution #Number of households receiving a kitchen set	400
#Number of households receiving sleeping mats	400
#Number of households receiving sleeping blankets	400
#Number of households receiving kitchen sets	400
#Number of volunteers trained on shelter and site planning	20
% of HH reported to be satisfied with shelter services	80

Priority Actions

Priority actions:

- Procurement of 300, family tent (for 6people, 24m2).
- Procurement of 2 Sleeping mats per HH for 400 HH
- Procurement of 2 Blankets per HH for 400 HH.
- Procurement of Kitchen sets for 400 HH.
- Transportation and distribution of shelter materials.
- Training of 20 volunteers to support tent installation and site planning.
- Deployment of casual labors for site cleaning and support tents installation.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 65,451

Targeted Persons: 2,400

Indicators

Title	Target
# of markets assessment	1
# of Volunteers trained	20
# of HH received 3 round MPCT	400



% of recipients who understand cash selection criteria / % of recipients knowing how to submit a complain	100
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Priority Actions

- Conduct Markets feasibility and assessment.
- Training to volunteers on CTP including beneficiary identification and registration.
- Cash disbursement targeting 400 HH.
- Conduct PDM between the transfers to gather community feedback and inform the challenges.



Budget: CHF 19,586

Targeted Persons: 2,400

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteer trained PSS and PFA	15
# people received PSS and PFA	2,400
# of HH received Mosquito nets	400
# of maternity kits procured and distributed to HF	50
# of people received BFA services	120
# of people referred to professional medical care	60

Priority Actions

- Training to volunteers on PSS and PFA.
- Deploy volunteers at PoE and camp to Provide basic psychosocial support for population on the move.
- Map Referral pathways for further health care services.
- Deploy volunteers to provide Basic first-aid support.
- Provision of 50 maternity kits for women to address maternal health.
- Distribution of 800 mosquito nets for 400 HH at least 2 nets per HH.



Budget: CHF 99,753

Targeted Persons: 6,370

Indicators

Title	Target
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#of emergency latrines and bathrooms constructed and functional	16
% of facilities meeting agreed minimum technical standards and providing privacy/separation where appropriate	100
# of solar lamps procured and distributed/installed	16
# of water storage kits procured and distributed	800
#of households receiving water storage kits	400
#of 5,000 L water bladder tanks procured and installed	2
#of households receiving hygiene kits	400
#of 10,000 L water tanks procured and installed	3
#of handwashing stations installed and functional	70
% of identified priority locations equipped with handwashing facilities	80
% of targeted facilities receiving the required supplies	80
#of Aquatabs procured and used	1,000
# % of targeted households receiving instructions on correct use and dosage	100
# of hygiene awareness sessions conducted	480
#of people reached with hygiene messages, disaggregated by sex and age where possible	6,370
#of community/environmental cleaning activities conducted	20
# of people accessing safe water	6,370

Priority Actions

- Construction of emergency latrine and bathrooms blocks (16 latrines).
- Procurement of solar lamps for latrines.
- Procurement of water storage kits (10 lts bucket, and 20Lts jerricans) for 400 HH.
- Procurement of Water Bladder Tanks (5000l).
- Procurement of hygiene kits for 400HH.
- Procurement of water tank (10 000L).
- Installation of hand-washing stations at key identified points.
- Procurement of disinfectants, repellents, and cleaning materials for tents and latrine.
- Procurement and distribution of aqua tabs for water treatment 10 pills per tablets.
- Hygiene awareness and environment cleaning sessions: 4 volunteers, 2 sessions per week, for 6 months.
- Provide practical training on the correct use of the chemicals, including appropriate dosing, contact time, safe storage, and handling.
- Conduct regular post-distribution monitoring - should follow immediately to verify correct usage and storage
- Conduct Monitoring of residual chlorine both at the water supply points and at the household level to verify the effectiveness of water treatment.
- Provide Refresher training to volunteers on residual chlorine testing.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,801

Targeted Persons: 2,400

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff and volunteers oriented on PGI minimum standards	40
# of people reached on PGI awareness	2,400
# of referral pathways mapped	3

Priority Actions

Planned activities

- Orientation of staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards and protection mainstreaming.
- Community awareness sessions on protection, dignity, inclusion and available referral services.
- Mapping of protection services and referral pathways.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 19,729

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff and volunteers oriented on CEA principles and approaches.	40
# of people participated in stakeholder inception session	40
# of community meeting conducted to inform community on project and listen to feedback	4
# of CFM established	3
# of people attending lessons-learned exercise	40
# of PDM conducted	5
# of key communication materials printed	500
# of documentation of RC work developed and published	3
% of affected people who know what assistance is available	100



% of affected people who feel their opinions are considered by DRCS.	80
% of affected people satisfied with communication and engagement.	80
% of feedback collected and responded to - with specific focus on complaints resolved within agreed timeline.	100

Priority Actions

- Orientation and training of staff and volunteers on CEA principles and approaches.
- Conduct inception meeting with relevant stakeholders and communities.
- Establishment and strengthening of community feedback and complaints mechanisms accessible to women, men, children and persons with disabilities.
- Regular communication with affected communities on available services, referral pathways and key protection, health and WASH messages.
- Establish information desk at the PoE and camp for information sharing and feedback collection.
- Analyze and address all feedback collected and ensure feedback loop is closed.
- Post-distribution monitoring (3 for cash, 1 shelter, 1 WASH).
- Conduct lessons-learned exercise.
- Documentation of RC work and publication.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 70,084

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of surge personel deployed	2
# technical monitoring visits conducted	6
# of coordination meeting conducted	6
# of vehicle deployed to support operation	1

Priority Actions

- Deployment of Shelter surge for 1 month and 1 Operation manager for 3 Months to provide technical assistance.
- Hiring vehicle to support field operation.
- Conduct technical monitoring and supervision at field level.
- Coordinate and support the operation with the NS and other movement partners in Africa and at inter regional level.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 131,296

Targeted Persons: -



Indicators

Title	Target
# of human resources Deployed	8
# of volunteers briefed on roles, code of conduct and the risks	40
# of volunteers signed Code of conduct	40
# of volunteers insured	40
% of volunteers feel safe and protected	90
# of volunteer provided with visibility	40

Priority Actions

- Deployment of human resources; 8 key sectoral staffs to implement the operation fully or partially.
- Logistical support for field monitoring missions, and shipping of materials.
- Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles, code of conduct 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.

About Support Services

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

About 40 volunteers (20 core volunteers and 20 rotational), 8 staff members will be directly involved in the response including Migration Coordinator, WASH, Branch FP, Driver, Communication officer, and PMER. Other staff will deploy their LoE to provide technical support including PGI FP, Finance, Logistic, Finance, Cash FP, HR and other supporting units.

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



The operation will deploy 2 surge delegates, including: Shelter surge deployment for 1 months to support the NS with assessment, shelter site designing, planning and training to volunteers on installation and management awareness. The Operation Manager with population movement experience to support the NS in operation management and coordination with internal and external partners.

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

Procurement for the operation will be undertaken by the Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) through local procurement processes, in accordance with applicable DRCS procedures and IFRC procurement standards. Procurement will prioritize timely and cost-effective sourcing of goods and services available locally while ensuring compliance with required quality, value-for-money, and accountability standards. Where required items cannot be sourced locally or within the required timeframe, international procurement will be initiated promptly in coordination with the IFRC Logistics at the CCD or Regional Office, as appropriate. All procurement activities will be closely coordinated with programme and logistics teams to ensure timely delivery and continuity of the response.

How will this operation be monitored?

The monitoring plan will be developed and implemented throughout the response cycle in close coordination with the National Society's PMER and Quality Assurance teams and IFRC. It will guide systematic monitoring across all stages of the programme cycle, including planning, process monitoring, post-distribution monitoring (PDM), accountability to affected populations (AAP), and coordinated assessments with implementing partners. Monitoring findings will be regularly reviewed and used to identify gaps, inform corrective actions, strengthen programme quality, and ensure that the response remains relevant, accountable, and responsive to the needs of affected populations.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The DRCS will implement a communication and visibility strategy throughout the operation, building on its existing internal communication protocols and in close coordination with the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) and IFRC in-country representation. The strategy will support timely and consistent communication on the operation, including raising awareness of planned activities, highlighting key achievements and lessons learned, and documenting beneficiary perspectives and satisfaction through stories, photographs, and other relevant communication materials. Where appropriate and with due consideration to consent, dignity, protection, and data protection principles, communication products will be shared through DRCS and IFRC communication and social media platforms to enhance visibility, accountability, and understanding of the humanitarian response.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Djibouti Red Crescent
Population movement

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	548,556
Shelter and Basic Household Items	340,236
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	65,451
Health	19,586
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	99,753
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,801
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	18,729
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	201,379
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	70,084
National Society Strengthening	131,296

TOTAL BUDGET	749,935
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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](#)

