



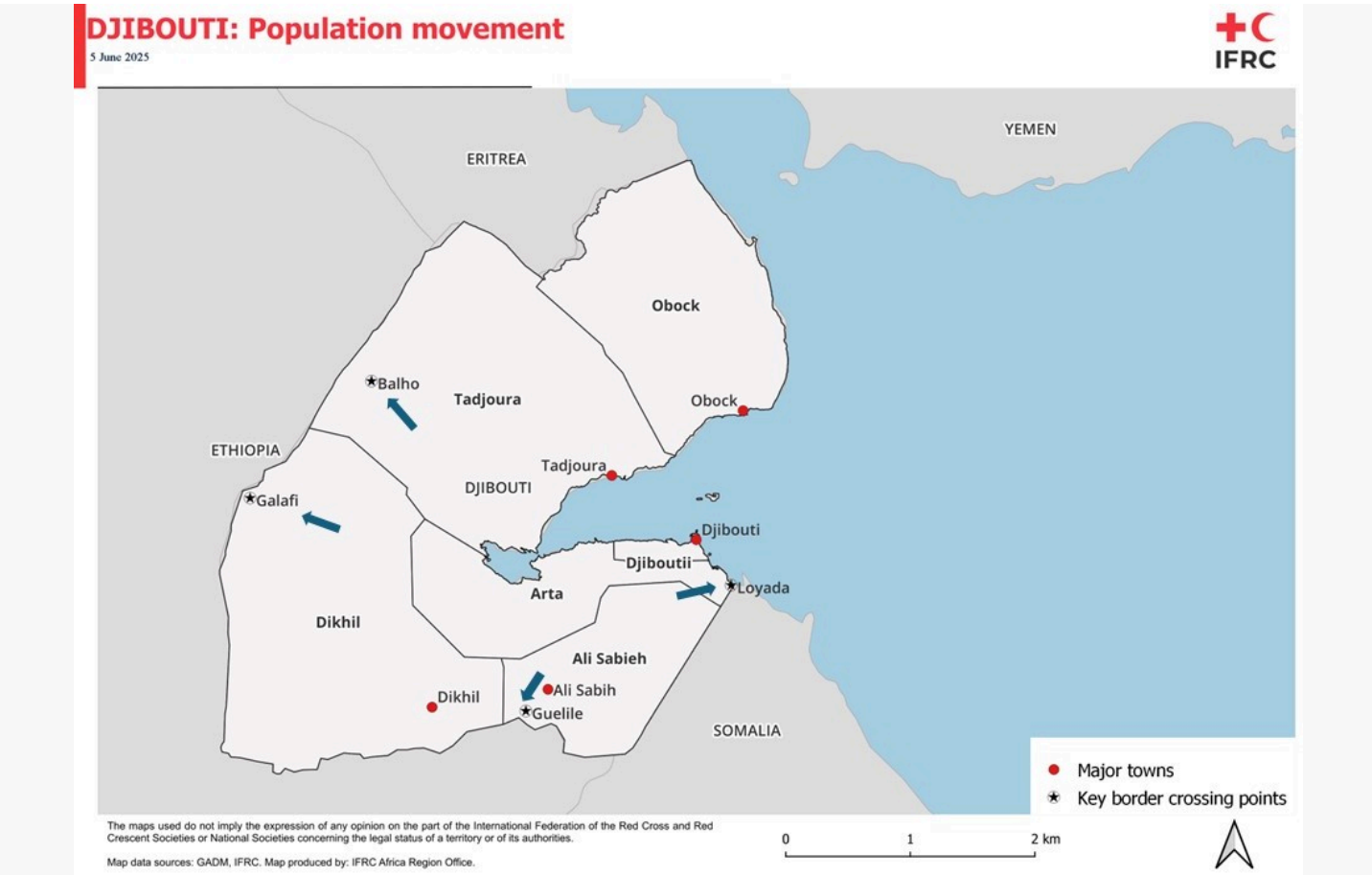
DJRCS migration services, ECHO project, with Italian RC; photo credit to DJRCS communication unit.

Appeal: <b>MDRDJ007</b>	Country: <b>Djibouti</b>	Hazard: <b>Population Movement</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 162,776</b>	
Glide Number: <b>-</b>	People Affected: <b>220,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>22,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>04-06-2025</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>3 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>30-09-2025</b>	DREF Published: <b>05-06-2025</b>
Targeted Regions: <b>Djibouti</b>			

# Description of the Event

## Date when the trigger was met

19-05-2025



MAP OF DJIBOUTI PRIORITY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

## What happened, where and when?

Following a public announcement by the Ministry of the Interior on 3 April 2025, the Government of Djibouti announced a voluntary return of the irregular migrant population for a period of one Month. Since 9 May 2025, daily operations have been underway in Djibouti City to identify and transfer irregular migrant to the appropriate authorities of their respective countries. While the operations initially concentrated in the capital, similar measures have since been initiated in the Tadjourah and Arta regions.

Alongside these official repatriation efforts, there has been a significant increase in voluntary returns, with large numbers of migrants choosing to leave the country on their own. This movement has been particularly notable at key border points including Galilé, Balho, Loyada, and Galafi. Since early May, frequent bus convoys have been observed transporting individuals from urban centers to these border crossings. With limited access to data, it is estimated more than 2095 individuals have been transported by the authorities in Djibouti-ville, in addition to approximately 5000 voluntary departures.

The humanitarian situation at the Nagad site, which has been identified as a transit center is rapidly deteriorating due to the continuous daily arrival of approximately 200 to 300 people daily, hosted for at least 48 hours before transportation is organized, placing significant strain on the already limited-service capacity of the site. Access to Nagad was restricted to Humanitarian actors, however, May 10th, Djibouti Red Cross Society (DRCS) was granted access to provide humanitarian services. On 19th, following the request for support from Government of 18 May 2025 on managing the growing humanitarian demand in Nagad, DRCS conducted an assessment to inform this request.







Food distribution for migrants in Djibouti, photo credit DJRCS communication unit.



Awareness session with Migrants in Djibouti, Photo credit DJRCS communication unit.

## Scope and Scale

The Government of Djibouti has recently initiated a large-scale operation to manage the presence of irregular migrants, resulting in significant humanitarian implications. The first returns began on 9 May 2025, with individuals intercepted and processed at the Nagad Transit Centre before being transported to designated border points—Galilé for Ethiopian nationals, Loyada for Somalis, and Markazi camp for Yemeni nationals. By mid-May 2025, over 2,095 individuals had been formally returned, while an estimated 5,000 others reportedly departed voluntarily, mainly through key border crossings including Galilé, Galafi, Balho, and Loyada.

Although the government has provided temporary access to basic needs at the Nagad transit center, the overall response has been insufficient, leading to significant hardship among the population on the move. The thousand displaced individuals mainly relate to people that have been living in Djibouti for an extended period. This massive program launched is prompting these voluntary return, leading to an unprecedented disruption to their lives, livelihood and stability. Migrant workers—particularly those employed in informal sectors such as domestic work and construction—have faced abrupt and significant loss of income. The situation has also led to heightened psychosocial distress, driven by family separations, uncertainty about the future, and harsh conditions in transit centers.

The situation is further compounded by the absence of precise and verifiable statistics. Although estimates are provided by DRCS and field actors, no official government figures have been released regarding the total number of irregular migrants affected or the breakdown by age, gender, or nationality. This lack of data hampers the ability to plan and deliver targeted humanitarian assistance. However, based on Djibouti's Voluntary National Report on the Global Compact for Migration there is an estimated 220,000 "floating" migrant population in Djibouti City, corresponding to the people that could be in irregular situation. Therefore, considering that around 200 people are currently voluntary to leave daily, the situation has a huge potential to worsen or and generate further risk for the population on the move and within the host communities. Serious health and sanitation concerns have emerged, including limited access to clean water, inadequate hygiene facilities, and prolonged exposure to extreme heat—particularly at the Nagad transit center. The approximately 200 individuals arriving daily typically remain at the site for an average of 48H for most of them. As a result, the number of migrants present at any given time is highly dynamic and can only be estimated based on observed departure/arrival trends. From 6th to 16 may for instance, it was 2095 people that arrived and departed from the center.

The only activated transit center, Nagad, currently faces challenges in adequately addressing the needs of these groups, particularly in terms of gender-sensitive facilities, psychosocial support services, and medical care. The situation is touching mostly Ethiopians, Somalis, and Yemenis, residing in Djibouti, particularly in Djibouti City and surrounding regions like Tadjourah, Ali Sabieh, Dikhil and Arta. Among the irregular migrants groups concerned, the assessment has identified as well:

- Migrant domestic workers, many of whom are women, face loss of employment and shelter with insufficient compensation.
- Unaccompanied and separated minors, who are being held in the Nagad center under inadequate conditions with insufficient child protection protocols in place.
- Women and girls, facing protection risks, especially regarding dignity, safety, and access to hygiene products.
- Elderly and individuals with health conditions, who are especially vulnerable during displacement and face serious barriers to accessing healthcare.
- People with disabilities, who may be unable to access services without assistance.

### Comparative and Historical Context:

Historically, Djibouti has served as a transit and destination country for migrants, particularly from the Horn of Africa and Yemen. Previous displacement events, such as the Yemeni refugee crisis, saw humanitarian responses led by UN agencies and NGOs, but with structured support and coordination. This current event differs in that it is a state-led, security-driven expulsion, without a prior

humanitarian framework in place. Unlike past emergencies, where international actors coordinated early on, the present response suffers from limited coordination, delayed access to transit centers, and a lack of proactive data-sharing from authorities. The scale of the current situation—affecting tens of thousands of individuals—is unusually high compared to past movements, and there are growing concerns that the situation may escalate further as operations extend to additional regions and border points. DJRCS as requested by government has initiated response in the activated Nagad camp, while monitoring other areas.

### Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Agence Djiboutienne d'information	<a href="https://adi.dj/index.php/site/Plus/10505">https://adi.dj/index.php/site/Plus/10505</a>

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
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:

-

<b>Lessons learned:</b>  Djibouti Red Crescent provided essential humanitarian assistance, including food, water, and basic health services. This response reinforced the importance of the National Society’s neutral and impartial role in safeguarding the dignity and well-being of migrants during their returns. The operation highlighted the need for strong coordination with authorities, rapid mobilization of trained volunteers. Key lessons learned included the necessity of preparedness through pre-positioned supplies, ongoing capacity building in protection and humanitarian principles, and the importance of addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups, such as women and unaccompanied minors, to ensure a safe and dignified process.  Building on past experience, The National Society coordinated closely with authorities from the outset, enabling a more organized and timely intervention. Existing resources were quickly mobilized, including pre-positioned stocks and logistical support, allowing for immediate assistance to migrants. Trained volunteers with prior experience in migrant support were rapidly deployed, ensuring quality service delivery in areas such as first aid, psychosocial support, and basic needs assistance. These measures helped mitigate many of the operational challenges faced previously, resulting in a more effective, coordinated, and humane response. The flexibility of the ongoing project to accommodate this emergency operations has been very useful in the initial stage.	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

10-05-2025



<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	The dry food parcels comprising of bread, glucose biscuit, peanuts and dates were distributed to more than 1 293 individuals at the Nagad Transit Centre. This assistance was made possible through the support from the ECHO-funded project in consortium with Italian Red Cross in Djibouti. The project has been in implementation supporting Migrants on the move since 2024, and extension was provided from April 2025 to date. The project had a balance for 1,300 people, which has been depleted in this emergence phase. Therefore, additional support and funding will be required to adequately respond to the needs of the target population.
<b>Health</b>	Basic first aid services were made available on site to respond to immediate health needs and ensure the well-being of individuals at the transit Centre. During distributions, trained first aid volunteers carried out needs-based screening to identify and assist those requiring urgent medical attention, helping to ensure timely and appropriate care in a safe and dignified manner. A total of 13 people accessed the BFA services from DRCS volunteers with the support from the ongoing Echo funded migration project.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	To ensure access to safe drinking water, especially during the challenging summer period, DRCS included safe clean water in the food package, where over 1,293 individuals were given a 2L bottle of drinking water. However, the WASH facilities were insufficient to meet the needs of the crowd, of which DJRC could not support in short period. WASH needs are crucial especially for women and Children.
<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	As part of the PGI response, 171 dignity kits were distributed to women and girls at the transit centre to support their personal hygiene and uphold their dignity in this particular context supported by the Echo funded migration project. This intervention aimed to address gender-specific needs and promote the safety and well-being of vulnerable groups, in line with humanitarian protection standards.
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>The coordination meeting held on 14 May 2025 at the Caritas office brought together key stakeholders, including the Djibouti Red Crescent Society, the Italian Red Cross, UNICEF, and IOM, highlighting the vital role of close collaboration among diverse actors. This gathering provided an opportunity to discuss the situation of minors at the Nagad transit center and to share common concerns about the current conditions.</p> <p>The active involvement of all participants facilitated a clearer understanding of the issues while reinforcing the need for a coordinated approach to avoid duplication and ensure efficient use of resources. In particular, ongoing discussions between IOM and the Ministry of the Interior to resume the voluntary return program underscore the importance of cooperation with government authorities.</p> <p>The meeting demonstrated the value of regular dialogue and multisectoral coordination in delivering a coherent humanitarian response that respects rights and adapts to the evolving needs of migrants. Such collective efforts remain essential to guarantee dignified and effective care for the affected populations.</p>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<p>At the headquarters level, the Djibouti Red Crescent National Society has five well-trained volunteers specialized in Integrated Protection and Services for Migrants. These volunteers have hands-on experience working with the mobile unit, delivering a range of essential services including food assistance, Restoring Family Links (RFL), first aid, psychosocial support, and gender specific support to migrants.</p> <p>The Migration Department is composed of a Protection and Family Links Coordinator and a Migration Officer, ensuring coordinated and targeted responses to the needs of migrants transiting through or residing in Djibouti.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	On 19.05.2025, following the request for support from Government on managing the growing humanitarian demand in Nagad, DRCS conducted a rapid assessment to inform this planning.
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	To maintain an effective response during this emergency, DRCS is actively engaged in various advocacy efforts to support its operations and mobilize necessary resources. As the only institution currently involved in the humanitarian response in Nagad in support



to the authorities, DRCS is also holding ongoing discussions with the IOM and the ICRC to ensure coordination and identify potential areas for collaboration and support. The current support was approved by ECHO through the ongoing migration project, to support the immediate needs for the migrants. Joint with IFRC, we request for this DREF support to extend the emergency support while monitoring the situation.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	IFRC Ethiopia and Djibouti Country cluster delegation is closely coordinating with the NS, currently IFRC has 1 local staff residing at Djibouti RC, supporting multiple projects funded by IFRC and support coordination with partners. In response to the migrant deportation crisis, IFRC is assisting the Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) with strategic coordination, technical guidance, and the preparation of a DREF operation. Support includes key Secretariat services such as PMER, finance, logistics, and National Society Development to strengthen DRCS's capacity to respond effectively. The IFRC is actively engaged in daily coordination and providing ongoing guidance as the situation continues to evolve, including coordinating a rapid assessment to identify needs. IFRC support is crucial in ensuring a timely, effective, and well-coordinated response, offering strategic direction to the National Society and partners on the ground as needs emerge and priorities shift.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	The Italian Red Cross is currently the only PNS present in-country, providing critical support to both internal and external communication and coordination efforts. Working in close collaboration with the Djibouti Red Crescent Society, the Italian Red Cross is actively engaged in monitoring the situation, offering operational guidance, and adapting response strategies in real time to meet the evolving needs on the ground. Remotely, they are also facilitating technical support and information sharing with Movement partners, ensuring alignment and coherence in the overall response effort. The Italian RC on the ongoing ECHO Funded migration project requested an approval to use the funds for the initial immediate support.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is also involved in coordination and advocacy for the assistance of the migrants. They will support in terms of disseminating the auxiliary role and humanitarian mandate of the National Society.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	As the primary actor coordinating all operations, since the end of time set for repatriation, the government is providing logistical support to migrants with no transport capacity, facilitating their return journey to their home countries. Government has identified Nagad as a transition center where migrants are accommodated for the time does not exceed 48 hours and are provided with basic needs, one wet meal and water, and other WASH services. However, despite these efforts, the support currently provided remains insufficient due to congestion, prompting a formal request for additional assistance from the Djibouti Red Crescent Society, through the latter dated 18th May 2025, which is considered as the trigger for this request and is attached.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	Relevant UN agencies, including IOM and UNICEF, along with other NGOs present in the country, are actively engaged in coordination and advocacy efforts with the government to strengthen support for the ongoing operation. These efforts include regular coordination meetings with relevant authorities' representatives. As per their





communication, their advocacy focuses on promoting a more humanitarian and dignified approach, emphasizing respect for the rights and dignity of affected populations, especially of vulnerable categories such as minors and women. No resources have yet been committed from these organization.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The immediate shelter needs of affected migrant populations in Djibouti are pressing in Nagad transit center, where existing infrastructure is inadequate to support the high daily caseload. There is a critical need to improve living conditions for vulnerable migrants transiting through the Nagad center, particularly in light of the overcrowding trend, current exposure to extreme heat, and the absence of separate accommodations for minors and adults significantly compromise living conditions and heighten protection risks.

Additional shaded structures are required to provide immediate protection and relief. Additionally, the provision of sleeping mats is essential to ensure migrants have a safe and dignified space to rest during their stay. The current shelter capacity is insufficient, highlighting the urgent need for at least two emergency shaded structures. With the trend of arrivals and existing gaps, there is a need to provide complementary shelter and sleeping facilities to accommodate at least 150 people at a time. Addressing these urgent shelter and protection needs is a key priority under this DREF application.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The displaced population currently arriving at the Nagad transit center has left behind their means of subsistence. Among them are particularly vulnerable groups—including unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and low-income workers such as undocumented laborers and domestic staff—who have lost both employment and household items, often without receiving adequate compensation prior to departure. This was one of the main types of feedback from the engagement of DRCS with the affected people.

Although this situation does not constitute a traditional natural disaster, its socio-economic and humanitarian impacts are significant. Migrants, particularly those in informal sectors, were displaced abruptly with minimal notice or financial means, leaving them unable to support themselves or their families. While medium- to long-term economic impacts on markets and livelihoods fall outside the scope of this DREF, the immediate humanitarian needs require urgent attention.

At present, hundreds are hosted at the Nagad transit center, with numbers expected to increase steadily due to the ongoing government-led return program. While the government provides basic support, including food and water, current assistance is insufficient to meet the scale and urgency of needs. Based on assessments, the National Society (NS) has identified significant gaps in access to food and other essential, life-saving needs. Given the projected arrival rate of 200 to 300 individuals per day and limited distribution capacity, it is critical to account for both the current and expected needs at the site.

To date, DRCS has supported 1,293 individuals with initial food assistance under its migration project. However, the gap continues to grow with the steady influx of new arrivals. To address this, DRCS plans to continue providing food parcels prioritizing the most vulnerable registered migrants at Nagad site.



### Health

Key gaps identified in healthcare services include the absence of permanent medical assistance at the Nagad transit center, limited first aid capacity, and insufficient psychosocial support, particularly for women and children. The stress associated with sudden eviction, displacement, and repatriation can have a lasting effect on individuals' mental well-being and other health conditions. Furthermore, there is a clear public service strain that will keep increasing and heightens the public health risk.

There is also a lack of basic disease prevention measures, while inadequate sanitation and hygiene increases the risk of outbreaks. Health promotion activities are not available while condition in the site is assessed at most need these prevention measures.

During the assessment and initial service provision, DRCS has provided BFA and PSS to at least 171 people in urgent need of the services.



Thus, DRCS plans to deploy volunteers to provide Basic first aid support, Psychological First aid and health and hygiene awareness sessions at Nagat site.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Significant gaps exist in the access to safe and clean water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene support for migrants at the Nagad transit center, severely compromising healthy living conditions. The center suffers from an insufficient supply of safe DRINKING water and other usage, inadequate access to hygiene kits, and the absence of proper sanitary facilities.

The sanitation infrastructure at the Nagad Transit Centre is under significant strain due to the rising volume of border traffic, leading to a decline in service capacity. Water and sanitation systems are increasingly unable to cope with the demand, resulting in deteriorating conditions.

To complement the gaps, DRCS plans to erect 2 water tanks of 10,000L capacity, and provide water with trucks to improve, provide hygiene kits targeting the most need, construction of 4 emergency latrines and bathrooms, installing 5 hand washing stations, preposition cleaning materials and engage beneficiaries in environmental and hygiene activities throughout their stay at the site.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Key protection concerns include limited access to gender-sensitive services and spaces, inadequate measures to ensure the safe and appropriate separation of minors from adults, male and female, providing safer place for prayers and insufficient access to safe communication services, which are essential for maintaining family links and preventing separation throughout the process. No GBV cases have been identified, however assessment will continue while putting in place protection measures,



## Migration And Displacement

### Displacement scenario

The situation is marked by rapid population turnover and limited access, with only the DRCS allowed on-site. Approximately 200 individuals arrive daily, staying for at least 48 hours is creating constant fluctuations in camp population. The lack of a centralized registration or real-time tracking system makes it more difficult to determine exact numbers, and assistance is therefore designed for waves of arrivals rather than a fixed population. However, Djibouti's Voluntary National Report on the Global Compact for Migration, estimates a "floating" migrant population of up to 220,000 individuals in Djibouti City. This is the projected population that could be potentially affected by the ongoing repatriation program.

As of 19 May, available data shows that 2,095 individuals transited through the Nagad center between 8 and 16 May, with a similar number having departed by 19 May. Additionally, approximately 5,000 voluntary returns were registered at key border crossings—Galilé, Galafi, Balho, and Loyada—though unsure how many passed through the center. Despite the lack of updated and disaggregated official data, these figures suggest that the volume of people transiting through the center could rise significantly in the coming weeks, in line with current trends. With 200 arriving daily to return, the transit center will be more crowded.

Although the government has provided temporary access to basic needs at the Nagad transit center, the overall response has been insufficient, leading to significant hardship among the population on the move. The thousand displaced individuals mainly relate to people that have been living in Djibouti for an extended period. Includes mostly Ethiopians, Somalis, and Yemenis, residing in Djibouti, particularly in Djibouti City and surrounding regions like Tadjourah, Ali Sabieh, Dikhil and Arta. Displaced persons, the elderly, and persons with disabilities face partially or fully unmet needs in critical sectors such as shelter, WASH, and health, due to limited funding, staff shortages, and supply chain constraints. In regard of the sensitive context of the repatriation, this DREF operation is solely focused on addressing the urgent humanitarian needs of affected individuals, in line with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

### Coordination and access

- Previously active coordination mechanisms, such as the Mixed Migration Task Force and the Protection Working Group, played a critical role in aligning humanitarian efforts on migration-related challenges. However, their prolonged inactivity has created significant coordination gaps, weakening the effectiveness of field responses—particularly for vulnerable groups like displaced persons, the elderly, and people with disabilities. This has contributed to unmet needs in key sectors such as shelter, WASH, and health, further exacerbated



by funding, staffing, and supply chain limitations.

- On 14 May 2025 at the Caritas office, bringing together humanitarian partners to discuss reactivating structured coordination frameworks. Participants emphasized the urgency of restoring these platforms to improve information sharing, resource alignment, and joint planning. While this initiative is a positive step, persistent logistical and operational constraints—including restricted site access and limited data availability—highlight the need for sustained commitment and investment in coordinated response systems. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) remains the only actor granted direct access to the Nagad transit center, further underscoring the importance of formalizing coordination to ensure inclusive and effective service delivery.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The Previously robust coordination platforms like the Mixed Migration Task Force and Protection Working Group played a vital role in bringing together humanitarian actors and national institutions to address migration-related challenges through regular meetings. However, their prolonged inactivity has created significant coordination gaps, negatively impacting the effectiveness of field responses. This breakdown has been particularly detrimental for vulnerable groups including displaced persons, the elderly, and people with disabilities, whose needs in critical sectors like shelter, WASH and health remain partially or fully unmet due to funding shortfalls, staffing constraints and supply chain issues.

While recent coordination efforts (e.g., the informal meeting on 14 May 2025) show commitment to improving collaboration, sustained and structured mechanisms are urgently required to ensure a coherent and needs-based response.

Sources and Validation of data: There is still pending precise and desegregated data of the population on the move from the Official sources. However, the data presented comes directly from the Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) based on field observations, advocacy meetings, and initial responses at the Nagad transit center. Additional technical observations from IOM, UNICEF, and Caritas support the concerns raised, particularly regarding child protection and humanitarian access.

Operational Constraints: Ongoing challenges—including logistical bottlenecks, restricted access, and capacity limitations—are impeding comprehensive service delivery. Only the Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) has access to key sites like the Nagad transit center, limiting broader partner involvement and access to detailed, digitized data.

[Assessment Report](#)

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This DREF operation aims to provide life-saving assistance and protection services to foreign nationals in irregular situations affected by Djibouti's organized return operations, particularly those transiting through the Nagad Transit Centre, while also monitoring other relevant sites. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) will uphold its humanitarian mandate by ensuring that support is directly targeted toward people on the move. Over a three-month period, the operation will focus on improving living conditions for migrants by delivering essential emergency assistance—including food, health care, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and protection services—to safeguard dignity, prevent disease, and uphold protection standards.

## Operation strategy rationale

The operation is designed with a comprehensive, needs-driven strategy focusing on delivering timely and effective humanitarian assistance to the affected population currently transiting through Nagad camp, while monitoring other sites. The overall plan integrates rapid assessment, targeted intervention, and continuous monitoring to ensure that aid reaches those most vulnerable, while also maintaining the NS humanitarian mandate. The approach emphasizes the support to the people on the move, with no self support capacity registered through formal process on the transit camp, while upholding the DRCS's neutral, independent, and impartial humanitarian role.

The reasoning behind this strategy is grounded in the emergency's specific context, where timely response and resource optimization are critical. By prioritizing the most urgent needs and employing scalable interventions, the operation aims to mitigate immediate suffering and lay the groundwork for dignified departure. Gaps identified in WASH, health, shelter and food directly informed the planned actions, which include:

Emergency shelter

Construction of two emergency shelter shades, which will provide dignified accommodation to 150 people on the move, targeting to the



most vulnerable people, including women, children, elders and people with health condition requiring care. Additionally, 300 sleeping mats will be prepositioned at the site, to support the affected population for resting during the day and sleeping at night. The sleeping mats will be managed at hygienic condition for reuse, disinfected and changed after each convoy. The Hygiene and environmental practices will be promoted throughout the operation led by the volunteers deployed at the site as detailed in the WASH sector.

#### Emergency food

Djibouti RC is already providing dry food parcels from the ECHO project support to the affected people, which was identified as the basic need through the rapid assessment, and the request from the government. Currently more than 1290 people benefited from this service. Through this operation the NS will extend the service with the same food package, the food package is comprising of bread, glucose biscuit, Dates, Peanuts, tissue pack, and 2L water bottle, targeting to reach at least 10,000 people affected population most in need currently transiting through Nagad camp, while monitoring other sites.. The service will be provided a site where registered migrants wait for transportation. The trained deployed volunteers on site will distribute the food to the identified needy population.

#### Emergency Water, sanitation and Hygiene

The Transit site has inadequate WASH facilities and supply to accommodate the crowd. through this operation DRCS will install the 2 water tanks of 10000L capacity and provide water trucking twice a week to maintain the access safer water. To address the limitation to sanitation facilities, DRCS will construct emergency latrines and bathrooms, to facilitate proper and dignified hygiene services. Additionally, 5000 hygiene kits, will be prepositioned to meet the needs of most vulnerable people targeting women, children and elders, comprising of soap, shampoo, oil, toothbrush and small towel.

The hygiene and environmental cleaning awareness will be conducted 4 times a week, led by trained volunteer engaging the affected people to prevent disease outbreaks. All sleeping materials will be disinfected after departure of each convoy. The NS will provide the cleaning materials and disinfectants. Entirely the WASH services will aim to meet the needs of at least 22,000 people on the move.

#### Emergency Health

In the limited health services at the site, DRCS has already started to provide first aid and Psychosocial support to address urgent pre-hospital care needs. During the assessment and initial support, 130 people were identified in need of health support and provided BFA (13 people) and PSS (117 People) services, Through this operation the NS intends to extend the pre hospital care services, where they will procure additional FA kits, equip trained FA volunteers with PFA package to complement the psychological part of the service provision. Volunteers will be deployed on rotation of 3 days per week to provide service at the waiting site. The service will target to reach 5000 people with PFA and 300 with BFA. The health awareness will be incorporated to the hygiene sessions to ensure people are well informed on healthier practices.

#### CEA

DRCS will essentially focus on participation, acceptance and management of feedbacks. Participation of affected community in hygiene and environment management will be priority, they will be briefed on arrival, DRCS will set sign posts to direct all service areas in local language and pictorial, on the usage of prepositioned items like dust bins, hand washing equipment, latrine, to mention a few. CEA approaches will be used to monitor community perceptions and address any potential misunderstandings.

The protection of migrants' humanitarian rights has been a primary concern for DRCS since the outset of this process. The Secretary General has held several meetings with government officials to advocate for access and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, while upholding the DRCS's neutral, independent, and impartial humanitarian role. Additionally advocacy efforts are planned in collaboration with other humanitarian actors to promote the dignified repatriation of migrants. Given that the current movements are part of a government-led repatriation process involving both voluntary and non-voluntary returns, the context presents a sensitive operating environment. The DRCS will continue strengthen communication efforts to ensure clarity on the NS mission.

#### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

To ensure alignment to the PGI minimum standards, all staff and volunteers engaged in the operation will be oriented to the minimum standards, PSEA, SGBV, CP and CEA. The dignity Kits packaged with 1 sanitary pad packet, 3 pants, and 1 bar of soap to meet the needs of 1000 women and girls of reproductive age in their menstrual cycle will be prepositioned at the transit center, and distributed according to the identified needs through PFA, to ensure women uphold their dignity in this particular context. To ensure protection and continuous link with families, through the PFA, the needs of identified 1000 people with essential communication need will be provided free phone calls service, to link up with their families, specifically, unaccompanied minor, people with health condition, and people with who lost contacts with their families. The NS will also conduct the PGI assessment to systematically ensure that PGI is embedded in and across all the work with the technical support from the IFRC Regional office.

#### NS Strengthening



The NS knowledge on DREF process is low, through this operation, staff will be trained on the DREF process, with the facilitation from the CCD and ARO. All deployed volunteers will be reminded and sign the code of conduct, and additional operation guide based on the operation context. they will also be provided with personal protective equipment and visibility materials. All volunteers engaged will be insured through IFRC insurance policy. All staff and stakeholders will be informed about the project during the inception session to ensure transparency and non-duplication the services. At the end lesson learned session will be organized to draw success, best practice and barriers for future learning.

## Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target 10% of the targeted migrants, crossing along the formal border with critical needs of support. The main groups currently impacted consist of foreign nationals without proper migration documents, particularly individuals from neighboring countries. Among them are migrant domestic workers and children living in streets. As the return operations broaden in scope, additional vulnerable populations are likely to be affected, including pregnant and lactating women, unaccompanied or separated children, older persons, and individuals with specific health or medical needs.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeting strategy prioritizes individuals and groups, crossing through formal borders, who are most at risk due to their heightened vulnerability, limited access to services, and exposure to protection threats within the current context. Undocumented migrants particularly Ethiopians, Somalis, and Yemenis are directly impacted by ongoing repatriation operations and face critical needs while transiting through centers like Nagad. DJRC will preposition PFA desk at the Nagad site, where the most need will be screened for the services. Special attention will be given to unaccompanied and separated children, pregnant and lactating women, older persons, and individuals with medical conditions, as they are especially vulnerable to physical and health complications.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	3,080	Rural	0.2%
Girls (under 18)	1,760	Urban	0.8%
Men	13,200	People with disabilities (estimated)	0.2%
Boys (under 18)	3,960		
Total targeted population	22,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
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?	No
<b>Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.</b>	
<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation action</b>
Risk of perception that does not align with Red Cross and Red Crescent principle, especially association of RCRC as endorsing or facilitating any non-voluntary return operation of migrants.	Clearly communicate DRCS's neutral, independent, and impartial humanitarian role, align all interventions to ensure dignified humanitarian support to the migrants on transit, transparently engagement with stakeholders.  The feedback process will also be used to collect and analyze the community perception, feedback and trust.
Delayed of integration of returnees to their host countries due to lack of documentation, which may cause congestions at the exit points which may lead to disease outbreak.	Health and hygiene awareness and will be provided and engage the beneficiaries in implementation and management.
Protection risk due to limited shelter at the Nagad Centre.	SGBV and Child protection dissemination and construction of additional shelter to support in segregation of migrants by gender and age in the shelter.
<b>Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:</b>	
No security risk is forecasted in this operation, however, to make the volunteers aware, they will be briefed, on the Stay Safe Personal Security, Volunteer Security, Road travel often presents a considerable safety hazard, which must be addressed appropriately as well.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 12,973

**Targeted Persons:** 5,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of emergency shelter shades constructed	2
#of people provided shelter on transit	5,000
#of mats procured to be used in the transition shelters.	300

### Priority Actions

Construction emergency shelter shades.

Procurement of sleeping mats to support vulnerable people on the move.





## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 64,171

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of people assisted with food parcels and water	10,000
# of volunteers deployed to support stock management	2

### Priority Actions

- Procurement and distribution of Dry rations food parcels (bread, Glucose biscuits, etc) and water.
- Deployment of 2 volunteers for stocks management.



## Health

**Budget:** CHF 5,373

**Targeted Persons:** 22,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of people provided with BFA	300
# of people sensitized on health promotion activities # key messages developed	22,000
# people who have received Psychological FA services	5,000

### Priority Actions

- Provision of psychological first aid support for people on the move.
- Provision of basic first aid for injured/ill people.
- Procurement of First aid kits.
- Conduct health education.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 37,483

**Targeted Persons:** 22,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
#of tanks procured and installed	2
#of emergency latrines and bathrooms constructed	4

# of hygiene kits procured and distributed	5,000
#of hand washing stations installed	5
# of Hygiene awareness events and Environmental cleaning activities conducted	48
# of people reached with hygiene awareness messages	22,000
# of people have accessed safe water	22,000

## Priority Actions

- Procurement and installation of 2 water storage tanks.
- Construction of emergency latrines and bathrooms.
- Distribution of hygiene kit for most need migrants.
- Installation of Hand washing stations.
- Procurement of environment cleaning materials.
- Hygiene awareness events and Environmental cleaning activities.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 7,636

**Targeted Persons:** 22,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
#Dignity kit distributed	1,000
PGI assessment conducted	1
People reached with PGI awareness	5,000
# of people accessed free phone call services	3,000
# of advocacy session conducted	3

## Priority Actions

- Conduct advocacy sessions to promote and uphold the rights of migrants and RC mandate.
- Procurement and Distribution of dignity kit to women of reproductive age, in need.
- Support the NS PGI assessment.
- Conduct PGI Awareness.
- Provide 2 min free phone calls for migrants.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 2,768

**Targeted Persons:** 22,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
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# of staff and volunteers oriented on PGI and CEA, data collection	30
types informative sign/posters	3
# of people participated in the inception meeting	30
# of people participate in lesson learned	35
# of lessons learnt conducted and reported	1

## Priority Actions

- Orientation to all engaged staff and volunteers on PGI and CEA.
- Conduct inception meeting with stakeholders, ensuring to reinforce NS positioning, clarify the humanitarian scope of this DREF intervention and RCRC principles.
- Promote to stakeholders and communities the RCRC Principles. Volunteers and NS governance to reinforce Red Cross neutrality, impartiality, and independence messages.
- Use community feedback mechanisms to monitor perceptions, gather concerns and address any misconception through targeted communication.
- Printing directive posters/signs for the transit center and on key DRCS messages.
- conduct lesson learned session.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 10,333

**Targeted Persons:** 22,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
Operation monitoring sessions	2
# of NS staff attend the DREF process training	20

## Priority Actions

- Operation support and monitoring.
- DREF training to DRCS.
- PGI Assessment support.
- Operational risk monitoring.
- coordination with other RCRC partners.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 22,220

**Targeted Persons:** 30

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers insured	30



# volunteers equipped with PPE	30
# of NS staff deployed to support operation	1
# of supportive supervision conducted	3

## Priority Actions

- Support to technical response team. Include the Operation focal point salary contribution.
- Operational monitoring conducted. Cost include mileage, travel, other support.
- Office operational support.
- Duty of care for volunteers: briefings, Insurance for deployed volunteers, PPE for volunteers.
- Maintain regular dialogue with authorities and partners to align understanding of the operation's neutral mandate.

## About Support Services

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

One staff permanent staff at the operation post and 5 support staff including Accountant, migration coordinator, driver and logistic coordinator and 30 volunteers, 2 will support in stock management, 12 hygiene promotion and environmental cleaning, 8 will be engaged in PFA services and food distribution, on rotational basis.

### 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?

Volunteers engaged will comprise of different gender and age groups from respective communities to manage culture and build trust among the affected community.

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

The NS has the qualified Logistic unit, with sufficient capacity to provide all procurement services, and all the items are locally available. The NS will deploy the emergency procurement to ensure the needs are timely met. For the distribution of items like food, water and hygiene kits there is already an ongoing contract for the services provider which will be extended for this DREF. No replenishment will be done, for initial food distributed, which is a contribution from ECHO project. The NS will request IFRC support for the volunteer insurance from the available policy.

### How will this operation be monitored?

The HQ team will be monitoring the operation by field visit, set of indicators will be developed to support the field team to monitor all activities. Micro plans and schedules will be developed to support the implementation. IFRC CCD will jointly conduct field supportive visits. IFRC PGI technical team will support the NS to conduct PGI assessment.

### 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

### MDRDJ007 - DJIBOUTI RED CRESCENT POPULATION MOVEMENT

#### Operating Budget

Planned Operations	130,223
Shelter and Basic Household Items	12,793
Livelihoods	64,171
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	5,373
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	37,483
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	7,636
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,768
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	32,552
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	10,333
National Society Strengthening	22,220
TOTAL BUDGET	162,776

*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](#)

