



DJIBOUTI

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

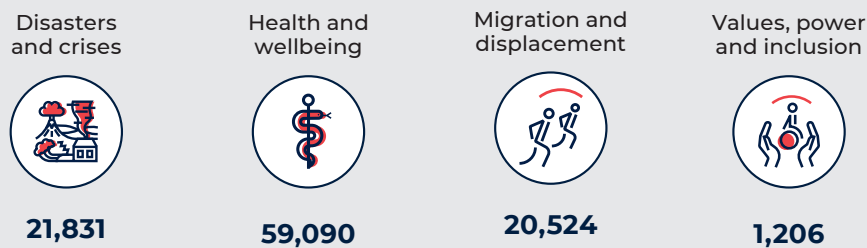


11 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY OF DJIBOUTI

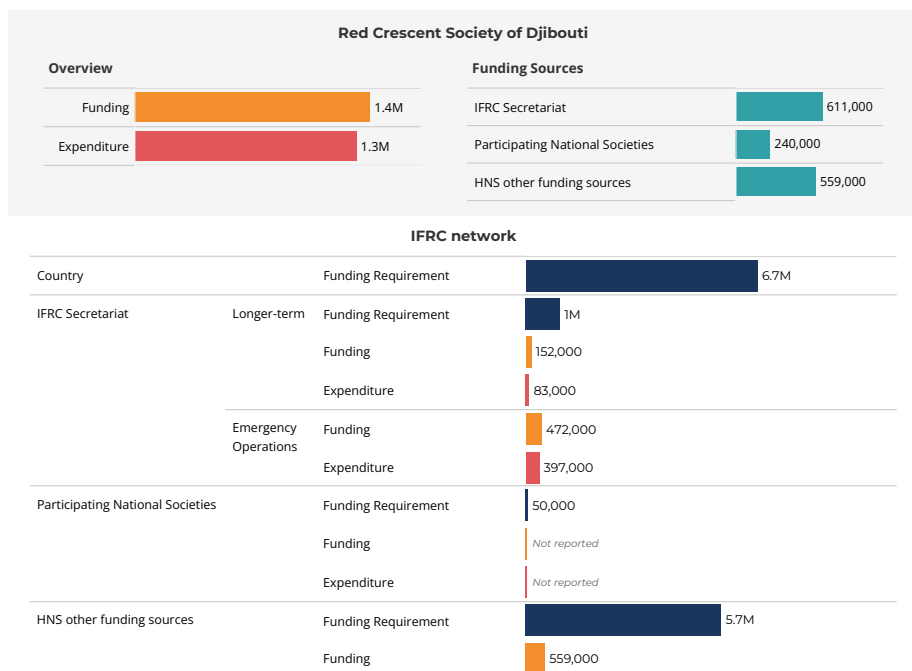


PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAADJ002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	22,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	6,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	406
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with immunization services	59,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	15,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	694
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	321
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	36
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	21,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	1
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	1,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	2
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Republic of Djibouti, covering an area of 23,200 kilometres, is in the Horn of Africa, at the junction of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, on the Gulf of Aden. It has 520 kilometres of continental borders and 372 kilometres of coastline. This gives it a strategic geographical position on one of the world's main shipping routes and is a natural outlet for the region's landlocked countries. In addition to the capital city of Djibouti, the country has five regions, namely Obock, Tadjourah, Dikhil and Ali-Sabieh. The country's population is estimated to be 1.2 million according to the latest World Population Review data. More than 75 per cent of the population live in urban areas and 65 per cent of the population consist of people under the age of 35. Djibouti is a highly arid country with little arable soil. Nearly 90 per cent of the country is classified as desert, with approximately nine per cent considered as pasture and about one per cent as forest. The vegetation terrain is comprised of arid lands scattered with shrubs throughout the country's plateaus, plains, volcanic formations and mountain ranges, some reaching 2,000 metres in height. Across the country, altitude varies from 155 metres below sea level at Lake Assal to over 2,000 metres at Mount Moussa Ali. The eastern region is dominated by high ridges and relatively deep ravines. Western zones are comprised of regularly deepening plains and depressions marked by fracturing. The coastal plains, in the north of the country, include cliffs falling directly to the sea and pebble and sandy beaches. Djibouti is considered resource-scarce and is prone to natural hazards which can be further exacerbated by water scarcity, poor water management and poor land-use planning. With no permanent rivers for surface water and inadequate underground potential, the country faces challenges regarding access to clean and safe water. The water scarcity contributes to climate effects such as droughts. Djibouti is one of the most politically stable countries in the region with a low level of violence. Between July 2023 and May 2024, 33,685 migratory movements were observed at flow monitoring points in Djibouti, including 17,319 arrivals from Ethiopia. A total of 1,240 return migrants from Yemen were recorded in Obock and Tadjoura in May, an increase of 97 per cent from 631 in April to 1,240 in May. This increase is linked to the ongoing military campaign and the significant challenges faced by migrants in Yemen and the desperate circumstances that have led them to risk dangerous journeys by sea.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society advanced national climate resilience by strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems, enhancing climate risk assessment capabilities and advancing coordinated approaches to disaster anticipation and response. Through its leadership role in global and regional climate initiatives, it positioned itself as a key actor in helping communities prepare for and adapt to climate variability and hazards.

Disasters and crises

Throughout the reporting period, the National Society reinforced its preparedness and response capacity, enabling earlier and more coordinated action to address the impacts of disasters, displacement and food insecurity. By refining early action protocols and strengthening partnerships, it improved readiness to respond effectively to crises while supporting vulnerable communities with timely assistance.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society strengthened community health systems and resilience through integrated approaches in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), preventive health and first aid. These efforts contributed to reducing health risks, improving emergency response capacity and supporting the well-being of vulnerable populations across the country.

Migration and displacement

The National Society expanded its role in migration response by combining operational reach with technical partnerships to better address the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations. By strengthening regional cooperation and deploying innovative outreach mechanisms, it improved access to lifesaving assistance and protection along migration routes.

Values, power and inclusion

In the reporting period, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society embedded principles of dignity, equity and inclusion into its humanitarian action, ensuring that services are accessible and responsive to diverse needs. It strengthened community engagement and participation, creating inclusive spaces for dialogue and decision-making while promoting protection and gender-sensitive approaches.

Enabling local actors

The National Society strengthened institutional systems, financial sustainability and its technical capacities in 2024. By modernizing its management tools, expanding training capacity and building strategic partnerships, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society enhanced its agility, accountability and long-term resilience to better serve communities.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In 2024, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society made minor adjustments to its plan in response to funding limitations, logistical constraints in remote areas, staff turnover and supply chain delays. To address these challenges, the National Society prioritized urgent actions, revised timelines and enhanced coordination with local partners. While most objectives were met, gaps in technical infrastructure and human resources highlighted the need for further investment to strengthen future implementation.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

NAME	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal 2023-2024
APPEAL NUMBER	MGR60001
DURATION	31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024
PEOPLE AFFECTED	People affected/at risk: 157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa (143m in the 25 countries covered in this operation/watch list) 283,602 people in Djibouti
PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED	45,000 people
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	Total funding requirements: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 M • Federation-wide: CHF 318 M Funding requirement for Djibouti for 2024: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 1M • Federation-wide: CHF 1.5 M
LINK TO EMERGENCY APPEAL	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
LINK TO OPERATIONAL STRATEGY	Operational Strategy Africa Hunger Crisis
LINK TO LATEST OPERATIONS UPDATE	Africa Hunger Crisis- Operational Update #5
LINK TO COUNTRY PLAN OF ACTION	Country Plan of Action Djibouti

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

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

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

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Since 2021, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society has responded to drought impacts affecting over 24 per cent of the population between 2022 and 2024. Following a government appeal, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society conducted a needs assessment with IFRC support and launched a multi-sectoral response targeting 30,000 people with cash, shelter, WASH and protection services. Key outcomes included reaching 93 per cent of cash assistance targets and full delivery of emergency shelter. In 2024, interventions supported over 6,900 people with cash, over 4,000 with WASH services, and strengthened community resilience through enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCAs) in four communities. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also strengthened its emergency response capacity through training, vehicle procurement and improved coordination with national authorities. Other sectors of intervention during the reporting period included:

Shelter, housing and settlements

In response to recent displacement in Chekeyti, Dikhil region, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society supported 58 households (approximately 348 people) with urgent shelter assistance. Vulnerable families received shelter kits including mats, mosquito nets and blankets, improving their immediate living conditions and protection from health risks.

Livelihoods

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society supported displaced families and the most impoverished households during the holy month of Ramadan. The National Society organized an annual food parcel distribution aimed at addressing the immediate nutritional needs of families who lack the financial means to begin their Ramadan fast.

Funding for food parcel distribution was generously provided through donations from a variety of partners, including corporations, the private sector and individual contributors. In 2024, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society received significant support from the **Kuwait Red Crescent Society**, the **Qatar Red Crescent Society** and Salaam Bank, to distribute balanced food packages to 342 vulnerable households, benefiting a total of 2,052 people. The distribution reached the commune of Balbala, as well as the localities of Chekeyti 2 and Assamo. Among the recipients were internally displaced persons (IDPs), unemployed individuals, workers from the informal sector affected by the economic downturn, widows, widowers, individuals with special needs, elderly persons living in isolation and orphans.

In addition to the food parcel distribution, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society launched a comprehensive meat distribution campaign to celebrate Eid and spread festive joy within the community. Funded by the **Qatar Red Crescent**, this initiative focused on supporting impoverished households across the five regions of the commune of Balbala. The goal

was to improve the quality of life for vulnerable communities in 11 localities, including the sub-prefecture of Yoboki. The initiative began on the second day of Eid, with the Djibouti Red Crescent Society staff and volunteers mobilizing to sacrifice 397 animals. The meat was then distributed in Ali Ouneh, Assamo, Doudoub-Balala, Hamboukta, Chekeyti 2, Garsaleh-Daba, Sankal, Mounkour, Yoboki sub-prefecture, Dalay-Af and Orobor. The selection of these localities was carried out in consultation with local authorities, prioritizing areas with high levels of vulnerability or significant populations displaced by the ongoing drought.

The meat distribution reached 1,588 households, comprising a total of 9,528 individuals. This included displaced persons, families with no income, malnourished children, pregnant women, widows and the elderly. Each household received five kilograms of meat, which helped address critical nutritional deficiencies, particularly in protein, iron, zinc, vitamin B and selenium. The initiative not only provided essential nutrients to families but also strengthened community bonds and fostered a sense of solidarity during the festive season.

Multi-purpose cash

Djibouti's ongoing food insecurity—driven by drought, rising food prices and disease outbreaks—prompted the Djibouti Red Crescent Society to expand its humanitarian response under the regional emergency appeal. With support from the IFRC and partners, 917 highly vulnerable rural households in Obock, Tadjourah, Arta, Ali Sabieh and Dikhil were targeted for unconditional multipurpose cash assistance. Despite logistical delays due to financial service challenges, the operation successfully distributed approximately CHF 135 to each household in two phases with the total amount distributed of CHF 1,23,025.85. The initiative improved access to food and essentials for affected families, including IDPs and malnourished groups, while strengthening the National Society's operational coordination and digital systems.

Health and care

In 2024, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society implemented a comprehensive set of health and nutrition interventions to support vulnerable communities affected by food insecurity, malnutrition, and drought. Key achievements included first aid training for 61 individuals and advanced training for 10 trainers, with 87 volunteers trained in five regions. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also trained sports and construction staff and provided first aid to 176 migrants. Mental health support reached 694 migrants, and 36 were referred to health facilities. In partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society screened 6,148 children and conducted household sensitization with 4,877 families. A total of 289 children under five and 89 pregnant/breastfeeding women were identified with malnutrition and referred for care. Nutrition awareness sessions reached 15,140 people, with 317 community members participating in cooking demonstrations. Additionally, 82 households received enriched food distributions. These integrated actions strengthened emergency preparedness, promoted community resilience, and improved access to essential health and nutrition services across Djibouti.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

In response to persistent drought and water scarcity, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society undertook a range of WASH interventions benefiting thousands across vulnerable communities. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society installed two 23,200-litre water reservoirs serving 108 households (648 people) and distributed 20-litre jerrycans to 750 households in Dikhil and Tadjourah. Educational hygiene campaigns reached 9,302 people, while 15 emergency latrines were built for 420 displaced individuals. Additionally, 500 plastic water barrels were distributed to rural households, and 1,000 hygiene kits were provided to 1,000 households during a diarrhea outbreak, reaching 6,000 people. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society trained 20 volunteers and 20 community relays on epidemic prevention, and 26 volunteers were trained as hygiene promoters. Over 1,572 hygiene kits were also distributed to migrants. These efforts significantly improved water access, promoted safe hygiene practices, and strengthened community resilience to climate-related health risks.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

To support the hygiene, dignity and well-being of migrant women and girls, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society distributed dignity kits tailored to their specific needs. A total of 504 migrant women received kits containing sanitary pads, underwear and soap in high-migration areas. Additionally, 700 women and girls of reproductive age received expanded dignity kits with supplies for a three-month period. These efforts were reinforced with hygiene information sessions to ensure proper use and promote menstrual health. The initiative contributed to improved hygiene, reduced stigma and enhanced the protection and dignity of women and girls in migration contexts.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society implemented a range of community engagement and health initiatives to promote child immunization, address malnutrition and support emergency preparedness. In total, 80 stakeholders participated in advocacy meetings on routine immunization in Djibouti City, helping shape community-based strategies. Culinary demonstrations focused on maternal and child nutrition engaged local communities and will be expanded due to high demand. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also held coordination meetings with government and humanitarian actors to align responses for the hunger crisis and population movement emergencies. These efforts contributed to stronger community ownership, improved health awareness and enhanced coordination with national and international partners.

Migration

In 2024, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society provided essential humanitarian assistance to over 9,621 migrants along key migration routes with support from its partners. Through its mobile unit, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society delivered food, water and reusable supply kits, and facilitated 16,558 phone calls to help migrants reconnect with loved ones. Additionally, 5,166 migrants received multilingual self-protection booklets with guidance on migration risks. These interventions not only addressed basic needs and reduced vulnerability but also promoted safety, resilience and environmental sustainability among migrants in transit.

Risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery

In response to worsening climate impacts such as droughts, floods and heatwaves, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society, with support from the IFRC and Irish Aid, conducted a national climate risk analysis to guide climate-informed humanitarian action. The analysis, completed between October and January, involved key government and UN stakeholders and set the groundwork for future adaptation efforts. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also co-led the "Early Warning for All" (EW4ALL) initiative's Pillar 4 activities, helping shape a multi-year roadmap and annual action plan for anticipatory action. Additionally, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society conducted enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA) in four communities, resulting in community-led risk mitigation plans.



The Djibouti Red Crescent Society regularly visits rural regions across Djibouti to evaluate community needs resulting from drought conditions. (Photo: IFRC)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society strengthened its disaster preparedness and climate resilience. As part of the global “Early Warnings for All” ([EW4All](#)) initiative, which aims for universal coverage by 2027, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society played a key role in advancing multi-hazard early warning systems in Djibouti. In collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and other partners under the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society contributed to building national capacity for early warning production and dissemination.

In its leadership role for EW4All’s Pillar 4, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society co-organized a national workshop with the Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management (SEGRC) in November 2024. The event assessed existing early warning systems, identified gaps and fostered a collective roadmap for enhancing the reach and impact of early alerts across communities.

To better anticipate climate risks, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society conducted a national climate risk assessment. The findings are guiding the design of targeted, data-informed interventions to help communities prepare for and adapt to climate variability and hazards. In response to increasing climate-induced displacement, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society also initiated the development of an Early Action Protocol (EAP) for Population Movement, using a multi-stakeholder approach to ensure a proactive and coordinated response to sudden displacements triggered by climate or conflict-related events.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Djibouti Red Crescent Society in its leadership role for EW4All’s Pillar 4, by co-organizing a national workshop with the Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management (SEGRC) in November 2024. The IFRC also supported the Djibouti Red Crescent Society in conducting a national climate risk assessment to better anticipate climate risks.

The IFRC provided support to the Djibouti Red Crescent Society under the Pan-African Tree Planting and Care Initiative, to begin engagement with the Japanese Red Cross on a climate action project set to launch in 2025. This partnership will focus on enhancing community resilience, promoting environmental conservation, and increasing awareness of climate change through sustainable, locally driven solutions.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

With funding from the Italian government, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society launched a project to strengthen preparedness and anticipatory action for population movement risks. This initiative is designed to enable early, coordinated action to mitigate the impacts of migration and displacement, contributing to improved coordination and readiness across the country.

The simplified Early Action Protocol ([EAP](#)) for floods is currently under revision following its activation in November 2023. A lessons learned workshop informed revisions to trigger thresholds and priority actions, with the development of triggers now underway in collaboration with the national meteorological agency and climate centre.

In partnership with UNICEF, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society has continued annual emergency response activities to address urgent needs in WASH, nutrition and vaccination during crises. This includes emergency water distribution, sanitation infrastructure, hygiene promotion, nutrition screening and therapeutic feeding for children and women, and support for routine immunization through community outreach.

Under the Zero Hunger Initiative, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society implemented targeted interventions to combat food insecurity, including food parcel distributions during Ramadan (2,052 people) and meat distributions during Eid (9,528 people), as well as nutrition awareness campaigns aimed at mothers and children. The National Society also distributed multipurpose cash assistance to 917 households (5,502 people) to address the impacts of drought, using a digitalized beneficiary system despite delays in disbursement.

As part of the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society held an online orientation in October 2024 to introduce the methodology and define its strategic ambitions for crisis response. This was followed by a self-assessment process involving stakeholder interviews, document reviews, and a field visit to Ali Sabieh to contextualize local realities. The assessment helped identify institutional strengths and capacity gaps, laying the foundation for continued preparedness improvements.

In response to displacement in Chekeyti (Dikhil region), the Djibouti Red Crescent Society provided 58 households (348 individuals) with shelter kits including mats, mosquito nets and blankets, addressing immediate shelter needs and enhancing safety and dignity.

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society delivered targeted seasonal food support to vulnerable populations, reaching over 11,500 individuals during Ramadan and Eid. These distributions supported household nutrition and reinforced community solidarity.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Djibouti Red Crescent Society with funding from the Italian government and its technical expertise in launching a project to enhance preparedness and anticipatory action for population movement risks. This initiative is designed to enable early, coordinated action to mitigate the impacts of migration and displacement, contributing to improved coordination and readiness across the country.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society continued to make significant progress throughout 2024 toward enhancing community health through targeted interventions in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), preventive health and first aid. In response to persistent water scarcity, particularly in rural and drought-affected regions, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society implemented sustainable water solutions that included installing water reservoirs, distributing water containers and constructing emergency latrines. These efforts, complemented by hygiene education campaigns, directly benefited over 18,000 individuals and more than 1,600 households. The distribution of 1,000 hygiene kits further helped reduce health risks and improve overall living conditions for vulnerable populations.

In the area of preventive health and care, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society carried out a range of initiatives to strengthen community-based health systems. Awareness campaigns empowered individuals to adopt healthier practices, while first aid training ensured communities were equipped to respond to emergencies. In total, the National Society reached over 19,500 people through its health and nutrition initiatives. These included screening 6,148 children for immunization and malnutrition, providing first aid to 176 migrants and delivering mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 694 individuals. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also distributed enriched food to 82 households to address malnutrition, especially among children and pregnant or breastfeeding women.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society collaborated with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to implement a joint response to support migrants facing heightened risks along key migration corridors. This partnership combines the Djibouti Red Crescent Society's humanitarian reach and operational capacity with IOM's technical expertise on migration issues to provide essential services, including the distribution of food, clean water and hygiene kits; first aid for injuries; and communication support to help migrants reconnect with their families. The provision of dignity kits to adult women and adolescent girls has also helped address menstrual hygiene needs and uphold their dignity during migration.

To further strengthen humanitarian response along migration routes, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society deployed a mobile patrol unit, providing emergency health care, food and water to migrants in transit. The mobile unit has played an essential role in reaching hard-to-access areas and ensuring that migrants in the most precarious situations receive lifesaving assistance quickly and efficiently.

In 2024, the National Society expanded its regional engagement by joining the East Africa Migration Network. This platform enhances collaboration with other National Societies across countries of origin, transit, destination and return, creating space for shared learning and coordinated action. Through this network, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society contributes to harmonizing migration responses, reducing the vulnerabilities of displaced individuals and strengthening the reception and integration capacities of host communities.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided strategic support to the Djibouti Red Crescent Society by aligning its migration-related efforts with the Global Movement Migration Strategy 2024, approved by the Council of Delegates of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. This strategy emphasizes the importance of harnessing the Movement's collective expertise and encouraging collaboration with external partners to enhance support for migrants globally.

The **British Red Cross** contributed to strengthening the Djibouti Red Crescent Society's operational capacity by supporting the deployment of a mobile patrol unit to assist migrants in transit.

The **ICRC** collaborated with the Djibouti Red Crescent Society to reinforce humanitarian response along key migration routes, offering additional backing for the deployment and operationalization of the mobile patrol unit and its critical services.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society ensures that assistance is delivered impartially and with respect for human dignity, prioritizing those most in need based on criteria such as vulnerability, urgency and access to essential services. The National Society empowers affected communities by actively involving them in decision-making processes, encouraging local participation and accountability. Central to its approach is the principle of inclusion—ensuring that services are accessible and responsive to the diverse needs of individuals, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, or ability. This commitment helps to promote equity and fairness within all interventions.

In the area of Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)), the Djibouti Red Crescent Society supported the dignity and hygiene needs of vulnerable women and girls by distributing dignity kits to a total of 1,204 individuals. This included 504 migrant women who received essential hygiene items during their journeys to help manage their menstrual health with dignity. Additionally, 700 women and girls received kits designed to support three months of menstrual hygiene management, promoting health, confidence, and empowerment in difficult conditions.

Through Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), the Djibouti Red Crescent Society strengthened public participation and feedback mechanisms. The National Society engaged 80 individuals—including community leaders, women's groups and local officials—in advocacy meetings to raise awareness on routine child immunization. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also facilitated consultations with government entities and humanitarian partners to refine emergency response strategies addressing both the hunger crisis and migration. Further deepening community involvement, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society conducted culinary demonstration sessions focused on maternal and child nutrition. These sessions served as interactive platforms for knowledge-sharing while building trust, unity and social cohesion among participants.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

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

The IFRC currently has one Country Office Programme Manager based within the Djibouti Red Crescent Society headquarters, dedicated to supporting coordination efforts with the National Society. This role includes overseeing the coordination of the Emergency Appeal operation and overall programme activities in close collaboration with the IFRC Addis Ababa Cluster Delegation. The Programme Manager provides ongoing guidance, tools and operational support to ensure effective implementation of activities. For technical and specialized areas, additional support is provided by the IFRC Regional Office, which works alongside the National Society to strengthen capacity and ensure quality delivery across all sectors.

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

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

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

The **Italian Red Cross** is assisting the Djibouti Red Crescent Society in carrying out Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities across the three primary refugee camps in the country. Additionally, it is contributing to the Anticipatory Action project, with a particular focus on populations on the move in Djibouti. The Italian Red Cross is also finalizing a Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)-funded initiative that addresses protection, health, food security and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs for both mobile populations and host communities.

Movement coordination

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

Djibouti is covered by the regional delegation of the ICRC in Kenya. The ICRC's Nairobi delegation promotes International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and carries out humanitarian activities.

External coordination

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society maintains strong external coordination through well-established relationships with national and local government entities. It collaborates closely with the Disaster Risk Management office, serving as part of the national technical committee on disaster management, and works with regional and local authorities to inform and support interventions in rural and underserved areas. These engagements have enabled the Djibouti Red Crescent Society to cultivate trusted, bilateral relationships with various levels of government, strengthening its operational reach and credibility.

To strengthen disaster preparedness and community resilience, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society has formalized several strategic partnerships. The National Society has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Meteorological Agency to improve the national early warning system. This agreement ensures timely and accurate dissemination of meteorological data to vulnerable communities, enhancing anticipatory action and disaster response. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also entered a partnership with the Djiboutian Agency for Social Development under the Emergency Project for Social Protection and Response to Food Crises. This collaboration targets multiple vulnerabilities, including prolonged drought, migration, climate change and seismic risks.

In its leadership of Pillar 4 under the 'Early Warnings for All' ([EW4ALL](#)) initiative, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society, alongside the IFRC, co-led a national workshop to assess the country's early warning capacities. The workshop brought together key stakeholders—including the SEGRC, CERD, ANM, civil protection actors and UN agencies such as OCHA, UNDRR, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM and WMO—to review current systems, identify gaps and shape a strategic roadmap and steering committee. This initiative has strengthened inter-agency coordination and reinforced Djibouti's capacity for effective disaster prevention and response.

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also collaborates with in-country UN agencies to deliver essential humanitarian services. It currently partners with UNICEF on water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) initiatives and works with IOM at the Aouraoussa migrant and returnee camp, where it provides Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services with support from the ICRC. Additionally, the National Society is in the process of formalizing an agreement with the National Meteorological Agency to improve information-sharing protocols for climate forecasting, further enhancing its anticipatory and preparedness capabilities. Through these coordinated efforts, Djibouti Red Crescent Society strengthens its role as a trusted humanitarian partner and [auxiliary](#) to the public authorities.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society strengthened its institutional and operational capacities during the reporting period, particularly through the support of the Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)). One of the key achievements has been the enhancement of its financial management systems. With CBF support, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society improved its record-keeping and ensured all expenditures are accurately linked to their corresponding budget lines. The upgraded system enables the extraction of financial reports with ease, improving transparency, donor accountability and facilitating both internal and external audits through readily accessible and verifiable data.

In parallel, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society undertook a comprehensive market analysis to explore strategies for financial sustainability. This effort aimed to increase domestic funding through local resource mobilization, including business contributions, community fundraising and donations. The analysis also identified opportunities to formalize partnerships with local businesses, banks, the Djibouti Port Authority and international NGOs. By tapping into these resources, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society seeks to diversify its funding base and reduce dependency on external sources, laying the groundwork for long-term financial resilience.

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society significantly advanced its national [first aid](#) capacity in 2024. The National Society expanded its pool of certified trainers and acquired new training equipment, including adult mannequins and defibrillators. These investments are critical to standardizing and improving the quality of first aid education across the country.

As part of this initiative, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society conducted a comprehensive assessment of the current first aid and disaster risk management landscape. The process involved consultations with key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Civil Protection, SMUR, firefighters, the private sector and academic institutions. The findings identified key gaps and areas of opportunity, guiding future capacity-building efforts and contributing to a more coordinated national approach to emergency response.

Under the Pan African Initiative, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society strengthened its institutional foundation and service delivery. These advancements reflect the joint efforts of the Djibouti Red Crescent Society and other partners working together to build a more effective and sustainable National Society. The ongoing collaboration has played a critical role in enhancing the Djibouti Red Crescent Society's ability to respond to climate-induced risks, improve disaster preparedness and build resilience within vulnerable communities. Continued partnership will be essential to ensure the Djibouti Red Crescent Society remains well-equipped to meet evolving humanitarian challenges across Djibouti.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** funded the Djibouti Red Crescent Society to build its national first aid capacity, with technical support from the [IFRC Global First Aid Reference Centre](#). The IFRC supported the National Society to expand its pool of certified trainers. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also utilized the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) to strengthen its institutional and operational capacities.

The **French Red Cross** provided support to the Djibouti Red Crescent Society to acquire new training equipment, including adult mannequins and defibrillators.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society hosted its first-ever partnership meeting. The primary objective of this event was to present the National Society's strategic vision and highlight key humanitarian projects requiring financial and technical support. By doing so, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society aimed to strengthen collaboration with partners and align efforts around shared, long-term goals.

The meeting gathered a diverse group of stakeholders, including UN agencies such as UNICEF and UNDP and the Djiboutian Agency for Social Development (ADDs).

This forum offered an opportunity to reflect on the 2022 strategy, which focuses on revitalizing the National Society after a period of limited growth. The strategy prioritizes the development of income-generating initiatives to sustain the National Society's operations and expand its impact.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided technical support to the Djibouti Red Cross Society in organizing the partnership meeting. Representatives from Movement partners such as the **Danish Red Cross**, the **Japanese Red Cross** and the **Italian Red Cross** also participated in the meeting. In addition, the **Iranian Red Crescent**, the **Swiss Red Cross** and the **French Red Cross** participated virtually, reinforcing the international dimension of the Djibouti Red Cross Society's engagement.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society strengthened its internal systems to enhance accountability and operational agility. The acquisition of Sage software marks a major advancement in the management of the National Society's finance and human resources departments. With training support from UNICEF, this tool enables the automation and streamlining of critical processes, increasing efficiency across daily operations. Sage's robust analytical features also support

evidence-based decision-making and enable more in-depth financial analysis, while ensuring regulatory compliance and securing sensitive data—addressing both operational and data protection needs.

In parallel, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society is advancing its [digital transformation](#) by adopting Kobo Toolbox for managing operational assistance to vulnerable populations during crises. This digital platform simplifies field data collection and enhances real-time data management, allowing for quicker, more accurate assessments and response planning. The integration of Kobo is expected to significantly improve the timeliness, quality and accountability of humanitarian assistance, making the Djibouti Red Crescent Society more agile and responsive in meeting the needs of affected communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Djibouti Red Crescent Society by financing the purchase of Sage software to enhance the efficiency of day-to-day operations.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Unconditional multipurpose cash transfers effectively addressed urgent needs such as food and healthcare, especially in areas without mobile networks. However, timely distribution depended on financial service providers having adequate cash reserves
- Reaching internally displaced persons, malnourished families and marginalized groups demanded precise selection processes tailored to their specific vulnerabilities
- Regular monitoring and evaluation were vital for measuring success, identifying gaps and adapting responses to changing needs and food insecurity trends

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [DJ_Djibouti AR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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