



DJIBOUTI

2026 IFRC network country plan



12 January 2026

In support of Red Crescent Society of Djibouti



5

National Society branches



6

National Society local units



37

National Society staff



1,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



4,000

Climate and environment



5,000

Disasters and crises



2,000

Health and wellbeing



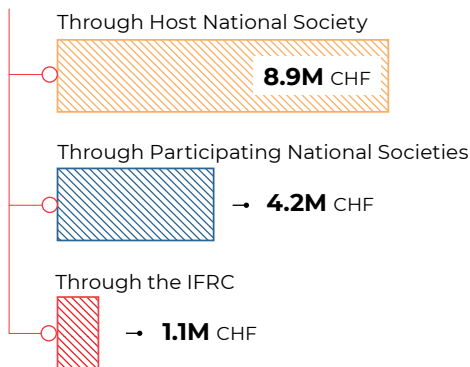
6,000

Migration and Displacement

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 18.5M CHF



Participating National Societies

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society*

Saudi Red Crescent Authority*

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MDRDJ006

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.

Hazards



Food Insecurity



Social Unrest



Droughts



Floods

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency Response

- Flood Early action protocol

Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction
- Food security and livelihoods
- Climate change adaptation
 - Health
- Water, sanitation and hygiene

Capacity development

- Humanitarian diplomacy
 - Branch development
- Internal systems strengthening
 - Financial sustainability

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

175

World Bank Population figure

1.2M

World Bank Population below poverty line

21.1%



The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti supports exhausted irregular migrants on dangerous 500-km journeys amid rising regional conflict and dwindling humanitarian resources (Photo: IFRC)

Detailed funding requirements

2026

Host National
Society

Longer-term needs

Climate and environment	1.4M
Disasters & crises	3.5M
Health & wellbeing	2.6M
Migration & displacement	
Values, power & inclusion	554,000
Enabling local actors	830,000

Total **8.9M**

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Italian Red Cross	2026						-		

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Red Crescent Society of Djibouti** was established in 1977 when Djibouti gained its independence and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 1986. A note of recognition, signed by the President's Office in October 1977, established a legal framework for the Djibouti Red Crescent. This recognizes the Djibouti Red Crescent Society as a voluntary organization with financial and administrative autonomy in the pursuit of its objectives, and as an auxiliary to public authorities.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has a team of 41 (15 female and 26 male) employees, 14 of whom are based at the national headquarters with skills in disaster management, logistics, communication, finance, and management.

For several years, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has focused on supporting populations affected by disasters by distributing food and non-food items (NFIs). In the early 2000s, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti extended its action by introducing interventions in the fields of health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and social protection for refugees from neighbouring countries who had requested asylum in Djibouti.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti's Strategic Plan 2022-2026 is a comprehensive framework designed to address the fundamental needs and vulnerabilities of the most at-risk populations, guided by humanitarian principles and a commitment to community resilience. The key objectives of the plan are:

- Strengthening collaboration with volunteers, government, and strategic partners to enhance humanitarian response
- Identifying and prioritizing programmatic actions that address emerging community needs and reduce disaster vulnerability
- Promoting active community participation to empower individuals and building local capacity for self-reliance
- Adapting organizational structures and strategies in line with evolving social, climatic and technological contexts
- Ensuring sustainable support for leadership and governance to fulfil the National Society's humanitarian mandate and achieve its long-term goals

In 2024, the National Society reached about 60,000 people with its health-related programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

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 1,136,455 according to the latest United Nations 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 9 per cent considered as pasture and about 1 per cent as forest. The vegetation terrain is comprised of arid lands scattered with shrubs throughout the country's plateaus, plains, volcanic formations, and mountain ranges, some reaching 2,000 metres in height. 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 disasters which can be further exacerbated by water scarcity, poor water management and poor land-use planning. With no permanent rivers for surface water and inadequate underground potential, the country faces challenges regarding access to clean and safe water. 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. In July 2023, 21,573 migratory movements were observed at flow monitoring points (FMPs) Between July 2023 and May 2024, 33,685 migratory movements were observed at flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Djibouti, including 17,319 arrivals from Ethiopia. As of 31 January 2025, the country hosts approximately 32,920 refugees and asylum seekers, representing over 3% of the national population, mainly originating from Ethiopia (42.7%), Somalia

(41.0%), and Yemen (11.2%). Refugees are concentrated in Ali Addeh (56%), Holl Holl (23%), Djibouti City (15%), and Markazi camp (5%) 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.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Djibouti's climate is characterized by high temperatures and high evaporation rates throughout the year. The country is particularly affected by low and irregular precipitation patterns. The climate is marked by two distinct seasons. The cool season (October-April) has mild temperatures ranging between 22 degrees Celsius and 30 degrees Celsius with relatively high humidity and sea winds. The hot and dry season (May to June and September to October) is characterized by high temperatures ranging between 30 degrees Celsius and 40 degrees Celsius. During this period, there are often violent, hot, and dry sand winds known as khamsin. The wettest months are April, July, and August, with a monthly average of 30 millimetres. January, June and December are the driest months, with average rainfall of 10 millimetres or less. Rainfall is largely regulated by the inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) and the climate is also susceptible to the impacts of the El Niño southern oscillation (ENSO). The country also experiences occasional catastrophic floods.

The Republic of Djibouti is characterized by a high level of sustained desertification. In fact, rainfall is very scarce and very low (an average of 150 millimetres per year), resulting in more frequent droughts, which, combined with poor soil quality, lead to frequent desertification. In addition to the prevailing arid climate, precipitation levels are generally below desirable levels, decreasing from year to year. In addition, evaporation is high due to the hot climate, lack of sufficient vegetation and the consistently high levels of sunshine and solar irradiation throughout the region. It should be noted here that solar irradiation has increased over the last ten years. Under these conditions, Djibouti is vulnerable to hydrometeorological and climatic threats.

These phenomena, combined with the population's exposure to poverty, climate change, food insecurity as well as a lack of education and information, rapid urbanization due to

demographic growth and growing needs, and epidemics, collectively increase the vulnerability of communities. The country's sustainable development strategy is centred on renewable energies, aiming to become a 100 per cent green country. The strategy also focuses on sustainable water management, adaptation to climate change, and effective risk management.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has launched its climate action journey by creating a taskforce, conducting national risk assessments, and applying climate-smart screening to programmes and operations. This approach will enable the Society to design and implement climate-smart plans across all sectors, systematically addressing short- and long-term climate and environmental impacts. With the support of trained volunteers, youth, and leadership, the National Society will continue advancing climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in alignment with national strategies, Pan-African initiatives, and IFRC Strategy 2030.

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop relationships and engage with the government to align national initiatives with climate related risk reduction
- Undertake school-based initiatives to inform and educate young people on climate issues and on existing hazards to encourage a climate change culture
- Promote environmentally sustainable practices in communities and engage people on effective management of resources

- Conduct training of staff and volunteers on climate change mitigation efforts in order to increase community awareness in the long run
- Strengthen the self-help capacity of communities (women-groups, associations, NGO's) through participation and engagement in the chain of End-to-End Early Warning System for Flood Forecasting (E2E-EWS-FF).
- Facilitate access and awareness of the communities with the local/national flood and drought management programmes and activities.
- Support community led DRR actions developed through Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA).

of climate risk management across all operations and programmes. It will support the National Society's efforts in building the capacity of staff and volunteers on nature-based solutions to increase understanding of climate and environmental crises. Further support will also include supporting the National Society in establishing new strategic partnerships that enable scaling up of environmental actions, including planting and care of multipurpose trees and supporting the National Society in promotional and advocacy efforts aimed at Government agencies, private sector, and the public. To respond effectively to disasters and crises, IFRC mechanisms like the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be mobilized as needed. Current planned support addressing climate and environmental impacts includes sEAP initiatives through DREF, appeals, and related programmes; the WMO-CREWS Djibouti partnership; and projects focused on climate and environmental protection, livelihood support, and resilience building with the support of the National Society.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support for the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will consist of working with the National Society on climate adaptation and mitigation activities to ensure integration



Disasters and crises

For real time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Djibouti](#)

Djibouti is facing acute food insecurity, especially in its rural and pastoralist regions (Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Obock, Tadjourah), driven by repeated droughts, erratic rainfall, high food import dependence (≈ 90 per cent), inflation, and limited job opportunities. Between May-June 2025, around 194,000 people were said to be in severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse), including 44,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4); projections suggest this will worsen to 230,000 by December 2025.

Chronic drought is one of the major drivers behind many other cascades of crises: displacement, loss of livestock, pasture degradation, vegetation loss, reduced access to water, and increasing malnutrition among children. Displacement also occurs internally, particularly from remote desert and mountainous zones toward urban centers seeking livelihoods and services.

Djibouti is stepping up its disaster response capacity; in July 2025, the World Bank approved a Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP) for Djibouti, designed to allow the government to redirect funds from existing projects quickly in response to emergencies such as floods, droughts or health crises. This is a forward-looking tool to strengthen crisis preparedness and reduce lag time in response.

To improve resilience, Djibouti has recently reinforced its disaster risk management structures: it is finalizing a National Climate-Informed Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Action

Plan, following national consultations. The government also signed a 5-year agreement with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Group to access capacity building and risk insurance for drought and excessive rainfall hazards.

To combat desertification due to the increasing threats of climate change, the country is under the [Great Green Wall programme](#), an initiative to protect the environment, preserve biodiversity and combat climate change.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society aims to respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and disasters and leverage its auxiliary role in disaster risk management. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will expand its leadership in the field of [Disaster Law](#). It will also ensure that the people affected by crises and disasters have their needs met through access and support that is timely, adequate, flexible and strengthens their agency. To combat desertification, under the great green wall programme, the National Society will protect the environment, preserve biodiversity and combat climate change. In the coming years, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti aims to respond to crises and disasters (sudden-onset, slow onset, time-bound, and protracted) with an increased capacity to analyze and address the needs of people.

Planned activities in 2026

- Support people affected by crises and disaster through provision of timely and appropriate cash and voucher assistance and in-kind assistance
- Build resilience and sustainability by leveraging the international support received for targeted strengthening activities
- Develop relationships and engage with the government, especially the Environment and Agriculture Ministry to align with national initiatives for climate related risk reduction
- Work towards environment rehabilitation and recovery by undertaking tree planting initiatives
- Implement school-based initiatives to inform and educate young people on climate change issues and existing hazards
- Enable climate change culture and encourage behaviour change by raising awareness on environmental degradation, pollution reduction (plastic), communal cleaning events and saving lives (first aid training)

- Enhance coordination and collaboration with key stakeholders including national and sub-national actors, civil society, civil protection mechanisms, the private sector, reference centres and research institutions

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti's efforts in capacity strengthening and investments in systems and tools to facilitate and direct relevant, timely, and scalable cash and livelihood initiatives. It will target the capacity development and localization of preparedness in relation to seasonal hazards at the branch level and work with the National Society to strengthen specific components of the National Society response system, including contingency planning, response planning, and business continuity planning.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.



Red Crescent Society of Djibouti staff speaks to a cash beneficiary at Chekyeti, South Western Djibouti (Photo: IFRC)



One out of ten people in Djibouti do not have access to clean water and adequate sanitation. Limited access to safe water, inadequate supply of water treatment through chemicals and inadequacy of water storage are part of the gaps affecting the health of the population. Issues of hygiene and sanitation persist, with limited access to sanitation and hygiene facilities. Lack of hygiene promotion practices further compound the region's health challenges. The malnutrition rate has soared to alarming levels, affecting 41,310 people, particularly affecting the rural populations in Ali Sabieh, Arta, Obock, Tadjourah, and Dikhil.

Malaria has re-emerged as a major health threat after near-elimination earlier in the decade, with large outbreaks reported in recent years that demand strengthened surveillance and vector control. Access to safe water and sanitation is uneven, particularly in drought-affected and remote areas, although infrastructure improvements such as the recent commissioning phase of the Douda wastewater treatment plant in Djibouti City are steps toward improved WASH capacity.

Rural areas of Djibouti and refugee camps are particularly vulnerable to the effects of food insecurity. The prevalence of acute malnutrition is expected to increase, with over 5,500 severe cases anticipated in children aged 6 to 59 months. Pregnant women, numbering more than 2,900, are also expected to suffer from acute malnutrition according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for 2023. Adding to the challenges is the waste management issue. To tackle this, local experts have proposed recommendations primarily centred on education, information, and communication to communities and relevant stakeholders.

The country's high poverty rate also highlights challenges prevalent in the health care sector. Djibouti faces a generalized HIV epidemic, and a high prevalence rate of tuberculosis and TB/HIV co-infection. Prisoners, refugees, and nomad populations are a particularly vulnerable group.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will capitalize on its auxiliary role to support country-level public health strategy and advocacy. It will work to ensure that the health and wellbeing of communities are protected and that also improve access of communities to sustainable, affordable, and quality health services as well as environmentally sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services. The National Society aims to deliver evidence-based and impact-driven, effective, appropriate health promotion, disease prevention, and community-based care activities which focuses on the people in situations of vulnerability in all contexts.

Planned activities in 2026

- Expand the reach, quality, and modalities of [first aid](#) activities, including training of volunteers, staff, and the public across all contexts
- Develop commercial first aid models to promote financial sustainability and accelerate ability to sustain services
- Meet the [mental health and psychosocial support \(MHPSS\)](#) needs of communities, as well as volunteers and staff
- Build and maintain community-level capacity in effective detection, prevention, and response to infectious disease outbreaks
- Provide communities with knowledge and best practice to improve sustainable community-based management of water, hygiene and sanitation facilities
- Promote and measure community awareness of pandemics and epidemics, including cholera under the [One WASH](#) initiative, and the means to better mitigate their impact
- Develop commercial first aid models to promote financial sustainability and accelerate ability to sustain services.
- Strengthen the EMS capacity of the National Society to provide referral services to the most vulnerable communities especially the refugees and rural communities.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti to build effective networks and links with other actors such as Global Health Security Agenda, Africa CDC, World Health Organisation (WHO) and African Union (AU) on health, nutrition, immunization and public health. It will support the National Society to roll out innovative multi-channel approaches to engage communities in promoting targeted healthy, positive, and safe behaviours (especially around the setup of feedback systems to plan, monitor and receive community feedback).

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti with resource mobilization for the promotion of low-cost sanitation approaches and technologies and to improve access to [safe water, sanitation, and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) in Djibouti, which is essential for preventing disease and promoting health.



Due to its geostrategic position at the crossroads of Africa and the Middle East, Djibouti serves as a transit, destination, and host country for thousands of migrants from neighbouring countries. These migrants include people fleeing persecution, armed conflict, human rights violations, natural disasters and emergencies as well as job seekers. Many others move because of climate change, sometimes within Djibouti.

According to [UNHCR statistics](#) for April 2025, there were 33,345 refugees and asylum seekers in Djibouti. The majority of them were Somalis, Ethiopians, Eritreans, and Yemenis. Most asylum seekers live in the three refugee villages of Ali Addeh (56 per cent), Holl-Holl (23 per cent) and Markazi (6 per cent), with a significant proportion also living in Djibouti town (15 per cent). There is also a growing 'floating population', estimated by the Djibouti government at [150,000](#). Living mainly in urban areas, particularly in Djibouti town, this population is made up of unhoused children and undocumented workers.

In August 2025, Djibouti faced a major humanitarian crisis as funding for refugee education, health, and food assistance was suspended. Over 34,000 refugees and asylum seekers lost access to essential health and water services, while more than 28,000 faced disruptions in water and hygiene support. The UNHCR and the Government of Djibouti appealed for urgent international action to prevent severe humanitarian consequences.

In April 2025, the government issued a directive calling on individuals in irregular situations to return to their countries of origin, resulting in the repatriation of many undocumented migrants, particularly Ethiopians. By June 2025, over 45,000 population movements were recorded at flow monitoring points, with migrants enduring extreme heat, dehydration, starvation, and exploitation—especially women and minors vulnerable to abuse by smugglers and traffickers.

To strengthen migration governance, Djibouti's 2021 [National Migration Strategy](#) emphasizes protecting migrants' rights, saving lives, and reducing vulnerability. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society plays a vital humanitarian role in assisting migrants regardless of their legal status, focusing on reducing vulnerability, saving lives, and upholding protection and dignity. In collaboration with national authorities and UN agencies, the National Society provides support in refugee villages such as Ali Addeh, Holl-Holl, and Markazi, as well as along key migration corridors. Services include health and hygiene promotion, water distribution for irregular migrants, Restoring Family Links, and management of mortal remains.

To respond to the needs of returnees, the National Society launched an emergency operation providing access to food, water, hygiene items, protection, and family tracing services.

It also joined Phase II of the Missing Migrants Project, focusing on women and children who go missing along migration routes. Through this initiative, the National Society contributes to research aimed at understanding the causes of disappearances and developing targeted measures to protect vulnerable migrants and inform more effective humanitarian and policy responses.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will strive to ensure that the migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well access to durable solutions when appropriate. The National Society will also engage with displaced persons as well as host communities to assess, understand and respond to their priority needs more effectively. It will integrate and mainstream migration dimensions and approaches across activities, tools, and methodologies in the field of emergency preparedness, response and recovery using relevant guidance, tools, and approaches.

Planned activities in 2026

- Provide protection services to migrants, displaced people, and their families
- Address the protection needs of vulnerable migrants, whatever their status, through effective access to essential services, including through the establishment of humanitarian service points (HSPs)
- Engage with local and national authorities, host communities and affected people, in partnership and collaboration with other relevant organization to ensure that the services provided are adequate and appropriate

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti in reducing the risks and vulnerabilities of migrants and displaced people. This includes providing access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and water and sanitation; protecting them from violence and exploitation; and helping them to rebuild their lives. It will also support the Djibouti Red Crescent in promoting understanding and tolerance between migrants and host communities. This includes raising awareness of the challenges faced by migrants and displaced people and encouraging communities to welcome and support them.

The IFRC will support the National Society with appropriate training, advice, and clear direction to guide their engagement

in the field of migration and displacement in alignment with the [IFRC Global Migration Strategy](#).

The IFRC will support the National Society population movement unit initiatives focusing on protection and assistance

along African migration routes using [humanitarian service points \(HSPs\)](#) and explore opportunities for relevant integration or capacity development.



Values, power and inclusion

In Djibouti, 5.3 per cent of women are married or in a union before age of 18. The [maternal mortality ratio](#) in Djibouti, with 248 deaths per 100,000 live births, is a significant concern where a considerable number of women are losing their lives due to complications related to pregnancy and childbirth. It reflects challenges in access to quality maternal healthcare services, including prenatal care, skilled birth attendance, and emergency obstetric care.

In terms of representation, the share of seats for women in parliament in Djibouti constitute 26.2 per cent, indicating a moderate level of representation for women in the political sphere. While it shows a recognition of the importance of women's participation in decision-making processes, there is still room for improvement to achieve gender parity.

In Djibouti, 60.5 per cent of women are illiterate. Furthermore, only 19 per cent of women are employed as compared to 81 per cent of men, increasing the number of Djiboutian women that suffer from the effects of poverty (UN Women). The maternal mortality ratio in Djibouti has improved from 512 in 2000 to 234 in 2020. However, maternal mortality in Djibouti is higher than its regional average (Gender Data Portal, World Bank).

The [Human Development Index \(HDI\)](#) value for Djibouti, which stands at 0.509, suggests a moderate level of overall human development within the country. While there have been strides made in certain aspects of development, such as access to education and healthcare, there remain significant challenges in other areas.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Societies will adopt a comprehensive [protection, gender and inclusion \(PGI\)](#) approach across operations and programmes. Staff members and volunteers will be trained and sensitized on PGI and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The National Society will seek support from the local authorities, community and religious leaders for implementation of programmes.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will initiate interventions in schools, women's associations, youth associations. It will encourage robust community feedback mechanisms (focus group discussion, suggestion boxes, information meetings) to

promote [community engagement and accountability \(CEA\)](#) in preventing risk, corruption, sexual harassment and abuse.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will also involve young people, women and community gatekeepers in its humanitarian projects through consultation meetings and sessions to disseminate humanitarian values and respect for the rights and dignity of all.

Planned activities in 2026

- Ensure that its operations, programmes and services provide dignity, access, participation, and safety for all affected marginalized and excluded people
- Promote and support systematic application of the agreed [minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion \(PGI\)](#) in emergencies
- Promote the participation of people of all gender identities with diverse backgrounds in disaster and emergency response teams
- Engage community members, in particular women and gender minorities, in decision-making about disaster risk management

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti's effort to institutionalize community engagement and accountability (CEA) through training and continuous technical support. It will work with the National Society to strengthen the capacity of its staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards and develop practical, feasible, and relevant measures to include in its disaster and emergency management plans to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The IFRC and Participating National Societies will support the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti in institutionalizing community engagement and accountability through dedicated training and continuous technical support. Together, the Red Cross Red Crescent network will work with the National Society to strengthen the capacity of its staff and volunteers on Protection, Gender and Inclusion minimum standards and

to develop practical and relevant measures for preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence within

disaster and emergency management plans. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will also ensure that all staff and volunteers sign the Code of Conduct and are provided with a safe working environment.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti is currently undergoing an institutional transformation and the main development priority is to attain financial sustainability in the coming years.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Network on key themes at the regional and global levels to have adequate resources
- Collaborate with key government bodies, regarding its sectoral intervention to develop memoranda of understanding (MoUs) for better coordination and alignment of goals
- Strengthen its auxiliary role, positioning, and voice in humanitarian and development fora
- Develop multi-year and sustainable partnerships with different stakeholders and partners for the benefit of its programming including securing funding only available to international organizations and piloting innovative and social financing partnerships and digital global fundraising campaigns to mobilize resources

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society by ensuring alignment of country-level planning processes for all involved IFRC network actors with the goals of the National Society. It will also enforce networks (including peer to-peer) on all the strategic priorities at cluster, regional and global levels to enable Djibouti Red Crescent to have adequate resources. The IFRC will support the Djibouti Red Crescent to form new partnerships and widen the involvement of civil society and other coalitions at national and local levels in line with the National Society's mandate and auxiliary role.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Expand its acquisition of resources through [National Society Investment Alliance](#), the [Capacity Building Fund](#), the Empress Shôken Fund and other innovative approaches to fund appropriate policies and guidelines and implementation and enhancement of their systems and procedures
- Invest more on staff and staff capacity strengthening to create a favourable working environment and strengthen the leadership of National Society governance and management at all levels
- Ensure and build capacities of the branch staff, volunteers, and local committees to deliver a strong and effective humanitarian service at community level

- Promote and highlight volunteer work and contribution in the humanitarian field by showcasing their efforts and improve the involvement of youth in the National Society activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society with resources and leadership development. It will assist the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti to develop organizational development priorities and a strong branch network that delivers quality humanitarian services through operational excellence. The IFRC will also help the National Society to improve youth involvement by promotion of volunteer work and provision of relevant training. It will support the development of the National Society's youth structure and activities to secure [youth contribution](#) to the Movement



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Undertake communications and public advocacy to increase impact, public trust and understanding of its role and activities
- Network on key themes at the regional and global levels to have stronger visibility
- Establish an advocacy body for potential national and international financial partners and decision-makers

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society to enhance its positioning and voice in regional and global humanitarian and development fora. It will also ensure that the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti gets opportunities to actively participate and represent itself in relevant fora. Additionally, the IFRC

will assist the National Society to develop its communication and feedback channels to acquaint the representatives of humanitarian agencies and relevant ministries in Djibouti with its role and activities.

Faced with limited resources to provide timely humanitarian assistance, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti aims to establish an advocacy body to engage potential national and international funding partners and decision-makers. This approach seeks to increase awareness of humanitarian needs, highlight ongoing crises, and mobilize greater resources for both humanitarian response and development initiatives. Through humanitarian diplomacy, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will strengthen collaboration with key government ministries—including agriculture, environment, health, education, and the national meteorological agency—by developing memoranda of understanding that ensure better coordination and alignment with shared objectives.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop and operationalize risk management framework, develop a current risk register, train staff and governance on risk management
- Ensure staff safety and security and establish a staff development system by integrating with the performance development systems
- Improve gender diversity and inclusion efforts
- Prioritize digital connectedness and promote digitalization of data to facilitate efficient collection of information and management for reporting analytics and ease the decision-making processes

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in completing external audits and submitting reports to the Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System. It will also help strengthen accountability by improving the complaints handling system and increasing community participation through institutionalized Community Engagement and Accountability mechanisms. With support from the Capacity Building Fund, the National Society has acquired licensed accounting software to enhance financial transparency and will link all programme and logistics systems to this platform while training all staff on its use. To ensure sustainability, the cost of maintaining the system will be proportionally shared across all programmes and operations.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

IFRC has a country cluster delegation based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which also covers Djibouti, that was formally re-established in 2021. The delegation is comprised of the Head of Delegation, an operations manager, a senior partnerships and resource development advisor, and a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) Officer.

The country cluster delegation fulfils the IFRC Secretariat's main mandate and responsibilities in Djibouti including:

- Strengthen the National Society to deliver services and advocate on behalf of vulnerable people
- Facilitate Red Cross Red Crescent membership coordination
- Support IFRC's global and regional initiatives
- Develop effective humanitarian diplomacy
- Facilitate IFRC support to the National Society's response to national emergencies and crises



Displaced families in Dorra receive essential cash and water aid from the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti to tackle drought and hunger (Photo: IFRC)

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agree on common priorities; co-develop common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilize funding and other resources; clarify consistent public messaging; and monitor progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, of development assistance, and reinforce the role of National Societies in their respective countries.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has one participating National Society in the country: the **Italian Red Cross**. It works with the National Society to address the challenges faced by migrants and refugees through various joint initiatives. Key

contributions include capacity building through training in emergency response and protection, development of health programmes, and a consortium approach with the IFRC and Red Crescent Society of Djibouti to maximize resources. In addition, it provides essential health services, promotes community engagement, advocates for migrants' rights and supports emergency response efforts.

Meanwhile, the **Kuwait Red Crescent Society** and the **Qatar Red Crescent Society** are providing remote food security support during the Ramadan season.

The **Saudi Red Crescent Authority**, through the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent (ICIC) has supported training and capacity building, such as programs for first aid, rescue, and emergency response.

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](#).

The **ICRC** has been present in Djibouti for the last 30 years. The country is covered by the ICRC regional delegation in Nairobi. It has been working to put families separated by armed conflict back in touch and are currently running programmes to promote international humanitarian law (IHL).

Coordination with other actors

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti maintains a strong relationship with the government in its auxiliary role and is finalizing an agreement with the Djibouti National Meteorological Agency to enhance forecast information sharing. This aligns with the implementation of the new Early Action Operation, a forecast impact-triggered project. The National Society has long-standing partnerships with the Ministry of Health, which will be strengthened through the SLL phase two project.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti also benefits from partnerships with UN agencies, including UNICEF on WASH activities and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) at the Aouraoussa migrant returnees camp, where it supports IOM through the Restoring Family Links (RFL) project in collaboration with ICRC. Additionally, the Japanese Embassy supports the National Society through the IFRC to address climate change and environmental challenges in Djibouti.



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 16 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.

About the plan

This plan reflects the priorities of the Djibouti Red Crescent, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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 network databank](#)
- 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Network Databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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