

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Djibouti: Flash Floods

DREF n° MDRDJ003 / PDJ012	Glide n° FF-2019-000161-DJI
Date of issue: 06 December 2019	Expected timeframe: 3 months Expected end date: 06 March 2020
Category allocated to the disaster: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 190,008	
Total number of people affected: 250,000 people	Number of people to be assisted: 10,000 people (2,000 Household)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 2 branches (Djibouti and Arta), 80 volunteers	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: British Red Cross Society (BRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Government of Djibouti, United Nations agencies: IOM, UNICEF, WHO, UNPD and WFP.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

As per [UNICEF-Djibouti Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1](#) on Flood response, dated 25 November 2019, Djibouti suffered three days of heavy rains and floods affecting the entire country to varying degrees. Initial estimates indicate that over 30,000 to 40,000 families (150,000-250,000 people) have been somewhat affected by the floods. These numbers were echoed in a [second report](#) issued on 28 November by the Government of Djibouti-Ministry of Interior and UN Djibouti .

Reports indicate that between 21 and 24 November, almost 300mm of rain were recorded in Djibouti city alone, or over three times the annual average. Intermittent rain albeit with reduced intensity is expected to continue through the following weeks.



Flooded neighborhood in Djibouti ©DRCS

Table1: Rainfall between 21-24 November¹

Locality	21 November	22 November	23 November
Djibouti	49 mm	91 mm	155 mm
Arta	10 mm	60 mm	20 mm
Damerjog	91 mm	45 mm	54 mm
Goubeto	8 mm	27 mm	38 mm
Tadjourah			100 mm
Day		e	100 mm

¹ Meteorological Institute of Djibouti.

In Djibouti region reports indicated that dwellings, shops, schools, and infrastructure have been damaged and access to electricity interrupted in some neighbourhoods. Moreover, other regions, particularly the northern ones, suffered heavy downpours.

In order to understand the entity of the disaster and plan for a response, the Government of Djibouti, UN agencies and stakeholders launched on 27 November a Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA). As of 3 December, results are still not published. Therefore, the situation overview of reference is the one outlined in the Djibouti Flash Update #2 highlighted above:

- Some 150-250,000 people have been somewhat affected by heavy rains across the country, mostly in Djibouti town, where 9 people (7 children) reportedly lost their lives;
- Some 300 families have reportedly been affected in Tadjourah region;
- Some 400 families have reportedly been affected in Arta area;
- More than 5,000 extremely vulnerable people, including 2,000 children under five years of age, who were hosted in 12 collective centres (schools, community development centres) across Djibouti since 25 November have returned to their home or their families;
- Water is resurfacing producing stagnant water despite substantial decreases of the rainfall and water pumping operations managed;
- Road access rains difficult in some areas, especially in Tadjourah region where roadways have been damaged.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) have to date implemented the following activities:

- Participation at the coordination meeting with Government and other partners;
- Mobilization of 30 volunteers and 40 staff
- Realization of First Aid activities, including Psychosocial First Aid, search and rescue including evacuation assistance, sensitization sessions on hygiene and sanitation especially in collective centres (schools, community development centres) where people were temporarily relocated;
- Distribution of Non-Food Items as part of DRCS stock: 1,000 Aquatabs, 614 bars of soap (7cartons of 100 pieces) Javel (50 cartons), 1,500 blankets, 1,500 mats, 1,000 garbage bags and 1,500 handwashing buckets with accessories;
- Collaboration with government of Djibouti / Ministry of Social Affairs with the distribution of 3,500 meals/day.

The DRCS will provide details on number of people reached with activities implemented up to date in an Ops Update.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is providing assistance through its Indian Ocean Islands and Djibouti (IOI&D) and its East Africa Country Cluster (EACC) Offices. Moreover, since the onset of disaster, the DRCS and the ICRC Mission in Djibouti are in the constant contact, as well as with the Djibouti authorities and the UN agencies in the country. Movement partners active in Djibouti but based in Nairobi are informed on the situation and the NS is coordinating closely with the ICRC Mission in Djibouti in the field of cooperation and Restoring Family Links (RFL). In addition, the ICRC will provide hygiene items support to the Gabod prison in Djibouti, while British Red Cross (BRC) has approved the use available funds dedicated to emergency responses. The Turkish Red Crescent has also contacted the NS. Discussions are still ongoing on the actual support.

In country, the DRCS is coordinating closely with the ICRC Mission, realizing Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities. In response to the disaster, the ICRC will provide hygiene items in support to the Gabod prison in Djibouti town.

Overview of non-Movement actors in country

Table 2: Snapshot of actions from non-RCRC partners

Actor	Activities undertaken as of 30 November
Government of Djibouti	- Activation of the emergency plan (ORSEC), together with request of support to international partners due to insufficient local capacities to respond to this crisis;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment coordination system led by Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior; - Mobilization of internal resources to open 15 support centres (schools and Community Development Centres) to temporary host affected people, especially most vulnerable (women, children and the elderly) and subsequent support to facilitate their return home; - Activation of toll-free number (1516) for victims to report problems and seek assistance. More than 300 calls/day received.
Government of Djibouti / Ministry of Social Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activation of an emergency programme of assistance and social support which will help as well in establishing a list of affected families by site, focusing on vulnerable groups (children under 5 years of age, people with disabilities and the elderly); identifying primary emergency needs, other support (food and non-food emergency kits) and budgeting; and mobilization of resources and kit acquisition plan. - Distribution of 3,500 meals per day for evacuees;
Government of Djibouti / Civil protection, Water and Sanitation Department (ONEAD), Djibouti Mayor Office, Djibouti Prefecture, Security forces, army, Waste Management Department and National road agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realization of “large public work” under the Prime Minister and the government members supervision, including pumping operations, road repairs, cleaning of schools and community centres, mosques and public spaces.
Civil society and private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donation of food and non-food items; - Provision of temporarily shelter to affected families.
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilization of 1,000 pre-positioned hygiene kits; - Provision of 900 hygiene kits; 300,000 water treatment tablets (Aquatabs); - Procurement of 27 pumps to support drainage operations in households and public buildings; - Procurement of high-capacity pumps through reallocation of funding from the Government of Japan
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of food for 2,000 children for 1 week; HH kitchen sets for meal preparation; - Provision of 5,000 litres of diesel for pumps.
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of 50 emergency health kits (for 50,000 people for 3 months) for health centres and hospitals; 10 pumps; 30,000 litres of drinking water and 30,000 mosquito nets.
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of 200 fire-resistant tents (5 people per tents); 1,000 individual mats and 500 jerry cans
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of 3,000 blankets, 300 plastic tents, four 2,000-lit water reservoirs, 8 pumps and 4,000 litres of diesel.
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployed of a technician to repair 6 motor pumps declared broken by the Civil Protection; - Distribution of 400 hygiene kits for women, 500 blankets, 300 plastic mats, and kitchen utensils for 100 families.
Japan Cooperation Agency International (JICA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of 810 mattresses, 200 tents, 132 jerricans and 810 covers.
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pledged 50,000 US dollars towards the relief efforts
European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition of satellite imagery
DG ECHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Released EUR 150,000 for response efforts
Foreign armed forces based in Djibouti / French armed forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployment of 2 heavy duty motor pumps at the disposal of the Ministry of Interior (Mol); - Activation of reconnaissance flights from Djibouti city to Arta beach, to produce areal imagery of the floods
Foreign armed forces based in Djibouti / French armed forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of 1 motor pump to Mol

Coordination:

The Executive Secretariat for Disaster Management [French: *Secrétariat Exécutif de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes*] (SEGRC) supports the Ministry of Interior to coordinate partners' efforts. The Ministry of Social Affairs oversees the response operational coordination. The United Nations Country Team continues to support the government in the response. The Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) assist the SEGRC in coordinating operational as well as monitoring and evaluation activities. OCHA dispatched a senior staff to support the response, IOM is providing a full time Information Management Specialist and ECHO civil protection has deployed expertise in-country. EU has triggered request for satellite imagery, and the French Armed forces provided maps and photographic support.

SEGRC, with the UN support, is leading the Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA). Fifty volunteers composed of UN staff, members of SEGRC, Ministries of the Government of Djibouti and International NGOs were dispatched to different neighbourhoods of Djibouti. Other teams are doing a similar exercise in the regions. The main purpose of this assessment is to ascertain the scale and scope of the flooding, determine the number of affected people and the immediate and long-term needs of the affected communities. This assessment will help to identify priorities by location and sector, which will increase the optimization of the response.

As of 3rd December MIRA, results were still not available. Therefore, no 4W matrix was developed and shared with partners. The Government of Uganda continues to coordinate the response and share information with stakeholders in coordination meetings. Detailed information on stakeholders, on role of the National Society, locations of intervention and typologies of interventions will be shared by DRCS in the Operation Update. An operation update will be published once the MIRA results are available and coordination mechanism is established.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

According to the rapid assessment made by Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) and the report from the government with the UN agency, the following needs were identified:

- large capacity motor pumps for water evacuation (at least 20 motor pumps 100m³/h);
- sludge disposal systems;
- medical and hygiene kits;
- food and non-food items,
- water purification systems
- tents.

SEGRC, with the UN support, is leading the MIRA to ascertain the scale and scope of the flooding, determine the number of affected people and the immediate and long-term needs of the affected communities.

As of 3rd December, the MIRA results were still not available. Therefore, is it not possible to provide details on needs according to the different sectors of intervention. However, considering the typology of the disaster, as well as the request of the Government of Djibouti for the provision of pumps for water pumping operations management, it is likely to assume that the Health and WASH sectors are among those requiring humanitarian support.

The presence of stagnant water is likely trigger water-borne diseases and respiratory disease outbreaks, including Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and vector-borne diseases (malaria, and a possible spread of the chikungunya virus present in the region). Moreover, since the floods water destroyed sanitary infrastructures, this has provided opportunities for faecal matters to flow and contaminate common water sources including open wells, shallow ells and boreholes. This has also left affected communities with inadequate sanitary infrastructures thus encouraging open defecation practices. In addition to that, the lack of safe water has disrupted effective hygiene practices like handwashing at critical times and observance of personal hygiene practices. This exposes individuals to risk of contracting waterborne diseases, especially cholera and thyroid fever.

Targeting

Through this DREF, DRCS targets 10,000 people (2,000 HH) affected by floods with Health and WASH interventions. Preliminary data collected during the Emergency Needs assessment will be confirmed and further developed, including the identification of total number of people to support in the two regions of intervention: Djibouti and Arta. Therefore, targeting might change on the base of further assessments, as well as on response capacities of the National Society. The proposed target of 10,000 people was based on the current capacity of DRCS, as well as on the base of preliminary discussions with the Government in coordination forum on NS role in the response. Moreover, this was taking into consideration the lack of final data on people affected by the disaster².

² See "Coordination"

According to demographic information available, out of 10,000 people targeted, 47.5 % will be represented by women (4,750) and 52.5 % will be represented by man (5,250).

A gender and diversity analysis will be considered in the establishment of vulnerability criteria for the selection of beneficiaries. This will allow to understand and respond to individual and groups based on their specific needs, concerns and risks.

Scenario planning

Best case scenario	Most likely scenario	Worst case scenario
The rains reduce in intensity and no additional regions are affected. There will be no significant case of waterborne diseases reported. Humanitarian actors will be able to access affected areas and deliver assistance.	Heavy rains and flooding will continue October through to December as projected. Water retention will rise and cause further displacements of people. This will result in access to affected communities a challenge and force affected people to stay in displacement sites.	The rains and flooding will worsen and affect all the country. The situation will result in more populations being displaced as well as outbreak of waterborne diseases overwhelming the capacity of DRCS and government of Djibouti.
DRCS Action		
Response will be limited to the DREF operation as outlined and planned in this EPOA.	DRCS will continue its response as outlined in this DREF plan of action. DRCS will continue monitoring the situation and stand ready to scale-up.	A request to scale up the response from a DREF to an emergency appeal will be made. CRDS will launch an emergency appeal to meet the increased humanitarian needs.

Operation Risk Assessment

- No security concerns reported;
- No logistic impediment recorded, including accessibility to areas of intervention;
- No outbreak reported as of 3rd December 2019 and therefore no crisis into a crisis situation.

B. Operational strategy³

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of the DREF operation is to meet the immediate Health and WASH needs of 2,000 households (10,000 people) affected by flash flooding in Djibouti and Arta. Continuous assessments will inform on additional needs and will form the basis for an update of the Plan of Action while replenishment of shelter household items already distributed by NS will be ensured.

Proposed strategy

This operation will respond to immediate Health and WASH needs of 10,000 people affected by flash floods in Djibouti and Arta regions for a period of four months. Moreover, will allow DRCS to replenish its emergency stock procuring items distributed at the onset of the emergency.

On the basis of primary and secondary data, as well as identification of roles and responsibilities among in-country stakeholders by the Government of Djibouti, DRCS aims at providing support to affected population through the implementation of the following activities:

Shelter:

1. **Procurement and replenishment of stock:** 1,000 Aquatabs, 614 bars of soap (7cartons of 100 pieces) Javel (50 cartons), 1,500 blankets, 1,500 mats, 1,000 garbage bags and 1,500 handwashing buckets with accessories were distributed by DRCS in the aftermath of the disaster. The operation will procure **and replenish this stock to enable to NS to respond to future events.**

Health:

1. **Realization of detailed needs assessment and beneficiary assessment.** Data collected during the rapid need assessment will be confirmed and further developed with the realization of a detailed needs assessment including a gender and diversity analysis. The exercise will allow to identify beneficiaries, understanding and responding to individual and groups based on their specific needs, concerns and risks. Moreover, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) related questions will be included in

³ The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

the realization of the detailed needs assessment to determine the preferred communication channels by communities and preferred feedback mechanism.

2. **Procurement and distribution of Long Lasting Insecticidal Treated Nets (LLITNs):** The intensified rainfalls increased water logging which in turns facilitates breeding size for mosquitos and other vectors. Therefore, it is predictable that floods affected communities will have increased vector population that exposes especially children, elderly and pregnant women at high risk of malaria infestation. As such, 2,000 LLITN (2 LLITN/HH) will be distributed to households particularly at risk of malaria due to their living condition or vulnerability.
3. **Realization of health education sessions on malaria prevention:** The distribution of LLITN will be accompanied by sensitizations on how to use the nets effectively through keep-up / hung-up strategy. Other malaria prevention strategies including environmental management will be presented to all targeted beneficiaries. Notions on identification of malaria symptoms and where to seek for help will be disseminated at the community level through HH and community dialogues activities undertaken by volunteers. Health education activities will be coupled with WASH awareness sessions and campaign to maximise their impact above all on cross-cutting aspects.
4. **Procure and disseminate IEC material (poster and leaflet):** 500 posters and 500 leaflets will be duplicated and used by volunteers during sensitization sessions. DRCS will use materials already designed and approved by MoH.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

1. **Orientation of volunteers on Hygiene promotion in emergencies:** 80 volunteers will be provided with skills on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency through 3 days orientation. This will enhance their capacities to conduct effective hygiene promotion through community involvement, facilitating effective behavioural change. Standardize PHAST toolkits will be provided to volunteers who will use them to engage communities.
2. **Conduction of hygiene and sanitation promotion at HH and community level:** The trained volunteers will be engaged to conduct HH and community dialogue activities for a period of 3 months. Specific sanitation and hygiene issues to be addressed in each community will depend on existing flood related threats and gaps identified during the community mapping activities, which are integral part of the PHAST approach.
3. **Procurement and distribution of sanitation toolkits:** 10 sanitation toolkits composed of brooms, buckets, detergent, garbage bags, gloves, rakes, shovels and wheelbarrows will be procured for ensuring environmental management both at HH and community level. To note, one (1) toolkit serves 10 to 15 HH as it will be used as cluster to reach a total of 50 to 75 people per toolkit. Twelve (12) sanitation campaigns will be organized to increase knowledge of community members on how to prevent vector and water borne diseases.
4. **Procurement of water reagents for water quality analysis:** In collaborating with District water officers and health inspectors, assessments will be conducted to determine the specific gaps in terms of water quality surveillance. Results will inform on communities to be targeted and water chemicals to be distributed. Costs for water reagents will be covered by the Ministry of Agriculture which has its own kits.
5. **Procurement and distribution of chemicals for HH water treatment:** 60,000 aqua tabs will be procured and distributed to HH where water quality tests have confirmed contamination. Aqua tabs will be distributed until the complete restoring of supply chain systems at a rate of 1 aqua tab/day/HH to be used to chlorinate 20 litres of water. Considering the urban setting of the intervention, it is likely that water supply system will be restored within a period of 1 month.
6. **Procurement and distribution of 2,000 jerry cans:** 2 jerry cans/HH of 20 litres/jerry can will be distributed to 1,000 HH for storing of safe water. In order to ensure respect of IFRC standards supplies will be procured at DRCS Head Quarter level and delivered for distribution in the respective districts. The distribution activity and post distribution monitoring will be conducted by the same volunteers already engaged in community mobilization interventions.
7. **Rehabilitation of HH Sanitary Facilities:** The floods destroyed sanitary infrastructures at HH level. This has provided opportunities for open defecation practices and has disrupted effective hygiene practices like handwashing at critical times and observance of personal hygiene practices. This exposes individuals to risk of contracting waterborne diseases, especially cholera and thyroid fever. As such, DRCS will rehabilitate 80 latrines, including cleaning, repairing and decommissioning.

Although no new sanitary infrastructure will be constructed by the operation, DRCS will guarantee that the existing ones ensure maximum privacy and dignity, especially of marginalized groups. The realization of the activity will allow DRCS to identify constraints and barriers faced by persons of all gender identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds in accessing Sanitation facilities and therefore to inform on actions to be taken to respond to them.

8. **Procurement and distribution of handwashing buckets with accessories:** In complementarity with the rehabilitation of latrines and to widely encourage and restore good hygiene behaviours a total of 1,000 handwashing buckets with accessories will be procured and distributed to affected communities.
9. **Procurement and distribution of 3,000 bar soaps:** In complementary with the rehabilitations of latrines, in order to enhance hygiene practices for the prevention of water borne diseases, 3,000 bars of soaps will be distributed to 600 HH (5 bars/HH). The activity will be accompanied by educational sessions on handwashing critical moment and effective methodology.

Minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergency will be ensured throughout the implementation of the response, together with the establishment of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms to guarantee a protective and inclusive operation.

Operational support services

Human resources

The DREF operation envisages the mobilization of total number of 80 volunteers: 50 in Djibouti region and 30 in Arta region as per follow:

- 1st month of response: 80 volunteers * 6 days/week * 4 weeks
- 2nd month of response: 80 volunteers * 3 days/week * 4 weeks;
- 3rd month of response: 80 volunteers * 2 days/week * 4 weeks.

The selection of volunteers will be based on their previous experience in Health and WASH interventions to leverage on knowledge already acquired to ensure immediate action. However, specific capacity building activities including a hygiene promotion in emergencies orientation will be organized, alongside continuous coaching and supervision of DRCS Health and WASH staff. The latter will receive 1-day orientation on PGI minimum standard for WASH and CEA briefing to ensure protection and gender mainstreaming, as well as implementation of CEA principles throughout all operation.

Table 3: Human resource plan

Activities	Staffing / volunteers involved	Person(s) responsible
Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies (PHAST) training	External facilitator Programme Coordinator (PC) WASH Coordinator Disaster Management (DM) coordinator 80 volunteers	PC Coordinator
Health and WASH sensitization activities	DM coordinator 80 volunteers	DM Coordinator
Data collection	Program coordinator Communication (Comms) coordinator Finance coordinator RFL coordinator	PC Coordinator
Data entry	3 volunteers from Djibouti region	PC Coordinator, Comms Coordinator
Data analysis	DM coordinator Program coordinator Comms Coordinator	PC Coordinator
Report writing	Program coordinator DM coordinator Comms coordinator	DM Coordinator

Considering the nature of the disaster:

- 1 Surge with Health/WASH background will be deployed for a period of 2 months to support the implementation of the operation;

- 1 Surge leader will be deployed for a period of 2 weeks and on the basis of the quality of the MIRA results, the Surge mission might be substituted with a mission from the EACCST to support the NS in revising the EPoA. Findings will form the base for a revision of DRCS strategy through an Operation Update.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics responsibilities will include sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent and cost-efficient manner. The operation will ensure that NFI procured are culturally appropriate for and address specific needs of persons of all gender identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds. Moreover, the operation will replenish items part of DRCS prepositioned stock mobilized by the NS in the aftermath of the flood disaster to respond to most urgent needs. Local procurement will be carried out from DRCS HQ in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Technical support will be provided through the IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi.

Due to the limited fleet capacity of the NS the following motor vehicles will be rented locally according to IFRC procedures:

- 1 Landcruiser/pick-up for 3 months to support the implementation of the DREF operation;
- 1 Landcruiser/pick-up for 15 days to support the realization of the multi-sectorial needs assessment;
- 1 Truck for 7 days to support the distribution of NFIs.

On the base of fleet availability at IFRC Nairobi office, delivering timing and possible extension of the operation, considerations will be taken in terms of substituting 1 locally rented vehicle with 1 IFRC vehicle. Costs will be therefore adjusted as per IFRC Vehicle Rental Programme (VRP).

Communications

The DRCS will work in collaboration with the IFRC EAIOI regional representation to ensure the communication and visibility of the DREF operation, which will include raising-awareness of the activities planned, as well as the preparation of case studies/photographs (included in this EPoA) for use on the IFRC websites, and social media platforms.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

IFRC East Africa country Cluster (EACC) will provide DRCS with necessary PMER support, especially with regards to monitoring and reporting of this DREF operation. The multi sectorial assessment planned will allow for any eventual review of the operation strategy, scope or timeframe through an operation update. Regular field visit conducted by DRCS teams will ensure daily/weekly supervision of activities. This is in addition to a monitoring mission conducted by the EACCST during the implementation of the operations.

The establishment of a data collection and analysis system, with clear roles and responsibilities, will allow timely monitoring of the operation and the adoption of correction measures where necessary. The collection and analysis of data will be conducted disaggregating people reached. This means counting and reporting on people reached according to different categories, taking into consideration the programme area and context. The activity will be guided by the IFRC technical note "Counting people reached". DRCS will be responsible for providing an operational and financial report 2 months after the end of the operation. This will ensure consolidation of information by the EACCST and publishing within 3 months from the end of operation. As final activity, a lesson learnt workshop will be organized by DRCS with IFRC and other stakeholders to reflect on implementation. Findings will inform future operations, as well as provide elements for the NS to reflect on its disaster readiness status.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

CEA will be streamlined throughout the intervention process to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. CEA related questions will be included in the beneficiary selection assessment to determine the preferred communication channels by communities and preferred feedback mechanism. This will result in the set-up of a communication and complaint / feedback mechanism to be determined in the course of the operation and, if necessary, revised according to findings.

Target communities need timely, accurate and relevant information regarding the disaster response (including programme activities and progress) and best communication approaches to engage with different groups. For the purpose of clarity and for a good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities will be agreed with representatives, community leaders and committees.

Finance:

The DRCS will be supported for the financial management of the action by the East Africa CCST. The same will ensure adherence of the NS to IFRC financial rules, including timeliness in reporting. The DRCS will be responsible for providing a financial report two months after the end of the operation. This will ensure consolidation of information by the EA CCST and publishing within 3 months from the end of operation.

Security:

To minimize security risks of RCRC personnel, e.g. of falling victim to crime or violence, active mitigation measures must be adopted. This includes situation and threat monitoring and the implementation of minimum-security standards. All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). Road travel often presents a considerable safety hazard, which must be addressed appropriately as well. Contingency (emergency response) plans to safeguard RCRC personnel must be developed to respond to emergencies adequately.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 1,500
 Male: 788
 Female: 712
Requirements (CHF): 26,968

Needs analysis: 1.000 Aquatabs, 614 bars of soap (7 cartons of 100 pieces), 50 cartons of Javel, 1.500 blankets, 1.500 mats, 1.000 garbage bags and 1.500 buckets with accessories were distributed by DRCS in the aftermath of the disaster. The operation will procure and replenish this stock to enable to NS to respond to future events.

Risk analysis: Unavailability of NFI respecting IFRC standards.

Mitigation: Adoption of IFRC standard procurement procedures and request of technical support to IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi, including in case of international procurement.

Population to be assisted: Up to 1,500 people

Programme standards/benchmarks: The operation will seek to meet SPHERE standards and IFRC procurement procedures.

&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	<i>% of stock replenished out of stock consumed for floods response (Target: 100)</i>											
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	<i>Number of items procured divided per item utilized:</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Procurement of NFI for stock replenishment												



Health

People targeted: 10,000

Male: 5,250

Female: 4,750

Requirements (CHF): 26,370

Needs analysis: Stagnant water is acting as favourable breeding sites for mosquitoes and other vectors. This poses a huge threat of upsurge in cases of malaria, mostly placing children under the age of five, expectant mothers, the elderly and those living with chronic and long-term illnesses under high risk of contracting the disease.

Risk analysis: Insurgency of outbreaks.

Mitigation: Procurement and distribution of protective items (mosquito nets) targeting most vulnerable groups. Realization of health education sessions on malaria prevention.

Population to be assisted: 10,000 people

Programme standards/benchmarks: The operation will seek to meet SPHERE standards.

&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	% of people assisted over the total number of people affected (Target: 4%)											
	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines	# of detailed assessments conducted (Target:2)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	Realization of detailed needs assessment and beneficiary assessment												
P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of LLITNs procured and distributed (Target: 2.000) - # of people reached by health education sessions (Target: 10.000) - # of posters procured and distributed (Target: 500) - # of leaflet procured and distributed (Target: 500) 											
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AP019	Procurement of LLITNS												
AP019	Distribution of LLITNs												
AP019	Realization of health education sessions on malaria prevention												
AP019	Procure EIC material (poster and leaflet): 500 posters and 500 leaflets												
AP019	Disseminate EIC materials (poster and leaflet)												



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 10.000

Male: 4,750

Female: 5,250

Requirements (CHF): 96,479

Needs analysis: Stagnant water is likely trigger water-borne diseases and respiratory disease outbreaks, including Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD). Flowing of faecal matters and contamination of common water sources including open wells, shallow ells and boreholes as a result of destruction of sanitary infrastructures. Open defecation practices encouraged due to the destruction of sanitary infrastructures.

Risk analysis: Insurgency of outbreaks.

Mitigation: Procurement and distribution of hygiene and sanitation items (sanitation toolkits, jerrycans, soaps) targeting most vulnerable groups. Realization of WASH hardware and software activities.

Population to be assisted: 10.000 people

Programme standards/benchmarks: The operation will seek to meet SPHERE standards.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	% of people assisted over the total number of people affected (4%)											
	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of HH reached with water reagents (Target: 2,000) - Number of jerry cans procured and distributed (Target: 2,000) 											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Distribution of chemicals for HH water treatment												
AP026	Procurement of 2,000 jerry cans												
AP026	Distribution of 2,000 jerry cans												
AP026	Train targeted communities on safe water storage and on safe use of water treatment products												
AP026	Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests												
P&B	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of HH latrines rehabilitated (Target: 80) - Number of handwashing buckets with accessories procured and distributed (Target: 1,000) - Number of sanitation toolkits procured and 											

Output Code	Activities planned Week	<i>distributed (Target: 10)</i> - Number of sanitation campaign realized (Target:12)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP028	Rehabilitation of sanitary facilities												
AP028	Procurement of 1,000 handwashing buckets with accessories												
AP028	Distribution of 1,000 handwashing buckets with accessories												
AP028	Procurement of 10 sanitation toolkits												
AP028	Distribution of 10 sanitation toolkits												
AP028	Realize 12 sanitation campaigns												
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<i>Number of volunteers oriented in Hygiene promotion in emergencies (Target: 80)</i> - Number of HH receiving soap bars (Target: 600)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Orientation of volunteers on Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies (using PHAST methodology)												
AP030	Procurement of PHAST toolkits												
AP030	Conduct hygiene promotion sensitization sessions												
AP030	Procurement of 3,000 bar soaps												
AP030	Distribution of 3,000 bar soaps												

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 40,191

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	% of volunteers receiving appropriate protection and briefing (Target: 100)											
		Number of volunteers involved in the operation (Target:80)											
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured												
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face												
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities												

AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing													
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained													
AP040	Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement													
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place	Number of CEA mechanism established (Target:1)												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Realization 1 Orientation session on CEA and PGI mainstreaming into WASH programmes													
AP042	Identification of CEA mechanisms													
AP042	Adoption of CEA mechanism													
AP042	Procurement of protective gears for volunteers (gumboots, raincoats, heavy duty gloves, umbrellas, red cross jacket)													
AP042	Vehicles hire for realization of activities													
AP042	Conduct monitoring missions by HQ and Branch staff													
AP042	Communication and media relations													
AP042	Participation in coordination mechanisms													
AP042	Conduct Post distribution monitoring/assessments													
AP042	Conduct Lessons learnt workshop after the operation													
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	Number of surge capacity deployed (Target:3)												
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained													
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP046	Deployment of 1 Surge with Health/WASH													
AP046	Deployment of 1 Surge for coordination (TL)													
AP058	Realization of 1 monitoring mission IFRC cluster and/or DREF evaluation													

D. Budget

The overall amount allocated for this operation is CHF 190,008 as detailed in below budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss
Francs (CHF)*

DREF OPERATION

MDRDJ003 - DJIBOUTI - FLASH FLOODS

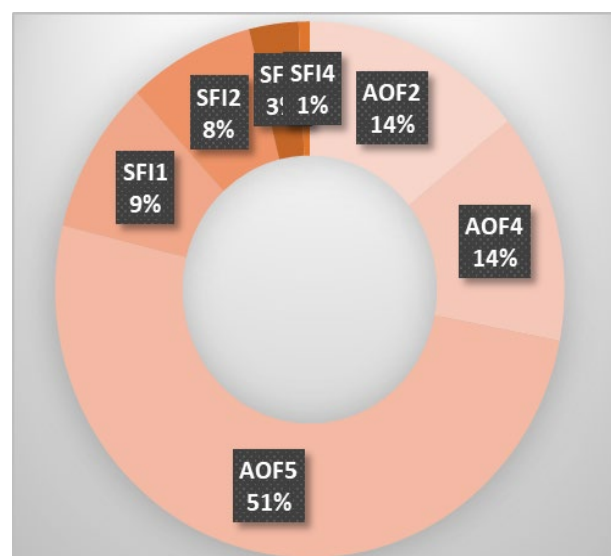
06/12/2019

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	29,183
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	64,365
Medical & First Aid	1,010
Utensils & Tools	6,173
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	100,732
Storage	157
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,482
Logistics, Transport & Storage	8,639
International Staff	14,337
National Society Staff	4,826
Volunteers	37,417
Personnel	56,581
Workshops & Training	2,413
Workshops & Training	2,413
Travel	5,612
Information & Public Relations	2,245
Office Costs	253
Communications	1,347
Financial Charges	589
General Expenditure	10,046
DIRECT COSTS	178,411
INDIRECT COSTS	11,597
TOTAL BUDGET	190,008

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2	Shelter	26,968
AOF4	Health	26,370
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	96,479
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	17,600
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	15,269
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	5,977
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	1,345
TOTAL		190,008



Reference documents



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

In the Djibouti Red Crescent Society

- Secretary General (or equivalent); Mr. Abdi Khaireh Bouh, Secretary General; email: crd@intnet.dj
- Operational coordination: Amina Houssein Farah, Program Coordinator, aminacrd@hotmail.fr.

In the IFR

- **IFRC Country Cluster:** John Roche, Head of East Africa Country Cluster, john.roche@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team:** Andreas Sandin, Operations Coordinator East Africa Country Cluster Support Team (EACCST), andreas.sandin@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Regional Office for Africa: Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Logistics Coordinator: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Illah Evance OUMA, Acting PMER Coordinator; email: illah.ouma@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.





Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**



Djibouti - Flash Floods Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

Legend

-  Affected areas
-  Targeted and affected areas

