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## Final report

# Djibouti: Flash Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRDJ003</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 25 November 2020</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">FF-2019-000161-DJI</a></b>
<b>Operation start date: 06 December 2019</b>	<b>Operation end date: 06 June 2020</b>
<b>Host National Society: Red Crescent Society of Djibouti</b>	<b>Operation budget: 223,977</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 250,000 people</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 10,000 people (2,000 households)</b>
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: British Red Cross Society (BRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</b>	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Government of Djibouti, United Nations Mission in Djibouti and United Nations agencies: IOM, UNICEF, WHO, UNPD and WFP.</b>	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) and Canadian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of Djibouti Red Crescent (DRC), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

<Please click [here](#) for the budget and [here](#) for the contacts>

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Djibouti experienced heavy rains between 21 and 28 November 2019, triggering flash floods and destruction of property, homes and livelihoods across the country. According to the Meteorological Institute of Djibouti, peak rainfall was experienced for three days between the dates of 21 to 23 November 2019, with over 295mm of rainfall recorded. This was more than Djibouti's yearly average rainfall of 127mm and was equivalent to two years of rainfall.

Eleven people (including seven children) lost their lives due to flooding and a landslide. A Government-led Interagency Rapid Assessment conducted on 27 and 28 November revealed that over 250,000 people had been affected across the country. The most severe impact of the rains occurred in Djibouti city, where an estimated 200,000 people (21 per cent of the total population of the country) were affected. Other areas affected included the localities of Arta, Damerjog, Goubeto and Tadjourah. New rains experienced between the dates of 7 and 10 December 2020 also made access to the affected areas more difficult.



WASH surge during household sensitization visit  
©DRC

### Summary of current response

#### Overview of Host National Society

A [DREF operation](#) was launched by IFRC to support the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti (DRC) provide immediate Health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene assistance to 2,000 households (10,000 people) affected by flash flooding in Djibouti city and Arta.

An [Operations Update 1](#) was issued in March 2020 requesting a second allocation to cover funds needed for rehabilitation of 50 supplementary latrines and completion of procurement for household items and distribution. Indeed, following detailed assessment conducted by NS, it was ascertained that 84 latrines needed rehabilitation, while only 32 had been planned for in initial EPoA. As such, the second allocation allowed to cover for additional 50 latrines, while the remaining two (2) latrine rehabilitations were covered by UNICEF funding.

An [Operations Update 2](#) was issued in May 2020 requesting for a no-cost timeframe extension of one month to allow the NS to complete the rehabilitation of the latrines. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic led to the extension of the Surge WASH due to closure of the airport. The extension allowed for charging of his costs on the DREF operation for an additional month. Overall timeframe of this operation was six (6) months.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported DRC through its East Africa Country Cluster office in Nairobi, Kenya. A Regional Surge WASH delegate was deployed from January to July 2020 to support DRC with implementation of the WASH and health component of the operation. Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the WASH surge continued to support the NS in their COVID-19 response operation.

Kuwait Red Crescent donated clothes, blankets and first aid kits which were distributed to 1,690 HHs in the Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah and Arta regions that were not covered by the DREF operation.

The British Red Cross (BRC) supported the National Society in distributing the relief donations received from Kuwait Red Crescent Society. This covered distribution costs, per diem for volunteers and fuel. The Turkish Red Crescent also offered support to the affected people with hygiene kits donated to the National Society and distributed to 2,000HH.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) mission in Djibouti, through the support provided as a part of the cooperation program (e.g. salaries for program coordinators) supported the DRC in organizing the initial response. The ICRC also provided accommodation to the surge WASH delegate for one month, as he was doing training of the volunteers. In response to the disaster, ICRC provided hygiene items to the Gabod prison in Djibouti.

### **Overview of other actors actions in country**

Following the disaster, Government activated the emergency plan (ORSEC) and invited humanitarian partners to participate in the crisis cell held at the Djibouti City Prefecture. The government requested for support from international partners to respond to the emergency. The Ministry of Interior, with support from the Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management (SEGRM), oversees risk and disaster management and coordination of efforts from partners. The Minister of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS) ensures the operational coordination of humanitarian assistance and social support.

A rapid inter-agency humanitarian assessment was conducted by the government and humanitarian partners on 27 and 28 November 2019 with the participation of 50 staff from various ministries, SEGRM, the City Hall, the Djibouti National Institute of Statistics (INSD), UN system agencies and NGOs.

At the start of the emergency, major concerns included sanitation, food security, non-food items/shelter and health, particularly among the most vulnerable groups among those affected by the disaster. A door-to-door survey targeting 12,000 households was also conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity to identify and assist the most affected households in flood-affected areas.

The United Nations has a mission in Djibouti, led by the Resident Coordinator, which worked closely with the SEGRM and MASS. The UN launched a [flash appeal](#) on 16 December 2019 seeking 14.3 million US dollars to reach 150,000 people affected by the floods with assistance in health and nutrition, WASH, food security, shelter, NFIs, education and coordination. UNICEF also provided support in desludging 348 latrines as well as rehabilitating two latrines.

After the emergency phase, the government led by the Ministry of Social Affairs in coordination with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), UNDP, UNICEF, continued to respond with distribution of household kits (through DRC) and also used cash transfer for the rehabilitation of damaged houses.

The full overview of actions from non-RC actors (including UN agencies) remains as outlined in the Emergency Plan of Action ([EPoA](#)).

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

According to the government-led Interagency Rapid Assessment, 250,000 people were affected by the floods, with an estimated 150,000 people, including migrants and refugees, who needed immediate humanitarian assistance.

The most severe impact of the rains occurred in Djibouti city, where 200,000 people (21 per cent of the total population of the country) were affected. The greatest impact was felt by the most vulnerable groups including those living in extreme poverty, children, widows, the elderly, disabled and people on the move (refugees, migrants and IDPs).

The affected areas are the same hosting vulnerable populations that were hit by Cyclone Sagar and subsequent flooding in late May 2018, many of whom were still recovering from the last disaster.

Major needs identified included WASH, Health, Food Security and Livelihoods, and emergency shelter and household items. The detailed needs analysis remains as was presented in the [Operations Update 1](#).

### Risk Analysis

No security concerns were reported during the implementation period. The major risk to volunteers was exposure to contaminated flood water and damaged latrines. To mitigate this, all 80 volunteers involved in the operation were insured and received protective gear.

In March 2020, the first case of COVID-19 was reported in Djibouti. The mobilization activities had already been completed by the time of the outbreak, and only the supplementary 50 latrines were pending completion. The rehabilitation works were able to be completed despite the pandemic.

With the epidemic control measures that were enforced by the government, the Djibouti airport was closed on 18 March. The IFRC WASH Surge who was deployed in January was at the end of his mission and ended up being stuck in the country with the airport closure. However, he managed to leave the country in July via WFP flight.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

The overall objective of the DREF operation was to respond to the immediate Health and WASH needs of 2,000 households (10,000 people) affected by flash flooding in Djibouti and Arta regions, as stated in the [EPoA](#).

[Operations update 1](#) issued in March 2020 extended the operation by two months to allow DRC sufficient time to complete procurement of items for replenishment of its emergency stock distributed at the onset of the emergency. Further assessment of the damaged latrines revealed that the initial estimate for rehabilitation of latrines was less than the actual cost. As such, the DRC also requested a second allocation of CHF 33,969 to rehabilitate an additional 50 latrines, bringing the total number of latrines rehabilitated under this operation to 82. [Operation Update 2](#), published in May 2020, further extended operational timeframe by a month, to allow DRCS time to complete rehabilitation of the 50 latrines, which was disrupted by the COVID-19 outbreak in March.

Throughout the six months implementation period of this operation, the following was achieved by DRC:

### Shelter

- Replenishment of emergency stock

Description	Planned	Actual procured	Comments
Aqua tabs	1,000 pieces	0	UNICEF contributed 36,000 tabs
Bar soap	614 pieces (7 cartons)	792 pieces (7 cartons)	Difference because of quantity of pieces per carton
Javel (bleach)	50 cartons	240 pieces	Difference because of quantity of pieces per carton

Blankets	1,500 pieces	789 pieces	Market prices were higher than budgeted. DRC purchased fewer quantities for replenishment for same budget amount
Mats	1,500 pieces	857 pieces	Market prices were higher than budgeted. DRC purchased fewer quantities for replenishment for same budget amount
Garbage bags	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	
Handwashing buckets with accessories	1,500 pieces	1,500	

## Health

- A rapid inter-agency humanitarian assessment was conducted by the government and humanitarian partners on 27 and 28 November 2019 which revealed urgent needs in sanitation, food security, non-food items/shelter and health. DRC was not part of the assessment team but received the findings of the assessment.
- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 mosquito nets (one per household). This helped to protect affected households against malaria and chikungunya spread by mosquitoes breeding in the flood waters.
- The distribution of the mosquito nets was accompanied by sensitization sessions on appropriate use of the nets, disease prevention strategies and identification of symptoms to the 2,000 households.
- 3,520 health and hygiene promotion sessions were conducted (1,920 sessions in the first month of January, 960 in February and 640 in the last month of March) reaching an estimated 10,000 people
- 500 posters and 500 leaflets were printed and used by volunteers during the sensitization sessions



*PHAST volunteers training for Djibouti- Arta local committee  
©DRC/IFRC*

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- A total of 164 volunteers (79 from the Djibouti Local Committee, 50 from the Local Committees in the regions of Ali Sabieh and Dikhil and 35 from Obok and Tajourah) were trained on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency (PHAST) from 6 to 11 February and 26 to 28 February. The training was facilitated by the IFRC WASH surge delegate. The training equipped the volunteers with skills for better implementation of the community activities of the DREF operation, as well as subsequent actions in terms of sensitization of the communities. The topics covered included:
  - Definition on the concept of hygiene promotion, the main areas of hygiene and sanitation.
  - Review the three elements (pillars) of WASH whose good management contributes to better health.
  - Review some diseases related to water, lack of hygiene and sanitation; cases of diseases that appeared after the floods, according to the Minister of Health of Djibouti; chikungunya disease, which resurfaced exponentially after the flood (about 15,000 cases), malaria (39,000 cases) and dengue fever (7,000 cases);
  - Importance of handwashing and the ten steps adopted in the Movement.
  - Management of water and sanitation facilities (family latrines, and home water treatment).
- After the PHAST training, the volunteers went out to conduct hygiene and sanitation promotion sessions at household level. Each volunteer covered 12 HH per day and discussed hand washing, usage of latrines, HH water treatment as well as malaria, chikungunya, and dengue prevention with visited households. The households were also informed of their right and on how to provide feedback through the DRCS complaints and feedback mechanisms.
- Ten sanitation tool kits were procured to empower the leaders of 10 communities to keep the environment clean. The toolkits were composed of brooms, buckets, detergent, garbage bags, gloves, rakes, shovels and wheelbarrows for environmental management both at HH and community level. One toolkit serves 10 to 15 households.
- UNICEF donated 36,000 aqua tabs that were distributed to households. The trained hygiene promotion volunteers monitored households with the home water treatment and checking water quality using the pool tester as they conducted the hygiene promotion sessions.

- 2,000 jerry cans (two per HH of 20 litres) were procured and distributed to 1,000 target HH for safe storage of water.
- The DRC undertook an assessment of latrines from the affected areas 4 zones (Districts 2, 3, 4 and 7) with DRC technician and the IFRC WASH delegate, which resulted in the finding that an overall 84 latrines needed rehabilitation. However, the amount initially budget was only enough to cover rehabilitation of 32 latrines. Through Operations update 1, DRC received a second allocation to cover rehabilitation of 50. The overall number of latrines rehabilitated through this operation was 82 as UNICEF covered desludging and repair of the remaining 2.
- In complementarity with the rehabilitation of latrines and to widely encourage and restore good hygiene behaviours, 1,000 handwashing buckets with accessories were procured and distributed to 1,000HH.
- To enhance hygiene practices for the prevention of water borne diseases 3,396 pieces of soap were procured and distribution done for 600HH (5 pieces per HH).

### **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**

During the training of PHAST, a CEA module was included, and 164 volunteers received training on the subject. The 80 volunteers deployed to conduct health and hygiene promotion were provided with feedback forms that were populated during HH visits.

### **Operation Support Services**

#### **Human Resources**

- A total of 164 volunteers received PHAST training. However, 80 volunteers were mobilized for the operation (Djibouti and Arta regions)
- One (1) IFRC surge personnel for WASH was deployed for 6 months to support with implementation of the WASH and Health components of the operation.
- DRCS HQ staff involved in the operation included Program coordinator, first aid coordinator, finance coordinator, a WASH technical volunteer and a driver.
- DM delegate from the East Africa Country Cluster Support Team and finance officer conducted a monitoring mission in the first week of January 2020.

#### **Logistics and supply chain**

The main challenge faced with procurement of relief items was the disruption of the local markets after the disaster, which led to unavailability of some items. Due to the scope of the disaster, the demand for items was greater than the supply.

The market prices in Djibouti were also high for items such as blankets and mats; as such, DRC procured fewer than initially planned for replenishment of emergency stocks. Advice was sought from IFRC cluster for options on international procurement, and it was determined that it was cheaper to procure items internationally from Dubai. However, DRC still opted for local procurement.

Due to the limited fleet capacity of the NS, the following motor vehicles were rented locally:

- 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-sectoral needs' assessment.
- 1 Truck for 7 days to support the distribution of NFIs.

No IFRC vehicle was rented through the Vehicle Rental Programme due to the short operation timeframe.

#### **Communications**

In terms of communication, DREF activities were published on the [DRCS Facebook](#) page constantly, as well as on the DRCS newspapers.

#### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)**

Regular field visits were conducted by DRCS teams to follow up and ensure supervision of activities. The East Africa Cluster conducted a monitoring mission in January 2020 to review the plan of action with DRC and follow up on priority activities, including market assessment for the planned procurements. The surge WASH delegate also supported with monitoring of the operation and conducted field visits for the distributions and volunteer trainings.

A data collection and analysis system was set up for the volunteers, with clear roles and responsibilities. The system enabled volunteers to collect data on the ground using Kobo collect.

The lessons learnt workshop was planned towards the end of the operation but did not happen due to the COVID-19 restriction measures that were still in place by operation end in June 2020.

### **Finance**

The East Africa cluster finance conducted a monitoring mission at the beginning of the operation. The finance officer worked with DRC finance on reconciliation of pending working advance balances from previous projects and agreed on financial reporting for the DREF operation.

### **Security**

IFRC surge WASH delegate received the relevant security briefing prior to his mission in Djibouti. No security risks or threats were identified for the operation.

## **C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN**

 <p><b>Shelter</b>  <b>People reached: 1,500</b>  Male: 600  Female: 900</p>		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of stock replenished out of stock consumed for floods response	100%	100%
<b>Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Replenishment aqua tabs	1,000 pieces	36,000 pieces
Replenishment soap bars	614 pieces	792 pieces
Replenishment Javel (bleach)	50 cartons (240 pieces)	50 cartons (240 pieces)
Replenishment blankets	1,500	789 pieces
Replenishment mats	1,500	857 pieces
Replenishment garbage bags	1,000	1,000 pieces
Replenishment handwashing buckets with accessories	1,500	1,500
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		

- Aqua tabs replenishment was covered by UNICEF
- All other items were replenished as detailed above using DREF Funds
- Variance on soap bars is because of quantity of pieces per carton



*Distribution of relief items in Arta ©DRC*

### Challenges

- After the disaster, there was a great demand for items in the market. As a result, the market price of blankets and mats was higher than the cost that was initially budgeted hence, DRC procured a lower number of items than planned for replenishment of stocks

### Lessons Learned

- It is important to capture the current market prices when doing the budgeting so as to have accurate estimations. In addition, International procurement should be highly considered if the prices are significantly lower.



## Health

**People reached: 10,000**

Male: 4,000

Female: 6,000

### Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people assisted over the total number of people affected	4%	4%

### Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of detailed assessments conducted	2	1

### Health Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of LLITNs procured and distributed	2,000	2,000
# of people reached by health education sessions	10,000	10,000
# of posters procured and distributed	500	500
# of leaflet procured and distributed	500	500

### Narrative description of achievements

- A rapid inter-agency humanitarian assessment was conducted by the government and humanitarian partners on 27 and 28 November 2019 which revealed urgent needs in sanitation, food security, non-food items/shelter and health. DRCS was not part of the assessment team but received the findings of the assessment.
- A total of 3,520 health education sessions were for the operation, including 1,920 sessions in the first month of January, 960 in February and 640 in the last month of March reaching an estimated 10,000 people
- 2,000 treated mosquito nets procured and distributed (1 per HH)
- 500 posters and 500 leaflets with health and hygiene promotion messaging printed and used by volunteers during HH sensitization visits

<b>Challenges</b>
Limited information was available on the impact of the disaster during design of the plan. However, the results from the inter-agency assessment helped with revision of the plan through Operations update 1
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
In future, it will be good to send surge support during the assessment phase to support collection of information and be part of the inter-agency assessment team.

 <p><b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>  <b>People reached: 10,000</b>  Male: 4,000  Female: 6,000</p>		
<b>Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of people assisted over the total number of people affected	4%	4%
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of HH reached with water reagents	2,000	2,000
Number of jerry cans procured and distributed	2,000	2,000
<b>Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of HH latrines rehabilitated	82	82
Number of handwashing buckets with accessories procured and distributed	1,000	1,000
Number of sanitation toolkits procured and distributed	10	10
Number of sanitation campaigns realized	12	12
<b>Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of volunteers oriented in Hygiene promotion in emergencies	80	164
Number of HH receiving soap bars	600	600
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2,000 HH received aqua tabs from donation by UNICEF. Hygiene promotion volunteers conducted education sessions on household water treatment and safe storage and monitored storage practices during HH visits.</li> <li>- 1,000 HH received handwashing buckets</li> <li>- In addition to the 80 targeted volunteers from Djibouti and Arta that were trained on Hygiene Promotion through the PHAST approach, the SG requested that the 4 local committees of the interior (Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjorah and Obock) also benefit from this capacity building opportunity. The training of volunteers in Tadjourah and Obock happened between 21 and 26 February. A total of 164 volunteers were trained from all six local committees in the country under the DREF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Djibouti and ARTA: 80 volunteers</li> <li>• Ali Sabieh: 27 volunteers</li> <li>• Dikhil: 23 volunteers</li> <li>• Obock: 20 volunteers</li> <li>• Tadjourah: 14 volunteers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 600 HH received soap bars (5 pieces per HH)</li> <li>- DRCS undertook an assessment of 84 latrines from the affected areas 4 zones (Districts 2, 3, 4 and 7) with DRCS technician wash volunteer and the IFRC WASH delegate. Works were completed on all 82 latrines, while UNICEF supported with desludging of 2 latrines.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amount initially budgeted for rehabilitation of latrines could only cover 32 latrines out of the planned 82. This delayed implementation as DRC had to request for a second allocation to complete the works.</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The reason for initial underbudgeting for latrines was because the WASH technician was not involved in the initial design of the plan. It is important to involve all technical units in the development of the plan and when it is not possible, it is important to conduct detailed or continuous assessments to update on needs. This allows NS to update plans easily.</li> </ul>

<b>Strategies for Implementation</b>		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of volunteers receiving appropriate protection and briefing	100%	100%
<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of volunteers involved in the operation	80	80
<b>Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of CEA mechanism established	1	1
<b>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</b>		
<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of surge capacity deployed	3	1
Number of CCST monitoring missions conducted	Not set	2
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All 80 volunteers involved in the operation were insured.</li> <li>- A Regional Surge WASH delegate was deployed in January to support DRC with implementation of the WASH component of the operation, including the volunteer trainings. He went on to support DRC with the COVID operation until July 2020. To note, the target for surge deployment was wrongly set as it considered CCST monitoring mission which has now been reported in its own indicator.</li> <li>- During the PHAST training for volunteers, a CEA module was included, and volunteers received training on the subject with help from DRC CEA focal person. The 80 volunteers were also provided with feedback cards that were filled during HH follow up visits.</li> <li>- EA CCST operations and Finance conducted a monitoring mission in January 2020. While Ops Officer supported review the plan of action with DRC and follow up on priority activities, including market assessment for the planned procurements, the Finance officer worked with DRCS finance on reconciliation of pending working advance balances from previous projects and agreed on financial reporting for the DREF operation.</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Djibouti airport was closed on 18 March due to the COVID-19 pandemic IFRC Surge WASH who was deployed in January was at the end of his mission and ended up being stuck in the country with the airport closure. However, he managed to leave the country in July via WFP flight.</li> </ul>		

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|---|
| - With the restriction measures put in place due to the pandemic, it was not possible to conduct the lessons learnt workshop and final monitoring mission by IFRC East Africa cluster office. |
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<b>Lessons Learned</b>
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| - A DREF capacity building session had been planned to be conducted together with the lessons learnt workshop. It will be important to plan for such a session in future to orient DRC on the DREF procedures and guidelines for improvement on future DREF requests. |
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## D. Financial Report

The overall allocation for this operation was CHF 223,977 out of which CHF 212,611 (95%) were spent. A balance of CHF 11,366 will be returned to the DREF pot.

### Explanation of Variances

- **WASH:** 45% over expenditure - Handwashing kits were expensed under WASH but initially budgeted under utensils and tools. IEC materials were expensed under WASH but initially budgeted under Information and Public Relations.
- **Medical and first aid:** 12% under expenditure - PPE for volunteers cost less than budgeted
- **Utensils and tools:** 24% under expenditure - handwashing kits were initially budgeted here but correctly expensed under WASH.
- **Distribution & monitoring:** 100% over expenditure - cost for distribution of hygiene kits was not budgeted
- **International staff:** 21% under expenditure - Actual costs for surge WASH were less than amount budgeted
- **Volunteers:** 23% under expenditure - Actual volunteer costs were less than amount budgeted
- **Workshops and trainings-** 78% under expenditure - line was overbudgeted
- **Information and Public Relations:** 100% under expenditure - IEC materials were expensed under WASH
- **Office costs:** 100% under expenditure - stationery costs were not utilized
- **Communication costs:** 57% under expenditure - line was overbudgeted
- **Financial charges:** 21% under expenditure - banking charges were over budgeted

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/12-2020/10	Operation	MDRDJ003
Budget Timeframe	2019/12-2020/06	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Nov/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRDJ003 - Djibouti - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 06 Dec 2019 to 06 Jun 2020

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>223,977</b>
DREF Allocations	223,977
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-212,611</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>11,366</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			<b>0</b>
AOF2 - Shelter	26,321	46,899	<b>-20,578</b>
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			<b>0</b>
AOF4 - Health	22,784	9,509	<b>13,275</b>
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	117,327	116,509	<b>817</b>
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			<b>0</b>
AOF7 - Migration			<b>0</b>
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>166,432</b>	<b>172,917</b>	<b>-6,486</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	17,600	14,685	<b>2,915</b>
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	22,373	23,984	<b>-1,611</b>
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	16,143	1,025	<b>15,118</b>
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,429		<b>1,429</b>
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>57,545</b>	<b>39,694</b>	<b>17,851</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>223,977</b>	<b>212,611</b>	<b>11,366</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/12-2020/10	Operation	MDRDJ003
Budget Timeframe	2019/12-2020/06	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Nov/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRDJ003 - Djibouti - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 06 Dec 2019 to 06 Jun 2020

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>111,125</b>	<b>127,075</b>	<b>-15,951</b>
Clothing & Textiles	26,707	25,664	1,043
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	53,943	78,198	-24,255
Medical & First Aid	1,010	891	119
Utensils & Tools	29,464	22,322	7,142
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>8,639</b>	<b>8,591</b>	<b>48</b>
Storage	157	156	1
Distribution & Monitoring		586	-586
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,482	7,849	633
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>68,338</b>	<b>54,112</b>	<b>14,226</b>
International Staff	20,886	16,588	4,297
National Society Staff	4,826	4,858	-31
Volunteers	42,625	32,665	9,960
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>11,959</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>9,346</b>
Workshops & Training	11,959	2,613	9,346
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>10,247</b>	<b>7,244</b>	<b>3,003</b>
Travel	5,612	6,079	-467
Information & Public Relations	2,245		2,245
Office Costs	253		253
Communications	1,469	633	836
Financial Charges	669	526	143
Other General Expenses		6	-6
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>13,670</b>	<b>12,976</b>	<b>694</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	13,670	12,976	694
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>223,977</b>	<b>212,611</b>	<b>11,366</b>

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update 2](#)
- [Operation Update 1](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

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## 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**.