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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Djibouti: Hunger Crisis



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRDJ005	Glide n°:	DR-2022-000238-DJI
Date of issue:	01 July 2022	Expected timeframe:	3 months
Operation start date:	29 June 2022	Expected end date:	30 September 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 96,329			
Total number of people affected:	192,168 people projected to be in IPC 3 and IPC 4 as of July 2022	Number of people to be assisted:	Subject to assessment
Provinces affected:	Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Obock and Tadjourah	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Ali Sabieh, Arta, Obock and Tadjourah
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): HQ has 32 core staff and 200 volunteers operating in 6 provincial Branches and the headquarters. (Ali-Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Tadjourah, Obock and Djibouti Ville branches) and antennas in the refugee camps Holl- Holl, and Ali-addeh camps and Markazi Camp.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of the Republic of Djibouti			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

[IPC projections](#) for July to December 2022 indicate an increase in the number of acutely food insecure people, likely reaching 192,168 people, representing 16% of analysed population (1.2 million people, which is about the entire country). The number of people in emergency (IPC 4) will likely increase 12,390 people, a 250% rise from the current numbers, while the 179,778 people could be in crisis (IPC 3).

Current IPC analysis for the period of March to June 2022, highlight that approximately 132,000 people, representing 11% of the analysed population (of nearly 1.2 million people), are estimated to be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and 4). More precisely, an estimated 5,000 people (less than one percent of the population analysed) are estimated to already be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and approximately 127,000 people (11% of the population analysed) are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Projected: Jul 2022 - Dec 2022

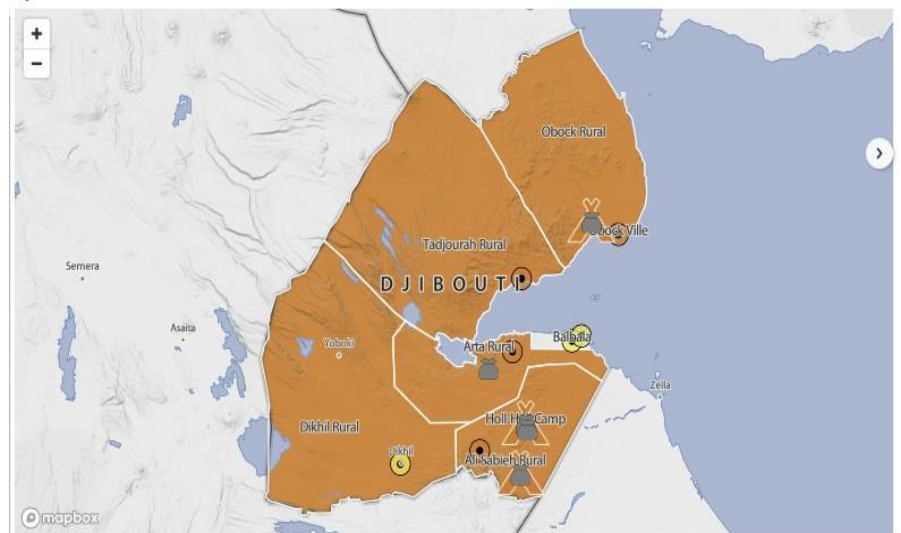


Figure 1: IPC Food Insecurity projections for July to December in Djibouti

Recurrent and severe droughts in Djibouti over the past two decades have led to a significant deterioration in food security.

Out of the six provinces in Djibouti, four provinces are projected to have at least 20% of their overall population in Crisis (IPC 3) or emergency phase (IPC 4) between July and December 2022 including Ali Sabieh (33%), Arta (32%), Obock (21%) and Tadjourah (20%) as seen in the table.

Djibouti

IPC Analysis Acute Food Insecurity March 2022

Country Population: 1,181,675

Create date: 24.6.2022

	First Projection			Phase P3+	
	Population Analysed (#)	Area Phase	Analysis Period	#	%
Djibouti: Acute Food Insecurity March 2022	1,181,675		Jul - Dec 2022	192,168	16%
Ali Sabieh	71,576	3	Jul - Dec 2022	23,667	33%
Arta	36,950	3	Jul - Dec 2022	11,948	32%
Obock	76,837	3	Jul - Dec 2022	15,940	21%
Tadjourah	109,475	3	Jul - Dec 2022	21,895	20%

IPC's analysis is supported by FEWS NET's [Global Weather Hazards Summary](#) which indicates that the Greater Horn of Africa experienced a very poor March/May rainy season. Rainfall accumulation accounted for only 25 – 50 percent of the average over most areas and localized areas registered even less than 25 percent of their average rainfall. Overall, the

rainy season was delayed by more than twenty days in many areas and distribution was also limited although favorable rainfall was reported over some areas in May, the timing was too late, and amounts were not sufficient to fully relieve dryness. Moreover, in its first issue on [Drought Impacts in Djibouti](#), published on 3rd March 2022, WFP highlights that vegetation and groundwater are significantly below average in most parts of the country, affecting Argo-pastoralist livelihoods which depend mainly on meat and milk for nutrition and income in rural areas.

On 9 May 2022, the President of Djibouti, in an address to the 15th Summit of Heads of State and Government of Member States of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought, called for [greater international solidarity](#) in the face of the drastic consequences of global warming and the reduction of arable land in several regions of the world, especially in Djibouti, which is known for its semi-arid and arid climate. Earlier, on 13 February 2021, the Government of Djibouti issued a drought alert in the country, citing critically low groundwater levels and deteriorated vegetation and pasture following a lack of rains over the last three years extending to February 2022 and high record temperatures since 1981.

Drawing from the above and in line with [IFRC's pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative](#), Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS), is seeking support to provide immediate assistance to communities in crisis and emergencies. To enable this, there is a need for the National Society to engage with communities, through in-depth multi-sectoral assessments, to understand their needs and how best to support them, as well as engage with authorities and partners to ensure complementarity of actions with the wider hunger response coordination, in their role as auxiliary to the authorities. The result of these consultations and assessments will inform the operational strategy of the DRCS and the next steps for the National Society.

Summary of current response

Overview of Operating National Society's action

Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) has been participating in the hunger crisis planning response coordination meeting led by the Ministry of Interior which is reasonable for drought crisis response in the country. DRCS is implementing refugee assistance operations with support from IFRC in Hol Hol and Obock camps and has been providing RFL services.

The National Society has direct working relations with several specialised government agencies including the National Food Security Council [CNSA], the National Emergency Response and Rehabilitation Council [CONASUR], Rapid Response Operational Coordination Group [GCORR], and the National refugee agency (ONARS). Some UN and international NGOs including IOM, UNICEF, and SOS villages have sectoral projects partnerships with the National Society.

The National Society has 32 core staff at the HQ level (outside of COVID-19 response) with the six branches in Ali-Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Djibouti-Ville, Obock, and Tadjoura, supported by volunteers. The core sectors of competency for DRCS are WASH, First Aid, Protection, and Restoration of Family Links (RFL). The National Society enjoys a large and active volunteer base and good levels of recognition, coordination, and cooperation with national and local authorities. Currently, the National Society has a human resource capacity of 32 staff and 200 volunteers with varied skills and experiences in the headquarters and 6 provincial branches with the potential to scale up.

With the current situation, the National Society has limited capacity to respond to the hunger crisis due to limited human resources and other internal logistical capacities to carry out the operation. As such, technical and human resource support is required to conduct the detailed hunger crisis need assessment. Nevertheless, the DRCS is actively monitoring the situation through its existing branch and volunteer networks and the ongoing coordination meetings with the government and partners.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supports the DRCS through the Ethiopia and Djibouti Country Cluster Delegation in Addis Ababa. IFRC has two multi-country appeals that supported the National Society; the Ethiopia crisis appeal and the Covid19 appeal. Through IFRC coordination the National Society is also a beneficiary of the Africa CDC Covid19 vaccine scale-up project.

The IFRC Delegation provides technical support and capacity enhancement of DRCS operational and technical capacities through the Cluster coordination team and facilitation of surge delegates, where necessary, to ensure efficient, effective, and accountable implementation. Strategically led by the Head of Delegation, the Cluster technical staffing includes an Operations Manager, Senior Partnerships and Resource Development Advisor, and senior Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) Officer.

In addition to technical support to DRCS across the response, the Delegation expands its contribution to strategic coordination with in-country Participating National Societies, the ICRC, and external actors, and actively engages in humanitarian diplomacy and resource mobilization efforts underpinning the response. The IFRC Regional Office operates as a platform for operational coordination and support services including finance, PMER, risk management, human resources, logistics, communication, and resource mobilization. However, there is no participating National Society (PNS) present in the country that supports the DRCS in various operational areas.

Djibouti Red Crescent has a long-standing working relationship with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), present in the country as part of their Yemen Support Delegation. ICRC support to the National Society is centred around communication and dissemination (e.g., International Humanitarian Law to Djibouti military), First Aid training to volunteers, protection activities (including visiting detainees), and Restoring Family Links for migrants and refugees in-country.

Overview of other actors' actions in-country

At the Government level, the National Society works with the Ministry of Solidarity. The Ministry of Water is the co-lead with UNICEF in the WASH Cluster where DRCS is actively participating. In the need assessment conducted by Ministry of Water, UN agencies with UNHCR having the lead, DRCS was recognized to take on their auxiliary role to the ministry would additional support be needed in the case of a high influx of migrants. UNHCR are financially and technically supporting the ONARS who oversee the running of the camp in Hol Hol. The camp is providing newly arrived asylum seekers with their basic needs in the shelter, WASH, and food. DRCS and UNHCR are in regular contact and coordinate accordingly.

DRCS participates in various clusters, as well as the regional food security and livelihoods (FSL) task force. Considering the current response strategy concerning the needs, DRCS will continue to strengthen this coordination during the next project implementation, as well as look into the possibility of extending this response for longer-term assistance outside the DREF funds.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning, and risk assessment

Needs analysis

From secondary data available from the government, published outlets by expert institutions, and partner reports, there is an alarming concern of aggravated needs for food assistance, water, livelihood, and animal fodder. As of June 2022, approximately 132,000 people are food insecure in Djibouti, with nearly 5,000 of them in the emergency phase (IPC 4).

Indicating worsening conditions, the projections for July to December 2022 indicate that 192,168 people are likely to be acutely food insecure, with 12,390 people in an emergency (IPC 4), which is a 250% rise from the current numbers, while the 179,778 people could be in crisis (IPC 3) as detailed in below table.

Name	Area Phase	Total # (pp)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		P3+	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	Hide Areas ^	1,181,675	574,741	49%	414,767	35%	179,778	15%	12,390	1%	0	0%	192,168	16%
Ali Sabieh	Group ^	71,576	22,490	31%	25,419	36%	21,648	30%	2,019	3%	0	0%	23,667	33%
↳ Ali Addeh Camp	3	17,013	3,403	20%	5,955	35%	6,805	40%	851	5%	0	0%	7,656	45%
↳ Ali Sabieh Rural	3	15,356	4,607	30%	6,142	40%	3,839	25%	768	5%	0	0%	4,607	30%
↳ Ali Sabieh Ville	3	31,195	12,478	40%	10,918	35%	7,799	25%	0	0%	0	0%	7,799	25%
↳ Holl-Holl Camp	3	8,012	2,003	25%	2,404	30%	3,205	40%	401	5%	0	0%	3,606	45%
Arta	Group ^	36,950	9,514	26%	15,488	42%	10,101	27%	1,848	5%	0	0%	11,948	32%
↳ Arta Rural	3	22,791	4,558	20%	9,116	40%	7,977	35%	1,140	5%	0	0%	9,117	40%
↳ Arta Ville	3	14,159	4,956	35%	6,372	45%	2,124	15%	708	5%	0	0%	2,832	20%
Dikhil	Group ^	106,942	30,456	28%	56,338	53%	20,148	19%	0	0%	0	0%	20,148	19%
↳ Dikhil Rural	3	82,136	20,534	25%	45,175	55%	16,427	20%	0	0%	0	0%	16,427	20%
↳ Dikhil Ville	2	24,806	9,922	40%	11,163	45%	3,721	15%	0	0%	0	0%	3,721	15%
Djibouti Ville	Group ^	779,895	465,771	60%	215,554	28%	98,570	13%	0	0%	0	0%	98,570	13%
↳ Balbala	2	411,611	226,386	55%	123,483	30%	61,742	15%	0	0%	0	0%	61,742	15%
↳ Boulaos	2	368,284	239,385	65%	92,071	25%	36,828	10%	0	0%	0	0%	36,828	10%
Obock	Group ^	76,837	25,407	33%	35,490	46%	12,098	16%	3,842	5%	0	0%	15,940	21%
↳ Markazi Camp	3	2,862	572	20%	1,145	40%	1,002	35%	143	5%	0	0%	1,145	40%
↳ Obock Rural	3	52,839	18,494	35%	23,778	45%	7,926	15%	2,642	5%	0	0%	10,568	20%
↳ Obock Ville	3	21,136	6,341	30%	10,568	50%	3,170	15%	1,057	5%	0	0%	4,227	20%
Tadjourah	Group ^	109,475	21,102	19%	66,478	61%	17,214	16%	4,681	4%	0	0%	21,895	20%
↳ Tadjourah Rural	3	93,623	18,725	20%	56,174	60%	14,043	15%	4,681	5%	0	0%	18,724	20%
↳ Tadjourah Ville	3	15,852	2,378	15%	10,304	65%	3,170	20%	0	0%	0	0%	3,170	20%

Figure 2: IPC projected number of acutely food insecure people - July to December 2022

However, there is an information gap on the national strategies and partners' positioning which this operation, in its initial phase, will address to advise the government and other humanitarian stakeholders based on primary data and analysis of the prevalence of the hunger situation in the country and ways forward. Moreover, the National Society will plan scale-up approaches to its response and intervention and niche of participation in the wider response through informed and knowledge-based premises of needs analysis specific to the vulnerable provinces and affected populations.

The detailed and multisectoral needs assessment results will enable the DRCS to better determine the needs of populations and with contributions of the community, determine the most effective and relevant comprehensive response which will prevent further deterioration of their situation. The National Society will also, through this operation, ensure coordination with other humanitarian partners for complementarity and to avoid duplication.

Targeting

This operation will focus on conducting a detailed assessment targeting the 4 most-affected provinces of Ali Sabieh, Arta, Obock, and Tadjourah. The National Society will also pay special attention to the three refugee camps of Markazi in Obock, Ali Addeh, and Holl-Holl in Ali Sabieh. The geographical targeting for the assessment is determined by the currently available secondary information and data in terms of severity.

The assessment will use a sampling approach with adequate representation of community groups in the target provinces/ regions /locations. The assessment will apply participatory rural appraisal methodologies including:

1. Key informants' interviews
2. Household interviews
3. Focus group discussions
4. Transect Observation
5. Relative secondary data analysis.

The assessments will be designed in a participatory and multi-agency approach to engagement. The relevant government authorities will be fundamentally involved from inception while humanitarian actors and stakeholders will have the privilege of participating on a willing basis.

This assessment will involve the affected communities centrally and will respect their diversities customs beliefs to be acceptable and representative of their needs and context. DRCS will ensure the participation of women, girls, men, boys, and persons of other gender identities as well as individuals and groups based on: age (children, adolescents, and older men and women); disability status (physical, sensory and intellectual); persons with mental health disabilities; and ethnic, religious or cultural minorities.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<p>Scenario 1: The general food security situation improves due to improved rainfall conditions within the next six to eight weeks.</p>	<p>Access to water improves</p> <p>People can grow crops to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition rates.</p> <p>The assessment reveals that because of the current ongoing interventions and community residual capacity combined, vulnerable affected households are supported free from risk.</p>	<p>The assessment result helps DRCS develop a long-term strategy that will support resource mobilization plans for preparedness actions, in line with IFRC's pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative.</p> <p>DRCS uses the assessment results to develop a Simplified Early Action Protocol, which will ensure a two-year grant from the DREF Anticipatory Pillar, to implement forecast-based actions in complementarity to the actions contained in its long-term strategy.</p>
<p>Scenario 2: Assessment results reflect community needs require more humanitarian support.</p> <p>The crisis persists and worsens within the next six to eight weeks.</p> <p>Markets continue to operate at minimal levels due to reduced production as well as the continued rise in prices, limiting the availability and access of households to adequate food.</p>	<p>Local production is further reduced by the climatic, security, and political-economic impact of the crisis, which reduces access to arable land and the purchase of inputs for local producers.</p> <p>The international context related to Covid-19 and the Ukraine Crisis further reduces access to international goods, worsening inflation and reducing the purchasing power of already severely affected households.</p> <p>Food insecurity trends worsen, with an increase in the affected population, and areas classified as IPC Phase 4 slide into IPC Phase 5</p> <p>An increase in cases of acute malnutrition reported</p> <p>Increased exposure to diseases due to low immune levels and wastage, results in high mortality rates.</p>	<p>A medium-term intervention is planned, and implemented in complementarity to ongoing interventions by various partners, which will result in reducing the vulnerability of communities.</p> <p>DRCS will revise this operation to include a medium-term strategy targeting the areas in crisis (IPC 3) to be implemented within 3 to 4 months, with a second allocation from the DREF.</p> <p>The National Society will, as an exit strategy from the DREF operation, develop a Simplified Early Action Protocol, which will ensure a two-year grant from the DREF Anticipatory Pillar, to implement forecast-based actions in complementarity to the actions contained in its long-term strategy, all in line with IFRC's pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative.</p>
<p>Scenario 3: The assessment findings reflecting and or projecting the food insecurity factors persist leading to an acute and cyclical crisis of widespread hunger or famine, and renewed security incidents, with its corollary of massive population displacement and the closure of markets.</p>	<p>The food insecurity situation worsens with an exponential increase in the affected population and all 4 provinces currently in IPC Phase 3 slide into IPC Phase 5.</p> <p>The prevalence of acute malnutrition skyrockets to critical levels, increasing mortality.</p> <p>Increased malnutritional-related ailments and needs for therapeutic care.</p>	<p>DRCS will launch a Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal to address immediate lifesaving needs, combined with further scale-up of investment in medium-longer term programs through IFRC's pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative, with an exit strategy leading to a Resilience Program as part of the Country Plan. This will be done in complementarity and partnership with other multi-sectoral partners, including INGOs and the UN system bodies.</p> <p>With support from IFRC and partners, DRCS will develop a full Early Action Protocol for Drought, ensuring a five-year grant from the DREF Anticipatory Pillar, which will allow the National Society to implement forecast-based actions in complementarity to the Pan-African Red Ready and Zero Hunger initiatives.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

The operation risk assessment is informed by the present and potential scenarios related to conflict, political instability, epidemics, country's infrastructure, risk of natural disasters, people's safety and security as well as institutional risks, how they can impact the operation and the mitigation measures defined to reduce risk.

Below table enumerates the most relevant risks to be considered as well as the mitigation measures that must be in place to decrease the likelihood and impact in case these are verified. The risk assessment will be reviewed after the in-depth needs assessment has been conducted and the full operational strategy is developed.

Risks	Probability of occurrence	Severity of the impact of the risk	Mitigation Measures
R1. Conflict safety and security impacts reducing access.	Low	High	The National Society will play neutral and independent with absolute humanitarian objectives. The DRCS is a grassroots community-owned and accepted organisation and will have minimal issues of access. Due diligence and safety SOPs will be applied in any adverse situation.
R2. Occurrence of floods with considerable high impact over populations.	Medium	Medium	DRCS will revise the operational strategy to address the effects of the floods, in one operation. However, if the impact of the floods is at a scale wider than can be accommodated in the same operation, discussions will be held with IFRC to determine if there is a need to launch a second DREF operation to respond to the floods or launch an Emergency Appeal. The National Society will increase coordination and multiagency approach for complementarity of response to the needs identified by the assessment.
R3. A resurgence of the COVID19 epidemic could lead to disruption of the supply chain, lockdown, socio-economic deterioration, and staff /volunteer health could be directly affected.	Medium	Medium	The National Society will integrate Covid19 interventions at all levels of the response. The National Society as a change agent will scale up Covid19 prevention campaigns and vaccine uptake scale-up initiatives if the situation changes.
R4. DRCS lack capacity in food security programming and cash and voucher assistance.	High	High	The IFRC will support DRCS with technical guidance and Surge deployments to conduct the FSL assessment and set up necessary cash and voucher systems to allow DRCS to implement.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The main objective of this operation is to conduct a comprehensive integrated drought and hunger crisis assessment in the targeted provinces of Ali Sabieh, Arta, Obock, and Tadjourah in Djibouti, to inform humanitarian planning and decision making. The National Society will also consider the refugee camps in the provinces during this assessment. Indeed, community voices will be used to inform response activities including cash and voucher assistance and other livelihood activities.

The assessment will apply an integrated multi-sectoral and joint approach in collaboration with the government and other lead humanitarian actors in the country. This assessment will be comprehensive with adequate coverage while building on available data. The findings of this assessment are envisaged to inform community-centered action on responding to the hunger crisis. The outcome of this assessment shall inform the potential scope and scale of the hunger crisis response operation. Any potential response will be in line with the IFRC Africa Region's [Zero Hunger Initiative](#), which aims at a wider response to the most urgent needs as well as setting up longer-term actions which shall contribute to building the resilience of communities.

This assessment will be fundamentally coordinated with the relevant line government ministries, departments, and authorities in terms of objective and scope. Similarly, the key active humanitarian stakeholders in the country will be acknowledged and privileged to participate and input for more joint consultative and participatory engagement.

This assessment from the onset acknowledges that their available information and reports with different authorities will build on than be duplicated. However, it will be thorough and categorical to identify the relevance and niche of needs that Djibouti Red Crescent can address with support from IFRC and other Movement partners.

Activities to be implemented

1. **In-depth multi-sectoral needs assessment:** DRCS will in the first 4 to 6 weeks of the operation, conduct an assessment following the [FSL needs assessment tool](#) developed by IFRC Africa Region, using key informant interviews, household questionnaires, and direct observation, to collect primary data in communities which are indicated as most affected. The data will be collected and analysed using KoBo, with support from regional IM and PMER teams, and the tools will be adapted to the country context. Assessment results will be shared through a report by the end of week 8 of the operation, after which the operational strategy will be developed to determine the way forward. Activities to be implemented include:
 - Identify specific needs and specific factors of food insecurity by province and in areas related to the current food crisis (food and livelihoods, WASH, health system and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)).
 - Reveal humanitarian severity of the needs and stakeholders – 3W and gaps analysis.
 - Understand the community's preferences in terms of assistance modalities, the channels to share information from DRCS, and provide feedback and complaints.
 - Identify the support provided and planned by Government, and other partners in the country and especially in the areas in IPC phases 3 and 4.
 - Clarify the gaps to be filled by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the response and determine the exact capacity of DRCS to intervene at larger scales in terms of resources and knowledge in food security and livelihoods (FSL), CASH, WASH, Health, PGI and community engagement and accountability (CEA);
 - Conduct a preliminary assessment of markets in Djibouti to ensure the physical accessibility of markets, and availability of commodities. Information on commodity prices will also be collected to better define the amount to be transferred if it is determined that cash and voucher assistance (CVA) is the best response modality for this specific context.
 - Identify any potential Financial Service Providers that could be engaged if cash assistance is feasible (per the assessment)
 - Contribute to raising awareness of the crisis using the voices of communities by producing audio-visual and photographic material to support resource mobilisation efforts.
2. **Capacity strengthening of volunteers:** The National Society will conduct tailored training for the necessary capacities of the volunteers to carry out the assessment and for the eventual scale-up of the response. As such, 100 volunteers and staff will be trained on:
 - Basic assessment methodological skills and digital data collection and analysis to conduct the survey. During these trainings, simulations will be done for a better appropriation of the collection tools.
 - Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)
 - Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in emergencies, with special attention to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) as well as briefings on the Code of Conduct which must be signed by all volunteers engaged in the response.
3. **Engagement with the Government and partners:** The DREF will continue supporting the DRCS to participate in the planning and coordination meeting with the government and other partners present in-country.
4. **Communication Campaigns:** The DRCS will conduct media campaigns to raise community awareness of and risks associated with the hunger crisis. This will require increased communication and media relations for increased publicity and humanitarian diplomacy to augment the allocation of resources for the hunger crisis in the country and the horn of Africa.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

High rates of poverty, limited access to information and education, as well as limited access to food and primary health care have weakened Djiboutian families' ability to cope with persistent and new shocks. This exposes vulnerable people, particularly elderly people, women, children, and persons with disabilities to protection risks.

The assessment will have specific questions to identify the categorical needs and special populations issues of women, men, girls, boys, female heads of households, the elderly, as well as people living with disabilities in the spate of the looming hunger among affected populations. The assessment will equally undertake a Gender and Diversity analysis to help understand and respond to individuals and groups in the affected community, based on their specific risks, needs, and concerns. To ease this process, gender and diversity-related questions will be included in all needs and sectoral assessments to ensure protective and inclusive programming as recommended in the [protection, gender, and inclusion emergencies toolkit](#).

Community Engagement and Accountability

CEA will be integrated into the interventions to ensure the engagement and involvement of all stakeholders including the community members of the affected populations. Communities will be consulted at all stages of the response and given opportunities to participate in and influence operational and programme decisions.

In addition to identifying the needs, the assessment will help provide a better understanding of the community structures and groups, their capacities, power dynamics (i.e. community relationships, who makes decisions, etc.), their current practices/behaviours, information needs/gaps, etc.

The community will also be supported in the establishment of community feedback committees for reliable and swift relay of information, feedback, and complaints. Sensitive feedback will be handled through the referral pathways highlighted in the DRCS PSEA policy. Communication and dissemination of Fundamental Principles will be a component of the CEA activities to ensure access and acceptance. To ensure the effective integration of CEA in the response, staff and volunteers will receive training on CEA and community feedback systems.

For all intervention strategies of this operation, the DRCS will ensure coordination with Government authorities at all levels, relevant stakeholders, and thematic clusters to ensure complementarity, transparency, and coordination.

Transition or Exit Strategy

The findings of the assessment will advise on the next steps of the operation into different intervention levels of scale and scope. As part of knowledge transfer, the findings of the assessment will be disseminated widely to all stakeholders as knowledge for humanitarian planning and decision-making. Every eventual stage of this operation will hand over tools, knowledge, and assets through the National Society for community ownership and sustainable continuity.

In addition, through support from IFRC and other Movement partners, the National Society will seek partnerships to work on building the resilience of communities through a Resilience Program in line with [IFRC's pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative](#). More so, the results of the assessment will serve as baseline information for DRCS to engage in work on [forecast-based actions](#), by developing a Full Early Action Protocol which will help the communities improve their capacities to face future similar shocks.

Operation Support Services

Human resources: DRCS will deploy a team to conduct the assessment

For objective, effective, efficient, relevant, and adequate assessment, the IFRC will support by deploying for two months each, a Surge Team of 3 members including Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) with WASH experience, a PMER and a Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). Conscious of the limited availability of Surge profiles now, due to the Ukrainian crisis, it is possible that these profiles be modified based on the surge personnel available. Should this be the case, they will receive adequate technical support from IFRC Delegation and Africa region, to ensure optimum results.

Logistics and procurement: Establishment of a fast-track procurement process by getting specifications on time and pre-qualification of potential suppliers and financial service providers, to enhance lead times to supply needed commodities and services to the community. This will be done according to the IFRC and DRCS procurement procedures.

Communication: As part of the hunger humanitarians scale-up initiative and communication on the current plight of the hunger crisis in Africa mostly affecting the horn countries, the IFRC communication team will extend the coverage of the drought and its relative hunger consequences to bring it to the global limelight as part of the Pan African initiative to create publicity and mobilize resources for scale-up efforts to reduce effects of the hunger crisis.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER):

IFRC and DRCS PMER personnel will oversee and ensure quality data collection, aggregation, and analysis of all gathered information during the detailed assessment. DRCS volunteers will collect data through the KoBo Collect system using smartphones and the report will be shared with the IFRC to jointly inform the implementation of the response. A progress report will be shared with the IFRC. Assessment findings will be disseminated through multi-stakeholder forums or workshops for dissemination. A lessons learned workshop will be held towards the end of the operation to capture learnings for future operational setup.

Security: Djibouti is a relatively safe country, and the authorities maintain a strong internal security apparatus that keeps criminality low. The crime level in Djibouti remains low due to the strong police control and societal norms but the high unemployment rate of 60%, extreme poverty, and political polarization could change that at any time.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to crime, violence, or road hazards active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams before deployment to be undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams. Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity, and an overall code of conduct be put in place. The minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations must complete before deployment the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security, and Level 3 Security for Managers). The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area-specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

Finance and administration: Compliance with IFRC financial procedures will be observed and continuous monitoring and technical support will be provided by the IFRC to ensure effective and accountable management of financial resources. Funds and management tools will be made available over time and monitoring of the IFRC finance teams will be put in place. The mechanism of funds transfer to Djibouti Red Crescent currently is through a working advance model where IFRC physically verifies the financial documentation and more, so the funds are released in tranches in a sequence of and subject accounting for 80% of preceding transfer. From previous operations the DRCS was efficient financial accounting in terms of utilisation, pledge condition compliance, and reporting.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 96,329

P&B Output Code	S1.1: Djibouti Red Crescent will utilise DREF to deliver in the next three months a comprehensive integrated detailed drought and hunger crisis assessment in Djibouti to inform humanitarian response planning and decision making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of volunteers insured (Target: 100) • # of volunteers and staff trained in disaster risk assessment and needs analysis (Target: 50) • # of volunteers and staff trained in assessment data collection tools (Target: 50 volunteers) • # of volunteers and staff trained in CEA (Target: 50) • # of personal protective equipment distributed to volunteers (target: 100) • # of visibility materials produced (Target: 150) • # of NS surge personnel deployed (Target: 1) • # of monitoring missions supported: (Target: at least 1) 															
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected																
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	Ensure that volunteers are insured																
AP042	Provide visibility materials to staff and volunteers																
AP042	Provide protective wear for staff and volunteers																
AP042	Train volunteers and staff on disaster risk assessment skills, CEA and PSEA briefing																
AP042	Recruit and train volunteers for field data collection																
AP042	identify and deploy a national focal point (NDRT) for the operation																
AP042	Community mobilisation and engagement for assessment																
AP042	Monitoring mission monitoring and support																
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of surge personnel deployed (Target: 3) • # of inception and assessment results dissemination workshops (Target: 2) • # of meetings facilitated (Target: at least 6) • # of media campaigns conducted (Target: 1) • # of documentaries produced for resource mobilization purposes (Target: 1) • # of lessons learned workshops conducted (Target: 1) 															
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Deployment of Surge team of 3 for hunger crisis assessment (FSL, PMER and CVA)																

AP046	Inception stakeholders one day workshop															
AP046	Facilitate the involvement of the NS in the coordination mechanism at country level (internal and external coordination: cluster, CWG)															
AP046	Develop assessment tools															
AP046	Media campaign on the Hunger Crisis (travel, development of AV material, press conferences, etc)															
AP046	Findings dissemination with stakeholders and development of operational strategy															
AP046	Conduct a lesson learned workshop															

Funding Requirements

The overall amount allocated from the DREF to conduct the assessment and implement the engagement activities included in this plan of action is CHF 96,329 as detailed in attached budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss
Francs (CHF)*

DREF OPERATION

MDRDJ005 - DJIBOUTI - HUNGER CRISIS

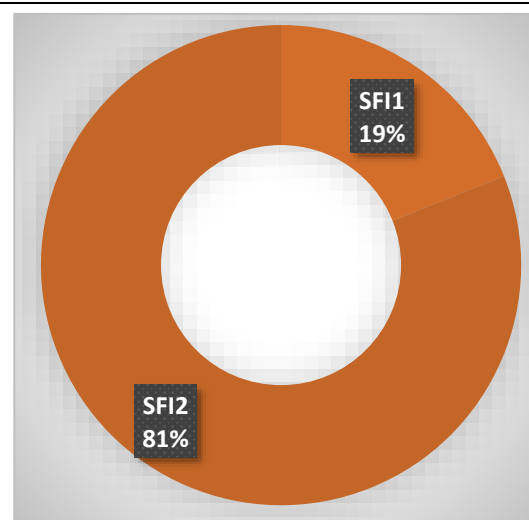
27/06/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	1,800
Teaching Materials	1,800
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	3,600
Distribution & Monitoring	700
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,700
International Staff	48,000
National Society Staff	4,500
Volunteers	3,150
Personnel	55,650
Workshops & Training	17,500
Workshops & Training	17,500
Information & Public Relations	10,000
General Expenditure	10,000
DIRECT COSTS	90,450
INDIRECT COSTS	5,879
TOTAL BUDGET	96,329

Budget by Area of Intervention

SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	18,265
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	78,065
TOTAL		96,329



Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Operation Update
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

- Amina Houssein, Secretary General, Djibouti Red Crescent Society, Email: aminacrd@hotmail.fr

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- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCC; Email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org;

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, Regional PMER Manager; email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 203 081

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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.