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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Djibouti: Yemeni Refugees

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	**Operation n°** MDRDJ002
Date of issue: 29 April, 2015	**Date of disaster:** 30 March 2015
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Vinay Sadavarte, East Africa & Indian Ocean Islands Operations Manager (Acting)	**Point of contact:** Mr Abdi Kaireh Bouh, Secretary General, Djibouti Red Crescent Society
Operation start date: 28 April, 2015	**Operation end date:** 28 July, 2015
Operation budget:CHF 66,180	**Expected timeframe:** 3 months.
Number of people affected: More than 549, number increasing on a daily basis	**Number of people to be assisted:** 2,000 (number anticipated to reach 2,000 people over the next 3 months based on the number of people arriving daily).
Host National Society presence: Djibouti Red Crescent Society	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, International Committee of Red Cross, and International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Action Contre La Faim, Africa Humanitarian Action**,** Government of Djibouti, International Organization for Migration, Norwegian Refugee Council, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the World Food Programme.	

<click **here** for the DREF budget and **here** to view contact details>

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

From 26 March 2015, there was an escalation in fighting between opposition groups in Yemen, which has affected an estimated 500,000 people, including 244,000 registered refugees (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). As a result, populations affected by the crisis (including Chinese, Djiboutian, Indian, Kenyan, Somali, Tanzanian and Yemeni national) have begun to flee the violence, seeking refuge in countries in the Horn of Africa, specifically Djibouti and Somalia.

On 31 March 2015, 54 people (18 Djiboutians; and 36 Yemeni) arrived in Djibouti, entering from Khor-Angar in the north of Djibouti. By 8 April 2015, the numbers had reached 215, and were being hosted in the "Al-



Djibouti RC volunteer at the restoration of family links point at Obock.Photo/DRCS

Rahma" orphanage, and another orphanage under construction in the town of Obock-ville. By 20 April 2015, this number has reached upwards of 500 (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), with more and more people arriving daily. On 21, 22 and 24 April 2015, an additional 30, 183 and 166 people arrived at Djibouti port, comprising various nationalities, including many Djiboutians and more than 100 Yemeni. By 24 April 2015, UNCHR had registered two unaccompanied minors (15 and 17 years old). It is reported that people are arriving in Aden, BAB-Al-mandab, Mayoun, and coastal areas of Yemen; and using commercial boats or private fishermen boats to travel to Djibouti (Djibouti port, Khor-Angar port, Obock port and others).

At the Obock port, arrivals are registered by UNHCR, and transferred by bus to the sites of Al-Rahma, Omnisport Stadium or an International Organization for Migration (IOM) centre, depending on their place of origin in Yemen. At Djibouti port, arrivals are registered by the immigration authorities (Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés), and transferred later on to Obock's sites where they are assisted by UNHCR. In addition, some arrivals remain in transit in Djibouti port for one to five days either waiting for a visa, a transit permit or to be transferred to Obock.

On the 27 and 28 March 2015, a joint visit including different humanitarian actors (UNICEF, UNHCR, ONARS, DRC, NRC, ACF, and IOM) was organized to establish potential settlement sites for the arrivals, with the following options identified:

- **Site 1:** Oulma 20km north of Obock – this location was found suitable for a camp due to the weather conditions in this location (i.e. high temperatures and winds).
- **Site 2:** Markasi 5km south west of Obock-It is close to a centre managed by IOM hosting about 18,000 refugees (mainly from Somalia, but also from Ethiopia, Eritrea and other nationalities) who are willing to go back to their place of origin. However; this site has a maximum capacity of 200 – 250 people only. On 19 April 2015, approximately 100 people were moved to Markasi camp, where the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and UNHCR had started the construction of a camp, but were then returned to the Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites (see below), the next day following an order from the local authorities.
- **Site 3 and Site 4:** Al-Rahma orphanage, approximately 4km from the port of Obock- Arrivals here could then be transferred to the camps. The Omnisport Stadium of Obock, opposite the Al-Rahma site, was identified to welcome arrivals as a temporary measure – however both of these sites remain under construction and not somewhere where people could be hosted for long since the facilities are limited. In addition, the local authorities and company constructing these sites do not want people to be hosted for long, since their stay also damages the newly built structures.

As of 24 April 2015, the government of Djibouti had not agreed on where the arrivals should be settled, however 549 people were currently being hosted in the Al-Rahma, Omnisport Stadium IOM sites and it is anticipated that based on the number of people arriving daily, this will reach 2,000 over the next 3 months.

Table 1: Location of arrivals by site as at 24 April, 2015.

site	**Number of refugees hosted**
Al-Rahma	274
Omnisport Stadium	217
IOM centre (Ali Adde)	58
Total	**549**

It should be noted that the population in Obock is also vulnerable, as they were severely affected by the civil war in 1991, and have been receiving food assistance from the World Food Programme.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the arrival of refugees into the country, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) participated in a joint rapid assessment (observation of the sites) in Obock; and has continued to communicate regularly with all other organizations operating in the area, including the port authorities of Djibouti. The DRCS is participating in all WASH cluster meetings and has attended the Task Force meetings, which have been initiated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In addition, the DRC has mobilized 20 volunteers to the entry points at ports, in order to distribute to those arriving basic Non-Food Items (NFIs), as well as provide First Aid, hygiene promotion, and Restoration of Family Links (RFL) services. The DRCS has mobilized pre-positioned NFIs comprising 200 buckets (10L), 200 jerry cans (20L) and First Aid materials, which have now been depleted.



Djibouti RC restoration of family links point at Djibouti port. Photo/DRCS

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 East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAIOI) regional representation, and Africa zone office, which are all based in Nairobi, Kenya. The IFRC EAIOI regional representation has deployed a member of staff as surge capacity to support an assessment of the situation, and the design of the response required. On 23 April 2015, an Operational Strategy Call was carried out with colleagues at Secretariat, zone and regional level. It was agreed that an allocation should be made from the Disaster Relief and Emergency Fund (DREF) to support an anticipated 2,000 people that are expected to arrive in Djibouti from Yemen, as well as replenish the items that have been distributed/used; cover the costs that have been incurred in the response to date.

On 17 April 2015, the British Red Cross (BRC) deployed its East Africa regional programme coordinator (at the cost of the BRC) who has worked in collaboration with the IFRC EAIOI member of staff to: 1) Compile existing information (mainly from previous rapid assessments and coordination meetings) and reporting; 2) Plan for a detailed assessment, the monitoring of the situation and the first steps of the response; 3) Establish the needs for the assessment and the first steps of the response; and 4) Coordination with involved partners (within and outside the movement). The Canadian Red Cross has also mobilized a funded delegate to travel to Djibouti and support the DRCS in the implementation of the DREF operation, for a period of two months (at the cost of the Canadian Red Cross). As 24 April 2015, this delegate has not yet arrived in Djibouti.

The International Committee Red Cross (ICRC) has been supporting the DRCS with the provision of RFL services at Djibouti port (where a call centre has been established, the Al-Rahma centre and the Omnisport Stadium sites, as well as at the IOM centre in Ali Adde. As of 24 April 2015,a total of 270 “Safe and Well” phone calls had been made by people to their relatives, mainly in Yemen, but also in other countries; and 6 volunteers trained on RFL. The ICRC has been supporting DRCS in the provision of RFL activities since 2012 in the existing IOM centre in Ali Adde*. In addition, the ICRC has positioned water supply and sanitation items in readiness to provide assistance to the arrivals if required (two water bladders of 5,000L capacity, two water distribution ramps, 20 emergency latrines and first aid equipment); and continues to provide on-going support to the DRCS in emergency preparedness and response and provision of first aid services, as well as communication activities and support to DRCS branches.

On 24 April 2015, joint rapid assessment was carried out in Obock by BRC, DRCS, IFRC and ICRC.

Overview of non-Movement actors in country

Other humanitarian organizations involved in the response include: Action Contre La Faim (ACF), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)**,** Obock and Djibouti Ville local authorities, IOM, NRC, Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS), port authorities at Djibouti port, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and WFP.As of 24 April 2015, the following roles have been taken by these organizations involved in the response:

IOM - Registration of arrivals at Obock as well as supporting with the coordination with the respective Embassies to organize the repatriation of people back to their home countries (e.g. America, India, Kenya and Tanzania). In Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock, UNCHR is ensuring the registration of all arrivals.

UNCHR-Distribution of NFIs (dignity kits, kitchen sets and mattresses as well as by and Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes (UNFD) (clothes, dignity kits, jerry cans and mats) to all those being hosted in the Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock, which has met their immediate needs. The host population has contributed in kind donations (bottles of water). Shelter solutions have been installed by UNCHR in Markasi (80 tents but now empty), Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium (10 tents with the capacity of five persons per tent). Water supply has been provided by UNCHR in the Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock through water trucking.

Djiboutian businesses- Donated refreshments, water and food (bread and tuna) to arrivals at Djibouti port, while at other ports of entry, WFP and UNCHR are distributing biscuits. From the beginning of April 2015, ONARS began providing hot meals in the Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock (value 1,400 DJF per person per day), as well as bottles of water to pregnant and lactating mothers (six bottles of 1.5L per person per day); however on 24 April 2015, this assistance was suspended. From 24 April 2015, WFP began distributions of food rations (for two weeks); however since there remains uncertainty on where and when people will be relocated they are not able to distribute more. In addition, UNCHR has also begun the distribution of kerosene (fuel) and stoves for cooking.

Arab Medical Union- Providing medical and health services in the Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Djibouti. A clinic equipped with supplies and 7 specialized doctors has also been installed. The Arab Medical Union and MoH are carrying out daily consultations, monitoring the vaccination of children, and transferring emergencies to the hospital of Obock. As of 24 April 2015, there have been no communicable diseases reported, and most cases have been long term conditions like diabetes, hypertension, and epilepsy. AHA installed a tented health centre in Markasi camp (now empty), and are currently transporting very sick people to Djibouti Ville for treatment.

IOM- installed a water tank at the transit point of Djibouti port.

ACF- has installed one bladder of 15,000L.

NRC- has constructed 20 stands of latrine in Markasi (now empty). In addition, NRC has construct latrines beyond the current number, but they are waiting for confirmation as where the refugees will be relocated.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs analysis

According to the joint rapid assessment carried out by BRC, DRCS, ICRC and IFRC it is anticipated that immediate assistance is required in the following areas:

Djibouti port	**Al-Rahma and the Omnisport Stadium**
Welcome of new arrivals, including instruction on what process should be followed.	Water supply and testing; as well as sanitation and hygiene related services, including waste disposal mechanisms;
Distribution of NFIs (chairs, tables, mats and tents – especially for lactating mothers, children, pregnant women and the elderly)	Distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets;
Emergency First Aid services.	RFL (partly covered by DRCS with support of ICRC).
Psychosocial support.	
Sanitation and hygiene related services, including the distribution of hygiene kits and installation of hand washing facilities.	
RFL (partly covered by DRCS with support of	

ICRC).	
Cleaning materials, hygiene kits (for the transit point).	

Nonetheless, since there has been no decision made by the Government of Djibouti on where arrivals should be settled; as well as limited coordination mechanisms, an in depth understanding of the needs of the population has not been possible. It is therefore important to carry out a more detailed assessment both at Djibouti port and the Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock. In addition, continuous monitoring of the situation is also required in order to be informed of any change in people's location, and/or in the type of assistance they receive, so that activities planned can be adapted according to their needs.

The Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) is based on the outcomes of the joint rapid assessment; and the assistance currently being provided by other organizations involved in the response. By the end of June 2015, it is anticipated that the number of people arriving from Yemen, and being hosted in Djibouti will reach 2,000 (approx. 500 in Djibouti port; and 500 per month in the Al-Rahma and the Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock (based on the number of people arriving daily).This DREF operation would support the 2,000 people (333 households based on the average household size of 6 people) expected to arrive over the next three months; the replenishment of the items distributed/used; costs incurred in the response to date; as well as complement the assistance being provided by other organizations involved in the response. According to UNCHR, the number of people arriving could reach up to 5,000, and if as expected, it continues to increase, then following the completion of the detailed assessment, the DREF operation can be expanded, and/or revised, if required.

Risk Assessment

In Yemen, though airstrikes have ceased (21 April 2015, however more were reported on 22 April 2015), the security situation continues to be extremely concerning; and there remains limited information available on what can be expected in terms of population movement. As of 24 April 2015, it is not known if the Yemenis will seek refuge in other areas of their country, e.g. in the mountains, or instead choose to travel to other counties, such as Djibouti. Boat travel is seemingly inexpensive (approx. US$ 70 per trip), and not reason not to leave the country; however it has been reported that the population might be prevented from doing so due to fuel shortages, which could have implications for movement both within and outside the country. In addition, the numbers of arrivals reported are those that have been registered and/or are being hosted in the Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock; however it is expected that many more will have entered the country through other ports and may require assistance at some point. As a result, this uncertainty concerning what to prepare and plan further informs the need for the continuous and close monitoring of the situation.

Moreover, the existing arrivals have come from various areas of Yemen, and there has been a report that some have refused to stay in the same location, which might be a source of conflict, and will need to be carefully considered in the activities planned, and especially in regards to their relocation. As noted, the Djiboutian host population is also vulnerable; and the assistance being provided to the arrivals may also be a source of tension with them.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

Target population's survival and immediate needs are met through the provision of essential health, water, sanitation hygiene promotion services, targeting a total of 2,000 arrivals at Djibouti port and Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock.

**Please note that where resources can be mobilized through the ICRC, e.g. for emergency preparedness, first aid and communications, this will be considered at field level, and the DREF operation revised accordingly to ensure that all Movement support is complementary. RFL activities will continue to be supported by the ICRC and are therefore not included in this DREF operation. In addition, there will be continued coordination at region levels to ensure a consistent Movement response.*

Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy of this DREF operation aims to support 2,000 arrivals in Djibouti port, and Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock through activities including:

- Carry out a detailed needs assessment in in Djibouti port, and Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock, with the intention of collecting reliable information on the situation for the arrivals in the areas of: Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods; Health and Care; Restoring Family Links; and Shelter and Settlements, including the responses of other humanitarian organizations in order to enable the EPoA to be revised to ensure that any unmet are needs can be addressed through this DREF operation. It is expected that the assessment will be carried out in four sites (Djibouti port; Al-Rahma and Omnisport stadium in Obock; as well an unknown site where the arrivals will be relocated by the Government of Djibouti if decided upon by the time of the assessment); and will focus on collecting the following information:
    - General characteristics of the refugees population;
    - Water supply;
    - Hygiene and sanitation conditions;
    - Access to health services;
    - Access to food / nutrition;
    - Shelter conditions;
    - Access to NFIs.

The key informants involved in the assessment will include: the arrivals themselves, representatives from the Government of Djibouti the local authorities in Djibouti port and Obock, the port authorities at Djibouti port, humanitarian organizations, DRCS staff and volunteers, media (TV, internet). Primary data will be collected through focus group discussion with arrivals, key informant interviews (partners) and site observation. In addition to the detailed assessment, a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be carried out, and the findings also used to inform the revisions of the activities planned.

- Daily monitoring of the situation, as noted will be required, given:
    - Where arrivals will be more permanently settled is still not known;
    - Unknown number of arrivals might be staying in Djibouti outside the sites in Obock; and may require assistance at some point;
    - Intention of the Yemeni in Yemen who might be trying to escape the violence is unknown;
    - Continuing new arrivals at Djibouti port.

  Please refer to “Table 2: Monitoring information, source and means of collection” for a summary of what will be monitored; the source of information and means of collection.

Table 2: Monitoring information, source and means of collection

Type of information	Source of information	Means of collecting the information
Evolution of the conflict and intervention of actors in Yemen	Media: local and international TV channel, internet	Being kept informed of media’s communication
Decision made by the government on the type of support provided by the government to the refugees	Government representatives	Communication coordinator to contact daily the SG
Change of focus and activities implemented by the humanitarian partners	Humanitarian partners Obock DRCS staff volunteers	Coordination / cluster meetings Meeting between DRCS and other partners Phone communication with partners and Obock branch manager

Figures on arrival of new refugees	Local authorities at the Djibouti port UNHCR representative at Obock port	RFL Coordinator to contact daily the local authorities at the Djibouti port Obock branch coordinator to contact daily UNHCR representative at Obock port
Imminent risks related to the living conditions of the refugees (conflict with hosting population, weather hazards)	Obock DRCS staff volunteers	Phone communication with Obock branch manager

All information will be gathered by the DRCS communication coordinator will collect this information on a daily basis, before compiling it in a given monitoring template and sharing with the DRCS, in addition to focal persons from BRC, CRC, IFRC, ICRC and BRC on a daily basis.

- Initial response activities have been identified to meet the immediate needs identified in the Djibouti port and Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock following the joint rapid assessment, which will include:
    - Procurement of water testing kits (including water purification tablets) and daily water testing.
    - Procurement and distribution of materials for clean-up/sanitation activities. Each site will be issued with materials for continual clean-up of living areas, latrines and washing facilities (brooms, buckets, detergent and gloves), as well equipment (dustbins, garbage bags, rakes, shovels and wheelbarrows), to support the management of waste, dig garbage pits etc.
    - Refresher training of six volunteers in hygiene promotion (two for Djibouti port; and four for the Obock sites (two per site)). Each volunteer will carry out hygiene promotion activities for 21 days (three days per week for seven) across the three sites.
    - Procurement of hygiene kits, which will be distributed to households, or broken up and distributed to individuals depending on the situation. In addition, buckets (200) and jerry cans (200), which were distributed from pre-positioned stocks, will be replenished.
    - Installation of an emergency First Aid point at Djibouti port, and provision of emergency First Aid services to arrivals as required. Two volunteers will be deployed to the First Aid point for 65 days. In addition, First Aid kits (20), which were use in the immediate response, will be replenished.
    - Procurement and distribution mosquito nets (1,000), which will be distributed to households (three per household).

Since the situation remains uncertain, activities planned will be mobile and can be carried out regardless of the location where the arrivals are settled – as such though the Djibouti port and Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock are indicated, this may be changed should they be resettled. As noted, following the completion of the detailed assessment, the DREF operation can be expanded, and/or revised, if required. Please note that since it is expected the DREF operation will be revised, implementation is indicated at three months, however costs have been budgeted for two months with the intention of requesting additional support as required.

Operational support services

Human resources

The DREF operation will require the mobilization of the following personnel:

Table 3: Detailed assessment – human resource plan

Activities	Members in charge	Leader
Data collection – Obock	WASH coordinator, DM coordinator, WASH/log branch staff	DM Coordinator

	Three volunteers from Obock branch*	
Data collection – Djibouti Ville / Djibouti port	Program coordinator, Communication coordinator, Finance coordinator, RFL coordinator	Program Coordinator
Data entry	Three volunteers from Djibouti Ville*	Program Coordinator, Communication Coordinator
Data analysis	WASH coordinator, DM coordinator, Program coordinator, Communication coordinator	Program Coordinator
Assessment report writing	Program coordinator	

* Please note that one of the volunteers will serve as a translator (into Arabic).

Detailed monitoring of the situation will be coordinated by the DRCS communication coordinator, with the collaboration of all national headquarters (NHQ) staff as well as Obock branch staff and volunteers. In addition, DRCS volunteers will be mobilized to carry out the distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets, emergency First Aid, and hygiene promotion activities. All activities planned within the DREF operation will be supervised by the DRCS disaster management and the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WatSan) coordinator, with the assistance of the programme coordinator. Each DRCS staff member mobilized for the DREF operation will receive an allowance of CHF 81 approx. per day which will cover per diem and accommodation expenses. Each DRCS volunteer will receive a per diem of CHF 8 approx. per day. A reporting officer, drivers (one for Djibouti port; one for the field assessment; and one for coordination) and translators (two for six days each at CHF 108 approx. per day) will also be required)

The IFRC intends to deploy a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member with a WatSan profile for a period of two months (CHF 6,000 per month). The BRC will also continue to provide its East Africa regional programme coordinator to support DRCS in the first steps of planning, coordination and implementation of the activities planned, until the arrival of the CRC delegate (please refer to “Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country” section for information.

Logistics and supply chain

The DREF allocation will be used to enable the replenishment of the NFIs (buckets and jerry cans), as well as First Aid materials, which have been distributed/used from pre-positioned stocks. In addition, the following items will be procured locally: brooms, buckets, detergent, dustbins, garbage bags, gloves, insecticide treated mosquito nets, rakes, shovels and wheel barrows. Please note that water testing kits are not available locally and will be procured by the IFRC EAIOI regional representation, and then transported to Djibouti. All items will be procured locally in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures; or through the IFRC EAIOI regional representation if they are no available in country.

One vehicle will be rented for 60 days (CHF 86.49 per day) to support the implementation of the DREF operation. In addition, another vehicle will be rented for six days to support the detailed assessment. Fuel has been budgeted at CHF 1.5 per litre. As noted, three drivers will also be required.

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. Continuous and detailed assessment activities planned will require phone communications between DRCS staff members and volunteers, as well as with Government of Djibouti representatives and other humanitarian organizations – as such CHF 162 approx. per month (for two months) has been budgeted to cover these expenses. Please note that detailed assessment report will be communicated within and outside the Movement, following the official validation and approval process.

Security

In the Djibouti and Obock areas, the security situation is peaceful and there is no expectation that it will have implications for the implementation of the DREF operation. Nonetheless, though no clearance has been needed so far, the presence of volunteers on these sites should be officialised by a letter. The access to the IOM centre is only possible when IOM staff is present. In addition, clearance is needed to access to Djibouti port and needs to be requested in advance for each volunteer. It is forbidden to take photos at the port and a photo permit should be requested to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Since the arrivals are to be relocated to an unknown location, the situation might change and will be reviewed in due time. It will also be important to ensure that the assistance is provided to Yemeni nationals equally, regardless of their places of origin in Yemen, which will minimize the risk of tension between the various Yemeni communities.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The BRC East Africa regional programme coordinator and CRC delegate will support the DRCS in the planning, implementation, reporting and closure of the DREF operation. The detailed assessment report will be communicated within and outside the Movement, following the official validation and approval process. Please refer to "Detailed assessment timetable 29 April – 19 May 2015 for information on the timetable for this exercise. A beneficiary satisfaction survey will be carried by volunteers and the findings also used to inform the revisions of the activities planned. As noted, following the completion of the detailed assessment, the DREF operation can be expanded, and/or revised, if required through the issue of an Operations Update. Partners will also be kept informed of any major change in the situation by the communications coordinator, using the given template (refer to "Proposed Strategy" section.

Table 4: Detailed assessment timetable 29 April – 19 May 2015

Activities	Duration	Tentative dates
Data collection – Obock (3 sites)	6 days (including travel)	29 April – 5 May
Data collection – Djibouti Ville / Djibouti port	4 days	29 April – 3 May
Data entry	4 days	6 – 10 May
Data analysis	2 days	11 – 12 May
Assessment report writing	3 days	13 – 16 May
Revision of the EPoA and budget based on the results of the assessment	3 days	17 – 19 May

Regular field visits from the HQ staff (Program Coordinator, WASH, DM, Communication and RFL Coordinator) will be organized to train/brief the volunteers and supervise the activities – in total six visits for two days have been budgeted within the DREF allocation. Weekly reports will be compiled by the DRCS branch managers and the heads of department and shared with the program coordinator who will use them for detailed supervision.

C. DETAILEDOPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors: Assessment

Outcome 1: Continuous assessment, analysis and coordination to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation												
Output 1.1: Detailed assessment of the needs of the refugees in Obock and Djibouti port is available to all stakeholders												
Activities planned **week**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct rapid assessment												
Preparation of assessment methodology and tools												
Mobilization of resources, preparation of the materials and team briefing												
Data collection at Obock camps												
Data collection at Djibouti (including) Djibouti port												
Data entry and analysis												
Production of the assessment report												
Revision of the Emergency Plan of Action; and budget revision if appropriate following the assessment												
Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey												
Output 1.1: Continuous monitoring of the situation; and coordination with other stakeholders												
Activities planned **week**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Daily monitoring of the situation at all levels (conflict in Yemen, Government and partners initiatives, living conditions of the refugees)												

Water, Sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Immediate risk of waterborne disease is reduced through the provision of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion services in the areas of Djibouti port and Obock sites over a period of three months												
Output 1.1: Target population in the affected area is provided with access to safe drinking water supply (Target: 2,000 beneficiaries)												
Activities planned **week**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Procurement of water testing kits for Djibouti port and Obock sites												
Daily water testing in Djibouti port and Obock sites												
Output 1.2: Target population in the affected areas are provided with sanitation services, which meet SPHERE standards (Target: 2,000 beneficiaries)												
Activities planned **week**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Provision of cleaning materials (buckets, brooms, detergent, gloves) for Djibouti port and Obock sites (Target: 3 packs (1 per site)												
Procurement and distribution of material for the management of solid wastes (dustbins, garbage bags, rakes, shovels and wheelbarrow) for Djibouti port and Obock sites (Target: 3 packs (3 per site)												
Digging of garbage pits in Obock sites (Target: 2 pits)												
Output 1.3: Target population in the affected areas are provided with hygiene promotion services, which meet												

SPHERE standards (Target: 2,000 beneficiaries)												
Activities planned	**week**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Refresher training of volunteers in hygiene promotion (Target: Six volunteers (two for Djibouti port; and four for the Obock sites (two per site)													
Hygiene promotion campaigns in Djibouti port and Obock sites (Target: 21 days of campaigns per site)													
Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits in Djibouti port and Obock sites (Target: 1,000 kits)													
Replenishment of hygiene related items (Target: 200 buckets (10L; and 200 jerry cans (20L).													

Health and Care

Outcome 1: Immediate risks to the health of the population are reduced through the provision of health services in the areas of Djibouti port and Obock sites over a period of three months													
Output 1.1: Target population provided with access to First Aid services on arrival at Djibouti port													
Activities planned	**week**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Installation of First Aid point at Djibouti port (Target: One First Aid point)													
Procurement of additional First Aid kits (Target: 20 First Aid kits)													
Refresher training of volunteers in Emergency First Aid (Target: 4 volunteers) *NB: Emergency First Aid training funded by the ICRC; and not through the DREF allocation.*													
Mobilization of volunteers to provide First Aid services at Djibouti port													
Output 1.2: Target population provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets (Target: 2,000 beneficiaries)													
Activities planned	**week**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Procure insecticide treated mosquito nets (Target: 1,000 insecticide treated mosquito nets)													
Mobilization of DRCS volunteers; and distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets													

Budget

- Detailed operation budget is attached below.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Djibouti Red Crescent Society:** Abdi Kaireh Bouh, Secretary General,; Phone: +253 21 35 22 70 , email**:** Email: crd@intnet.dj
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Finnjarle Rode, Regional Representative for East Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 20 283 5000: email: finnjarle.rode@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; Tel: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Penny Elghady, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: + 254 721 486 953; email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org

  Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.africa@ifrc.org

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

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.

DREF OPERATION

DJIBOUTI -Yemeni Refugees

29/04/2015

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	811
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	9,730
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	14,625
Medical & First Aid	1,622
Teaching Materials	0
Utensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	**26,787**
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	**0**
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	2,595
Transport & Vehicle Costs	9,450
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	**12,045**
International Staff	12,000
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	4,373
Volunteers	3,081
Total PERSONNEL	**19,454**
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	1,297
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	**1,297**
Workshops & Training	1,099
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	**1,099**
Travel	0
Information & Public Relations	0
Office Costs	135
Communications	824
Financial Charges	500
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	**1,459**
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	**0**
Programme and Services Support Recovery	4,039
Total INDIRECT COSTS	**4,039**
TOTAL BUDGET	**66,180**