



DJIBOUTI

2024 IFRC network country plan

10 May 2024

Funding Requirement **CHF 7.71M**

In support of the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti



5

National Society branches



34

National Society staff



140

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



45,000

Ongoing emergency operations



20,000

Climate and environment



80,000

Disasters and crises



60,000

Health and wellbeing



30,000

Migration and displacement



10,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Hunger crisis

Longer term needs

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

Capacity development

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

Key country data

Population

1.1 M

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

171

Population below poverty level

21.1%

Hazards



Food
insecurity



Social
unrest



Drought



Floods

Funding requirements

Total 7.71M CHF

Through the IFRC

→ **2M** CHF

Through Participating National Societies

→ **50,000** CHF

Through Host National Society

→ **5.7M** CHF

IFRC Breakdown

1M CHF

Ongoing Emergency Operations

Longer term needs

200,000 CHF

Climate and environment

800,000 CHF

Disasters and crises

Participating National Societies

British Red Cross*

Italian Red Cross

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Ongoing emergency response:

MGR6001

Longer-term needs:

MAADJ002

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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

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

For several years, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has focused on supporting populations affected by disasters by distributing food and non-food items (NFIs). In the early 2000s, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti extended its action by introducing interventions in the fields of health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and social protection for refugees from neighbouring countries who had requested asylum in Djibouti. In 2012, the National Society established a presence in Ali Addeh refugee camp by helping the asylum seekers maintain contact with family members who remained in their countries of origin. At the same time, it worked on strengthening the existing refugee resettlement programme. It has systematically raised awareness of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and worked to promote International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Republic of Djibouti, covering an area of 23,200 kilometres, is in the Horn of Africa, at the junction of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, on the Gulf of Aden. It has 520 kilometres of continental borders and 372 kilometres of coastline. This gives it a strategic geographical position on one of the world's main shipping routes and is a natural outlet for the region's landlocked countries. In addition to the capital city of Djibouti, the country has five regions, namely Obock, Tadjourah, Dikhil and Ali-Sabieh.

The country's population is estimated to be 1,136,455 according to the latest United Nations data. More than 75 per cent of the population live in urban areas and 65 per cent of the population consist of people under the age of 35.

Djibouti is a highly arid country with little arable soil. Nearly 90 per cent of the country is classified as desert, with approximately nine per cent considered as pasture and about one per cent as forest. The vegetation terrain is comprised of arid lands scattered with shrubs throughout the country's

plateaus, plains, volcanic formations, and mountain ranges, some reaching 2,000 metres in height. Across the country, altitude varies from 155 metres below sea level at Lake Assal to over 2,000 metres at Mount Moussa Ali. The eastern region is dominated by high ridges and relatively deep ravines. Western zones are comprised of regularly deepening plains and depressions marked by fracturing. The coastal plains, in the north of the country, include cliffs falling directly to the sea and pebble and sandy beaches.

Djibouti is considered resource-scarce and is prone to natural disasters which can be further exacerbated by water scarcity, poor water management and poor land-use planning. With no permanent rivers for surface water and inadequate underground potential, the country faces challenges regarding access to clean and safe water. The water scarcity contributes to climate effects such as droughts.

Djibouti is one of the most politically stable countries in the region with a low level of violence. In July 2023, 21,573 migratory movements were observed at flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Djibouti, with a daily average of 719 migratory movements. Of these, 4,621 (21 per cent) were observed in the Obock region where migrants cross the Gulf of Aden towards the Arabian Peninsula.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see [IFRC Go Djibouti](#)

Emergency Operation	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal 2023-2024
Appeal number	MGR60001
Duration	31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024
People affected	People affected/at risk: 157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa (143m in the 25 countries covered in this operation/watch list) 283,602 people in Djibouti
People to be assisted	45,000 people
Funding requirement	Total funding requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 M • Federation-wide: CHF 318 M Funding requirement for Djibouti for 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 1M • Federation-wide: CHF 1.5 M
Link to Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy Africa Hunger Crisis
Link to Country Plan of Action	Country Plan of Action Djibouti

The IFRC launched a Regional [Hunger Crisis](#) Emergency Appeal in October 2022. Due to the prolonged and deepening food crisis across the region and an urgent need to sustain and increase resources, this Regional Emergency Appeal, Africa Hunger Crisis, has been extended until the end of 2024, in order to continue to provide an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has been included in this Revised Appeal because of the worsening levels of food insecurity in the country.

This Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is built on a foundation of strong, national country response plans, and through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), cash, health, nutrition and livelihoods support, will ensure that National Societies in the region meet the urgent needs of people facing what has been classed as a Red-level Emergency in many countries of the region, including in Djibouti.

The number of people to be assisted under the Revised Regional Emergency Appeal in Djibouti will be 45,000 at a funding ask of CHF 1,500,000. The Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is fully aligned with the IFRC's Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative, which informs the long-term food security and livelihood plans of National Societies in Africa.

The IFRC has mobilized a 'Zero Hunger Cell' tasked with overseeing the operational coordination of the Hunger Crisis response across the African continent. The Cell supports all countries under this Revised Regional Emergency Appeal and the regional services provided by the IFRC and partners include: 1) Operations coordination and technical support; 2) Surge deployments (where applicable for new countries added to the Revised Regional Emergency Appeal); 3) Information management, foresight, and analysis; 4) Regional and global level advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy; 5) communications and visibility; 6) Federation-wide Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) tailored support to National Societies on implementation, development, and accountability; 7) Resource mobilization, including national resource mobilization plans.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation's objectives remain to provide immediate support to people while concurrently conducting detailed needs assessments in priority areas to meet the food security needs of displaced and host communities. The highlights of this assistance are:

Multi-purpose cash

Support 2,800 households, with cash disbursement to the most vulnerable household already facing the effects of drought and who do not have coping mechanism to address their needs in nutrition. The multipurpose cash support is set according to the minimum expenditure basket in-country and will be given in three tranches each of 55 CHF to support them in meeting household basic needs.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Training of 20 volunteers in hygiene promotion. Access to WASH services – promotion of hand washing, safe water for

consumption (promote household water treatment), vector control measures, proper disposal of human excreta – use of latrines, etc. Distribution of WASH items such as jerricans for 2,400 internally displaced persons households and chlorine for water treatment to improve access to sufficient safe water.

Community engagement and accountability

Involve community leaders, beneficiaries in meeting to discuss selection criteria, their expectations, and ensure their participation for better implementation of programmes. Train volunteers in the targeted regions of community engagement. Collect community feedback to analyze the views and preference of communities regarding activities in certain sector for improvement by developing the visualization on dashboard.

Protection, gender and inclusion

Train volunteers on minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and child safeguarding. Ensure disaggregation of data on sex-age and disability in the collection of information. Distribute dignity kits for women and girls.



A Djibouti Red Crescent Society volunteer talking to a cash and voucher assistance recipient, in September 2023 (Photo: IFRC)



Climate and environment

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

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

These phenomena, combined with the population's exposure to poverty, climate change, food insecurity as well as a lack of education and information, rapid urbanization due to demographic growth and growing needs, and epidemics, collectively increase the vulnerability of communities. The country's sustainable development strategy is centred on renewable energies, aiming to become a 100 per cent green country. The strategy also focuses on sustainable water management, adaptation to climate change, and effective risk management.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will systematically integrate and anticipate short- and longer-term impacts of the climate and environmental crises in its programmes and operations to help communities absorb, adapt, and transform to climate change. Through the support of engaged and trained volunteers, youth and senior management the National Society will continue its climate change mitigation efforts. It will promote more sustainable environmental practices like the practice of reduce, recycle and reuse.

Planned activities in 2024

- Develop relationships and engage with the government to align national initiatives with climate related risk reduction
- Undertake school-based initiatives to inform and educate young people on climate issues and on existing hazards to encourage a climate change culture
- Promote environmentally sustainable practices in communities and engage people on effective management of resources
- Conduct training of staff and volunteers on climate change mitigation efforts in order to increase community awareness in the long run

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support for the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will consist of working with the National Society on climate adaptation and mitigation activities to ensure integration of climate risk management across all operations and programmes. It will support the National Society's efforts in building the capacity of staff and volunteers on nature-based solutions to increase understanding of climate and environmental crises. Further support will also include supporting the National Society in establishing new strategic partnerships that enable scaling up of environmental actions, including planting and care of multipurpose trees and supporting the National Society in promotional and advocacy efforts aimed at Government agencies, private sector, and the public.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see [IFRC Go Djibouti](#)

The ongoing drought and the compounding regional and international shocks resulting in high price volatility, are affecting the food security and nutrition situation in Djibouti. Rural populations in Ali Sabieh, Arta, Obock, Tadjourah and Dikhil are particularly exposed to extreme deprivation and are unable to cope due to lack of access to basic services such as water, health, and education.

Malnutrition rate is also rising. Communities have reported depletion of livestock assets, loss of body mass index, and lack of milk production because of the loss of livestock. According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) [data](#), approximately 250,000 people (21 per cent of the population analyzed, out of a total of more than 1.18 million people) were expected to experience acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Of this population, 86,000 people were expected to be in Phase 4, Emergency and 164,000 people in Phase 3, Crisis. Despite the food assistance provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MASS) and humanitarian partners, rural areas face a high prevalence of acute food insecurity due to low dietary diversity, low purchasing power, and limited livelihood activities.

The major hazards in Djibouti are floods, droughts, sea level rise, and epidemics, whose frequency, occurrence, and impacts have increased in recent years, and already pose a significant risk to the country's vulnerable population.

Floods are one of the exacerbated hazard effects of global climate change and Djibouti is at risk of both flash floods due to the topographic nature of its landscape of volcanic formations and seasonal riverbeds and tributaries draining to the ocean as well as oceanic effects of climate change including sea level rise, floods and relative Tsunamis making Djibouti one of the non-island high-risk countries.

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

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society aims to respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and disasters and leverage its auxiliary role in disaster risk management. The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will expand its leadership in the field of [Disaster Law](#). It will also ensure that the people affected by crises and disasters have their needs met through access and support that is timely, adequate, flexible and strengthens their agency. To combat desertification, under the great green wall programme, the National Society will protect the environment,

preserve biodiversity and combat climate change. In the coming years, the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti aims to respond to crises and disasters (sudden-onset, slow onset, time-bound, and protracted) with an increased capacity to analyze and address the needs of people.

Planned activities in 2024

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2023, IFRC provided a DREF allocation for Djibouti. The DREF allocation has been described below:

IFRC-DREF Djibouti Floods: In November, the IFRC launched a disaster response emergency appeal fund (DREF) Early Action Protocol for floods. This protocol will enable the National Society to support up to 2,500 people living in risk-prone area and are at risk of displacement with available funding

of CHF 79,266. Anticipatory actions will be taken among the Balbala community to raise awareness of the predicted meteorological event by reaching the community with early warning messages and promoting hygiene especially for water stagnation-related health negative issues.



Health and wellbeing

The malnutrition rate in Djibouti has soared to alarming levels, affecting 33,324 people, particularly affecting the rural populations in Ali Sabieh, Arta, Obock, Tadjourah, and Dikhil.

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

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

One out of ten people in Djibouti do not have access to clean water and adequate sanitation. Limited access to safe water, inadequate supply of water treatment through chemicals and inadequacy of water storage are part of the gaps affecting the health of the population. Issues of hygiene and sanitation persist, with limited access to sanitation and hygiene facilities. Lack of hygiene promotion practices further compound the region's health challenges.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

Planned activities in 2024

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

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



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

According to [UNHCR statistics](#) for July 2023, there were 30,982 asylum seekers in Djibouti. The majority of them were Somalis, Ethiopians, Eritreans, and Yemenis. Most asylum seekers live in the three refugee villages of Ali Addeh (56 per cent), Holl-Holl (23 per cent) and Markazi (6 per cent), with a significant proportion also living in Djibouti town (15 per cent). There is also a growing 'floating population', estimated by the Djibouti government at [150,000](#). Living mainly in urban areas, particularly in Djibouti town, this population is made up of unhoused children and undocumented workers.

Like other countries in the region, Djibouti is facing unprecedented and irregular migratory flows. These flows are even more complex as they include migrants going to Yemen as well as those returning from Yemen. According to data collected through the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) displacement tracking matrix (DTM), between January and July 2023, there were more than 160,454 movements. The increase or decrease in migratory flows continues to depend on entry and residence policies in transit and host countries, as well as on political, economic and climatic situations in both the country of origin and the transit or host country.

In 2021, the country adopted a [national migration strategy](#) to strengthen the framework for governance and management of migration using a cross-cutting approach that considers the multiple challenges of protecting the rights of migrants, saving human lives and reducing vulnerability.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti strives to ensure that the migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well access to durable solutions when appropriate. The National Society will also engage with displaced persons as

well as host communities to assess, understand and respond to their priority needs more effectively. It will integrate and mainstream migration dimensions and approaches across activities, tools, and methodologies in the field of emergency preparedness, response and recovery using relevant guidance, tools, and approaches.

Planned activities in 2024

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

The IFRC will support the National Society with appropriate training, advice, and clear direction to guide their engagement in the field of migration and displacement in alignment with the [IFRC Global Migration Strategy](#).

The IFRC will support the National Society population movement unit initiatives focusing on protection and assistance along African migration routes using [humanitarian service points \(HSPs\)](#) and explore opportunities for relevant integration or capacity development.



Values, power and inclusion

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

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

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

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

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti will initiate interventions in schools, women's associations, youth associations. It will encourage robust community feedback mechanisms (focus group discussion, suggestion boxes, information meetings) to promote community engagement and accountability (CEA) in preventing risk, corruption, sexual harassment and abuse.

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

Planned activities in 2024

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

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

Society was able to secure an [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#) that will be utilized to further strengthen its development agenda, as outlined below.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Network on key themes at the regional and global levels to have adequate resources
- Collaborate with key government bodies, regarding sectoral interventions to develop memoranda of understanding (MoU) for better coordination and alignment of goals
- Develop multi-year and sustainable partnerships with different stakeholders and partners
- Secure funding and pilot innovative financing partnerships
- Undertake digital global fundraising campaigns to mobilize resources

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the National Society by ensuring alignment of country-level planning processes for all involved IFRC network actors with the goals of the National Society. It will also facilitate networking (including peer to-peer) on all the strategic priorities to enable the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti to have adequate resources. The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti to form new partnerships and widen its engagement with civil society and other coalitions at national and local levels in line with its mandate and auxiliary role. With the funding from the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#), the National Society will boost domestic fundraising through 'i-raise' digital online donation platform and build its commercial first aid capacity to generate local funds.

The **Kenya Red Cross** is working in collaboration with the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and supports it in developing proposals and projects in different sectors and strategic development.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Secure funding through the [National Society Investment Alliance](#), the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#), the Empress Shôken Fund and other innovative approaches to fund appropriate policies and guidelines and the implementation and enhancement of systems and procedures
- Invest more in staff capacity strengthening to create a favourable working environment
- Strengthen the leadership of National Society governance and management at all levels

- Ensure and build capacities of branch staff, volunteers, and local committees to deliver strong and effective humanitarian service at community level
- Promote and highlight volunteer work and contributions in the humanitarian field by showcasing their efforts, and improve the involvement of youth in the National Society activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the National Society with resources and leadership development. It will assist the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti to develop organizational development priorities and a strong branch network that delivers quality

humanitarian services through operational excellence. The IFRC will also help the National Society to improve youth involvement through the promotion of volunteer work and

provision of relevant training. It will support the development of the National Society's youth structure and activities to secure [youth contributions](#) to the Movement



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Undertake communications and public advocacy to increase impact, public trust and understanding of its auxiliary role and activities
- Network on key themes at the regional and global levels to have stronger visibility

- Establish an advocacy body for engagement with potential national and international financial partners and decision-makers

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop and operationalize a risk management framework, develop a current risk register, and train staff and governance on risk management
- Ensure staff [safety and security](#) and establish a staff development system which incorporates performance development
- Improve gender diversity and inclusion efforts
- Prioritize digital connectedness and promote [digitalization](#) of data to facilitate efficient collection of information and management for reporting analytics and ease decision-making processes

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in facilitating external audit reports and submitting them to the Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS). It will also support the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti to strengthen its accountability mechanisms by improving its complaints handling system and increasing the participation of community members in decision-making. This will be done through the establishment of a [community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA). With the funding from the IFRC Capacity Building Fund the National Society will purchase a licensed accounting software to improve the finance systems ensuring more accountability and transparency.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** has supported and continues to support the National Society in information management and digitalization in cash transfer programming. It also facilitates the procurement of digitalization materials for the volunteers and funding their training.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

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

The IFRC supports The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti in the following:

- Strengthening its capacity to deliver services and advocate on behalf of vulnerable people
- Facilitate IFRC network membership coordination
- Participate in global and regional initiatives
- Undertake effective humanitarian diplomacy
- Support the National Society's response to national emergencies and crises

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The following participating National Societies are supporting The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti:


The **Kenya Red Cross** is working in collaboration with the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and has been supportive for years, developing proposals and projects in various sectors and strategic development.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** has supported and continues to support the National Society in information management and digitalization in cash transfer programming. Potential partnership in anticipatory work is being discussed.



Djibouti Red Crescent staff speaking to a cash recipient at Chekyeti, South Western Djibouti, in September 2023 (Photo: IFRC)

Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Italian Red Cross	50,000						

Total Funding requirement

50,000

Movement coordination

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and

Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

Djibouti is covered by the regional delegation of the ICRC in Kenya. The ICRC's Nairobi delegation promotes international humanitarian law and carries out humanitarian activities.

Coordination with other actors

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti has benefited from partnership with in-country UN agencies including UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR. Currently, the National Society has a partnership with UNICEF on WASH activities. The National Society has a working partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) at the Aouraoussa migrant ND returnees camp where the National Society supports the IOM through its restoring family links (RFL) project with the ICRC.

The Red Crescent Society of Djibouti enjoys a strong relationship with the government as part of its auxiliary role. In this connection, the National Society is working on developing an agreement with the Djibouti National Meteorological Agency for effective forecast information sharing.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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

Contact information

Djibouti Red Crescent Society
<https://www.croissantrouge-djib.org/>

Paula Fitzgerald

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Ethiopia and Djibouti,
Addis Ababa
T +251 906 997720
paula.fitzgerald@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org