

# DJIBOUTI



## Operational highlights

- UNHCR helped receive and assist some 6,000 refugees fleeing armed conflict and famine in Somalia.
- Six new wells were constructed in Ali Addeh camp, and digging started for four others at the Holl-Holl site. The purchase of a 20,000 water tanker helped increase the supply of safe drinking water from 13 to 18 litres per person per day.
- More than 170 refugees were resettled in Canada, Sweden and the United States.
- UNHCR supported and reinforced committees working to counter sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Ali Addeh camp, and helped introduce mobile courts so that victims could take legal action against perpetrators.

- There were no major outbreaks of disease in Ali Addeh camp, and the mortality rate was cut from 0.2 per cent in 2010 to 0.1 per cent in 2011.

## Working environment

Djibouti has sought to play a role in the search for a peaceful solution in Somalia, in support of the agreement that resulted in the establishment of the Transitional National Government in Mogadishu. Djibouti also contributes troops to the African Union peacekeeping forces in Somalia (AMISOM).

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which includes Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, has its headquarters in

## Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Somalia	19,400	19,400	47	38
	Ethiopia	600	600	52	38
	Various	310	310	19	13
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Ethiopia	1,300	1,300	41	33
	Eritrea	600	600	28	22
	Various	30	30	26	70
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,240</b>	<b>22,240</b>		

Djibouti. The country also hosts the international naval forces seeking to combat piracy in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

Security considerations, including concerns over infiltration by insurgents from Somalia, led to the temporary closure of the border for Somali asylum-seekers. Somali men between the ages of 18 and 40 were denied entry from time to time, on suspicion of possible links to insurgents or terrorists.

Djibouti is part of a traditional migration route to Yemen and beyond. It has the shortest sea-crossing point to Yemen. As of December 2011, an estimated 7,600 migrants had left Djibouti for Yemen in 2011. The main departure points were Obock and other nearby coastal areas. An estimated 250 people departed from Djibouti's coasts each day.

Drought has generated massive population displacement in the region, with Djibouti seeing a dramatic reduction in water resources. This has resulted in the loss of livelihoods and a decline in the health of the population. Malnutrition is rife, especially among children. The crisis prompted the Government to launch a humanitarian appeal for support to assist more than 120,000 affected people, including farmers, nomads and pastoral communities in rural areas, as well as refugees, whose numbers were far larger than had been foreseen at the start of the year. Indeed, the number of refugee arrivals more than doubled between 2010 and 2011, from 3,400 to 7,400. The total number of registered people of concern in Djibouti stood at more than 22,200.

In early 2011, the Government of Djibouti authorized UNHCR to reopen the refugee site at Holl-Holl in order to decongest Ali Addeh camp, which was hosting far more than its planned capacity of 7,000. Holl-Holl has been designed to accommodate new arrivals. The first phase of the reconstruction, including community infrastructure, has

been completed. In December 2011, UNHCR conducted a verification exercise of the refugees living in Ali Addeh camp in order to plan relocations to Holl-Holl.

## | Achievements and impact |

### Favourable protection environment

- Some 6,000 refugees fleeing armed conflict and famine in Somalia had their access to Djibouti facilitated by UNHCR. There were no cases of denial of entry or *refoulement*.
- UNHCR remained fully engaged with the issue of mixed migration in Djibouti. The Office established a mixed-migration task force and opened a Field Unit in Obock, where most of those crossing by sea to Yemen embark. A mixed-migration response centre in Obock run in collaboration with IOM and local authorities offered advice to migrants on the perils of crossing the Gulf of Aden. Other people of concern to UNHCR were given information about protection and assistance programmes in Djibouti.
- Refugee security committees were established in Ali Addeh camp, and conditions at the Loyada reception centres were improved in 2011.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- A coordination mechanism was established to support a rapid response to incidents related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). UNHCR supported the introduction of mobile courts and installed solar street lights, with the aim of increasing security and reducing the incidence of SGBV in Ali Addeh camp.

UNHCR helps nomads near Ali Addeh by providing food and making sure they have access to clean water.





## Basic needs and services

- Site planning activities were conducted by UNHCR and its partners to prepare for the opening of Holl-Holl camp. Community infrastructure was installed, namely latrines at the transit centre, health facilities and primary school classrooms, and the warehouse was rehabilitated. Boreholes and water tanks were dug to raise the quantity of safe drinking water available per refugee per day from 13 to 18 litres.
- Educational capacity was increased with the creation of pre-school facilities. The number of refugee children attending primary school rose from 1,500 in 2010 to more than 2,300 in 2011.
- As basic services delivered to refugees in Ali Addeh refugee camp improved, morbidity and mortality rates declined. There were no major outbreaks of disease in Ali Addeh camp and the mortality rate there came down from 0.2 per cent in 2010 to 0.1 per cent in 2011. A nutritional survey carried out in October revealed that the general acute malnutrition (GAM) rate had declined from 16.9 per cent in 2010 to 15 per cent in 2011. The prevalence of anaemia among children younger than five years stood at 38.7 per cent, compared to 42.9 per cent in 2010.
- In Ali Addeh, six new wells were constructed and a 20,000-litre water tank installed, which, together with the distribution of water purification tables, increased the quantity and quality of the water supplies. The incidence of water-borne diseases came down considerably.
- UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP coordinated their response to the drought in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene, health and nutrition. Water was trucked in to Ali Addeh refugee camp, reducing the gap of 80,000 litres per day which the crisis had triggered.

## Community participation and self-management

- During the year, there was an improvement in the rate of credit repayments to the income-generating activity programme. To mitigate the impact on the fragile environment of the presence of growing numbers of refugees, UNHCR implemented an environmental rehabilitation programme around the refugee camp, including the creation of protected areas.
- The French language was included in the primary school curriculum to improve local integration possibilities.

## Durable solutions

- With resettlement the only viable option as a durable solution, UNHCR reinforced its processing capacity. Various missions were conducted by the resettlement unit from the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi and the US Resettlement Support Center (RSC) to interview potential candidates. In 2011, the resettlement target was 950 refugees. A total of 177 refugees departed from Djibouti to be resettled in a third country.

## Constraints

Owing to national concerns over security, the border between Djibouti and Somalia is closed from time to time to Somalis. The suspension of the refugee status determination (RSD) process by the temporary eligibility committee and delays in decisions have contributed to a growing backlog of pending asylum applications. Decisions have not been made since 2009. High unemployment in Djibouti and the acute scarcity of resources in the country limited opportunities for the local integration of refugees. There were few implementing partners with the necessary experience or capability to implement UNHCR programmes.

## Financial information

The overall budget for the operation in Djibouti increased from USD 18 million in 2010 to USD 26.3 million in 2011. This allowed UNHCR to improve the services provided to refugees and construct new infrastructure at the Holl-Holl site. The increase also allowed UNHCR to engage two international NGOs (LWF and CARE International) as implementing partners in the health, sanitation and education sectors. However, the 2011 budget was not fully funded, and this affected income-generation and livelihood projects aimed at improving the self-reliance of women. While the supply of clean water in Ali Addeh camp was increased to 18 litres per person per day, the international minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day could not be achieved in 2011. The operation was funded with earmarked contributions of some USD 6.3 million and relied for the remainder on other contributions.

## Organization and implementation

UNHCR's main office is in Djibouti city. There is a Field Office in Ali Sabieh and a Field Unit in Obock. The Field Office in Ali Sabieh supervises the work in Ali Addeh and Holl-Holl camps, while the Field Unit in Obock monitors activities related to mixed-migration movements.

## UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	2
□ Total staff	56
International	6
National	31
UNVs	1
UNVs	13
Others	5

## Working with others

In Djibouti, UNHCR works with seven implementing partners. The *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS) remained UNHCR's main governmental counterpart. Issues related to the environment sector were covered by the *Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement*. CARE Canada took over from the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA) to provide

health, nutrition and sanitation services in 2011. The *Association pour la Protection et l'Épanouissement de la Famille* (APEF) implemented community services in the camps and urban areas. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) was involved in education and income-generation activities. The *Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes* (UNFD) was a key partner in issues related to SGBV. The University of Djibouti undertook studies on statelessness, registration, birth certificates and nationality. The activities of the implementing partners were coordinated and supervised by UNHCR and synergies developed to obtain better results.

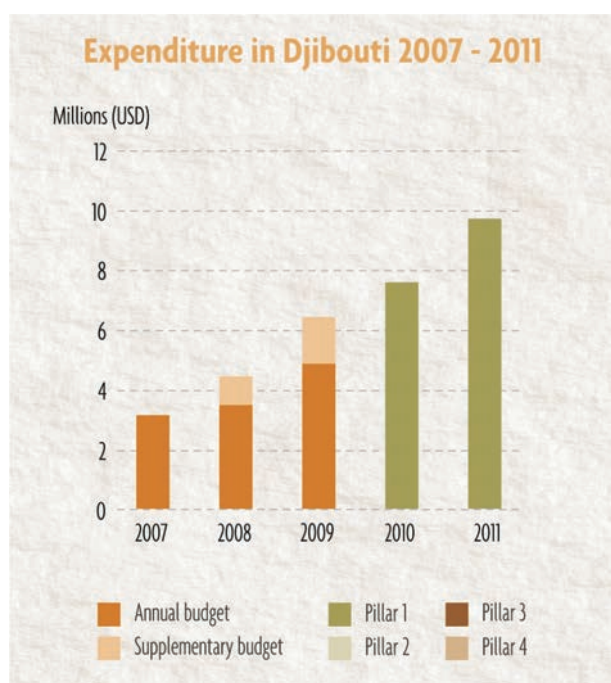
The Government continued to provide land to host refugees. It contributed to the operation through the payment of salaries to staff and subsidies to cover the costs of utilities for ONARS offices. The Government also provided warehousing facilities. WFP ensured that refugees received monthly rations to cover their basic food needs. It also supported a feeding programme for groups with specific

nutritional needs and provided take-home rations for girls in primary school in order to minimize drop-out rates.

During the drought that affected the country, UNICEF collaborated with UNHCR to provide safe drinking water to refugees in the camp.

## Unmet needs

- The income-generating activity programme designed to find livelihood opportunities for people of concern was not implemented.
- It was not possible to implement secondary, vocational and tertiary-education programmes for people of concern in the refugee camps, leaving children exposed to idleness and the risk of becoming involved in petty crime.
- The construction of weather-friendly shelters was not pursued due to insufficient funding, leaving refugees exposed to protection risks.
- Self-reliance and livelihoods activities were not implemented in a comprehensive and sustainable manner because of insufficient funding.
- The assistance given to urban refugees was negligible because of lack of funding.
- The sanitation programme in the camp, including the management of solid waste, was not fully implemented, leaving gaps that could lead to health hazards.



Partners	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Government agencies:</b> <i>Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés, Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement</i> <b>NGOs:</b> <i>Association pour la Protection et l'Épanouissement de la Famille, AMDA / CARE CANADA, Lutheran World Federation, Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes, Université de Djibouti</i>	
<b>Operational partners</b>	
<b>Others:</b> IGAD, IOM, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP	

## Budget, income and expenditure in Djibouti | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>26,157,519</b>	<b>141,150</b>	<b>26,298,669</b>
Income from contributions	6,252,560	0	6,252,560
Other funds available	3,497,397	104,121	3,601,518
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>9,749,957</b>	<b>104,121</b>	<b>9,854,078</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
National and regional migration policy	101,885	0	101,885
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	101,885	0	101,885
Environmental protection	160,325	0	160,325
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>364,095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>364,095</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Registration and profiling	372,836	0	372,836
Fair and efficient status determination	114,131	0	114,131
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>486,967</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>486,967</b>
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Gender-based violence	82,237	0	82,237
Protection of children	74,264	0	74,264
Non-arbitrary detention	74,265	0	74,265
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>230,766</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>230,766</b>
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Food security	47,268	0	47,268
Nutrition	91,910	0	91,910
Water	1,952,637	0	1,952,637
Shelter and other infrastructure	532,937	0	532,937
Basic domestic and hygiene items	641,513	0	641,513
Primary health care	367,852	0	367,852
HIV and AIDS	52,798	0	52,798
Education	358,789	0	358,789
Sanitation services	69,201	0	69,201
Services for groups with specific needs	228,815	0	228,815
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,343,720</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,343,720</b>
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Participatory assessment	135,659	0	135,659
Self-reliance and livelihoods	180,177	0	180,177
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>315,836</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315,836</b>
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Resettlement	312,719	0	312,719
Reduction of statelessness	254	104,121	104,375
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>312,973</b>	<b>104,121</b>	<b>417,094</b>
<i>External relations</i>			
Donor relations	108,662	0	108,662
Partnership	108,662	0	108,662
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>217,324</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217,324</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	425,164	0	425,164
Programme management and coordination	1,255,331	0	1,255,331
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,680,495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,680,495</b>
Other objectives	229	0	229
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	1,797,550	0	1,797,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,749,955</b>	<b>104,121</b>	<b>9,854,076</b>