



UNHCR

GLOBAL APPEAL 2015 UPDATE

DJIBOUTI



Planned presence

Number of offices	2
Total personnel	49
International staff	8
National staff	29
UN Volunteers	12

2015 plan at a glance*

28,800	People of concern (PoC)
USD 27.1 million	Overall funding requirements
77	Malnourished children targeted for special nutritional care
2,555	Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education
350	Resettlement registration forms estimated for submission

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

| Overview |

Working environment

- Long considered an example of stability in a volatile region, Djibouti is now facing a precarious security situation. The country plays a significant role in international efforts to combat piracy in the region, and supports the restoration of peace in Somalia; however these efforts have led to threats of reprisal attacks.
- The country has limited natural resources and is struggling to recover from the continuous drought of recent years. Djibouti has a high national unemployment rate, placing further economic pressure on the population. Work opportunities and prospects for refugees' local integration are scarce: this affects livelihood opportunities.
- Djibouti continues to deal with a protracted refugee crisis, having

hosted more than 23,000 mainly Somali refugees, in many cases for more than two decades, in the Ali Addeh and Holl Holl refugee camps.

- Its geographic location, environmental conditions, and regional socio-economic and security situation mean Djibouti has increasingly become a transit country for mixed migratory movements to other countries such as Yemen, and beyond to the Gulf States and Europe.
- In 2015, UNHCR will continue to count on the hospitality and support extended to refugees and asylum-seekers by the Djibouti Government, including the provision of land for the two refugee camps. The *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS) will manage water, food distribution and security.

People of concern

The main populations of concern to UNHCR in Djibouti in 2015 are estimated to be approximately 23,000 refugees and more than 5,000 asylum-seekers. While mainly Somalis, there are also Ethiopians and Eritreans

who fled their homes as a result of persistent conflict and violence in their countries of origin, with women and children representing more than 70 per cent of the refugee population in the two refugee camps.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Eritrea	610	610	760	760
	Ethiopia	480	480	600	600
	Somalia	21,580	21,580	22,080	22,080
	Various	10	10	10	10
Asylum-seekers	Eritrea	780	780	840	840
	Ethiopia	3,930	3,930	4,430	4,430
	Somalia	40	40	40	40
	Various	60	60	80	80
Total		27,500	27,500	28,850	28,850

| Response |

Needs and strategies

In 2015, UNHCR will protect and assist more than 28,000 people in Djibouti who are seeking asylum from insecurity and oppression in neighbouring countries. The Office will continue to research the most appropriate durable solutions for the population of concern in a protracted situation – developed in coordination with partners, the Government and the communities themselves – to address their needs.

Based on the results of physical verification and a household socio-economic assessment of refugees, which is planned for the end of 2014, UNHCR is likely to reorient its programme towards the search for durable solutions.

The Office and its main partners will place greater focus on self-reliance activities in Djibouti, while continuing to work on improving the operational context in the country. Building on work undertaken in 2014, activities in 2015 will focus on: health/nutrition, water, education and self-reliance/livelihood activities, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and durable solutions. For people in a protracted situation, UNHCR will enhance access to self-reliance and livelihood activities to help reduce their dependency on assistance.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Health status of the population improved			
UNHCR, with partners, will continue providing primary health care to refugees according to national guidelines, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, specifically for immunization, tuberculosis, malaria programmes and the training of health workers. A referral system is in place to evacuate emergency cases and patients requiring specialized care.			
Extent of measles vaccination coverage	Refugees	100%	0 gap
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 population/month)	Refugees	0.1	0.1
Population has optimal access to education			
Primary education is offered in the camps, where an increase in enrolment rates will remain a priority for UNHCR. Access to secondary education for refugee children in Djibouti remains a major problem. Improving access for PoC to certified education, as well as vocational training, is a priority for UNHCR, as it contributes to reducing the exposure of children and youth to exploitation, violence, and abuse.			
Percentage of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Refugees	100%	priority area
Percentage of secondary school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees	80%	20%
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
Supplying safe drinking water in camps remains a challenge. The construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures will increase the average supply of safe drinking water to refugees.			
Average number of litres of potable water available per person per day	Refugees	20 litres	7 litres

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved			
Increasing income-generating activities will economically empower refugees and host communities by offering livelihood opportunities while fostering peaceful coexistence. Diversification and additional vocational and professional training, as well as French language lessons will have a positive impact on self-reliance and facilitate the economic exchange between PoC and their host communities. In 2014, this has been one of the areas most affected by the funding gap and as a result, livelihood activities are still very limited and it has not been possible to involve young people in vocational training. Based on a verification exercise and socio-economic survey in 2014, activities will be designed with the aim of improving this situation in 2015.			
Percentage of people of concern (18-59 yrs) with own business or self-employed for more than 12 months	Refugees	100%	97 %
Percentage of youth aged 15-24 enrolled in certified livelihoods training	Refugees	100%	99%
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved			
The operation will continue working to strengthen SGBV response and prevention mechanisms. Response services will be available for SGBV survivors, though more psychological support is needed. Sensitization campaigns and information dissemination will continue, as will activities aimed at further strengthening community participation in SGBV prevention and response, with particular attention to men and boys' engagement.			
Extent to which community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor-centered protection	Refugees	100%	priority area

| Implementation |

Coordination

UNHCR maintains close cooperation with the Government, other UN agencies and national and international NGOs, in order to protect and assist refugees in a joint and comprehensive manner.

The organization's main government counterpart and implementing partner will continue to be *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS). The Ministry of Urbanism, Housing and Environment implements environmental and energy activities.

UNHCR will maintain partnerships with NGOs. WFP will continue supplying food rations to refugees in the camps. The Office will engage with UNICEF and other UN agencies, guided by the letter of understanding and plan of action on the coordination of critical activities in the sectors of child protection, health and nutrition, education, and water and sanitation in 2015.

UNHCR is fully engaged in the Humanitarian Country Team in Djibouti, where refugee programmes are discussed to ensure that refugees' needs are addressed comprehensively.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of the Interior (ONARS), Ministry of Urbanism, Housing and Environment

NGOs:

Association pour la protection de l'enfance et pour l'épanouissement de la famille, Lutheran World Federation, *Union nationale des femmes djiboutiennes*

Others:

FAO, IGAD, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP

Operational partners

NGOs:

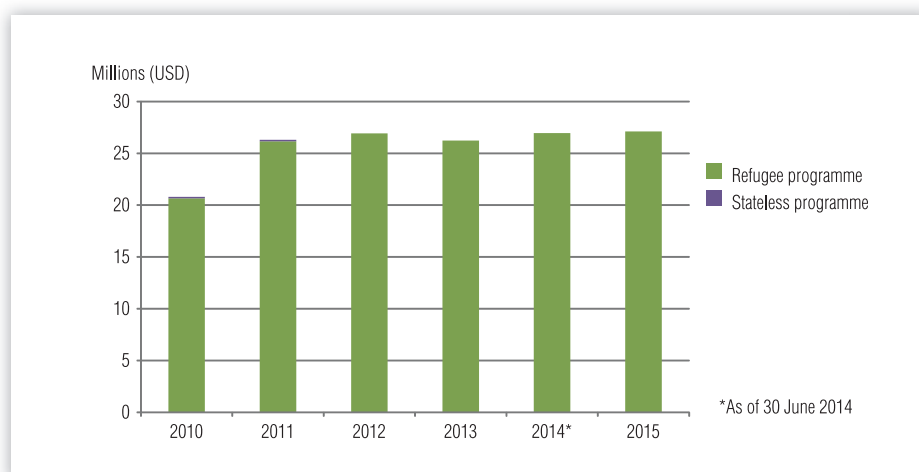
Caritas, Danish Refugee Council, Life in Abundance International, Norwegian Refugee Council

| Financial information |

During the last four years, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Djibouti have grown from USD 20.8 million in 2010, with the current 2014 budget standing at almost USD 27 million.

The 2015 financial requirements for Djibouti are set at USD 27.1 million and are fully allocated for the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers (mainly Ethiopians, Eritreans and Somalis). A funding shortfall would cause critical gaps in several areas including: primary health care and referral services; malnutrition and anaemia reduction programmes; and water supply in the refugee camps (less than 11 litres per person per day). Other needs include additional classrooms for refugee children and capacity-building activities for NGOs and government officials. Furthermore, UNHCR will not be able to undertake joint registration of refugees with the Government unless sufficient resources are available.

Budgets for Djibouti | 2010–2015



2015 budget for Djibouti | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)	26,957,902	26,957,902
Favourable protection environment		
Law and policy	262,370	262,370
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	262,827	262,827
Subtotal	525,197	525,197
Fair protection processes and documentation		
Registration and profiling	569,741	569,741
Status determination procedures	351,241	351,241
Civil registration and status documentation	491,827	491,827
Subtotal	1,412,809	1,412,809
Security from violence and exploitation		
Prevention and response to SGBV	756,546	756,546
Protection of children	202,827	202,827
Subtotal	959,374	959,374
Basic needs and essential services		
Health	2,614,704	2,614,704
Reproductive health and HIV services	537,568	537,568
Nutrition	1,042,745	1,042,745
Food security	577,555	577,555
Water	2,008,040	2,008,040
Sanitation and hygiene	767,197	767,197
Shelter and infrastructure	4,264,056	4,264,056
Access to energy	1,668,629	1,668,629
Basic and domestic items	1,789,013	1,789,013
Services for people with specific needs	714,827	714,827
Education	1,791,538	1,791,538
Subtotal	17,775,872	17,775,872
Community empowerment and self-reliance		
Natural resources and shared environment	539,741	539,741
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	1,755,852	1,755,852
Subtotal	2,295,593	2,295,593
Durable solutions		
Voluntary return	1,097,990	1,097,990
Integration	222,370	222,370
Resettlement	354,954	354,954
Subtotal	1,675,313	1,675,313
Leadership, coordination and partnerships		
Coordination and partnerships	270,211	270,211
Donor relations and resource mobilization	144,013	144,013
Subtotal	414,224	414,224
Logistics and operations support		
Logistics and supply	382,371	382,371
Operations management, coordination and support	1,667,568	1,667,568
Subtotal	2,049,939	2,049,939
2015 total budget	27,108,322	27,108,322