

# DJIBOUTI



## Working environment

### The context

Djibouti receives both migrants and asylum-seekers, most of them driven by violent conflict, insecurity, lawlessness and dire economic conditions in neighbouring countries. Armed disputes are continuing unabated in south and central Somalia. Social and political problems in Eritrea have contributed to the displacement of people outside the country, many of them

finding refuge in Djibouti. Meanwhile, human rights violations in Oromya and Ogadeni regions of Ethiopia have sent thousands of people into exile. Djibouti remains a country at crossroads between traditional migration routes and forced displacement.

A continuing drought has led to alarmingly high malnutrition rates in Djibouti, which ranks among the countries hardest hit by the global food crisis. The economic downturn and hikes in the prices of basic foodstuffs have led to drastic reductions in the purchasing power of many households and the erosion of their coping mechanisms.

## Planning figures

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2010		DEC 2010 - JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Somalia	11,300	11,000	14,000	13,700	16,700	16,000
	Ethiopia	650	560	850	750	1,000	900
	Eritrea	400	220	600	350	880	600
	Various	30	-	50	-	80	-
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	300	-	200	-	150	-
	Eritrea	380	-	190	-	100	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,060</b>	<b>11,780</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>17,500</b>

## ● The needs

Refugees do not have free access to the local job market and lack opportunities for self-employment, preventing them from becoming self-reliant or integrating into local communities.

There is a need for documentation and the adjudication of status-determination claims. While refugees from Somalia are granted refugee status on a *prima facie* basis, those from Eritrea, Ethiopia and other neighbouring countries must undergo individual refugee status determination (RSD) interviews. Many cases are pending due to delays in the status determination process. This situation has left thousands at risk of *refoulement*, as asylum-seekers are not provided with identity documents.

## | Main objectives |

### Favourable protection environment

- Improve protection standards and the living conditions of refugees.
- Strengthen the capacity of the Government and non-governmental partners to implement programmes.
- Help the Government to design policies to mitigate mixed-migratory flows towards Yemen and beyond.

### Fair protection processes

- Improve access to asylum and standards of registration and profiling.

### Basic needs and services

- Ensure that the basic needs of refugees are covered and essential services provided.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- Reinforce the protection responses to sexual and gender-based violence.

## Key targets for 2010

- The right to asylum is respected by the Government.
- The water system in the Ali-Addeh camp is improved and provides an adequate supply.
- Health services are improved and morbidity and mortality rates reduced.
- The nutritional status of refugees in the camp is monitored to avoid cases of malnutrition.
- Durable shelters are constructed in the camp to improve refugees' living conditions.
- Livelihood opportunities are created to alleviate poverty and frustration.
- Resettlement provides durable solutions for individuals who are unable to avail themselves of any other option.
- Camp security is strengthened by the demarcation of plots and the installation of lighting and fencing.
- Incidents of sexual and gender-based violence are prevented and followed up through awareness campaigns, community security-management systems and access to legal remedies.



To improve their protection, UNHCR distributes identity cards to refugees in Ali Addeh camp.

### Durable solutions

- Promote resettlement as a durable solution for selected individuals.

## | Strategy and activities |

The existence of a favourable protection environment for refugees and asylum-seekers and the provision of unhindered access to the territory, are the key goals of UNHCR. The Office will work to strengthen the national administrative framework to guarantee and improve refugees' and asylum-seekers' access to registration and documentation. Special measures will be introduced to identify, prevent and reduce statelessness.

UNHCR has established a reception centre for Somali asylum-seekers in Loyada, and conducts joint border monitoring missions with the authorities. All asylum-seekers are screened and registered before being transferred to Ali-Addeh camp. Similar arrangements will be made to extend border monitoring to other potential entry points in Djibouti.

The Office is working to encourage the authorities to review the national administrative framework so that refugees and asylum-seekers can enjoy all their socio-economic rights. UNHCR will also work with refugees and the Government

## UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	2
□ Total staff	45
International	12
National	33

to rehabilitate and protect the environment in refugee-hosting areas, thus fostering good relations with host communities.

The authorities in charge of asylum issues will be encouraged to establish fast and fair registration and RSD processes. Meanwhile, UNHCR will support the authorities by issuing individual identification cards to all refugees over 13 years of age, in addition to the family attestations already provided. It will also continue discussions with the Government on measures to promote birth registration and local integration for some groups.

The Office will work closely with refugees, implementing partners and local authorities to disseminate information on preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence. Partners and local authorities will be trained to deal with the issue. UNHCR will also work with its partners and local authorities to ensure that survivors of sexual and gender-based violence receive support and protection. Community security-management systems will be strengthened, monitoring mechanisms established, and access to legal remedies improved.

The creation of income-generation opportunities will enhance the self-reliance of women. UNHCR will improve safety and security in the Ali-Addeh camp through the installation of additional lighting. In addition, the Office will install solar heating panels in the camp. Special services will be put in place to support groups with specific needs such as the elderly, the disabled, women who are heads of households, pregnant and lactating women, malnourished children and the chronically ill.

The Office will work to expand access to durable solutions. Voluntary repatriation

will be encouraged where feasible and resettlement will be pursued as a durable solution in particular cases.

### ○ Constraints

The implementation of the objectives for 2010 will be based on the assumption that security and safety prevail in the country. It also hinges on the Government continuing its collaboration with UNHCR and providing unhindered access to refugees and others of concern.

## Organization and implementation

### ○ Coordination

The *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* will remain UNHCR's main governmental partner on refugee matters. UNHCR will also cooperate closely with other partners on food and nutrition, health, sanitation, income generation and livelihoods, family planning and mixed migration.

## Financial information

The budget has increased slightly during the past years to accommodate the ongoing activities both for Ethiopian refugees, as well as for the long-staying Somali refugee population and to protect newly arriving Somali refugees.

With a budget of USD 18 million for 2010, UNHCR will bridge gaps in the protection and assistance programmes and meet the needs of the people of concern in a comprehensive and effective manner.

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

*Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés*

#### NGOs:

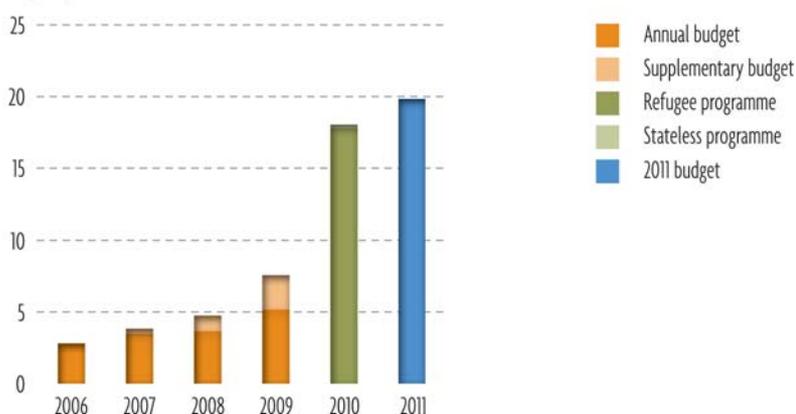
Association of Medical Doctors of Asia  
*Association pour la Protection et l'Épanouissement de la Famille*  
 Lutheran World Federation

#### Others:

UNDP  
 UNICEF  
 WFP  
 WHO

## UNHCR's budget in Djibouti 2006 - 2011

Millions (USD)



## 2010 UNHCR budget for Djibouti (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
Environmental protection	1,503,121	0	1,503,121
Subtotal	1,503,121	0	1,503,121
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
Food security	427,198	0	427,198
Nutrition	522,198	0	522,198
Water	1,657,198	0	1,657,198
Shelter and other infrastructure	2,555,348	0	2,555,348
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,507,198	0	1,507,198
Primary health care	2,384,912	0	2,384,912
HIV and AIDS	454,075	0	454,075
Education	1,386,698	0	1,386,698
Sanitation services	169,698	0	169,698
Services for groups with specific needs	321,035	0	321,035
Subtotal	11,385,561	0	11,385,561
<b>Community participation and self-management</b>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	404,676	0	404,676
Self-reliance and livelihoods	495,176	0	495,176
Subtotal	899,852	0	899,852
<b>Durable solutions</b>			
Resettlement	521,613	0	521,613
Reduction of statelessness	0	259,324	259,324
Subtotal	521,613	259,324	780,936
<b>External relations</b>			
Donor relations	91,881	0	91,881
Resource mobilization	92,381	0	92,381
Partnership	102,381	0	102,381
Public information	106,881	0	106,881
Subtotal	393,524	0	393,524
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>			
Supply chain and logistics	990,092	0	990,092
Programme management, coordination and support	2,133,242	0	2,133,242
Subtotal	3,123,334	0	3,123,334
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,827,004</b>	<b>259,324</b>	<b>18,086,327</b>

<b>2011 budget</b>	<b>19,895,000</b>
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<b>2009 Revised budget</b>	
Annual budget	5,228,114
Supplementary budget	2,382,974
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,611,088</b>

## Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- UNHCR will not fully address issues of statelessness, leading to an increase in the number of stateless people.
- UNHCR will not engage in environmental rehabilitation.
- Capacity-building activities for NGOs and Government officials will not be implemented in a comprehensive and effective manner.
- Malnutrition and anaemia reduction programmes will be limited.
- UNHCR will not conduct a joint registration of refugees with the Government.
- The water supply in the refugee camps will remain below acceptable standards (less than 7 liters per person per day).
- Additional classrooms for refugee children will not be constructed.
- Primary health care and referral services will not be improved as required.