

DJIBOUTI

Working environment

The context

Djibouti is a relatively stable country in the East and Horn of Africa, where it plays a pivotal role in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Somalia crisis. The country is the hub for naval forces combating piracy in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. It is host to more than 14,000 refugees, mostly from Somalia, and is also a transit point for mixed migratory flows towards the Middle East and beyond.

Following the deadly suicide bombing in Kampala, Uganda, in July 2010, for which a Somali Islamist movement claimed responsibility, Djibouti has imposed security restrictions on Somalis entering its territory. All Somali men aged between 18 and 50 are currently denied entry into Djibouti. The Government is conscious that developments in neighbouring Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia could have ramifications in Djibouti, which has a sizeable population of ethnic Somali nationals.

Djibouti is also affected by climate change. Erratic rainfall has led to a continuing drought, causing alarming food shortages and high levels of malnutrition.

The needs

The ongoing arrival of refugees, almost all of whom must live in the Ali Addeh camp, has increased needs in all sectors in the overcrowded camp. Access to safe drinking water has remained a concern for UNHCR, as poor water supplies have resulted in sanitation problems and frequent outbreaks of diarrhoea and vomiting, particularly among children. The health infrastructure and services in the camp require

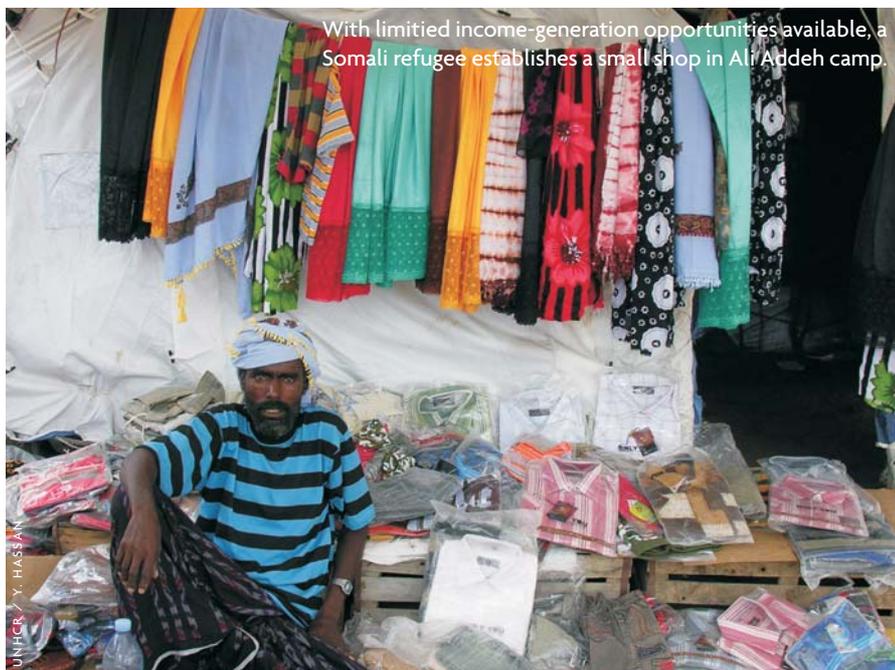
upgrading, and more medical equipment is needed. The educational sector needs teachers, teaching materials and facilities so that secondary education and vocational training can be provided. Shelters in the camp are dilapidated and require rehabilitation.

With so many Somali men denied entry into Djibouti, there is an urgent need to promote a more favourable protection environment. In addition, providing documentation to asylum-seekers and refugees, and reinforcing the refugee status determination (RSD) process, remain critical tasks. While most of the refugees from Somalia are granted refugee status on a prima facie basis, those from Eritrea, Ethiopia and other neighbouring countries must undergo RSD procedures. Many cases remain pending due to the fact that the National Eligibility Commission (NEC) is not operational. This situation has left thousands of asylum-seekers without identity documents and at risk of *refoulement*.



Planning figures for Djibouti

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Somalia	14,000	13,700	16,700	16,000
	Ethiopia	900	800	1,000	900
	Eritrea	600	350	900	600
	Various	10	0	20	0
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	500	500	600	600
	Eritrea	500	500	600	600
	Various	10	10	10	10
Total		16,520	15,860	19,830	18,710



Strategy and activities in 2011

Guaranteeing the existence of a favourable protection environment for refugees and asylum-seekers as well as unhindered access to the territory are the key goals of UNHCR in Djibouti, especially since the new security restrictions affect adult male Somalis and migrants trying to reach Yemen by sea. The Office will work to strengthen the national administrative

framework to guarantee and improve refugees' and asylum-seekers' access to registration and documentation, including the enjoyment of economic rights. Special measures will be introduced to identify, prevent and reduce statelessness. To this end, UNHCR will strengthen its protection capacity in the country.

UNHCR will also work with refugees and the Government 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 by reviving and reinforcing the NEC. 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 effectively with the issue. UNHCR will also work with its partners and local authorities to ensure that survivors of sexual and gender-based

Main objectives and targets

Favourable protection environment

- Enhance the protection environment in order to meet required standards and improve the living conditions of refugees.
 - ☞ The right to asylum is respected by the Government.
- Strengthen the capacity of the Government and non-governmental partners to implement programmes.
 - ☞ Government and NGO partners are trained in programmatic and financial management requirements; delivery of services improved and joint planning and assessments are undertaken.
- Help the Government to design policies to mitigate mixed migration flows towards Yemen and beyond.
 - ☞ Government officials and police officers are trained in refugee and human rights law; national and regional migration policy affords better protection to people of concern.

Fair protection processes

- Improve access to asylum and standards of registration and profiling.
 - ☞ All refugees and asylum-seekers are issued with Government or UNHCR attestations and identity cards, and RSD is undertaken for non-Somali applicants.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Reinforce the protection responses to sexual and gender-based violence.
 - ☞ Opportunities for resettlement are created and offered to individuals who have no other sustainable option.

Basic needs and services

- Ensure that the basic needs of the refugees are met and essential services provided through multi-sectoral assistance programmes.
 - ☞ The water system in the Ali Addeh camp is improved and provides enough safe drinking water to the refugees (20 litres per person per day).

- ☞ Health services are improved and morbidity and mortality are reduced.
- ☞ The nutritional status of refugees in the camp is closely monitored to avoid the reoccurrence of malnutrition.
- ☞ Durable shelters are constructed in the camp to improve living conditions and security.

Community participation and self-management

- Enhance community participation and self-management programmes.
 - ☞ Self-reliance and livelihood opportunities are created to alleviate poverty and frustration.

Durable solutions

- Promote resettlement as a durable solution for selected cases.
 - ☞ Opportunities for resettlement are created and offered to individuals who are unable to avail themselves of any other sustainable option.

UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	2
□ Total staff	37
International	8
National	29

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-generating opportunities will enhance the self-reliance of women. UNHCR will improve safety and security in the Ali Addeh 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

UNHCR can fulfil its objectives for 2011 only if security and safety prevail in Djibouti. Programme implementation also hinges on the Government continuing its collaboration with UNHCR and providing unhindered access to refugees and others of concern.

With few job opportunities even for nationals, refugees lack avenues for self-employment, preventing them from becoming self-reliant or integrating into local communities.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

The *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* remains UNHCR's main governmental partner on refugee matters. UNHCR also cooperates closely with all its other partners on issues such as food and nutrition, health, sanitation, income generation and livelihoods, family planning and mixed migration.

Financial information

The supplementary budget for the Somalia situation increased from an initial USD 0.4 million in 2007 to nearly USD 2.4 million in 2009 in order to fund the assistance and protection of newly-arriving Somali refugees. The Djibouti annual budget also rose slightly during those years to bridge assistance gaps. The introduction of the comprehensive needs budget in Djibouti in 2010 more than doubled funding for the operation, helping to address some of the unmet needs of those already in the camp and of new arrivals. Increases in the budget have contributed to some improvements in the quantity of potable water for the refugees, although the required standards have not yet been fully met. Gradual improvements in education and health care are also being achieved.

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés
Ministère de l'Environnement

NGOs:

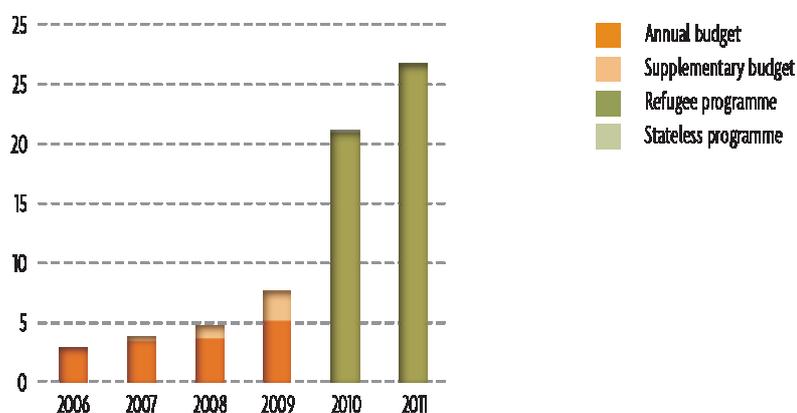
Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
Association pour la Protection et l'Épanouissement de la Famille
Caritas
Lutheran World Federation
Union nationale des femmes djiboutiennes
University of Djibouti

Others:

UNDP
UNICEF
WFP
WHO

UNHCR's budget in Djibouti 2006 – 2011

Millions (USD)



2011 UNHCR Budget for Djibouti (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
National and regional migration policy	160,132	0	160,132
Non-refoulement	130,132	0	130,132
Environmental protection	410,132	0	410,132
Subtotal	700,397	0	700,397
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Registration and profiling	533,193	0	533,193
Fair and efficient status determination	413,193	0	413,193
Subtotal	946,386	0	946,386
Security from violence and exploitation			
Gender-based violence	407,775	0	407,775
Protection of children	207,775	0	207,775
Non-arbitrary detention	187,775	0	187,775
Subtotal	803,325	0	803,325
Basic needs and essential services			
Food security	147,223	0	147,223
Nutrition	1,161,488	0	1,161,488
Water	4,632,223	0	4,632,223
Shelter and other infrastructure	2,682,194	0	2,682,194
Basic domestic and hygiene items	3,072,223	0	3,072,223
Primary health care	4,209,426	0	4,209,426
HIV and AIDS	603,214	0	603,214
Education	2,222,223	0	2,222,223
Sanitation services	337,759	0	337,759
Services for groups with specific needs	468,435	0	468,435
Subtotal	19,536,408	0	19,536,408
Community participation and self-management			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	198,431	0	198,431
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,053,431	0	1,053,431
Subtotal	1,251,861	0	1,251,861
Durable solutions			
Resettlement	292,029	0	292,029
Reduction of statelessness	257,029	141,150	398,179
Subtotal	549,057	141,150	690,207
External relations			
Donor relations	127,789	0	127,789
Partnership	123,789	0	123,789
Subtotal	251,577	0	251,577
Logistics and operations support			
Supply chain and logistics	1,182,633	0	1,182,633
Programme management, coordination and support	1,435,874	0	1,435,874
Subtotal	2,618,507	0	2,618,507
Total	26,657,519	141,150	26,798,669
2010 Revised budget	20,870,069	259,324	21,129,393

Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Ali Addeh camp will remain congested, and refugees will receive less than 13 litres of water per person per day.
- Health and sanitation problems will increase in the camp.
- Only 20 per cent of the planned 1000 shelters will be constructed in the camp, leaving most refugees exposed to weather hazards and insecurity.
- Income-generating activities and skills training projects will be limited, and will not permit the beneficiaries to become self-sufficient.
- Women of reproductive age will not be provided with sanitary materials in sufficient quantity.