

DJIBOUTI



Operational highlights

- UNHCR resumed the registration and refugee status determination (RSD) processing for non-Somali asylum-seekers.
- Some 320 refugees were resettled in France, Sweden and the United States.
- A counselling centre for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence was established at Ali Sabieh town.
- Additional investments in health services led to reduced mortality rates; increased vaccination coverage; a reduction in malnutrition; attendance by trained staff at all birth deliveries; and the establishment of a stabilization centre for severe cases of malnutrition in the camp.
- The quantity of water provided to each refugee increased from five to thirteen litres per person per day.
- To reduce anaemia, refugees received monthly supplementary rations of tuna fish.
- The classroom overcrowding in the camp was reduced by organizing two shifts and the number of pupils enrolled in school at the Ali-Addeh camp increased from 1,200 to 2,000.
- Six refugees were able to attend university through the DAFI scholarship programme.

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	14,200	14,200	50	45
	Ethiopia	600	600	52	37
	Various	260	260	20	12
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	370	370	34	16
	Eritrea	360	360	33	23
	Various	10	10	20	-
Others of concern	Various	10	10	29	29
Total		15,810	15,810		

A group of Ethiopian migrants on the Djiboutian shore of the Gulf of Aden, waiting for smugglers' boats to cross into Yemen.



| Working environment |

Owing to its geographic position, Djibouti plays a key role in efforts to find a solution to the crisis in Somalia. The country is an international hub for naval forces engaged in combating piracy in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The main political party, the People's Rally for Progress, has been in government since independence in 1977 and re-endorsed the incumbent president for a third six-year term in 2010.

Djibouti is host to some 16,000 refugees, mainly Somalis living in the Ali-Addeh camp. The camp is overcrowded, but refugees continue to arrive, exerting tremendous pressure on services and infrastructure. In early 2010, problems with water supplies and sanitation, health and nutrition reached a critical level causing deaths in the camp.

Djibouti is a major route for mixed-migration flows towards the Middle East. Due to growing security concerns, the Government imposed temporary restrictions on Somalis entering its territory in 2010. All Somali men aged between 18 and 50 were denied entry into Djibouti. UNHCR negotiated with the Government of Djibouti and the restrictions were lifted in August 2010.

The country is also affected by one of the worst recorded droughts in its history. An appeal was launched in 2010 to seek international assistance to alleviate alarming food shortages and an increase in malnutrition.

| Achievements and impact |

• Major objectives and targets

UNHCR sought to improve the living conditions of refugees by ensuring that basic needs were met and essential services provided through a multisectoral programme. It also sought to improve the available asylum space through registration and profiling, and by reinforcing the protection of victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Community-participation and self-management programmes were expanded, and the capacity of the Government and partners to implement UNHCR programmes was strengthened. Key protection priorities were to assure protection space in the mixed-migration flows towards Yemen and beyond and promote resettlement as a durable solution.

Favourable protection environment

- A workshop on statelessness was organized in March 2010, bringing together 25 experts from different agencies and national bodies. UNHCR collaborated with UNICEF and the University of Djibouti to identify stateless people and reduce the risk of statelessness. Under the terms of an agreement signed in July 2010, UNHCR, UNICEF and the University of Djibouti will promote advocacy on registration, access to nationality and reduction of statelessness.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- Close to 1,500 applicants had access to the asylum procedure, including 1,380 refugees from Somalia's South-Central region who were screened and registered under a joint project of UNHCR and the *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS) at the Loyada reception centre. A small number of fraudulent cases were detected. All registered people of concern were issued with an attestation by the Government of Djibouti and UNHCR, while adult refugees received identity cards.

Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR worked with the *Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutienne* to implement a project in Ali-Addeh camp to combat SGBV. The project seeks to sensitize local authorities and refugee community leaders on the issue. Counselling centres were opened in Ali-Addeh camp and in Ali Sabieh town. A total of 150 incidents of SGBV were reported, and survivors were assisted and given legal aid. Guidelines on how to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence were drafted and shared with partners.

Basic needs and services

- The quantity of water available per person per day increased from five to thirteen litres in Ali-Addeh camp. Additional health facilities were constructed in the camp and services improved. UNHCR's partner, the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA), has two doctors available, while UNHCR has one medical coordinator. On average, the three nurses at the health centre treated 20 patients per day each, and the doctors treated 40 patients per day. All pregnant women in the camp gave birth at the health centre.
- Improvements in health services led to a reduction in mortality rates, increased vaccination coverage and the establishment of a stabilization centre for severe cases of malnutrition. The rate of anaemia dropped from 60 to 42 per cent. The malnutrition rate stood at 16 per cent, while the national rate was 20 per cent. Mortality among children under five was 0.2 per thousand, while the crude mortality rate stood at 0.5 per thousand. UNHCR began giving out monthly supplies of tuna fish as a food supplement to reduce anaemia. There was a general distribution of tents and plastic sheeting to improve the living conditions of refugees in the camp.
- The organization of two shifts at school and the recruitment of additional teachers reduced overcrowding in classes. The number of school-going children increased from 1,200 to 2,000. French classes were also introduced as part of the curriculum.

Community participation and self-management

- Refugees are organised in sectoral committees in the camp. They are involved in camp management, food distribution, water and sanitation, health and nutrition. They are also involved in committees on SGBV and joint assessment missions.

Durable solutions

- UNHCR's resettlement capacity was reinforced with the secondment of one ICMC expert and two UNVs. More than 1,400 refugees were interviewed and their cases submitted to resettlement countries, while some 320 people departed for resettlement during the year.

External relations

- UNHCR was an active participant in the creation of the UN Country Team's Communications Committee and helped draw up its terms of reference and work plan.

Logistics and operational activities

- A vital stockpile of non-food items (NFIs) to serve the East and Horn of Africa was established in Djibouti. UNHCR transported food and NFIs to refugees in support of implementing partners.

Constraints

Insufficient human and financial resources hampered full implementation of planned activities. Severe drought continues to threaten Djibouti and impact on the availability of ground water in the camp. UNHCR will be required to resort to water trucking, which is a costly undertaking.

Financial information

Through careful prioritization, UNHCR improved the supply of water, built health facilities and improved other basic services in Ali-Addeh. Nonetheless, with resources falling short of requirements, activities related to shelter, sanitation, secondary education, vocational training and the supply of electricity to the camp could not be implemented.

Organization and implementation

As Djibouti is a major host of Somali refugees, UNHCR participated in contingency planning for the Somalia situation.

UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	2
□ Total staff	42
International	6
National	29
UNVs	7

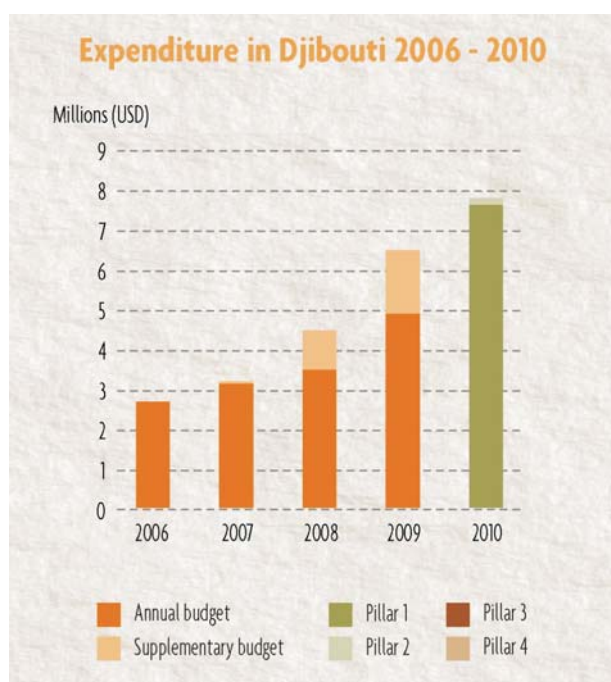
Working with others

UNHCR worked with seven implementing partners in Djibouti. The *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS) is the governmental counterpart on refugee affairs. Issues related to the environment are managed by the *Ministère de l'Habitat, Urbanisme et de l'Environnement*. The Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA) works on health care. The *Association pour la Protection et l'Epanouissement de la Famille* (APEF) provides community services in the camp and urban areas. The Lutheran World

Federation (LWF) implements education and income generation activities. The *Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes* (UFD) is dedicated to addressing sexual and gender-based violence. The University of Djibouti has been requested to undertake studies on statelessness and nationality.

Overall assessment

In 2010, UNHCR prioritized efforts to improve the provision of water and sanitation, health and nutrition, education, shelter and durable solutions for people of concern in Djibouti. The quantity of water available to refugees increased to 13 litres of water per person per day. The construction of new health centres and improvements in services helped to bring recurrent problems with diarrhoea and vomiting under control. UNHCR's advocacy and negotiations with the Government opened access to the territory for asylum-seekers and allowed registration to resume. More than 1,400 cases were submitted for resettlement and some 320 individuals departed for third countries. Statelessness has remained a serious concern. An agreement was signed with the University of Djibouti to assist with research to support UNHCR's advocacy.



Partners

Implementing partners

Government: Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS), Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement

NGOs: Association of Medical Doctors of Asia, Association pour la Protection et l'Épanouissement de la famille, Lutheran World Federation, Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes

Others: University of Djibouti

Budget, income and expenditure in Djibouti | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
FINAL BUDGET	20,654,396	151,000	20,805,396
Income from contributions ¹	2,645,524	0	2,645,524
Other funds available	4,967,597	143,683	5,111,279
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	7,613,121	143,683	7,756,803

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
National and regional migration policy	93,032	0	93,032
Co-operation with partners	83,941	0	83,941
Environmental protection	235,977	0	235,977
Subtotal	412,949	0	412,949
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Registration and profiling	129,705	0	129,705
Access to asylum procedures	196,353	0	196,353
Subtotal	326,058	0	326,058

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Gender-based violence	44,986	0	44,986
Protection of children	41,070	0	41,070
Non-arbitrary detention	39,911	0	39,911
Subtotal	125,966	0	125,966
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Food security	29,977	0	29,977
Nutrition	97,153	0	97,153
Water	254,583	0	254,583
Shelter and other infrastructure	544,264	0	544,264
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,076,089	0	1,076,089
Primary health care	530,884	0	530,884
HIV and AIDS	56,695	0	56,695
Education	84,331	0	84,331
Sanitation services	45,136	0	45,136
Services for groups with specific needs	288,588	0	288,588
Subtotal	3,007,699	0	3,007,699
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	119,630	0	119,630
Self-reliance and livelihoods	138,226	0	138,226
Subtotal	257,855	0	257,855
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Resettlement	175,818	0	175,818
Reduction of statelessness	0	143,683	143,683
Subtotal	175,818	143,683	319,501
<i>External relations</i>			
Donor relations	31,679	0	31,679
Resource mobilisation	31,679	0	31,679
Partnership	31,679	0	31,679
Public information	31,679	0	31,679
Subtotal	126,715	0	126,715
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	350,154	0	350,154
Programme management, coordination and support	1,555,267	0	1,555,267
Subtotal	1,905,421	0	1,905,421
Instalments to implementing partners	1,274,077	0	1,274,077
Other objectives	562	0	562
Total	7,613,121	143,683	7,756,803

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities - mandate-related" (NAM) reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.