



HIGHLIGHTS

25,219

Arrivals from Yemen to Djibouti since 26 March

4,318

Households provided with cash grants in Ali Sabieh

140

Children from Yemen benefitted from catch up classes

Population of concern

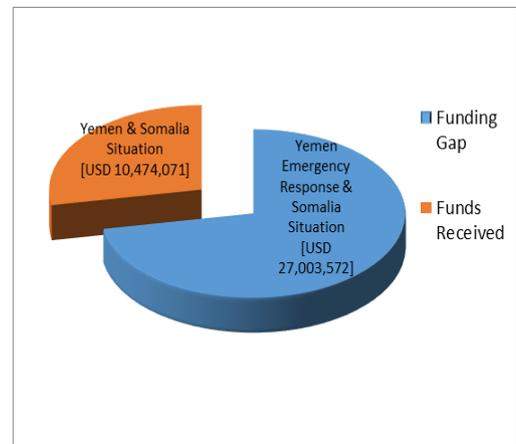
A total of **18,234** people of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Somalia	12,044
Yemen	2,818
Ethiopia	2,424
Eritrea	896
Other	52
Total	18,234

Funding

USD 37,477,643 million requested



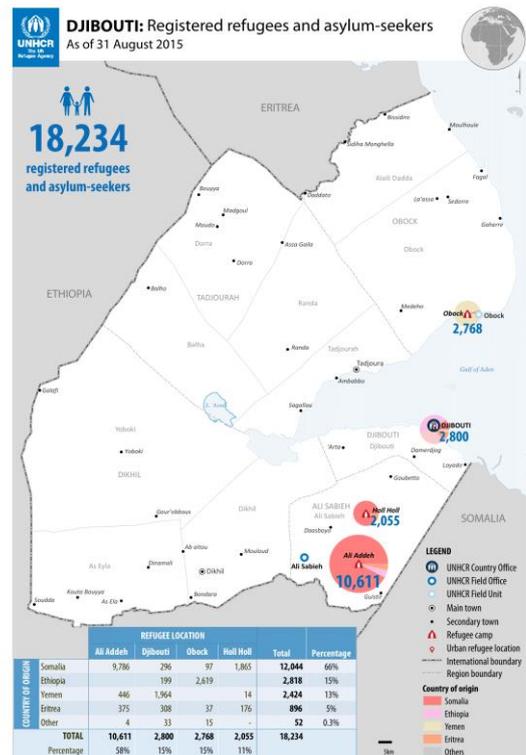
UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 29 national staff
- 12 international staff
- 7 united nations volunteers
- 2 consultants/contractors

Offices:

- 1 office in Djibouti
- 1 field office in Ali Sabieh
- 1 field unit in Obock



WORKING WITH PARTNERS

UNHCR maintains close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti to ensure optimal coordination of the implementation of response to UNHCR people of concern. This coordination is achieved through national and international NGOs; namely, Norwegian Refugee Council (water, shelter, hygiene); Danish Refugee Council (livelihoods); Lutheran World Federation (education and community services); Africa Humanitarian Action (health, nutrition and reproductive health/HIV); *Union Nationale des Femmes de Djibouti* (SGBV) and the Ministry of Habitat, Urban Planning and Environment (environment). The government agency in charge of refugees related issues is the *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS).

Additionally UNHCR partners with UN agencies within various mechanisms, such as the UN Country Team and UN sectorial working groups.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- UNHCR screens and registers newly arriving asylum seekers and is engaged in the verification, regularization and documentation of refugees in Djibouti City and the camps of Ali Addeh, Holl Holl and Markazi. UNHCR also provides information on safe areas of return, support to resettlement and programs for economic self-reliance for refugees.
- UNHCR has established a tracking mechanism to prevent, identify and support girls and women at risk. UNHCR provides new arrivals to the shores of Djibouti with shelter at Markazi Camp in Obock and assistance in Djibouti.
- According to statistics from IOM and the Government of Djibouti as of 17 September, 25,219 persons of mixed nationalities have arrived in Djibouti. Of those, 12,172 persons are Yemeni nationals, 11,182 are transiting Third Country Nationals and 1,865 persons are Djiboutian returnees.
- As of 31, August 2015, Djibouti sheltered some 18,234 refugees and asylum seekers mainly from Somalia, out of whom 12,666 are hosted in two camps (10,611 Ali-Addeh and 2,055 Holl Holl) and 2,800 are living in urban areas with an average demographic of 66% Somalis, 13% Ethiopians, 5% Eritrean and 16% other nationalities.
- Since the outbreak of the Yemeni crisis at the end of March 2015, UNHCR and ONARS, the government agency responsible for refugees, have registered 2,768 refugees.
- Following a headcount exercise conducted by UNHCR Obock on 13 and 14 September, there are currently 581 refugees who are effectively present in Markazi camp.

Health

- UNHCR and its partners provide primary health care to refugees in Djibouti according to national guidelines through close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, particularly in the areas of immunization, tuberculosis, malaria and the training of health workers.
- All new arrivals to the port of Djibouti and Obock and at Markazi camp receive first-aid services from the Djibouti Red Crescent. Upon arrival, children from 6 months to 15 years receive measles and polio vaccinations and Vitamin A supplements.

Education

- Education on primary and secondary level is offered in the camps as a priority. UNHCR continues to advocate for an integration of the curriculum in the national program as the current curriculum is based on the Kenyan program, but lacks recognition by either government.
- A Memorandum of Understanding and joint Action Plan for Education in Emergencies (EiE) was signed between Al-Rahma, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO and LWF allowing refugee children from Yemen to enroll in primary and informal education, recruiting teachers and provide teaching and learning materials.

Food Security and Nutrition

- Some 12,521 refugees benefitted from a general food distribution in both Ali Addeh and Holl Holl in early September through UNHCR with ONARS and WFP.
- LWF delivers food to about 30 vulnerable cases including persons with specific needs, elderly persons, pregnant and lactating women and persons with chronic diseases.
- Al Rahma, which had generously been providing hot meals every day to refugees in Markazi camp since July, suspended its donation as at 15 September. The transition to WFP food rations took effect on 16 September 2015.
- As of 20 September, WFP has distributed food rations to 804 refugees: 427 refugees (85 families) in Markazi camp and to 377 refugees (75 families) in Obock.

Water and Sanitation

- In Markazi camp, three water bladders with a capacity of 45,000 litres (30 litres/person/day) are installed and functional through water trucking.
- Sanitation facilities in Markazi camp include 107 functional latrines. Bi-weekly waste management campaigns to collect waste within the camp are regularly conducted through partners.
- In Ali Addeh and Holl Holl camps, NRC is currently undergoing a rehabilitation of the water system. The capacity of the boosting pump has increased from 6m³ per hour to 20m³ per hour.
- So far, Refugees in Ali Addeh receive an average of 11 litres per person per day due to technical problems in the water distribution system. UNHCR Djibouti, in collaboration with its partners, is working on the rehabilitation of water infrastructures to address the gaps. Refugees in Holl Holl are supplied with 24 litres per person per day.

Shelter and NFIs

- Through the efforts of UNHCR and partners, Markazi camp is now equipped with basic infrastructure. A fence is being constructed around the camp, upon refugees' request in order to keep away wild animals.
- Following the heavy winds of July, Sahara tents donated by the Bahrain Royal Charity to the government were installed to replace the UNHCR tents which were dismantled by the winds.
- The Qatari Red Crescent also donated 300 Refugee Housing Units (RHUs), awaiting delivery and set up. A training of trainers to set up the RHUs was conducted early September at the camp and two prototypes were constructed. These have been used by the health unit.
- A master map was developed on 20 September to mark the plots to be allocated to refugees and the space reserved for construction of communal infrastructures (kitchens, showers, latrines, schools). Some 314 plots were marked on paper, pending the installation of 300 RHUs. Also, in its current capacity, Markazi camp can shelter only 1,570 refugees, whilst the government expects to host more than 5,000 refugees. The size of the family plot is estimated to be 225 square meters according to the initial design of the master plan.
- The camp of Ali Addeh faces a housing challenge. Furthermore, heavy rains in Ali Sabieh are affecting several tens of shelters in both Ali Addeh and Holl Holl. Permanent housing units are being designed by NRC and through consultation with refugees.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- In its five-year strategy, UNHCR aims to ensure self-reliance for the majority of refugees by advocating for a socio-economic integration of refugees as a preparation for UNHCR's durable solutions. UNHCR supports persons of concern to start their own businesses by providing microcredits.

Durable Solutions

- Most refugees, especially Somalis, Eritreans and Yemenis come from countries where a situation of insecurity persists; therefore repatriation is not an option for them in the mid-term perspective. There are also limited business opportunities for refugees because of the already high poverty and unemployment rates of the local population.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with the Government of Djibouti, will continue to promote livelihoods and activities aimed at self-sufficiency for refugees. Furthermore, resettlement activities will resume to ensure the protection of refugees and to find durable solutions for them.

Logistics

- Since the beginning of the crisis on 26 March, the Port of Djibouti has become a hub for transporting core relief items to Yemen. In July and August, UNHCR and WFP facilitated the transport of medical supplies, Portable Solar Generators and their carriages in addition to ICT equipment.
- UNHCR also released soap, blankets, medicines to Ali Addeh and Holl Holl camps. As for Obock, family tents, core relief items and construction materials were released. Over 10 containers of core relief items were received at UNHCR Djibouti for international procurement, and 300 Refugee Housing Units from the Qatari Red Crescent arrived in Djibouti on 21 September and are pending transportation and assembly in Markazi Camp.



UNHCR staff put the final touches on the newly constructed Refugee Housing Unit during a training of trainers held on 2 and 3 September at Markazi Camp. ©UNHCR/A. Neouze. Sept 2015

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation: [USA](#) | [European Union](#) | [Japan](#) | [CERF](#)

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