



34,964

Arrivals from Yemen to Djibouti since 26 March*

70

Families engage in self-reliance gardening activities in Markazi Camp

1,190

Refugee children admitted to nutrition programs from January to March 2016

Population of Concern

A total of **22,997** people of concern

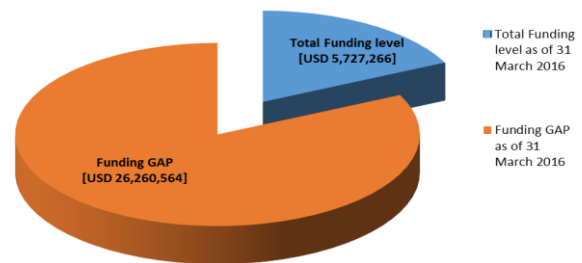
By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Somalia	12,674
Yemen	6,766
Ethiopia	2,500
Eritrea	1,000
Other	57
Total	22,997

Funding

USD 31,987,830 requested

Funding Requirements for Yemen and Somalia Situations as of 31 March 2016



UNHCR Presence

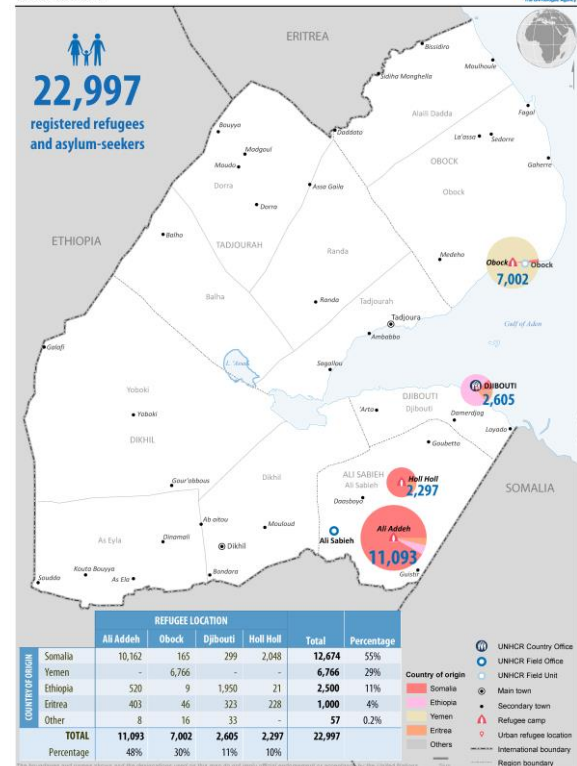
Staff:

- 35 National staff
- 13 International staff
- 4 Int. united nations volunteers
- 2 Consultants/contractors

Offices:

- 1 Representation office in Djibouti
- 1 Field office in Ali Sabieh
- 1 Field Office in Obock

DJIBOUTI
Registered refugees and asylum-seekers
as of 31 March 2016



HIGHLIGHTS

His Excellency Thomas Kelly, Ambassador of the United States of America to Djibouti, conducted his first visit to Ali Addeh camp on Tuesday 08 March. He met with refugees and their community leaders. His Excellency also visited the health centre and the school in the camp. He talked to some nurses to understand more about the different services provided at the centre and conversed with some pupils who were attending class. Ambassador Kelly also visited a newly constructed permanent shelter and a water point in Ali Addeh.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

UNHCR maintains close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti to ensure an optimal coordination of response for refugees. This coordination is achieved through national and international NGOs; namely, the Norwegian Refugee Council (water, shelter, hygiene); the Danish Refugee Council (livelihoods, SGBV and hygiene); the Lutheran World Federation (education and community services); Africa Humanitarian Action (health/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and nutrition); *L'Union Nationale des Femmes de Djibouti* (SGBV) and the Ministry of Habitat, Urban Planning and Environment (environment). UNHCR also collaborates with NGOs such as Al Rahma Association, Caritas and International Children's Action Network (ICAN/Japan). Furthermore, UNHCR partners with UN agencies within various mechanisms, such as the UN Country Team and UN sectorial working groups. The government agency in charge of refugee related issues is the *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS).

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- As of 31 March 2016, Djibouti hosts 15,995 refugees and asylum seekers mainly from Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea out of whom 13,390 are hosted in two camps (11,093 Ali-Addeh and 2,297 Holl Holl) and 2,605 are living in urban areas with an average demographic of 79% Somalis, 16% Ethiopians, and 6% Eritrean.
- Since the outbreak of the Yemen crisis at the end of March 2015, Djibouti has been host to an additional 7,002 refugees out of a total 34,964 arrivals from Yemen. The refugees are predominantly Yemeni nationals.
- On 9 March 2016, UNHCR participated in the meeting of a governmental ad hoc experts committee to review the draft national refugee law in Djibouti. Following the meeting, the Government focal point responsible for the consolidation of the draft refugee law was tasked to finalize it as soon as possible.
- The Government of Djibouti has resumed registration activities for Somali refugees from South and Central Somalia. These refugees are recognized on a prima facie basis.

Health

- Refugees and asylum seekers in Djibouti have access to health services through health care centres in the camps and public hospitals through referral services. From January to March, refugees benefitted from 10,776 consultations at the AHA healthcare centre in Ali Addeh and 3,716 in Markazi. Some 313 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary care from Ali Addeh and 27 patients from Markazi.
- From 20-24 March, some 288 households were sensitized on voluntary HIV counseling and testing in Markazi camp. Subsequently, a total of 98 individuals from the aforementioned households voluntarily tested for HIV revealing one positive result who is currently undergoing Anti Retro Viral (ARV) treatment. Further awareness is being raised through AHA health promoters on HIV/AIDS and on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

Education

- There are currently 2,755 pupils (aged 6-13 years) enrolled in primary schools in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl camps; 195 children in pre-school; and 71 students in secondary school. In Obock, 338 pupils are enrolled in primary classes at Al Rahma school in Obock and 55 students in informal secondary school classes in Markazi camp facilitated by Caritas. An additional 30 children (aged 3-5 years) supported by UNICEF are enrolled as urban refugees in schools in Djibouti City.
- The current draft education strategy is geared towards curriculum change, adopting the Djibouti French Curriculum with expectations of government support and certification. Yemeni refugees follow the Yemeni curriculum with additional French language classes.
- During the months of February and March, there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of children attending primary school in Al Rahma in Obock. Only 145 students (43%) out of the total 338 enrolled students in grades 1-7 attended classes towards end of March. The attendance rates are decreasing gradually because of the families who are spontaneously returning to Yemen or leaving for Djibouti city.

Food Security and Nutrition

- The latest general WFP food distribution in March benefitted 11,211 refugees in Ali Addeh, some 1,900 refugees in Holl Holl and a total of 2,150 refugees both in Markazi camp and Obock town.
- UNHCR and WFP have started the roll-out of a biometric system for food distribution. The system was tested efficiently and effectively in Holl Holl camp in February and March 2016, and in Ali Addeh in March 2016. It will soon be tested in Markazi camp before it is rolled out officially and applied.
- In Ali Addeh and Holl Holl, the number of children admitted to the nutrition programme in the first quarter of 2016 are 1,111 children (88 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 222 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in addition to 801 who are covered through a blanket supplementary feeding programme). In Markazi camp, 79 children were admitted to the nutrition programme (25 SAM and 54 MAM). A blanket supplementary feeding programme in Ali Addeh benefitted 801 refugee children. One will be applied in Markazi within the coming months. WFP have also provided a stock of Super Cereal ++ for use at the AHA nutrition centre.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Refugees in the three refugee camps continue to be supplied with clean potable water. Refugees in Ali Addeh receive an average of 16 litres per person per day. Refugees in Holl Holl are supplied with 24 litres per person per day and refugees in Markazi camp receive 20-25 litres per person per day.
- A total of 62 functional latrines in sector four have been cleared to free space for the 300 prefabricated refugee housing which will be offered by the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSC) to shelter refugees in Markazi camp. There are 132 family latrines in Ali Addeh camp. Campaigns to manage and collect waste within the camps are regularly conducted through partners.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) conducts regular hand-washing, garbage collection and water management campaigns in Markazi camp through its hygiene promoters to encourage the community at Markazi camp to reduce water waste and to adopt more hygienic practices to reduce exposure to diseases.

Shelter and NFIs

- The KSC has donated 300 prefabricated housing units equipped with sanitation facilities and air conditioning units. A space in Sector Four of the camp has been cleared for this purpose and the KSC plans to begin construction in April. Some 12 refugee housing units were also dismantled and reconstructed in the other sections.
- A total of 79 permanent shelters which will be distributed to persons with specific needs have been constructed by NRC in Ali Addeh camp. The shelters will contribute to the protection and well-being of refugees.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- FAO has introduced gardening activities in Markazi camp aimed at engaging the refugee community in activities to diversify their dietary intake. The fruits of this labour became visible during the month of March. Due to the harsh condition of the soil and water scarcity, FAO's module includes a mix of technology and technical assistance involving a simplified drip irrigation system, a germination tray kit, seeds of chili, tomatoes, melons and okras. The project targets 70 families which can count on an average of 18 Kilograms of vegetables per month for a period of about 3 months. This FAO project is implemented in coordination with UNHCR and in direct partnership with DRC.

Durable Solutions

- From January to March 2016, a total of 64 individuals (09 cases) departed for resettlement to the United States of America, and seven individuals (03 cases) departed under the sponsorship programme to the United States of America.
- UNHCR, the Embassy of Somalia to Djibouti and the Government of Djibouti are currently negotiating the voluntary repatriation of 234 Somali refugees originating from Central and South Somalia who have expressed an interest to return to their places of origin and who have registered for repatriation. This first consultative meeting was held on 16 March 2016 and resolved to organize a Go-and-see visit with some candidates in close consultation with UNHCR.
- UNHCR is pursuing more viable durable solutions for refugees not willing to return home such as social economic integration or resettlement as a protection tool for those eligible cases cleared.

Logistics

- In order to minimize lead time for delivery of items to refugees for a timely response, UNHCR is currently revising its frame agreements for the purchase of most frequently purchased goods and services. UNHCR is also developing Standard Operating Procedures to allow for a timely response to the needs of refugees.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given un-earmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR in 2015 and early 2016 as well as private donors who have directly contributed to the operation



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