



DJIBOUTI

INTER-AGENCY UPDATE FOR THE RESPONSE TO THE YEMEN SITUATION #45

16 – 31 July 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the latest available statistics from IOM and the Government of Djibouti, a total of 36,162 persons of mixed nationalities have arrived in Djibouti as of end of July 2016 (since 26 March 2015). Of those, 19,636 persons (54 per cent) are Yemeni nationals, 14,562 (40 per cent) are transiting migrants and 1,964 persons (6 per cent) are Djiboutian returnees.
- As at 31 July 2016, there are 3,585 refugees currently in Djibouti (pending forthcoming verification exercises in Obock town and Djibouti city). Markazi camp hosts over 1,400 refugees.

KEY FIGURES

3,585

Refugees currently hosted in Djibouti pending further physical verification exercises

1,623

Registered females.

1,288

Registered children and adolescents.

Currently, a total of **3,585** persons of concern

PRIORITIES

- Ensure protection of refugees and asylum seekers and provide assistance.
- Provide documents to refugees.
- Work with the government to ensure access to territory and freedom of movement.
- Continue to develop the infrastructure at Markazi camp.
- Continue border monitoring activities.

Nationality	0-4 years		5-11 years		12-17 years		18-59 years		60 years+		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Yemen	138	160	265	267	189	172	1182	767	91	95	3,326
Syria				1	1	1	1				4
Somalia	7	12	13	13	6	18	34	84	3	9	199
Eritrea	4	1	3	2	4	3	12	12		1	42
Ethiopia	1	1	2			1	3	2			10
Iraq			1		2			1			4
Total	150	174	284	283	202	195	1232	866	94	105	3585

All figures are provisional and still subject to change.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context and Migration

UNHCR carries out regular border monitoring in Djibouti by observing activities at Obock port as well as entry points along the villages north of Obock. UNHCR has observed a decrease in new arrivals compared to previous months; this may be due to the harsh weather conditions in Obock. Meanwhile, UNHCR continues to advise refugees in Markazi camp on the dangers of return to Yemen.

In terms of migration, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) continues its voluntary return activities at the Migrant Response Centre (MRC) in Obock. From 17-31 July 2016, the MRC registered 94 stranded Ethiopian migrants requesting return to their places of origin including 13 unaccompanied minors.

Furthermore, on 22 July, in coordination with Yemen and Ethiopia, an evacuation mission consisting of 150 migrants (including six minors and one migrant requiring medical assistance) was organized by IOM Djibouti from Hodeidah port in Yemen to Obock; and on 30 July, another group of 150 migrants were evacuated from Yemen.

On 22 July, a group of 181 migrants were transferred to the Galafi border post where IOM Ethiopia will assist them to reach their final destinations and provide medical assistance to those in need.



IOM Staff at the port of Obock, Djibouti register migrants who have been evacuated from Yemen.
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Achievements and Impact

- From 16-31 July, UNHCR and ONARS registered 13 Yemeni individuals (11 families) in Obock and Djibouti city, three Somali Individuals (one family) and one Eritrean individual.
- UNHCR carries out regular border monitoring by observing activities at Obock port as well as entry points along the villages north of Obock. New arrivals to Djibouti are few; this may be due to the harsh weather conditions in Obock.
- UNHCR distributed 50 renewed family attestations to Yemeni refugees in Obock. These are attestations that had expired. They are renewed on an annual basis, while individual refugee cards are renewed every five years.
- UNHCR's Senior Protection Officer visited Markazi camp on 21 July and met with the Prefet of Obock. Both parties discussed issues of concern to the refugees, such as: protection and security, availability of sufficient potable water, infrastructures within the camp, coordination between partners in providing assistance and overall camp management.
- As part of its activities to maintain family links, the Djibouti Red Crescent (CRD) offers phone call services to new arrivals and refugees so that they can call and reassure their families abroad. From 16-20 July, a total of 68 refugees in Markazi camp (44 women and 24 men) benefitted from the service. A new 'Restoring Family Links' (RFL) assistant is now based in Markazi camp. This will ensure CRD's permanent presence in the camp.

- On 18 July, RFL staff in Markazi camp received training on skills pertinent to their job. A delegate from the Kenyan Red Cross based in Dadaab camp also participated in the training and visited Markazi camp to engage with the RFL team on the ground and exchange experiences. The training was also held in Ali Addeh refugee camp with a total of 15 participants in both locations.
- During the period from 16 to 31 July, the Japanese NGO, International Children’s Action Network (ICAN), held 11 child-friendly sessions with a total number of 398 children participating. Children enjoyed activities such as jumping rope, football, drawing and painting. The number of children participating in the activities have increased since ICAN mobilized Yemeni youth from the camp as volunteers. It is worthy to note that ICAN and LWF work in collaboration on child protection issues.



Health

Achievements and Impact

- From 15-31 July, 255 refugees were treated at the Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) outpatient clinic in Markazi camp mostly suffering from respiratory tract infections and skin infections. These comprised 99 males and 156 females. One refugee was transferred to Djibouti for tertiary care and six refugees sought the services of the mental health clinic.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- On 26-27 July, WFP distributed dry rations to a total of 1,220 refugees (351 families) in Markazi camp and Obock town.
- From 15-31 July, AHA conducted a community malnutrition screening for all children in Markazi camp and the city of Obock; in total 117 children were screened. Furthermore, 31 pregnant and lactating women were supported through the blanket feeding programme in Markazi camp. There are currently 14 children (05 boys and 09 girls) enrolled in the moderate malnutrition programme and 10 children (06 boys and 04 girls) in the severe acute malnutrition programme in Markazi camp.
- A sensitization meeting was held on 25 July with the Mother and Child Community group of Markazi camp. The meeting which was organized by AHA in close collaboration with WFP aimed to discuss the prevalence rates of malnutrition and raise awareness on preventive measures.
- On 19 July, ONARS received a new stock of food items from the African Development Bank. This is part of a one million USD donation from the ADB to the Government of Djibouti. The donation was stored in Markazi camp for distribution at a later date since the WFP food ration distribution was soon to be carried out.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A kitchen for the feeding programme of the malnutrition unit is needed for preparation of porridge for malnourished children. The current conditions of preparation are not ideal.



Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- On 31 July, UNHCR and ONARS started the distribution of kerosene provided by the latter to 1,198 Yemeni refugees (331 households) in Markazi camp. Each person receives two litres of kerosene per month.

Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) continues to provide water to refugees of Markazi camp through water trucking and chlorination ensuring the population has 20 litres of potable water per person per day. Sensitization campaigns on water hygiene and usage, and weekly general cleaning campaigns, take place every week.
- NRC has finalized the prototype for the new shower design. Feedback from the refugees has so far been favourable.
- UNHCR Associate WASH Officer fielded a mission to Obock and met ONEAD (the Djibouti water authority) and NRC to discuss plans for the connection of the borehole constructed by FAO to the mains boreholes. The borehole still requires a generator and a pipe to connect it to the main water source in addition to a physical structure to secure it from environmental factors. Water from the borehole is expected to contribute to the needs of both the local population and the refugees.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with non-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operation.

The web portal for the Yemen Crisis is available on <http://data.unhcr.org/yemen>. This portal, co-lead by IOM and UNHCR, provides a regional overview as well as specific information on conditions and activities regarding the Yemen situation at the country level. Countries include Ethiopia, Djibouti, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Sudan. The site enables sharing of data on population and movements, maps, recent assessments, agency/NGO specific reports, the latest funding information and quick links to a variety of partner websites.



Children in Markazi camp play ball games as part of the child-friendly activities organized by ICAN. ©ICAN/July 2016.

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