

**United Nations Development Programme  
Djibouti**

**Project Title:** Yemen Crisis Impact on Djibouti communities

**UNDAF Outcome(s):** Enhanced capacity of Government and Civil Society Organizations to prepare for, respond to and mitigate disasters;

**Expected CP Outcome(s):** Greater resilience in face of climate change in rural communities and ecosystems.

**Expected CPAP Output(s):**

**Implementing partners**  
Ministry of Interior and Decentralization (MID)  
Office National de Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS)

**Executing Entity:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**Brief Description**

The overall objective of the project is mainly to support response and recovery through coordination and assessments by the UN System in Djibouti

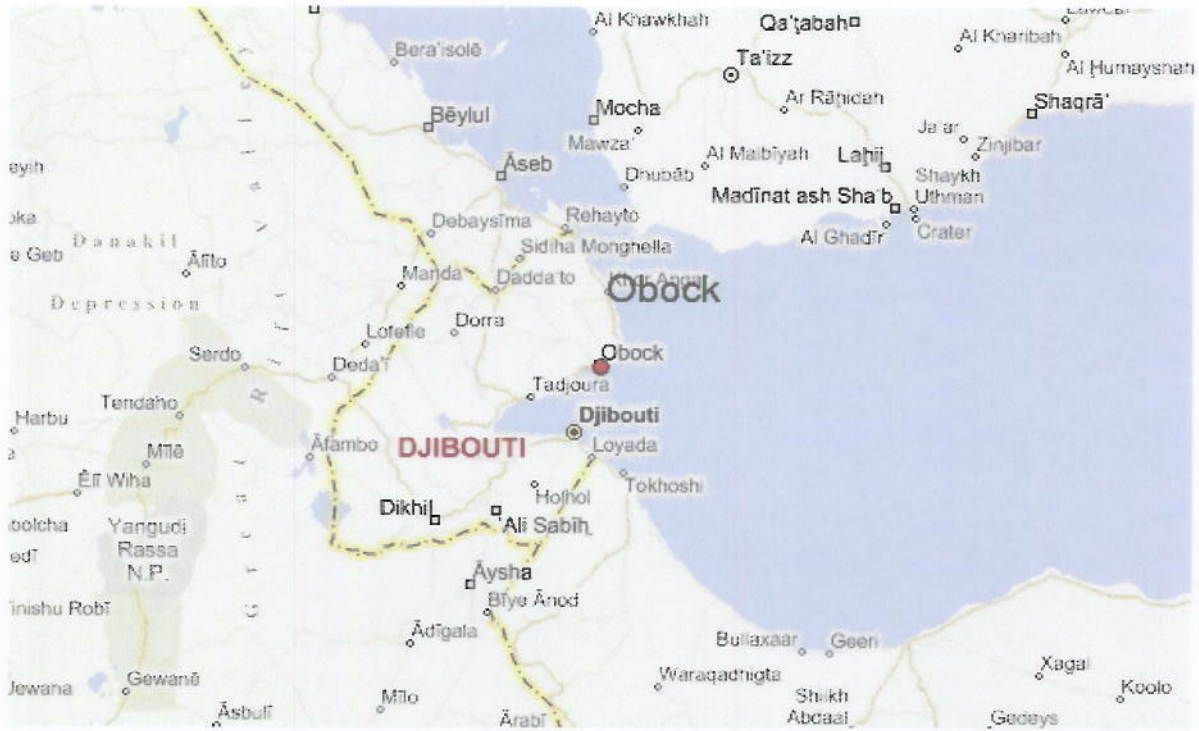
<b>Programme Period:</b> _____	<b>6months</b>	<b>Total resources required</b>	<b>70.000 USD</b>
<b>Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)</b>	_____	<b>Total allocated resources:</b>	•
<b>Atlas Award ID:</b>	_____	<b>Unfunded budget:</b>	USD
<b>Start date:</b>	<b>July 2015</b>	<b>In-kind Contributions</b>	_____
<b>End Date</b>	<b>December 2015</b>		
<b>Management Arrangements</b>	<b>DIM</b>		

Agreed by (Ministry of Interior and Decentralization)

Agreed by (UNDP)

19 OCT 2015







## SITUATION ANALYSIS

Djibouti is a disaster prone country mostly affected by drought and from time to time by floods and earthquakes. Presently, its vulnerability to disaster has increased and worsened because of the influx of refugees from Yemen. The country has a long tradition as a refugee-hosting nation. Despite its limited resources, the country has always hosted thousands of people in search of security. For decades, the Republic of Djibouti has been welcoming a caseload of refugees from neighboring countries (Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea) who have fled war and political conflict in their country of origin. The security situation in Yemen remains precarious as coalition airstrikes continue to target a number of locations close to the sea border with Djibouti.

As of 24 May 2015, over 12,900 people of more than 68 nationalities arrived from Yemen to Djibouti, by sea and by plane since the outbreak of the crisis. The number includes 5,846 third country nationals (TCNs), 5,455 Yemenis and 1,688 Djiboutian returnees. Fleeing Yemen to save their lives following experiences of extreme hardship, a great proportion of them reached Djibouti emotionally overwhelmed, sick, injured, and bringing with them minimal material possessions. According to IOM a maximum of 18,000 people including TCNs fleeing the war in Yemen arrived since the crisis.

The new influx has already put significant additional strain on the country, which experiences poverty and lack of development. Despite some economic growth and the numerous investment projects currently under way across the country, there is an average of 36.8 per cent for global poverty and a national unemployment rate of 48 per cent, which reaches up to 60 per cent in some regions. Djibouti has no permanent source of surface fresh water, less than 0.05 per cent of arable land and non-mechanized agriculture. Long-term drought since 2008 led to an increased vulnerability of the population.

The newly arrived migrants, TCNs and refugees place an enormous burden on already overstretched social services, natural resources and economic assets. In the region of Obock which is close to Yemen

1. Food availability has become sub-optimal. There is a shortage of oil, milk, flour and rice. This is worsened by an increase in prices.
2. There is a competition for environmental resources (water...) between the refugees and the host communities for the already scarce water resources.
3. Outbreak of animal diseases leading to the death of major livestock.
4. Human health and hygiene risks are exacerbated by the lack of drugs and medicine at the rural health facilities.
5. Extreme heat and weather conditions in summer combined with Ramadan makes the living difficult for refugees.

Security is also one of the major constraints for the response to this influx due to the perceived risk of infiltration of hostile insurgents or extremist groups. To ensure the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in Djibouti, the Government takes the necessary measures of disarmament, identification, separation and internment of fighters or other armed elements.

The Government of Djibouti, supported by local and international humanitarian actors, has also been responding to the crisis by facilitating the return of Djibouti citizens, and providing access to the territory for refugees as well as stranded migrants. The conflict has also triggered the return of many vulnerable Ethiopian undocumented migrants in Yemen who were transiting through the country in order to reach the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Similarly, numerous Ethiopian migrants who had reached Djibouti – and Obock in particular – are expected to decide to desist from continuing their journey across the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea into Yemen and will therefore be stranded in Djibouti.

The government with the support of the UN has launched an appeal to deal with the situation to mobilize \$26 Million to cover various immediate and urgent needs.

UNDP is involved through UNCT and has been requested to coordinate and provide technical assistance. L'Office National d'Assistance pour les Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS) which is the national coordinating body and closely cooperate with the UN in their response to the Yemen crisis as a coordination partner.

In the management of the crisis, UNCT has been on the forefront and the weak coordination capacity of national counterpart including the Refugee Administration (ONARS) has been repeatedly discussed. In line with UNDP mandate an emergency assistance project is required to:

- Carryout a comprehensive need assessments of issues for recovery process of affected host communities;
- Support to the UNCT assessment/monitoring capacity of the rapidly evolving situation.

## **2. PROJECT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES**

The overall objective of the project is to support capacities for response and recovery through coordination and assessment.

**Support of UN Resident Coordinator Office and UNDP Djibouti in coordinating early recovery and responding to the needs of Djibouti and the region of Obock.**

- Support the RC office in coordinating response, planning and early recovery activities,
- Provide an initial assessment of key issues pertaining to local governance, livelihood, service delivery, local development – and develop a proposal outlining interventions strategies for UNDP, in terms of direct programmatic



**Comprehensive needs assessment conducted, when needed, with national coordinating agencies, in partnership with other UN agencies and NGOs, in order to identify both short and long term requirements of the affected people and monitor the evolving situation**

- Rapid assessment of needs in the field
- Gap analysis conducted
- Assessment conducted and results shared

### **3. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

The project will be subject to Direct Execution by UNDP and will follow established procedures of UNDP for effective delivery of project results. The activities of the project will be managed by UNDP in coordination with ONARS also expected that the outputs and activities will be coordinated with UN partners agencies



