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Emergency Plan of Action operation update

Djibouti: Yemeni Refugees

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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| DREF Operation n° MDRDJ002 | Operations Update n° 1 |
| Date Issued: 9 July 2015 | Timeframe covered by this update: 2 April – 24 June 2015 |
| Operation start date: 28 April 2015 | Operations timeframe: Five months (New end date: 30 September 2015) |
| Overall budget allocation: Original allocation: CHF 66,180 Additional allocation n° 1: CHF 94,449 Total allocation: CHF 160,629 | Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 160,628 |
| Host National Society presence (volunteers, staff, branches): Djibouti Red Crescent Society | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, International Committee of Red Cross, and International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies, Iranian Red Crescent, and Qatar Red Crescent. | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government (Ministry of Public Health), Médecins Sans Frontières, United Nations Children’s Fund, and World Health Organization | |

Request to extend timeframe by two months (New end date: 30 September 2015); and an additional allocation of CHF 94,448 (Total allocation: CHF 160,628) to enable the continuation of assistance to people upon arrival in Djibouti from Yemen, as well as revision of activities planned following the completion of a detailed needs assessment. An additional 1,800 people are expected to be reached through this DREF operation (Total: 3,800 people).

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

From 26 March 2015, there was an escalation in fighting between opposition groups in Yemen that affected an estimated 833,519 people, including 244,000 registered refugees. As of 27 May 2015, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that 545,719 people had been displaced, and 37,800 persons had fled. As of 20 June 2015, UNOCHA reported that 21 million Yemenis were in need (approximately 80 per cent of the country). Yemen faces collapse of basic services including no access to clean drinking water, health care, sanitation facilities, or fuel. With no open passage to bring goods into Yemen, market prices are increasing creating hardship on the Yemen population. Negotiations for a ceasefire occurred in Geneva however on 20 June 2015, the United Nations (UN) reported that talks of ceasefire collapsed with both parties still remaining very far apart from a resolution or ceasefire.

Population Movements from Yemen to Neighbouring Countries*

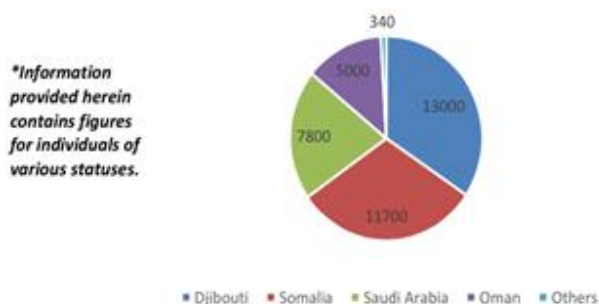


Figure 1: Population movements from Yemen to neighbouring countries

As Yemen is known on the migration trail, a wide range of nationalities have been affected by this crisis (American,

Chinese, Djiboutian, Kenyan, Indian, Somalian, Tanzanian and Yemeni nationals). On 29 May 2015, information reported listed Djibouti as the country receiving the highest amount of population at 13,000 of the persons who had fled.

First Arrivals: On 31 March 2015, the first arrival occurred of 54 persons from Yemen to Khor-Angar in the north of Djibouti occurred (18 Djiboutian and 36 Yemenis). By 24 April 2015, this number had reached upwards of 879 (UNHCR), with more and more people arriving daily. It has been reported that people are arriving from Aden, BAB-Al-mandab, Mayoun, and coastal areas of Yemen; using commercial boats or private fishermen boats to travel to Djibouti (Djibouti port, Khor-Angar port, Obock port and others).

Arrivals during the month of May and June 2015: During May 2015, boats continued to arrive to Djibouti on an irregular, but nearly daily basis bringing anywhere from 100 to 350 persons primarily of Yemeni, Djiboutian, Eritrean Somalian and American nationalities. From May 12-16 2015, a ceasefire occurred and the number of persons claiming asylum in Djibouti during this time increased. Increases were also seen following 27 May 2015, a day classified as the deadliest day in Yemen (55 dead and 100 injured). Between 27 May 2015 and 1 June 2015, UNHCR reported 144 persons arrived to claim asylum resulting in 1,744 refugees. On 28 May 2015, peace talks slated were postponed and resumed mid-June 2015. The outcome during these talks was not positive and no resolution was agreed upon. The fighting continues with no resolution or end to the conflict in sight.

"Table 1: Number of new arrivals at Djibouti port for the month of June (source: DRCS volunteers)" below outlines the statistics of arrivals from Yemen in June 2015, collected informally by Djibouti Red Crescent (DRCS) volunteers meeting boats arriving in the country and providing first aid and restoring family links services. Reports by Djibouti government, media and port authorities have indicated between 10,000-15,000 arrivals since fighting began on 29 March 2015. DRCS has not yet been able to obtain an official list of arrivals from the port authorities.

Table 1: Number of new arrivals at Djibouti port for the month of June (source: DRCS volunteers)

| DONNÉE D'ARRIVÉE DE BATEAU (Djibouti Seulement) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Jour | Date | Nombre de bateau | Nombre de personnes | Yeminites | US | Uk | Ethiopiens | Somalian | Djiboutian | Indian | Autres |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 44 | 6985 | 3637 | 945 | 33 | 682 | 22 | 89 | 15 | 43 |
| Lundi | 01-Jun-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mardi | 02-Jun-15 | 1 | 153 | 115 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mercredi | 03-Jun-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jeudi | 04-Jun-15 | 2 | 106 | 95 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Hebdomadaire | | 6 | 652 | 545 | 107 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Vendredi | 05-Jun-15 | 2 | 252 | 199 | 49 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Samedi | 06-Jun-15 | 1 | 73 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dimanche | 07-Jun-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lundi | 08-Jun-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mardi | 09-Jun-15 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mercredi | 10-Jun-15 | | | | | | data missing | | | | |
| Jeudi | 11-Jun-15 | | | | | | data missing | | | | |
| Total Hebdomadaire | | 4 | 338 | 285 | 49 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Vendredi | 12-Jun-15 | | | | | | data missing | | | | |
| Samedi | 13-Jun-15 | | | | | | data missing | | | | |
| Dimanche | 14-Jun-15 | | | | | | data missing | | | | |
| Lundi | 15-Jun-15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mardi | 16-Jun-15 | 1 | 516 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 IOM boat |
| Mercredi | 17-Jun-15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jeudi | 18-Jun-15 | 1 | 190 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Hebdomadaire | | 2 | 706 | 40 | 16 | 0 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vendredi | 19-Jun-15 | 1 | 22 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Mensuelle: JUIN | | 35 | 1718 | 885 | 174 | 7 | 658 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 |

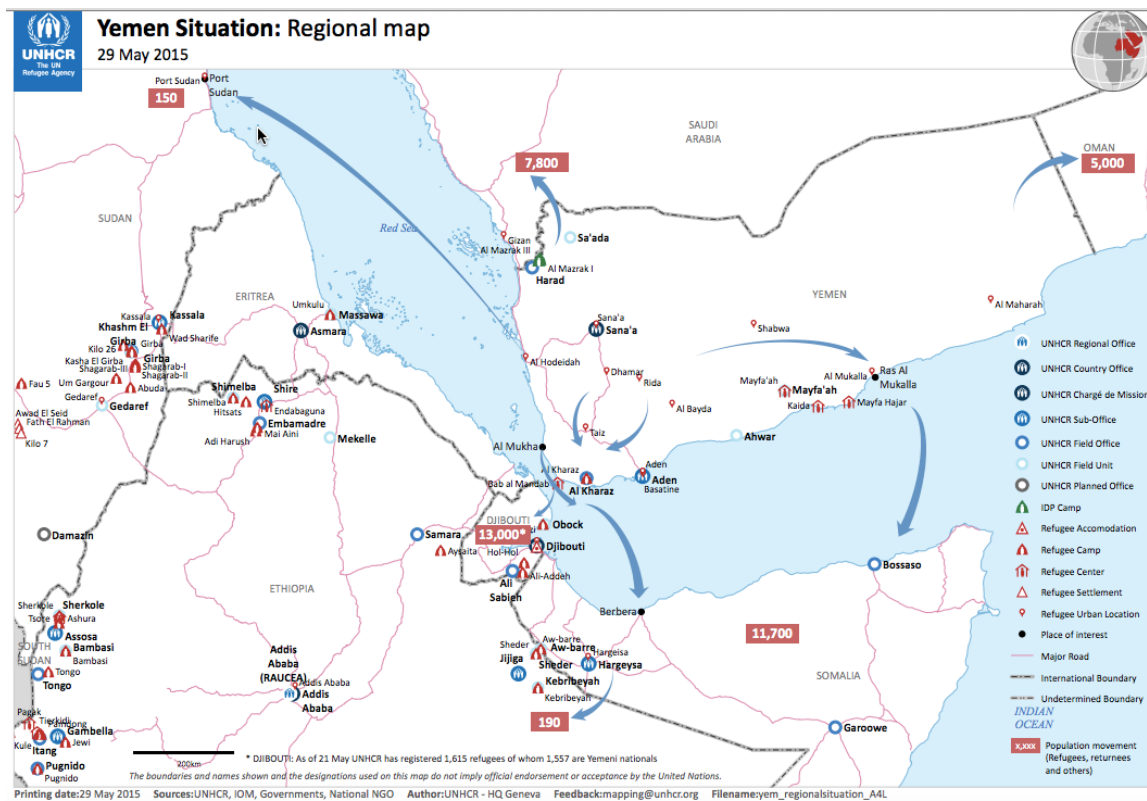


Figure 2: Map of the population movement within and out of Yemen

Number of Refugees: As of 12 June 2015, 2,110 persons had claimed refugee status in Djibouti (1,575 listed as living in Markasi refugee camp). As per the decision of the government, the number of refugees being registered were persons willing to stay in Markasi refugee camp in Obock.

Unofficial reports have indicated that persons claiming refugee status are lower income families but there are many unregistered persons. Persons not claiming status are third party nationalities awaiting for visas, persons staying with family and friends in Djibouti, or self-sustaining renting hotel rooms and apartments. Reports have also indicated challenges are starting to rise in Djibouti City between hotel managers and landlord as families crowd many into a hotel room or a studio apartment. Informal information also indicates a high number of refugees registering and moving out of the camp illegally and or bribing landlords in Obock to rent apartments. Others register in Obock camps and leave for Djibouti.

Urban Refugees: All persons claiming refugee status must have been in transition to the Markasi site. At the end of May, the Djiboutian government began registering urban asylum seekers staying in urban areas. This decision lasted two days before the Djiboutian Prime Minister reversed the decision. There is no indication on how many persons in Djibouti were registered during this time. No tracking of Yemen arrivals staying in Djibouti has occurred since.

Arrival Area of Refugees: Persons arrive in one of two areas: a) Djibouti port or b) Obock port. The primary point of entry for boats arriving from Yemen was changed from Djibouti Port to Obock Port on June 03, 2015 (persons continue to arrive to Djibouti port and stay in the transition centre despite this change).

- **Djibouti Port & Transition Centre:** Persons arriving by boat from Yemen are met by DRCS First Aid and Restoring Family Links volunteers in the Djibouti port. From here persons are processed through immigration and brought to the transition centre if they are awaiting families, visas, or transportation elsewhere. The transition centre, located 300 m from the immigration point at the port was set-up in a warehouse as a day centre. The conditions are as follows:
 - Plastic sheeting hangs to divide women and men and dirty mattresses, blankets, and mats shared with every person coming through the centre are scattered on the floor (bunk beds, a clean carpet were added in mid-June, improving the situation slightly)
 - Food has now increased from once a day to three times a day
 - Two water containers are set up but no soap or cleaning supplies exist on site
 - Only two latrines are available in the area

- Garbage containers and laundry areas are also limited, with no resources, buckets, or cleaning supplies available for refugees.

Support by humanitarian partners at the port is limited, primarily as a result of high and lengthy security screening procedures. The DRCS, International Organization for Migration (IOM), ONARS, Port Authorities and the United States (US) Embassy are the main persons providing support services to this area.

B) Obock Port & Transition: The second point of entry is in the port town of Obock, in the northeast area of Djibouti. Boats coming from Yemen, passing Obock are flagged by coast guard and requested to dock, letting off those claiming asylum. UNHCR meets arrivals at the port for registration and provides protection services. Volunteers from the DRCS are on standby to provide first aid support and restoring family links services. From the port, refugees are brought to UNHCR for registration and then brought to Markasi camp.



Figure 3: The town of Obock, Djibouti



Figure 4: Markasi Camp 4km from Obock

Markasi Refugee Camp (4km from Obock): Markasi site was the site chosen by the government for refugees. No prior infrastructure was built on this site and a refugee camp had to be built from a desert field. On 19 April 2015, UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) began construction on this site to prepare it for refugees. On 10 May 2015, the Djiboutian government stated Markasi would be the sole site for Yemenites claiming refugee status and the United Nations were able to put forth a contingency plan for coordinated activities and funding. At the time of this report, the camp was not fenced and limited services were being provided. Primary actors in the camp included:

- ONARS (overall camp management, registration, protection, shelter, and NFIs)
- UNHCR (support to ONARS in camp management, registration, protection, shelter, and NFIs)
- Djibouti Red Crescent (first aid, restoring family links, hygiene promotion, and solid waste support management).
- NCR (building of latrines and kitchen units)
- African Humanitarian Association - AHA (medical services),
- Action Contre la Faim – ACF (provided bladders)
- Johanniter (malnutrition)

The town of Obock: It should be noted that the population in Obock is also vulnerable, as they were severely affected by the civil war in 1991, and have been receiving food assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) since that time. Ministry of Water have indicated water systems in Obock town are set up to support 2,500 persons but could see challenges both for refugees and host communities as the refugee camp continues to grow. UNFPA and WHO have been also been providing support for the host community in the area of health as part of their long term engagement with communities. This support has been scaled up due to the crisis.

On 29 May 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released CHF 66,180 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the DRCS respond to the needs of the 2,000 refugees/returnees, for a period of three months, specifically in the areas of first aid, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services. This Operations Update is requesting to extend the timeframe by three months; and for an additional allocation of CHF 94,448 to enable activities planned to be continued following the on-going influx of

refugees/returnees arriving in Djibouti from Yemen, and which is not expected to reduce in the next coming months. An additional 1,800 people (Total: 3,800 people) are expected to be reached through this DREF operation. The original Emergency Plan of Action included provision for a detailed assessment to be carried out, and the results of this (in addition to coordination with other stakeholders including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)) have also informed the revision of the DREF operation through this Operations Update. Please note that the revised proposed strategy takes into consideration the challenges met and successes achieved by the DRCS over the last two months, as well as the overall implementation rate, The DREF operation will end on 30 September 2015, and a final report will be made available on 31 December 2015 (three months after the end of the DREF operation).

This DREF has been replenished by the Netherlands Red Cross / Silent Emergencies Fund. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic, Zurich and Coca Cola Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Djibouti Red Crescent Society would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[<click here for the contact details and here for revised budget >](#)

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the arrival of refugees into the country, the DRCS participated in a joint rapid assessment (observation of the sites) in Obock, which informed the design of the Emergency Plan of Action for this DREF operation. On the release of the DREF allocation (CHF 66,180), the DRCS has been able to complete 40 per cent of the activities planned, with progress in the following areas:

Table 2: Activities implemented by DRCS in support of the refugees from Yemen since the beginning of the crisis (24 June 2015)

| Activity planned | Location | Progress / population reached |
|--|--|--|
| Detailed needs assessment | Djibouti port, and Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock | Refer to "Needs analysis and scenario planning" section |
| Daily monitoring of the situation at all levels | Djibouti port and Markasi camp | Communications officer, with support from the program coordinator and the operations manager, is relaying this information to partners through the usage of Crisis meeting notes and weekly SitReps. |
| Refresher training in hygiene promotion | Djibouti port and Obock | 6 volunteers |
| Hygiene promotion | Djibouti port and Markasi camp | 1,818 |
| Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits | Markasi camp | 954 (372 households) |
| Procurement and distribution of plastic garbage bags | Markasi camp | 700 |
| Garbage clean-up campaigns | Markasi camp | 2 of 4 areas of the Markasi camp |
| Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets (family mosquito nets) | Markasi camp | 954 (372 households) |
| Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets (baby mosquito nets) | Markasi camp | 22 |

In addition to the DREF allocation, the DRCS has received support from the ICRC, specifically in the areas of first aid services and restoring family links (RFL), with progress in the following areas:

- Provision of first aid services in Djibouti port (73 persons treated on site), Obock port and Markasi (55 persons treated on site).
- In total, 10,000 calls have been made for restoring family links services to new arrivals and refugees at Djibouti Port, Djibouti transition centre, Obock port, IOM centre, and Markasi camp. These three-minute calls are to reconnect families and maintain family links. Where it is not possible for persons to come to the tent in Markasi, the volunteers have gone tent-to-tent to work directly with the refugees.

The DRCS is currently holding three crisis meetings a week to share information internally and ensure that programs are coordinated and challenges to unrolling activities are addressed. These meetings are also open to movement partners for observation. The DRCS has long been coordinating programming with the Djiboutian Government, the UN and non-government organisations (NGOs) in the areas of disaster management, health, water, sanitation and first aid – and these relationships are being drawn to assist their response to the current crisis, as well as continued to communicate regularly with all other organizations operating in the area, including the port authorities of Djibouti.



Figure 3: Current mobilized volunteer providing services at Markasi Camp

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Four Movement partners are present in Djibouti for the Yemen population movement crisis response: the ICRC, Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) and Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS), with additional surge support also being provided by the British Red Cross (BRC) and Canadian Red Cross (CRC) – refer below for further information:

- The IFRC is providing assistance through its East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAIOI) regional representation, and Africa zone office. Since the onset of the disaster, there has been regular contact with the IFRC EAIOI and Africa zone disaster management department. On 23 April 2015, an Operational Strategy Call involving participants from the IFRC Secretariat, Africa zone and EAIOI regional representation. It was agreed that an EPOA + Budget developed to request for a DREF. Following the launch of the DREF operation, the IFRC and DRCS signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enable the implementation of the activities planned; and the IFRC has continued to provide support through its regional disaster risk reduction delegate in the design and implementation of the response in areas of coordination, technical, and financial report support. A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member with a logistics profile has been deployed to support the DREF operation.
- The ICRC has had a long presence and office in Djibouti. As such there is regular and ongoing support for DRCS programming in the areas of communications, emergency preparedness, first aid and RFL. Following the crisis, first aid and RFL capacities have been strengthened to provide support for the DRCS capacity in these areas. In addition, two delegates were deployed in April 2015, and a second in May 2015 to support the national office to implement RFL services. On 11 June 2015, a protection delegate arrived, and will be in Djibouti until 25 August 2015.
- The BRC deployed (at the cost of the BRC) its East Africa regional programme coordinator (from 17 April – 4 May 2015); who worked collaboration with the IFRC EAIOI DRR delegate to 1) Compile existing information (mainly from previous rapid assessments and coordination meetings) and reporting; 2) Plan for a detailed

- assessment, the monitoring of the situation and the first steps of the response; 3) Establish the needs for the assessment; and 4) Coordination with involved partners (within and outside the movement).
- The CRC seconded to the IFRC an operations manager delegate to Djibouti to support the DRCS in the implementation of the DREF operation and coordination, for a period of four months (at the cost of the CRC). The operations manager arrived in-country on 1 May 2015, and will be present until 30 August 2015.
 - The QRCS is working with external Arabic NGOS in Djibouti, and has supported a distribution of non-food items (NFIs) on 13 and 14 May 2015 to urban refugees in Djibouti. In May 2015, the QRCS also conducted an assessment with external partners, specializing in the area of health in the town of Obock and in transporting of patients from Yemen to Djibouti. A MoU has been drafted between the QRCS and DRCS relating to providing general support in the crisis but this has not yet been signed. The QRCS started to rent an office for a long-term presence in Djibouti.
 - The IRCS deployed one delegate to Djibouti (on 9 May 2015) to offer support in the area of food donation and medical equipment for hospitals. On 30 May 2015, a secondary team of four delegates arrived to work in partnership with a food and NFIs donation to affected persons (rice, fish, sugar, flour, canned beans, medical equipment, fish, blankets, tents, kitchen sets, and burners). Concurrently, the team accompanied the DRCS on a trip to Obock. This information will then be shared in Iran to understand areas of support in which they may be able to offer DRCS. The IRCS and DRCS are on discussion about a potential support from IRCS in terms of equipment (tents, medical equipment, etc.), particularly related to health and water and sanitation.

Both formal and in-formal coordination meetings have taken place with movement partners located in Djibouti. Internal meeting minutes are shared following DRCS meeting and additional overview movement sit-reps can be produced upon request from DRCS to be shared among partners (when additional partners are present). To address coordination with external partners, information will also be included in UNHCR sit-reps to share with external partners. Inter-Agency coordination meetings will begin to occur at higher frequency in Obock in the coming weeks.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Primary external actors include the Djiboutian Government, the UN and several NGOs, with the majority of the responding organizations present in Djibouti prior to the crisis and continue with their ongoing operations. The Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et aux Sinistrés (ONARS) is the implementing agency for the government of Djibouti in the area of emergency management, and are working with UNHCR to ensure overall coordination in the area of protection and refugee management of the new Yemen arrivals. IOM is supporting UNHCR in the registration of refugees, housing for migrants, and protection. As 3 June 2015, the coordination working groups set-up included WASH, Protection, Nutrition, NFI, and Health. As of 24 June 2015, it is difficult to indicate the role each actor is playing as many actors are not able to implement their plans as they continue to wait for funding before implementing services. Please refer to "Table 3: External actor response to crisis (24 June 2015)", which provides a summary of the services that DRCS is aware of, which are being provided by other organizations:

Table 3: External actor response to crisis (24 June 2015)

| External actor / organization | Response to crisis |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Action Conte La Faim (ACF) | Provided three water bladders for the Markasi camp. |
| Danish Refugee Council (DRC) | Providing support in the area of protection at the camp, conducting assessments on refugee needs, and recently began distribution of NFIs |
| Embassies (various) | Analysing and processing paperwork of those arriving in Djibouti claiming third country nationality. |
| Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) | Providing food distribution support for the host community in Obock |
| IOM | Supporting third-country nationalities, migration and providing a temporary shelter in Obock when there are not enough tents in Markasi camp. |
| Johanniter | Building incinerators for long-term solid waste disposal, supporting in WASH, and distributing baby hygiene kits |
| Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) | Monitoring situation and awaiting registration in Djibouti. No present action. |
| Medical Arab Union | Was providing medical support in the Al-Rhama facility but has now left Djibouti |

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| Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) | Primary role in construction for UNHCR in the area of latrines and kitchen facilities in the camp area |
| ONARS (Office National d'Assistance aux Refugiés et aux Sinistrés) | Overall management and coordination of the crisis, including management of transition centre at Djibouti port and Markasi camp |
| ONEAD | Support in Health sector |
| Port & Coastal Authorities | Registration of all persons arriving to Djibouti through coastal authorities |
| | Support of the transition centre management in Djibouti port |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | Watsan & nutrition working group lead |
| | Recruitment of teachers for the refugees communities |
| | Prevention and treatment of malnutrition |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | Providing general internal coordination for UN actors work related to the crisis |
| UNHCR | Supporting ONARS in coordination and management of refugees, including camp management at Markasi and providing refugee protection. Their role in the camp include ensuring all services are being implemented, structures are built, tents are available, electricity is present, water is delivered and available daily, and all other facilities in the camp. They also provided NFIs (mattresses, kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets, blankets) and shelters (tents) |
| United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | Providing support in the area of health to the community of Obock and local health program. Work with government in building capacity of local medical facilities |
| World Food Programme (WFP) | Providing food ration distribution to persons of refugee status, living in Markasi and supporting with hot food distribution when kitchen units are not available |
| World Health Organization (WHO) | Has provided medicine to CMH (the government health system). Although this has reached the medical facilities in the town of Obock, this medicine did not reach AHA who is providing medical services in Markasi camp |
| | Lead for health sector meetings in Djibouti |

The UN Djibouti Response Plan, launched in mid-May 2015, outlines the different roles and activities in which UN agencies and their implementing NGOs will address during this crisis. As funding for their appeal has not yet been received, many of these services are still not in place; and as such the DRCS through the DREF allocation and support from other partners is providing response to the immediate needs of the refugee population. The Response Plan can be accessed at <http://www.unhcr.org/557066809.html>

Several working groups have been set up for coordination among external actors. These include the following:

- **Children, Education, and Nutrition** is being managed by UNICEF. This group is working towards child friendly spaces, prevention and treatment of malnutrition, and ensuring children have access to complete their school exams.
- **Food Distribution:** This sector is being conducted in three fold: ONARS is in charge of food distribution to new arrivals; WFP) is distributing dry rations to the refugees at Markasi camp, and FAO is working with host communities and supporting with food distribution.
- **Health:** AHA, DRCS UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO are members of this group addressing the ongoing medical needs of refugees. This group is working towards completing a list of needs which will be available for partners. Items highlighted as needs will include needs for funding, capacity building, medical supplies, medicines, and upgrade of facilities. On 14 June 2015, an assessment was conducted by WHO which was broken down into four main needs: creative aspects and capacity, equipment, surveillance, and risk evaluation. This group meets in Djibouti, with a sub-working group in Obock.
- **Inter-Agency Working Group:** This group meets weekly to discuss the outcomes of partners, field activities, and the highlights from the working groups. ONARS and UNHCR run these meeting jointly and minutes are provided weekly of their outcomes. This group also produces the sit-rep of the activities completed by each

actor. No meetings of this nature have occurred in Obock to date but discussion indicates they will commence shortly.

- NFI/Shelter/Camp Coordination:** This group has met once (in May 2015) but has not met since. No formal planning or coordination is occurring surrounding NFIs and actors are left to coordinate themselves. The DRCS has followed up several times with the lead of this group for information and coordination but have had no response. The DRCS is now coordinating directly with the UNHCR field manager when conducting any distributions. The DRCS is also working to meet and share their hygiene kit distribution lists with as many partners as possible to ensure there is no duplication of services. To date, the UNHCR field coordinator confirms DRCS is filling a needed gap that no other organization is currently coordinating to fill.
- Protection:** The Protection working group is divided into two working groups – one on child protection and a second on FBGM. At the end of May 2015, the protection group conducted a joint assessment in Markasi yet a report has not yet been made available for partners outside this group. This group is run by UNHCR and meets weekly in Djibouti. After 20 June 2015, the ICRC will have a presence in this working group once the delegate arrives.
- Water and Sanitation:** Currently addressing the situation of ensuring there is and enough water in the camp for all refugees. This group is also working finding a partner to complete water testing, solid waste removal (DRCS and Johanniter), building of latrines, and hygiene promotion (DRCS supporting). This group meets weekly – one week in Djibouti and one week in Obock. On 9 June 2015, a joint assessment report in the Markasi camp was completed by ACF, DRCS, Johanniter, NRC, UNICEF and UNHCR UNICEF.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Scenario planning:

Since the ceasefire collapsed no resolution of the conflict can be expected in the near future, and the situation remains volatile and unstable Current boat arrival patterns captured by the IFRC and IOM indicate continuous arrival of Yemen refugees. It is believed the influx of refugees to Djibouti will also continue to grow over the next few months. Based on the average daily arrival rate of 21.8 persons (based on UNHCR statistics from 1 to 20 June 2015) and considering that not all of these refugees are actually staying in that camp, the DRCS is expecting to receive around 1,300 additional refugees who will settle in Markasi camp over the next three months (July to September). As such, there is a need to expand the activities planned in Markasi camp to address the immediate needs of approximately 2,800 people. (or 720 HH based on the latest statistics from DRCS that a household is composed of 3.9 persons on average). In June 2015, 1,718 people arrived at Djibouti port, and a similar arrival rate can be expected for the next three months. As such, 5,000 people are expected to arrive at Djibouti port between July and September 2015.

Needs analysis:

Between 29 April and 6 June 2015, the DRCS in collaboration with BRC, ICRC and IFRC carried out a joint detailed assessment to gather reliable information on the current situation of the refugees from Yemen located in Obock and Djibouti port on general areas such as RFL, WASH, Health, Nutrition, Food and NFI, as well as on the type of assistance provided by other partners. It was intended that it would support the DRCS establish the unmet needs of the population, and inform a revision of the EPoA + Budget for this DREF operation. Based on the information collected during the assessment, and from addressing issues with both partners and refugees, the following gaps were identified:

Table 4: Identification of gaps – Markasi camp (Obock)

| Sector | Identification of gaps | Proposed response |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Water and Sanitation | Insufficient bladders and water stations | Hygiene Promotion |
| | Missing solid waste disposal system | Hygiene kit distribution (to existing refugees and new arrivals) |
| | Latrines do not meet standards (stagnant water, shallow pit, not enough to meet Sphere standards) | Provision of material for the management of solid waste |
| | No system in place for distribution of hygiene kit for new arrivals | Implement a temporary garbage burning system Provision of hygiene promotion stand-alone |

| | | |
|--------------------|--|--|
| | | communication Provision of waste management campaign to support communities in solid waste clean up |
| Health | Psycho-social support Obock hospital does not have capacity to manage serious injuries Absence of fast medical transportation | No response planned |
| Food and Nutrition | Distributed food – amount and quality not sufficient Non-usable kitchens (non-aeration, not enough space, not possible to clean) Open air kitchens are challenged due to high winds | No response planned |
| Shelter | Not enough shelter at Markasi for all Obock based refugees | No response planned |
| NFI | Single men did not receive minimum standard NFIs | No response planned |
| Protection | No lighting system in the camp No fence Security missing (no agent at the front entrance) Identity cards for refugees No training or services on the rights of a refugee (requested by refugees) | No response planned |
| Other | Missing services for highly vulnerable population (handicap, seniors, sick persons) Charging stations needed for refugees for battery changers Missing information on host communities | No response planned |

Table 5: Identification of gaps – Djibouti port

| Sector | Identification of gaps | Proposed response |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Water and Sanitation | Not enough toilets Missing water cover Missing cleaning system for transit centre Mattresses, blankets and mats are not cleaned regularly | Provide cleaning material Distribute hygiene pack to persons staying overnight at transit centre (soap, toothbrush, floss, toothpaste, feminine hygiene kit, disposable water glasses) Hygiene promotion |
| Health | Some medical services exist in Markasi for limited hours and do not have access to medication No medical services are present at Obock port to meet new arrivals | First Aid (covered by the ICRC) in both Markasi during the afternoon hours and to meet new arrivals at Obock port. |
| Food and Nutrition | No hot meals distributed in the transit centre | No response planned |
| Shelter | No air conditioning | No response planned |
| Protection | No clear procedure for mixed-nationality families | Contact and forward message to appropriate organizations (ICRC) |
| Other | Missing services for highly vulnerable population (handicap, seniors, sick persons) | Contact and forward message to appropriate organizations |

Risk analysis

The complex and changing situation of Yemen creates many challenges for scenario planning. In Yemen, the security situation continues to be extremely concerning; and there remains limited information available on what can

be expected in terms of population movement. Basic services are collapsing and there is extreme fuel shortage and inaccessibility to ports also poses a potential challenge for persons leaving Yemen.

From June to September it is extremely hot and humid in Djibouti with days upwards of 45-47⁰C and high levels of humidity. Areas of shade are extremely limited in the camp of Markasi. Limited rain and high winds cause dust storms in Obock. There is a high risk of refugees to heat exhaustion, dehydration, and increased breathing difficulties. The DRCS first aid teams have already seen the impact of these with the increase of heat and respiratory distress. This weather differs significantly from that in Yemen.

For those supporting the crisis, Markasi site of Obock is four hours by drive or three hours by ferry. There are very limited hotels in Obock and therefore teams commute one hour from Tadjoura to Obock on a daily basis. The road from Djibouti to Obock is paved and in good condition but limited services can be found if challenged with a vehicle present and due to mountainous range, telephone reception is extremely limited between Obock and Tadjoura, with spotted reception from Tadjoura to Djibouti.

The increased number of refugees in Obock town has led to an increase in commerce and business in the markets, however it has also raised prices for food and there is now shortage of bread. The water source in Obock is sufficient for 2,500 people. It is estimated this will not be enough for the refugee camp in addition to the town of Obock if the camp continues to extend. Bread and food prices have increased in the market. It was reported one organization (unknown) completed a cash transfer (in April 2015) to refugees who had arrived to Al-Rhama at the time. Since then, no cash transfer has been completed and distributed materials have been seen being re-sold on the local market.

Persons arriving in Djibouti who do not want to leave for Obock or have their own means to stay in Djibouti are not being registered and do not qualify to receive services. Local knowledge in Djibouti town indicate these persons are primarily staying with friends, family, in hotels, or renting an apartment. The Djiboutian authorities at one point did register persons staying in Djibouti however the Prime Minister reversed this decision a few days later and as of 6 June 2015, no persons are being registered in Djibouti. On 8 June 2015, the Director of ONARS indicated concerns for 4,000-5000 Yemenis currently residing in Djibouti on their own means. Additional informal reports by persons living in Djibouti indicate upwards of 10,000. Concern was expressed as to what would happen when these persons ran low on their means for self-sustainability.

Very limited services are being provided at the transit centre and the centre is often dirty with insufficient latrines, no clean area to sleep, no regular meals, and hygiene is a concern. Several persons arriving in Obock or to the Djibouti transit centre have already requested return of passage to Yemen. At least two boats returned with persons in the month of May from Djibouti to Yemen. AHA has also reported persons refusing to return to Obock after being medically treated in Djibouti.

Djibouti is relatively safe area however with higher security risks in neighbouring countries, and with a significant international population, Djibouti has been identified as a potential area for further security concern. The increase in population movement also causes concern related to regional terror groups to the town of Djibouti and host communities. These attacks are primarily directed at foreigners. On May 24, 2014 an explosion in a restaurant in the main square killed three people and injured dozens. Further attacks should not be ruled out and security advisory indicated to be vigilant in crowded locations and to monitor media.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Target population's survival and immediate needs are met through the provision of essential health, water, sanitation hygiene promotion services, targeting 3,800 arrivals at Djibouti port and at Markasi camp*

**Removal of Obock (Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium centre) sites; and support to an additional 1,800 arrivals through this Operations Update.*

Proposed strategy

As per the agreed strategy, the following activities were prioritized within this DREF operation to support 2,000 arrivals in Djibouti port, and Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock:

- Carry out a detailed needs assessment in in Djibouti port, and Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock in order to enable the EPoA to be revised to ensure that any unmet are needs can be addressed through this DREF operation. It was expected that the assessment be carried out in four sites (Djibouti port; Al-Rahma and Omnisport stadium in Obock; as well as an unknown site where the arrivals will be relocated by the Government of Djibouti if decided upon by the time of the assessment); In addition to the detailed assessment, a beneficiary satisfaction survey was expected to be carried out, and the findings also used to inform the revisions of the activities planned.
- Daily monitoring of the situation at all levels (conflict in Yemen, Government and partners initiatives, living conditions of the refugees).
- Initial response activities had been identified to meet the immediate needs identified in the Djibouti port and Al-Rahma and Omnisport Stadium sites in Obock following the joint rapid assessment, which included:
 - Procurement of water testing kits (including water purification tablets) and daily water testing.
 - Procurement and distribution of materials for clean-up/sanitation activities. Each site will be issued with materials for continual clean-up of living areas, latrines and washing facilities (brooms, buckets, detergent and gloves), as well equipment (dustbins, garbage bags, rakes, shovels and wheelbarrows), to support the management of waste, dig garbage pits etc.
 - Refresher training of six volunteers in hygiene promotion (two for Djibouti port; and four for the Obock sites (two per site)). Each volunteer was then expected to carry out hygiene promotion activities for 21 days (three days per week for seven) across the three sites.
 - Procurement of hygiene kits, which were to be distributed to households, or broken up and distributed to individuals depending on the situation. In addition, buckets (200) and jerry cans (200), which were distributed from pre-positioned stocks, were to be replenished.
 - Installation of an emergency first aid point at Djibouti port, and provision of emergency first aid services to arrivals as required. Two volunteers were to be deployed to the first aid point for 65 days. In addition, first aid kits (20), which were use in the immediate response, were to be replenished.
 - Procurement and distribution mosquito nets (1,000), which were to be distributed to households (three per household).

Based on the results of the assessment, the evolution of the situation, the activities newly implemented or interrupted by the other organizations, the DRCS is proposing through this Operations Update the following revised strategy, specifically related to the response:

Cancellation of activities

- Procurement of water testing kits (including water purification tablets) and daily water testing will be cancelled as these activities are now being carried out by the National Institute for Public Health (INSPD).
- Installation of an emergency first aid point at Djibouti port, and provision of emergency first aid services to arrivals as required will be cancelled as these activities are now being supported by the ICRC (and have been since the onset of the DREF operation).

Revision of activities

- Provision of cleaning materials will be concentrated in the Djibouti port site only, and the Obock Al-Rhama and Omni-Sport centres sites removed following their closure.
- Procurement and distribution of material for the management of solid waste will be concentrated in the Markasi camp only; and the Djibouti ports and Obock (Al-Rhama and Omni-Sport centres) sites removed follow the closure of the latter. Please note that an additional pack (dustbins, garbage bags, rakes, shovels and wheelbarrow) is requested to ensure that these activities can be carried out across all four areas of the Markasi camp (New target: Four packs) in collaboration with the population.
- Digging of garbage pits in Obock sites will be cancelled; and replaced with solid waste burning (in metal barrels) in the Markasi camp. Due to the geology of the area, high winds, and open area, garbage pits were not found possible on the site of Markasi; and permission was denied by UNHCR when this proposal was made. It is now intended that solid waste will be burned in garbage barrels by volunteers, prior to the installation of incinerators in the Markasi camp (expected by Johanniter). In total, 10 volunteers will be involved in the burning of solid waste, which will be mobilized for one day per week for eight weeks and provided with personal protective equipment (gloves, goggles etc.). In addition, metal garbage barrels will also be procured.

- Refresher training of volunteers in hygiene promotion will be increased (New target: 16 volunteers). Please note that costs for this activity will remain unchanged as it was over budgeted at the onset of the DREF operation and the allocation is sufficient. Following the continuation of new arrivals at both Djibouti port and the Markasi camp, hygiene promotion activities will be carried out for the remainder of the DREF operation. Each of the 16 volunteers will work on rotation for approx. 36 days (1.75 days per week on average; with fluctuations due to Ramadan) to ensure volunteers avoid burn out.
- Procurement of hygiene kits will be set at 720 following identification of the number required for the DREF operation. In addition, buckets (98) and 420 packs (of 10) of plastic garbage bags, which have been distributed from DRCS pre-positioned stocks, will be replenished. (200), which were distributed from pre-positioned stocks, were to be replenished. Since the onset of the DREF operation, UNHCR has begun to distribute buckets and jerry cans to new arrivals and have indicated they will continue to do so. As such, the 102 buckets and 200 jerry cans have remained in DRCS stock and do not need to be replenished; and have been removed.
- Procurement and distribution mosquito nets will be increased (New target: 1,587 (1,120 family mosquito nets; 467 baby mosquito nets)). Following the assessment, and for a short period of time only, mosquito nets were distributed by UNHCR; however they have now run out of stock and as such the assistance in this area needs to be increased. It is expected that 5,000 people will be supported through the distribution of mosquito nets.

Additional activities:

- Development of a shared document system for crisis information management coordination among movement partners is included as an additional activity as no internal system exists to share information. It is intended to support information management and sharing information more easily with Movement partners, and expected to use the Dropbox software.
- Attendance at coordination activities with external stakeholders is included as an additional activity, in order to track activities and time spent conducting coordination with external partners.
- Production of a crisis communication report for external partners is included as an additional activity, in order to communicate to donors and external partners. It is expected that this activity will be supported between the DRCS communications officer and the IFRC communications officer for the creation of such reports.
- Installation of 5,000 litre water tank (including: roof, taps and platform) in Markasi camp is included as an additional activity (at the request of the WASH cluster). It is expected that the water tank will serve 2,800 people. Following the assessment, it was identified that there was an additional need for water supply in the Markasi camp due to the hot conditions in the area at this time of year, and the water bladders (three) installed by ACF were not sufficient
- Procurement and distribution garbage bags (Target: 325) is included as an additional activity to support the management of solid waste in the camps.
- Procurement and distribution of overnight kits (Target: 1,000) for people arriving Djibouti port and awaiting transit is included as an additional activity. Each kit will include diapers, disposable cups, feminine hygiene pads laundry soap, bathing soap, toothbrush, toothpaste etc.
- Installation of visibility signs in the Markasi camp is included as an additional activity (and includes bill boards and image boxes containing materials in Arabic) to support the solid waste management, garbage collection and hygiene promotion activities that are being carried out. Please note that approximately CHF 270 has been budgeted for this activity, which includes all costs of installation (labour, paint and wood) and most importantly necessary materials (cement) to construct the foundation. The Markasi camp is in a location where there are extremely strong winds, which have already damaged infrastructure installed by other agencies.
- Garbage clean-up campaigns (Target: Four) are included as an additional activity to support the removal of garbage in the four areas of the Markasi camp. In total, eight volunteers will be mobilized for eight days to support the garbage clean-up campaigns, and will also carry out sensitization of the community to establish a system for solid waste removal, which they can continue.

An additional 1,800 people will be assisted through the DREF operation:

- From 1,500 to 2,800 persons in Markasi camp (or 720 households based on the latest statistics from DRCS that a household is composed of 3.9 persons on average).
- From 500 to 1,000 persons in Djibouti Port (DRCS plans to assist 1,000 persons out of the estimated 5,000 persons which might arrive in Djibouti port over the next three months, considering that many of them will not stay more than a day in this transit centre)

Exit strategy: Please note that the DREF operation will end on 30 September 2015, and sustainable options have to be identified should there be a continuation of arrivals from Yemen. It has been agreed with the various partners

including UNHCR and the WASH working group that the role of the DRCS was to meet the immediate needs/fill gaps as other organizations were going through the process of receiving funds for more sustainable support to the refugees from Yemen. Concerning the activities implemented in Markasi camp, it has been agreed that:

- Johanniter will install four incinerators at end of July/August 2015, which will continue the solid waste burning activities planned within the DREF operation.
- UNHCR has received funds on the basis of the flash appeal and will take over the activities of solid waste management, hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits and mosquito nets, working with three implementing partners (ACF, NRC, DRC)

Concerning the activities implemented at Djibouti port, the DRCS will initiate discussions with IOM to assess the possibility of the distribution of overnight kits to be distributed to the migrants.

Operational support services

Human resources

Currently activities are being addressed primarily through the support of volunteers with supervision of activities conducted by program coordinators. Volunteer teams have been divided by activity and each have a volunteer team leader who is required to report on activities, provide statistics, organize their team, attend relevant sector meetings and implement activities planned within the DREF operation.

To date, the following human resources have been mobilized:

- The water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WatSan) coordinator has been mobilized to supervise all activities planned within the DREF operation.
- Communications coordinator has been mobilized for monitoring of the situation, reporting, and overview statistics with the support of volunteers, branch coordinators, and program coordinators.
- A driver for the coordination and assessment vehicle.
- A translator for larger reports.
- A logistics RDRT (originally planned for as a WATSAN RDRT).

Following the revision of this plan, additional human resources will be required in the following areas:

- Five volunteers will be mobilized for the distribution of mosquito nets (six days per week for 12 weeks). Please note that the distribution of mosquito nets is carried out on arrival (i.e. not HH level), so the number issued depends on how many people arrive on any one day. Since the arrivals are unpredictable, the volunteers need to be available to distribute at all times hence the need to be mobilized for six days per week.
- Eight volunteers will be mobilized during garbage clean-up campaigns (eight days in total).
- 10 volunteers will be mobilized for burning of solid waste (one day per week for eight weeks)
- 10 additional volunteers refreshed and mobilized for hygiene promotion activities (average 1.75 days per week for 21 weeks) – please note that the number of days is fluctuating due to Ramadan, and will work on rotation to avoid burn out.
- A reporting volunteer will be added to support the communications officer in statistics and reporting
- Two logistics volunteers to support the RDRT logistician
- An NDRT/branch coordinator will be mobilized to support with WATSAN activities in Markasi camp.

The DRCS communications officer will also be supported by the IFRC EAIOI regional representation office, and the IFRC zone office, which will provide reporting templates for external partners.

The DRCS has requested a RDRT with a logistics profile to be deployed to Djibouti immediately (this was changed from a WATSAN RDRT when the logistics person moved to support regular programming of WATSAN activities). The logistics RDRT has been responsible for identifying logistics gaps of DRCS related to the crisis, providing support to the DRCS logistics manager, identify additional spacing for storing materials, procuring materials related to the DREF, and support in training two logistics volunteers for the DRCS who will take on the role of logistics when this person leaves. BRC is planning to support the DRCS to build the capacity of their logistics department on a long-term basis.

Each DRCS staff member mobilized for the DREF operation will receive an allowance of approximately CHF 81 per day which will cover per diem and accommodation expenses during necessary field visits. Each DRCS volunteer will

receive a per diem of approximately CHF 11 per day plus a large bottle of water. Please note that this is increased from CHF 8 which was under budgeted at the onset of the DREF operation though costs for assessment, which were budgeted at CHF 8 remain unchanged (based on the hours worked).

Logistics and supply chain

Material procurement will primarily occur locally with minimal support of materials arriving from Nairobi.

Materials related to the DREF procured locally and are currently in stock include:

- 708 insecticide treated mosquito nets
- 600 hygiene kits (soap, laundry detergent, toothbrushes, toothpaste, feminine hygiene products, diapers, comb, razors, garbage bags).
- Three waste management packs for community (dustbins, garbage bags, rakes, shovels and wheelbarrow)

Materials still outstanding, which will be procured locally, include:

- Remaining insecticide treated mosquito nets
- Cleaning materials package (buckets, brooms, detergent, gloves, dustbins, garbage bags, laundry buckets, clothes lines)
- Remaining hygiene kits for new arrivals to Markasi
- Individual hygiene kits for Djibouti Port
- Water tank (5000L), platform, taps and roof to keep water cool
- Warehouse space in Obock
- Waste management package (dustbins, garbage bags, rakes, shovels and wheelbarrow)
- Materials for garbage waste management areas
- Hygiene promotion stand-alone communication (hygiene promotion posters, signage for the garbage pits, hygiene promotion image cards)
- 10 barrels to burn solid waste.
- Replenishment of buckets (10L each) and plastic garbage bags.
- Two internet keys and credit to be shared for staff on field visits
- Additional phone credit will be purchased on an ongoing basis through the DREF as needed

A DRCS vehicle will be used for coordination and the assessment. For this, maintenance, fuel and driver costs will be covered. Fuel has been budgeted at 1.5 CHF per litre and the driver will be hired for a five-month contract for the duration of the DREF. Please note that costs for the salary of the driver have been increased (to CHF1,095 per month) to enable more flexible working patterns through the payment of overtime. In addition, provision has been made for local transportation (CHF 10 per journey) to provide the IFRC operations manager with access to transport when required for representation, i.e. if/when the vehicle is being used for the implementation of activities planned within the DREF operation.

As noted, on 23 June 2015, a logistics RDRT arrived to support DRCS with procurement, identification of logistics systems, and warehouse management. In addition, through this Operations Update, provision is included for warehouse space in Obock, which will reduce the costs of transportation (for the remainder of the DREF operation) and improve safety and security of the items required for the DREF operation; as well as for two logistics volunteers, (Six days per week for 12 weeks).

Information technologies (IT)

Two internet keys will be purchased with credit (CHF 260 approx.) for the DRCS staff going into the field as no internet is available in the hotels in Tadjoura or Obock.

Communications

The DRCS is working in collaboration with the IFRC EAIOI regional representations communications officer to ensure the communication and visibility of the DREF operation, which includes raising-awareness of the activities planned, as well as the preparation of case studies/photographs (included in this EPoA) for use on the IFRC websites, and social media platforms. A communications document for external partners will be prepared by the DRCS communication officer, with support from the IFRC communications officer. In addition, a mid-term operation review and a final DREF report will also be made available by the DRCS communications officer and the IFRC operations manager. Through this Operations Update there will be two volunteers to support with

communications/reporting activities (Three days per week for 12 weeks), as well as the translation of materials (CHF 400 per document).

Mobile phone communication will be used in coordination of activities between DRCS staff members and volunteers, as well as with Djiboutian government, and other actors. Through this Operations Update, additional phone credit (CHF 162 approx. per month) is included to enable communication among the staff and volunteers involved in the implementation of the DREF operation for the remaining three months. Red Cross visibility items for volunteers (caps and t-shirts) have also been included through this Operations Update (CHF 11 approx. per volunteer).

Security

Currently in the Djibouti and Obock areas, the security situation is peaceful and there is no expectation that it will have implications for the implementation of the DREF operation. Government and UNHCR officials have welcomed the support of DRCS volunteers on site. The increase in foreign nationals does cause concern for regional terror groups as explained in the risk analysis.

In addition, clearance is needed to access to Djibouti port and needs to be requested in advance for each volunteer. The process is lengthy and volunteers are able to gain a month's pass when they leave their identify cards in the office. It is forbidden to take photos at the port and a photo permit should be requested to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. A secondary solution to leaving volunteer ID will be addressed with port authorities.

Since the arrivals are currently divided between several locations, the situation might change and will be reviewed in due time. It will also be important to ensure that the assistance is provided to Yemeni nationals equally, regardless of their places of origin in Yemen, which will minimize the risk of tension between the various Yemeni communities.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The IFRC operations manager (recruited from Canadian Red Cross) is continuing to support the implementation of the DREF operation through the DRCS program coordinator, communications, finance, WATSAN, and local coordinator as well as support coordination of other National Societies arriving to Djibouti. Competency transfer and skill building have and will continue to be performed through on-the-job knowledge and skill sharing and additional training when time allows. With the on-going changes and decisions in the response, PMER will be critical to follow and track these decisions closely to plan for any scenario which may arise.

Regular field visits from the HQ staff (programme coordinator, communications, disaster management, RFL and WATSAN) will be organized to train/brief the volunteers and supervise the activities. In total, ten visits for three days have been included through this Operations Update. Weekly reports will be compiled by the DRCS branch managers and the heads of department and shared with the program coordinator who will use them for detailed supervision. In addition, two monitoring missions (CHF 1,500 per mission) by the IFRC EAIOI regional representation have been included through this Operations Update to ensure the effective implementation of the DREF operation.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

| Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors | | | | |
|---|---|----|-----------------------|------|
| Outcome 1: Continuous assessment, analysis and coordination to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation | Outputs | | % of achievement | |
| | Output 1.1: Detailed assessment of the needs of the refugees in Obock and Djibouti port is available to all stakeholders | | 100% | |
| | Output 1.2: Continuous monitoring of the situation; and coordination with other stakeholders | | 60% | |
| Activities | Is implementation on time? | | % progress (estimate) | |
| | Yes | No | | |
| 1.1.1 | Conduct rapid assessment | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.2 | Preparation of assessment methodology and tools | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.3 | Mobilization of resources, preparation of the materials and team briefing | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.4 | Data collection at Obock camps | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.5 | Data collection at Djibouti (including) Djibouti port | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.6 | Data entry and analysis | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.7 | Production of the assessment report | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.8 | Revision of the Emergency Plan of Action; and budget revision if appropriate following the assessment | | X | 90% |
| 1.1.9 | Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey | | X | 0% |
| 1.2.1 | Daily monitoring of the situation at all levels (conflict in Yemen, Government and partners initiatives, living conditions of the refugees etc.) | X | | 50% |
| 1.2.2 | Development of shared document system for crisis information management coordination among movement partners* <i>*New activity included through this Operations Update.</i> | NA | | 10% |
| 1.2.3 | Attendance at coordination activities with external stakeholders* <i>*New activity included through this Operations Update.</i> | NA | | 30% |
| 1.2.4 | Production of a crisis communication report for external partners* <i>*New activity included through this Operations Update.</i> | NA | | 0% |
| Progress towards outcomes | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | From 24 April 2015, a joint rapid assessment was carried out by the DRCS in collaboration with the BRC, ICRC and IFRC, which identified new arrival welcome kits, emergency first aid, mosquito nets, NFIs, psychosocial support, restoring family links, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, as primary needs and areas which could be supported by the National Society. | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Between 30 April and 6 May 2015, the preparation of assessment methodology and tools was carried out, and then used for a detailed assessment. Delays occurred in gathering the assessment information due to timing when partners in Djibouti were able to meet; as well as waiting on the arrival of the IFRC operations manager in country. | | | |
| 1.1.3 | Planning for the assessment was carried out to address resources, preparation and materials; with a team comprising eight staff and a vehicle mobilized. | | | |
| 1.1.4 | Data collection at Obock camps carried out (by two persons); and comprised interviews with 58 people (31 men and 27 women), which were selected based on the following criteria: sex, leadership, and housing location in Djibouti. Data was also collected meeting with NRC, ONARS, UNHCR and WFP as well as through local media sources, government agencies and volunteers. This information was compiled into the | | | |

assessment report.

- 1.1.5 Data collection at Djibouti (including Djibouti port) was carried out by a team of five persons, which were divided to speak with partners and provide an observation of the port. Please note that this activity was delayed due to the availability of partners to meet and security access to the port. Nonetheless, the DRCS met with government agencies (ONARS, National Office of Refugees); UN agencies (FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and WHO; and non-government organizations (ACF, DRC, and NRC).
- 1.1.6 Based on the quality of writing notes, the assessment team decided that each person who collected the information would enter the data. Balancing other activities, this was the largest delay to the analysis of information and ultimately the production of the assessment report.
- 1.1.7 On 6 June 2015, the assessment report was finalized in both French and English. Please note that finalisation was delayed due to the data entry process, and concurrent needs to carry-out regular programming, circulation of the draft report, keeping the report updated and implementing comments.
- 1.1.8 As the assessment information was entered, this activity was identified as appropriate and needed. The EPoA review commenced concurrently to the finalisation assessment to ensure timely completion following the release of the assessment report.
- 1.1.9 Due to a delay in decision making regarding the camp location which subsequently delayed the implementation of the activities planned, the beneficiary satisfaction survey has not been completed; however a systemic approach to this activity will occur once programming is established and the location of refugees is determined. It is intended that it will be carried out in both the Djibouti port and in Markasi Camp and will be coordinated with EAI/OI disaster management and PMER units. unit and PMER. and EAI/OI PMER.
- 1.2.1 Daily monitoring of the situation is occurring through local news reports, situation reports, and discussions with partners. ICRC and UNHCR SitReps are also being used to collect information, as are volunteers at the port areas. Daily tracking of arrivals is being collected by at the port and reported to the Operations Manager and communications officer for tracking. Please note that this information is then distributed to Movement partners by the DRCS. Weekly, the DRCS engages in the inter-coordination meeting and working group meetings related to the crisis. As a minimum, the DRCS partakes in the groups related to WASH, Health, and Inter-Coordination.
- 1.2.2 New “Development of shared document system for crisis information management coordination among movement partners” activity included through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.
- 1.2.3 New “Attendance at coordination activities with external stakeholders” activity included through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.
- 1.2.4 New “Production of a crisis communication report for external partners” activity included through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Population to be assisted: Target population of 2,000 initially to increase to 3,800 persons (2,800 persons in Markasi camp and 1,000 in Djibouti port) through this Operations Update.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Immediate risk of waterborne disease is reduced

Outputs

% of achievement

| through the provision of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion services in the areas of Djibouti port and Obock sites (Markasi camp) over a period of five months | Output 1.1: Target population in the affected area is provided with access to safe drinking water supply (New target: 2,800 people) | | | 0% |
|--|---|----|-----------------------|-----|
| | Output 1.2: Target population in the affected areas are provided with sanitation services, which meet SPHERE standards (New target: 3,800 people) | | | 35% |
| | Output 1.3: Target population in the affected areas are provided with hygiene promotion services, which meet SPHERE standards (New target: 3,800 people) | | | 35% |
| Activities | Is implementation on time? | | % progress (estimate) | |
| | Yes | No | | |
| 1.1.1 Procurement of water testing kits for Djibouti port and Markasi camp* <i>*Activity cancelled through this Operations Update</i> | NA | NA | NA | |
| 1.1.2 Daily water testing in Djibouti port and Markasi camp <i>*Activity cancelled through this Operations Update</i> | NA | NA | NA | |
| 1.1.3 Installation of 5,000 litre water tank (including: roof, taps and platform) in Markasi camp (Target: One water tank)* <i>*New activity included through this Operations Update.</i> | X | | 0% | |
| 1.2.1 Provision of cleaning materials (buckets, brooms, clothes lines, detergent, dustbins, garbage bags, and gloves etc. for Djibouti port* (Target: Three packs) <i>*Revised activity through this Operations Update, removal of the of Obock (Al-Rhama and Omni-Sport centres) sites.</i> | | X | 50% | |
| 1.2.2 Procurement and distribution of material for the management of solid waste (dustbins, garbage bags, rakes, shovels and wheelbarrow) at Markasi camp (New target: Four packs) <i>*Revised activity through this Operations Update, including additional pack included to cover all four areas of the Markasi camp (one per area); and removal of Djibouti ports and Obock (Al-Rhama and Omni-Sport centres) sites.</i> | | X | 30% | |
| 1.2.3 Solid waste burning (in metal barrels) in the Markasi camp* <i>*Revised activity through this Operations Update, from digging of garbage pits to solid waste burning.</i> | | X | 0% | |
| 1.3.1 Refresher training of volunteers in hygiene promotion (New target: 16 volunteers*) <i>Revised activity through this Operations Update; with second refresher training for 10 additional hygiene promotion volunteers in the Markasi camp</i> | X | | 37.5% | |
| 1.3.2 Hygiene promotion activities in Markasi and Djibouti port sites (New target: 3.5 days approx. per week for 21 weeks) <i>*Revised activity through this Operations Update; expansion of hygiene promotion activities to Markasi camp and to cover extension of timeframe.</i> | X | | On-going | |
| 1.3.3 Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits Obock sites (New target: 720 kits) <i>*Revised activity through this Operations Update; following identification of number of kits required.</i> | X | | 35% | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|-----|
| 1.3.4 | Procurement and distribution garbage bags (packs of 10) (Target: 325 packs) <i>*New activity included through this Operations Update.</i> | X | | 35% |
| 1.3.5 | Replenishment of hygiene related items (New target: 98 buckets @ 10L each, and 420 packs (of 10) of plastic garbage bags)* <i>*Revised activity through this Operations Update; reduction from 200 to 98 buckets; removal of jerry cans; and 420 packs of plastic garbage bag (packs of 10).</i> | X | | 25% |
| 1.3.6 | Procure and distribute overnight kits for persons arriving Djibouti port and awaiting transit (Target: 1,000 kits)* <i>*New activity included through this Operations Update.</i> | X | | 0% |
| 1.3.7 | Installation of visibility signs for garbage collection/hygiene promotion in the Markasi camp. <i>*New activity included through this Operations Update.</i> | X | | 0% |
| 1.3.8 | Conduct garbage clean-up campaigns (Target: Four campaigns – one per area) in the Markasi camp. <i>*New activity included through this Operations Update.</i> | X | | 0% |
| Progress towards outcomes | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | “Procurement of water testing kits for Djibouti port and Markasi camp” activity is cancelled through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information | | | |
| 1.1.2 | “Daily water testing in Djibouti port and Markasi camp” activity is cancelled through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information | | | |
| 1.1.3 | New “Installation of 5,000 litre water tank (including: roof, taps and platform) in Markasi camp” activity included through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information. | | | |
| 1.2.1 | Provision of cleaning materials was planned as per the original EPoA in the Obock (Al-Rhama centre, Omni-Sport centre) sites and Djibouti port; however through this Operations Update, following the closure of the centres, they will be provided (one per month for the remainder of the DREF operation) only at Djibouti port – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information As of 24 June 2015, the procurement of the kits is in progress, however issues with security access at the port has resulted in this being delayed, but is nonetheless expected to be completed as per the extension of timeframe. | | | |
| 1.2.2 | Procurement and distribution of materials (three packs) for the management of solid waste was planned as per the original EPoA in the in the Obock (Al-Rhama centre, Omni-Sport centre) sites and Djibouti port; however through this Operations Update, following the closure of the centres, they will instead be used in the Markasi camp. As of 24 June 2015, the procurement of the materials (three packs) has been completed, and additional materials (one pack) included, enabling all areas of the Markasi camp to be covered (New target: Four packs) – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information. | | | |
| 1.2.3 | “Digging of garbage pits in Obock sites” activity is cancelled through this Operations Update; and replaced with solid waste burning (in metal barrels) in the Markasi camp through this Operations Update. – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information. | | | |
| 1.3.1 | In total, six volunteers (four volunteers in Obock; and two in the Djibouti port) have received refresher training on hygiene promotion, which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target as per the original EPoA; and thus implementation is also 100 per cent – however through this Operations Update, an additional 10 volunteers will also now receive refresher training (New target: 16) – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information. | | | |
| 1.3.2 | In total, 1,808 people have been reached by 21 days of hygiene promotion activities ((in the areas of hand washing, latrine usage, solid waste management, and water management)) in the Obock sites (Al-Rhama | | | |

and Omni-Sport centre), which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target (21 days); however through this Operations Update, following the closure of the centres, and extension of timeframe, these activities will be moved to Djibouti port and Markasi camp only (for the remainder of the DREF operation) (New target: 3.5 days per week approx. for 21 weeks) – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.

- 1.3.3 In total, 600 hygiene kits (comprising a comb, garbage bags, laundry cord, laundry detergent, razor, soap, toothbrush and toothpaste; in addition to feminine hygiene pads for women and diapers to children under the age of one year old) have been procured, which equates to 83 per cent of the intended target (720) revised through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information. As of 24 June 2015, 954 people approx. (372 households) have received hygiene kits.
- 1.3.4 New “Procurement and distribution garbage bags” activity included through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.
- 1.3.5 Replenishment of buckets (10L) is in progress; and the replenishment of packs of plastic garbage bags, which were distributed but not included in the original EPoA is included through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.
- 1.3.6 New “Procure and distribute overnight kits for persons arriving Djibouti port and awaiting transit” activity included through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.
- 1.3.7 “Installation of visibility signs for garbage collection/hygiene promotion in the Markasi camp” activity included through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.
- 1.3.8 “Conduct garbage clean-up campaigns” activity included through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.

Health and Care

Population to be assisted: Target population of 2,000 initially to increase to 2,800 persons through this Operations Update.

| Health & Care | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|----|
| Outcome 1: Immediate risks to the health of the population are reduced through the provision of health services in the areas of Djibouti port and Obock sites (Markasi camp) over a period of five months | Outputs | | % of achievement | |
| | Output 1.1: Target population provided with access to First Aid services on arrival at Djibouti port | | NA | |
| | Output 1.2: Target population provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets (New target: 5,000 beneficiaries) | | 35% | |
| Activities | | Is implementation on time? | % progress (estimate) | |
| | | Yes | | No |
| 1.1.1 | Installation of First Aid point at Djibouti port (Target: One First Aid point)* | NA | | NA |
| *Activity cancelled through this Operations Update | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|----|--|-----|
| 1.1.2 | Procurement of additional First Aid kits (Target: 20 First Aid kits)* <i>*Activity cancelled through this Operations Update</i> | NA | | NA |
| 1.1.3 | Refresher training of volunteers in Emergency First Aid (Target: Four volunteers)* <i>*Activity cancelled through this Operations Update</i> | NA | | NA |
| 1.1.4 | Mobilization of volunteers to provide First Aid services at Djibouti port)* <i>*Activity cancelled through this Operations Update</i> | NA | | NA |
| 1.2.1 | Procure insecticide treated mosquito nets (New target: 1,587 insecticide treated mosquito nets (1,120 family mosquito nets; 467 baby mosquito nets)* <i>*Revised activity through this Operations Update, including increase in adult mosquito nets (from 1,000 to 1,120), and inclusion of 467 baby mosquito nets</i> | X | | 10% |
| 1.2.2 | Mobilization of DRCS volunteers; and distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets | X | | 10% |

Progress towards outcomes

- 1.1.1 “Installation of First Aid point at Djibouti port (Target: One First Aid point)” activity is cancelled through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.
- 1.1.2 “Procurement of additional First Aid kits (Target: 20 First Aid kits)” activity is cancelled through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.
- 1.1.3 “Refresher training of volunteers in Emergency First Aid (Target: Four volunteers)” activity is cancelled through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.
- 1.1.4 “Mobilization of volunteers to provide First Aid services at Djibouti port” activity is cancelled through this Operations Update – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information.
- 1.2.1 As of 24 June 2015, 708 mosquito insecticide treated mosquito nets (600 family mosquito nets and 108 baby mosquito nets) had been procured, which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target (1,000) as per the original EPoA; however through this Operations Update, an additional 587 mosquito nets will be procured (New target: 1,587) – refer to “Proposed Strategy” section for information. As of 24 June 2015, 954 people (372 households) had received family mosquito nets, and 22 people had also been distributed
- 1.2.2 In total, five volunteers have been mobilized to support the distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets; and through this Operations Update will continue to be used for the remaining distributions.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Penny Elghady, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: + 254 721 486 953; email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org

Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.africa@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.

DREF OPERATION

09/07/2015

MDRDJ002 Djibouti: Yemeni Refugees

| Budget Group | DREF grant budget |
|--|-------------------|
| Shelter - Relief | 0 |
| Shelter - Transitional | 0 |
| Construction - Housing | 0 |
| Construction - Facilities | 0 |
| Construction - Materials | 0 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 13,657 |
| Food | 0 |
| Seeds & Plants | 0 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 32,414 |
| Medical & First Aid | 0 |
| Teaching Materials | 0 |
| Utensils & Tools | 250 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 12,000 |
| Emergency Response Units | 0 |
| Cash Disbursements | 0 |
| Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES | 58,321 |
| Land & Buildings | 0 |
| Vehicles Purchase | 0 |
| Computer & Telecom Equipment | 0 |
| Office/Household Furniture & Equipment | 0 |
| Medical Equipment | 0 |
| Other Machinery & Equipment | 0 |
| Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT | 0 |
| Storage, Warehousing | 4,122 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 6,486 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 30,914 |
| Logistics Services | 0 |
| Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | 41,522 |
| International Staff | 12,000 |
| National Staff | 0 |
| National Society Staff | 10,059 |
| Volunteers | 13,160 |
| Total PERSONNEL | 35,218 |
| Consultants | 0 |
| Professional Fees | 1,200 |
| Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES | 1,200 |
| Workshops & Training | 1,099 |
| Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING | 1,099 |
| Travel | 3,000 |
| Information & Public Relations | 5,135 |
| Office Costs | 1,750 |
| Communications | 2,580 |
| Financial Charges | 1,000 |
| Other General Expenses | 0 |
| Shared Support Services | 0 |
| Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES | 13,465 |
| Partner National Societies | 0 |
| Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other) | 0 |
| Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS | 0 |
| Programme and Services Support Recovery | 9,804 |
| Total INDIRECT COSTS | 9,804 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 160,629 |