Livelihoods Strategic Plan
UNHCR Djibouti 2018-2022

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Many non-governmental agencies based in Djibouti contributed valuable information and logistical support. Thanks are due to UNHCR’s implementing partners and the UN agencies that shared their experiences and technical expertise to help illuminate the context in which refugees and locals live, and in exploring livelihoods solutions.

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Last but not least, I would like to thank colleagues at UNHCR in Djibouti, and livelihoods colleagues in Nairobi, and Geneva, who not only provided all manner of information and logistical support, but who welcomed me warmly with their friendship and kindness. The UNHCR Djibouti Representative Abdoulaye Barry, and Senior CRRF Officer, Albert Katumba, in particular provided just the right amount of leadership and vision to orient the project, while permitting considerable leeway to explore new relationships and possibilities to strengthen refugees’ protection through better livelihoods interventions.

Reid Cooper, Ph.D.
Executive Summary

The Republic of Djibouti is a world leader in advancing the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, which affirms global solidarity and refugee protection at a time of unprecedented displacement across countries. In 2016, Djibouti adopted the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and one year later, it promulgated the National Refugee Law, which strengthens its current open-door policy towards those seeking asylum. Refugees and asylum seekers now have access to life-saving social protection services and hope for a better future through access to the national education system and legal work opportunities.

UNHCR’s Livelihoods Strategy (2018-2022) is written to support the Government of Djibouti (GoDj) and its citizens in integrating the 26,915 mainly Somali, Ethiopian, Yemeni, and Eritrean refugees and asylum seekers into the national socioeconomic fabric. The Strategy is based on empirical evidence collected from October 2017 to January 2018, and is oriented towards market-based interventions that engage with push and pull factors to stimulate economic inclusion and larger development efforts. The goal is to allow refugees and asylum seekers to contribute new ideas, expertise, and hard work towards realizing an inclusive and peaceful nation with a diversified economy featuring competitive markets and healthy economic growth. As such, UNHCR’s first priority is to work with government ministries, agencies, offices, and staff to strengthen processes, partnerships, and services for both host and refugee populations.

Building stronger relationships with the GoDj is part of a larger strategic orientation to create broad partnerships in the public, private, and development sectors. The Strategy orients UNHCR in terms of engaging with the private sector in a structured, meaningful manner, and enrolling businesses as development partners where common ground and needs permit. It positions UNHCR and ONARS, the government agency responsible for refugees, as leaders in assembling and catalysing development organizations involved in the livelihoods sector. The Strategy recognizes the need for a shared vision of refugee development, and advocates for coordinated, integrated, and mutually reinforcing livelihoods interventions through strengthening inter-agency communication, collaboration, and cooperation.

To produce targeted, market-oriented interventions that will directly increase refugee’s self-reliance, both market realities and refugee’s socioeconomic situations and aspirations are extensively analysed. A socioeconomic study performed for the Strategy with 892 participants across three livelihoods zones reveals that refugees prefer self-employment over wage-employment by five to one, and for women this ratio increases to ten to one. Men are roughly two-thirds more likely to be working than women, and they are paid 24 percent more. Over 20 percent of refugees responding report having skills in entrepreneurial trading activities, followed by 17 percent with domestic worker skills, 16 percent with agricultural (including livestock and fisheries) skills, 11 percent with artisanal skills, and 9 percent with construction skills.
While Djibouti’s economy has performed well over the last decade, the employment/growth elasticity\(^1\) is extremely low, with the unemployment rate at approximately 39 percent. The total number of formal jobs in the country is 50,000, half of which are in the public sector. However, the informal economy is estimated to comprise two-thirds of all enterprises and is a larger employer of women and youth. Informal small and medium size enterprises (SME) provide services to larger multinational and domestic companies, and have high potential for job creation and youth engagement. Moreover, a majority (up to 70 percent) of these enterprises are owned by women – a trend observed in both host and refugee populations. Many SME owners lack basic business and management skills and access to financing needed to formalize and grow.

Analysis demonstrates that there are many opportunities for impactful interventions supporting self-employment, as well as opportunities for refugees in formal wage-employment. Weaknesses in the workforce development sector include a lack of soft skill training and a paucity of links between technical and vocational education training (TVET) institutions and the private sector. UNHCR can act as a critical broker to ensure comprehensive training including soft skills, and leverage new relationships with the private sector to place newly-trained refugees. Efforts should be targeted towards the shipping and logistics, transportation, construction, and tourism sectors, which currently drive Djibouti’s economy, but opportunities emerging in the solar energy and fisheries sectors should not be overlooked. UNHCR and partners are well positioned to support these various processes, thereby increasing revenues and employment in vulnerable refugee populations.

Livelihoods planning should account for demographic changes related to in-country migration of persons of concern. While the formal population of refugees in Djibouti Ville is roughly 5,000, research demonstrates that the actual population is closer to 10,000. This reflects the livelihoods strategies of rural-based refugee households that send sons and daughters to the city to work and contribute to household income. Additionally, refugee youth in rural areas aspire to live in the city and increase the opportunities open to them. Livelihoods provisioning in Djibouti Ville, thus, should be strengthened to accommodate this expanding urban population. There is a niche for a UNHCR in supporting the creation of sustainable, participatory community based organizations run by refugees to facilitate access to social protection services and childcare, and provide a space for newly arriving and vulnerable urban refugees to pursue group activities, including income generating activities (IGA).

While some younger populations move to the city, other possibly older persons accustomed to rural lifestyles will remain in the villages. Entrepreneurial persons and groups in rural contexts should be supported with access to productive resources, training, and new market opportunities. Traditional rural livelihood strategies can be supported through agricultural, livestock, and fisheries inputs. Moreover, development partners should strive to build on these traditional livelihoods modalities and embrace new opportunities such as cash cropping and developing related value chains that meet both refugees’ capacities and market needs.

By building broad coalitions and engaging in targeted, market-oriented livelihoods interventions, UNHCR, ONARS, and partners can dramatically improve the livelihood opportunities of refugees. However, in the context of the New York Declaration and the CRRF, development interventions must

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\(^1\) Employment elasticity is the growth of employment relative to growth of economy. High elasticity equates to more jobs created as the economy grows; low elasticity equates to fewer jobs created despite economic growth. Djibouti’s elasticity is calculated at 0.386 out of 1.0.
benefit refugee and local populations alike. For this reason, it is proposed that UNHCR leverage its public-private partnerships and a shared vision for socioeconomic integration to support ambitious development programmes. UNHCR should aim to bring ICT access to vulnerable populations in rural areas, lead the development of an entrepreneurial one-stop-shop targeted towards the urban poor in Djibouti Ville, advance policy discussions to provide protections for domestic workers, open labour markets that are currently closed to local workers, and lead the construction of roads to improve access to urban markets and services for refugees and locals living in rural areas.

The five-year Livelihoods Strategy aims to realize these objectives. It identifies **2018-2019 as rebuilding years**, during which UNHCR can re-engage with livelihoods. It assumes a leadership position with ONARS in enrolling new livelihoods-based stakeholders and catalyses strengthened communication, coordination, collaboration, and capacity amongst livelihood-sector partners. It supports several projects to directly improve refugees’ livelihoods through improved access to financial services, including microcredit, and comprehensive employment training and placement programmes, as well as cash-based interventions to accelerate entrepreneurial activities and group-based IGAs.

**2020-2021 Are consolidation years** where previous changes (2018-2019) in the enabling environment are capitalized upon to enhance the livelihood strategies and assets of refugees. At this time, training and IGA programming can be expanded to include livestock production and related value chain development, agricultural value chain development, and micro-gardening activities. Additional communally-targeted livelihood assets will materialize such as the entrepreneurial one-stop-shop and ICT centres in rural areas and in Djibouti Ville.

**By 2022, larger development projects** initiated in 2020-2021 will be realized. These projects include a paved road linking Ali Addeh and Ali Sabieh, a food and livelihoods assistance targeting programme in rural areas, and policy and legal frameworks to protect domestic workers.
**Abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAHi</td>
<td>Action Africa Health International</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANEFIP</td>
<td>National Agency for Training and Professional Integration</td>
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<tr>
<td>BoA</td>
<td>Bank of Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCI-MR</td>
<td>La Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie – Mer Rouge</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPEC</td>
<td>Caisse Populaire d’Epargne et de Crédit</td>
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<td>CRRF</td>
<td>Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework</td>
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<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDC</td>
<td>Education Development Centre</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>FDI</td>
<td>Foreign Direct Investment</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRUD</td>
<td>Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
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<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agriculture Development</td>
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<td>IFC</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
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<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</td>
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<td>JICA</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIFE</td>
<td>Local Initiatives for Education</td>
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<td>LWF</td>
<td>The Lutheran World Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MENFOP</td>
<td>Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIGA</td>
<td>Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>ONARS</td>
<td>l’Office National d’Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés</td>
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<tr>
<td>PoC</td>
<td>Person of Concern</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRP</td>
<td>People’s Rally for Progress</td>
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<td>RCBO</td>
<td>Refugee Community Based Organizations</td>
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<td>RSD</td>
<td>Refugee Status Determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>SME</td>
<td>Small and medium sized enterprises</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFD</td>
<td>L’Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volrep</td>
<td>Voluntary Repatriation</td>
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Introduction

This document provides a strategic plan for the UNHCR office in Djibouti to engage in livelihoods activities to benefit the local and refugee populations in Djibouti. The strategy comes at critical moment for refugee protection not only in Djibouti, but for the region, continent, and beyond. The Republic of Djibouti is a global leader in advancing the High Commissioner’s Global Compact on Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). In concurrence with these frameworks, the Republic of Djibouti promulgated the National Refugee Law in December 2017, which allows refugees to access national services and pursue legal employment opportunities. The socioeconomic integration of refugees into the host community not only signifies the generous humanitarianism of Djiboutians, but will prove that refugees can contribute new ideas, expertise, and hard work towards realizing an inclusive and peaceful nation with a diversified economy featuring competitive markets and healthy economic growth.

The strategy is written not only within the parameters of the Global Compact and CRRF, but also harmonizes with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the Djibouti Government’s long term strategic Vision 2035, UNHCR’s Multi-Year Multi-Partner Protection and Solutions Strategy, of which UNHCR Djibouti is a pilot country, and UNHCR Djibouti’s Operational Plan.

The overarching goal of the strategic plan is to create sustainable pathways out of extreme poverty towards self-reliance by protecting and strengthening individual livelihood assets and community capacity. The strategy follows a set of guiding principles, which are to protect and facilitate refugees’ Human Rights, promote age and gender diversity, ensure equal opportunity to access livelihoods interventions, empower communities, promote capacity strengthening and vulnerability-appropriate projects, and enhance local markets. Additionally, the following are integral components of the strategy:

- Sustainability;
- Engaging in market-based interventions;
- Employing the Graduation Approach where possible;
- Encouraging broad partnerships;
- Holism;
- Building on strengths;
- Measuring progress based on SMART indicators, and;
- Employing new technologies.

The document has various components including data and analysis, strategic directives, work plans, targeting information, a stakeholder map, and a monitoring and evaluation template, which will be used by livelihoods professionals (from both UNHCR and partner agencies) to improve interventions. The document may also be used by senior managers to make informed decisions on livelihoods programming, and by colleagues in other sectors, such as Public Relations, Health, Education, and Community Protection, who may benefit from the information and tools contained herein.
Background

Host Community

Regional concerns
Djibouti is strategically located in the Gulf of Aden, at the entrance to the Red Sea, which is one of the world’s busiest shipping lanes. It is bordered by Somalia (Somaliland), Ethiopia, and Eritrea, and sits 30 kilometres from Yemen across the Bab-el-Mandeb (Figure 1). Recently, long-time relations with Qatar have soured over Djibouti’s increased diplomatic and military defence ties with Saudi Arabia, which stem in part from the Yemini civil war and the influx of over 35,000 Yemenis as of July 2016. Djibouti maintains close ties with Somalia, Ethiopia, France, and the United Stated and since 2000 has been strengthening ties with China. Relations with Eritrea are tense due to territorial claims over the Ras Doumeira Peninsula. Due to its geostrategic location and its relative stability, Djibouti is the site of French, American, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and since August 2017, Chinese military bases. Saudi Arabia is currently in the process of building a base.

Figure 1: Map of Djibouti’s strategic location

Society and culture
The Republic of Djibouti is a multi-ethnic nation with 960,000 inhabitants, over half of which live in Djibouti Ville. The two largest ethnic groups are the Somali (60 percent), and the Afar (35 percent), followed by Yemeni Arabs, Ethiopians, and Europeans (mainly French and Italians). The administrative languages of the nation are French and Arabic, with the former being the primary language of instruction and the language in which business is conducted, and the latter having social, cultural, and religious significance. However, the majority of Djiboutians speak Somali (55 percent) and Afar (33 percent) as first languages and these are the dominant languages used in common parlance. English is gaining importance because of foreign military and international business interests present in the country. Ninety-four percent of the population observes Islam, of which the majority adhere to the Sunni denomination. Six percent of the population are Christian adherents.

Politics
Djibouti gained independence from France in 1977, and is divided into six administrative units, Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Djibouti, Obock, and Tadjoura (Figure 2). The country is a presidential
representative republic, with the President and Government exercising executive power, and the Government and the National Assembly exercising legislative power. Since 2010, the President serves as both the head of state and the head of government. The current president, Ismaïl Omar Guelleh, is Djibouti’s second, and has held power since 1999. The People’s Rally for Progress is the dominant political party and has held legislative and executive power since its foundation in 1979. In the early 1990s tension over government representation led to armed conflict between the People’s Rally for Progress (PRP) and the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD), which ended in a power sharing agreement. Currently, the PRP rules as part of the Union for a Presidential Majority political coalition, which includes FRUD and three other political parties.

The judicial system consists of courts of first instance, a High Court of Appeal, and a Supreme Court. The legal system is a blend of French civil law and customary law of the Somali and Afar people. Djibouti is a member of the United Nations, the Arab League, the Organization of African Unity, and is a founding member of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, a regional development organization.
Djibouti is a state party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. Djibouti has also ratified the 1969 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and the 2009 Kampala Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs. The Government of Djibouti is a signatory of agreements such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) as well as the International Development Association 2018 (IDA18) (World Bank Group initiative), all of which carry strong mandates to safeguard refugee rights and well-being through development efforts.

Geography and environment
Djibouti has a total area of 23,200 square kilometres. The terrain is composed mainly of plateaus, plains, and highlands. Mean daily temperatures range from 32 to 41 degrees Celsius. The climate ranges from arid to semi-arid, and annual rainfall ranges from less than five inches on the eastern seaboard to eight to 11 inches in the central highlands. With harsh climatic conditions and poorer soil quality, only 0.04 percent of Djibouti’s land (1000 KM$^2$) is arable. Sixty percent of the land is suitable for grazing livestock, and with a 372 kilometre-long coastline, the country has a significant maritime area.

Economy
Djibouti has experienced steady increases in its GDP over the last decade, achieving 6.7 percent growth in 2015 and 7.4 percent growth in 2016. In 2017, GDP is projected to grow 7.1 percent. With few natural resources, Djibouti’s economy is concentrated in the tertiary/services sector (primarily driven by port activities), which represents 79.9 percent of GDP, and is followed by the industrial and agricultural sectors representing 17.3 percent and 3 percent respectively. Djibouti’s economy is dependent on foreign financing, Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), rents from foreign countries’ military bases, and port services, which capitalize on both the strategic position at the southern entrance to the Red Sea and along Ethiopia’s main import-export route. The transport and construction sectors are additional driving forces in economic growth, as with the new ports in Doraleh and the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad. Chinese firms are engaged in the launching of a large industrial and commercial customs-free zone, in exploiting natural resources (fish, salt and energy), and in developing tourism.

Djibouti has a chronic food deficit and is completely dependent on imports (mainly from Ethiopia, Somalia, and Yemen) to meet its food needs. As such, it is highly sensitive to external shocks such as spikes in food and fuel prices and natural disasters such as floods and droughts. In addition, it receives manufactured products mainly from France and a multitude of Arab states.

The Djiboutian Government is the country’s main employer, but it still struggles with a high unemployment rate of nearly 39 percent in 2015 according to official estimates. The rate is higher among women (49 percent) and in rural areas (59 percent). The labour force participation rate is less than 25 percent. In terms of extreme poverty, 23 percent live in this state across the country. The figure is 17 percent in Djibouti Ville and 45 percent in the rural areas.

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The Government of Djibouti has developed Vision 2035, a long-term development plan that focuses on economic integration, governance, and human development. The goals of the strategy are to reduce extreme poverty and build the foundations for shared growth by harnessing the country’s human and economic potential. It rests on two pillars—reducing vulnerability and strengthening the business environment—while focusing on institutional strengthening and gender as crosscutting themes. Vision 2035 is supported by the 2014-2017 Country Partnership Strategy, which combines the resources and expertise of the International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

Legal environment and right to work
In December 2017, the Republic of Djibouti promulgated the National Refugee law, which ensures a favourable protection environment for refugees and asylum seekers, and enables them to enjoy fundamental rights, including access to services and socio-economic integration such as education, health, employment, and naturalization. In terms of increasing livelihoods opportunities, the law provides a paradigmatic change for refugees and asylum seekers. UNHCR’s persons of concern are free to move around the country and may access national TVET courses, open businesses, work in the formal sector, and gain access to financial services.

General Refugee Population Profile
The Republic of Djibouti maintains an open-door policy and continues to offer protection and asylum space to refugees and asylum-seekers who are fleeing wars and instability in their countries. As of December 31 2017, there are 26,915 persons of concern in 9,223 households in Djibouti. Of this population, 8,663 and 8,891 are female and male refugees respectively, and 4,552 and 4,809 are female and male asylum seekers respectively. In total, there are 13,164 persons of concern from Somalia, 9,031 persons of concern from Ethiopia, 3,468 persons of concern from Yemen, and 1,193 persons of concern from Eritrea. Fifty-nine other persons of concern hail from 11 other countries. The revised Office planning figure for 2018 is 38,165 individuals comprising 26,982 refugees and 11,183 Asylum Seekers, with an expected net increase in 2018 projected at 5,600 to be broken down into 35 percent refugees and 65 percent Asylum Seekers. The Yemen Situation would account for 7,500 or 20 percent of the total increase while the Somalia Situation 80 percent.

Djibouti hosts a majority of Somali refugees who have been coming over the past 25 years due to drought and political instability. In addition to the Yemeni refugees who started arriving in March 2015, Djibouti also received an influx of Ethiopian asylum seekers between August and December 2016 as a result of the conflict in the Oromia region of Ethiopia. The Eritrean asylum seekers continue to arrive but in small numbers. Djibouti grants prima facie refugee status to Yemeni (since 2015) and Somali asylum-seekers originating from South and Central Somalia (since 1991). Newly arrived asylum-seekers from Ethiopia, Somaliland, Puntland, and Eritrea follow individual refugee status determination (RSD) procedures.

The majority of persons of concern (59 percent) are officially registered as living in Ali Addeh, 19 percent are in Djibouti Ville, 18 percent are in Holl Holl, and four percent are in Obock. It should be noted that a significant number of households in rural areas send a younger household member to Djibouti Ville to increase household income. Focus group discussions in Markazi camp reported an average of 10-15 percent of households that send members, while that number grows to 20-25 percent for households in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl.

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5 It should be noted that a significant number of households in rural areas send a younger household member to Djibouti Ville to increase household income. Focus group discussions in Markazi camp reported an average of 10-15 percent of households that send members, while that number grows to 20-25 percent for households in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl.
Ali Addeh
In Ali Addeh there are 10,410 persons of concern (PoC) from Somalia, 4,966 from Ethiopia, and 451 from Eritrea. 1,987 people have specific needs, with the largest populations being those with disabilities, single head of household parents, those with serious medical conditions, those with impaired vision, and older persons at risk. The educational/professional profile of many refugees in Ali Addeh is that of rural herders with little to no education. This is especially true for the Somali population and less so for the Ethiopian population who have more urban backgrounds. Education levels of the working age population are low with a majority of PoCs having no education. Roughly 30 percent of PoCs have a primary education, roughly 10 percent have a secondary education, and less than one percent have university and post-university degrees.

Figure 3: Ali Addeh Refugee Demographics

Djibouti Ville
In Djibouti Ville there are 2,275 registered Yemenis, 1,833 people from Ethiopia, 529 people from Somalia, and 370 people from Eritrea. 258 people have specific needs with the largest populations being children at risk, those with disabilities, and those with serious medical conditions. There are one third more male refugees as compared to female refugees in the city, and this population is mainly concentrated in the prime working age groups from 21-40 years old. The educational/professional profile of refugees in Djibouti Ville is mixed. Ethiopians are known for their savoir-faire, and their skills speaking English allow some to access better paid work in the tourism and F&B sectors. Yemenis speak Arabic and may access the local Yemeni network finding livelihoods opportunities in the retail and other sectors. Somalis speak Somali, which is commonly used in Djibouti Ville, and given their ethnic similarities to many Djiboutians, may more easily pass for locals and thus access lower skilled work. Eritreans often face the greatest challenges given their ethnic dissimilarities and the ongoing friction between Djibouti and Eritrea. Education levels of the working age population are low, with half of PoCs having no education. Less than 30 percent have a primary education, roughly 15 percent have a secondary education, and one to two percent have university and post university degrees.
Holl Holl
In Holl Holl there are 2,230 people from Ethiopia, 2,217 people from Somalia, and 342 people from Eritrea. Three hundred eighty-eight people have specific needs with the largest populations being those with disabilities, those with serious medical conditions, single head of household parents, those with impaired vision, and older persons at risk. The educational/professional profile of many refugees in Ali Addeh is that of rural herders with little to no education. This is especially true for the Somali population and less so for the Ethiopian population who have more urban backgrounds. Education levels of the working age population are low with a majority of PoCs having no education, roughly 30 percent have a primary education, and roughly 10 percent have a secondary education. Less than one percent have university and post university degrees.

Obock
Obock is home to 1,193 people from Yemen, thirty people from Eritrea, and a small number of Somalis and Ethiopians. 115 people have specific needs with the largest populations being children at risk, followed by older persons at risk. The professional profile of refugees in Obock is mixed with
significant numbers of self-identified entrepreneur and traders together with a sizeable fishing population. The Yemeni refugees in Obock are well regarded for their entrepreneurial skills and motivation. The population is relatively fluid with a significant number of refugees moving to Djibouti Ville. Roughly 30 percent of refugees have no education, roughly 30 percent have a primary education, and roughly 30 percent have a secondary education. Seven to eight percent have university and post-university degrees.

Main Prospects and Challenges for Durable Solutions

Local integration trends
UNHCR and its partners will contribute to pursuing the joint goals of the Government of Djibouti and development partners under the current UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2018–2022, for the integration of refugees. Socially, refugees may face obstacles due to cultural and linguistic barriers (i.e., differences in religion and clan groupings), which may ignite tension with host communities. Economically, the Government’s ability to facilitate the creation of jobs and improve overall economic performance are critical issues in improving refugees’ access to the labour market. Moreover, refugees may face backlash or discrimination from the host communities in competition for jobs. Politically, although the current Government is, and has been, open to refugee integration, there is always a risk that this sentiment may diminish with changes in the domestic socio-economic climate and Cabinet shuffles.

Repatriation trends
Repatriation of refugees in Djibouti has occurred on a small scale with 61 voluntary repatriation (Volrep) cases in 2016. Recently, however, these numbers are increasing. In 2017, 525 refugees voluntarily returned to Somalia, and the Office is planning for 1000 Volrep cases in 2018. The reason for the increase may be due to a favourable Volrep package currently in place.

Resettlement trends
The number of resettlement cases out of Djibouti is low, with 62 cases in 2017 of which roughly half went to Canada and the other half to the United States. With the latter country currently not accepting
Somali and Yemeni nationals, the prospects for US resettlement are few. However, Canada has signalled their intention to accept 200 refugees from Djibouti in 2018, and with interest from Sweden, numbers may increase in the short term.

**Conclusion and prospects to support livelihoods**

Given the changes to the legal framework allowing refugees to access national livelihoods services and assets, UNHCR will focus durable solutions efforts largely on the socioeconomic integration of persons of concern in Djibouti. In line with CRRF directives, efforts will be made to reinforce contacts with government ministries and agencies to facilitate this integration. Additionally, based on lessons learned from pervious livelihoods interventions in Djibouti, there is a need for greater communication, collaboration, and cooperation between livelihoods-sector agencies, as well as a need to strengthen capacities.
Situation Analysis

Work in the Country of Asylum

On the 5th of December 2017, Djibouti promulgated the National Refugee Law, number 159/AN/16/7, providing a legal basis for refugees to access national services as well as pursue self-employment and wage-employment opportunities in the formal sector.

The rights for refugees guaranteed by the law are:

- Non-discrimination;
- Liberty of movement;
- Birth and death certificates;
- Identity and travel documents;
- Education;
- Employment;
- Health services;
- Financial services;
- Pursue damages in a court of law;
- Property ownership;
- Religious practice;
- Freedom of association;
- Public social security, and;
- Naturalisation.

Importantly, identification issued by ONARS to refugees may be used as an employment permit without the need for employers to purchase additional permits as is the case for foreign workers. Refugees are accorded all livelihoods-related rights (and benefits) as citizens such as the right to have a driver’s license, the right to own a business, the right to enrol in state-sponsored technical and vocational education training courses, the right to open bank accounts, the right to financial services, and the right to engage in legal processes to address damages.

Concurrently, given the recent promulgation of the law, certain details which affect the rights stated above are not yet clear, as are implications and outcomes of the new law. These include understanding about:

- How knowledge of the law will be disseminated to various parties including refugees, government agencies and staff members, and businesses;
- What procedures will be required for refugees to access certain services;
- How the new law will affect perceptions of refugees, and if these perceptions will affect livelihood opportunities;
- How language and cultural differences between refugee and host communities may affect the integration of refugees into the workforce;
- How the protection of refugees by UNHCR will affect perceptions of the organizations, both at a mass social level and at a decision-making, policy level;
- The acceptance and issuing of equivalencies for professional, technical, and educational qualifications, and;
- Quotas that might be adopted to limit or advance refugee participation in certain programmes.

Given both the novelty of the CRRF platform and of refugees access services and opportunities in Djibouti, it is imperative that processes related to livelihoods are extremely well monitored so that
difficulties may be quickly identified and addressed, and that the lessons learned in Djibouti may be transferred to other countries in order to facilitate effective CRRF transitions as they arrive.

While the government does not maintain a strict encampment policy, refugees are currently encouraged to remain in camps through the provision of food, health, and educational assistance to refugees only in camps. Additionally, refugees may be arrested in police round ups in Djibouti Ville, and may be detained for several days before being released and ordered to return to a refugee camp.

Livelihood Zones

The livelihoods assessment reveals three livelihoods zones:
- Djibouti Ville;
- Obock-Tadjoura, and;
- Ali Sabieh.

Djibouti Ville
Djibouti Ville is the administrative and commercial centre of the nation of Djibouti with a population of 624,000. The city is composed of two main sites, Djibouti and Balbala, with 21 and 14 districts respectively (Figure 7 – Djibouti to the right of the train tracks). The historic city is located in Djibouti, which is also host to diverse wealth groups, administrative and commercial headquarters, and two small ports (a fishing port, and “the old port,” which is planned to close in the coming years. Balbala is a newer suburb, which is growing with the city’s expansion to the east along the main route to Ethiopia on Route RN1. The suburb is home to many urban refugees, who live mainly in the districts of Hodan, Wahledaba, and Balbala-Aadi. Some of the suburb’s built environment is composed of shanty tenements, and infrastructural assets such as water delivery and sewage are not as widespread and functional as compared to those in Djibouti. Balbala boasts much of the country’s industrial activity and is in close proximity to the two newer ports (plus an oil terminal) in Doraleh, which handle the bulk of the country’s ocean-going freight. Balbala is the site of two large development projects: the World Bank’s Zero Bidonville project, which is a multi-million dollar project to improve the built environment, and a 10 million dollar project to improve sewerage being funded and managed by the Agence Française de Développement.

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6 http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/djibouti-population/
Given the country’s location at a crossroads linking Europe, Asia, and Africa, Djibouti Ville is home to a large number of migrants. Refugees hailing from Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Eritrea live in the city, amounting to some 5,000 formally registered urban refugees. However, estimates based on triangulated information collected through focus group discussions, face-to-face interviews, and interviews with key informants place the actual number of refugees living in Djibouti Ville refugees at 10,000. Given the large number of migrants, most refugees blend in well enough, and local populations are tolerant of their presence in the city.

The official unemployment rate in Djibouti Ville is approximately 39 percent (2015), but in reality is lower, as there is a flourishing informal sector, with a high degree of self-employment. The city has a number of retail outlets, mainly in the F&B and services sectors, and there is demand for less expensive domestic workers. There are increasing opportunities in the construction and transportation/logistics sectors that are currently fuelling Djibouti’s estimated 7.1 percent GDP growth in 2017. There are also employment opportunities in fisheries and the manufacturing sector as Djibouti hosts small manufacturers of soap, drinks (milk and juice), cement, bricks, paper, tomato paste, and pre-fab housing.

Djibouti Ville is home to the main offices of all humanitarian and development agencies working in the country. However, because national policy restricts humanitarian assistance to refugees living in camps, urban refugees receive little assistance, and have access to few humanitarian services. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) runs a small centre in Ambouli, which offers protection reception services, serves as a meeting point to assemble and communicate with urban refugees, and offers limited livelihoods courses (craft training) in partnership with the Japanese development agency, JICA. In the same compound as LWF, Action Africa Help International (AAH-I) and Local Initiative for Education (LIFE) offer medical and educational services, and skills training (mainly tailoring).

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Additionally, faith-based organizations offer basic services and some livelihood training to the urban poor.

**Ali Sabieh**
The Ali Sabieh livelihood zone is based on the Ali Sabieh Region, with 2,400 square kilometres and bordering Somalia and Ethiopia. The zone includes the villages of Holl Holl and Ali Addeh, which are host to refugee communities. The agro-ecological composition of the zone is arid savannah valleys and basins punctuated by granite ridges and mountains, allowing for herding opportunities and seasonal irrigated agricultural opportunities. The large amounts of sun could provide sustainable solar energy, and wind farming may also be a possibility. The population of the Ali Sabieh Region is 72,000 people, including 40,000 people in Ali Sabieh town, 3,500 in Ali Addeh, and 3,000 people in Holl Holl. Additionally, there are 16,500 refugees in Ali Addeh, and just less than 5,000 refugees near Holl Holl.

Ali Sabieh is connected to Djibouti Ville by paved road, and buses and commercial vehicles regularly make the commute. The town also has a station on the new Djibouti-Ethiopia railway. Ali Addeh is 24 Km from Ali Sabieh and they are connected by a rough unpaved road, which takes 45 minutes to drive (in a good vehicle). The development of this road would improve the delivery of humanitarian aid to Ali Addeh and increase livelihoods opportunities by reducing commuting times and costs for refugees. Holl Holl is 50 Km from Ali Sabieh, and is connected by a poor, newly-made, unpaved road, which is already being eroded due to drainage patterns caused by the new railway line. Holl Holl is also connected to Djibouti Ville (47 Km) by a rough unpaved road, which takes an hour to drive. The town experiences a small amount of through-traffic on the way to Djibouti Ville, which provides a much needed boost to its faltering economy. Holl Holl is currently in decline due to the closure of the old railway, which once formed the backbone of its small economy.

The Ali Sabieh livelihood zone is characterized by heterogeneous wealth categories, with wealthier populations living primarily in the capital city and to a lesser extent in the other larger cities in the zone. Poorer populations live in the hinterland and largely derive income from traditional herding activities. Animal production and irrigated agricultural production characterize the largest economic components of the region, followed by tourism, and manufacturing. The driving growth components of the region’s economy are centred in the capital city of Ali Sabieh, where industrialization and cross-border commercial dynamics are slowly taking root. Small industries operate in the city, such as a cement factory, brick-making factory, and bottled water facility. Ali Sabieh is also home to administrative departments and institutions.

**Obock-Tadjoura**
The Obock-Tadjoura livelihood zone is geographically defined by the towns of Obock and Tadjoura located on the north shore of the Gulf of Tadjoura, and includes Markazy refugee camp, which is located some two kilometres from Obock. The populations of Obock and Tadjoura are 18,000 and 22,000 respectively, while the population of Markazy camp is 1,193 mainly Yemeni refugees. Obock and Tadjoura are 62 Km apart and are liked by the paved Route RN14, which runs through a rocky desert landscape, that is sparsely inhabited by indigenous Afar semi-nomadic herders. Both towns are linked to Djibouti Ville by road (3.5-4 hours’ drive), and by seasonal ferries (2.5 hours crossing) that run several times a week. Obock is also the staging point for ferries from Djibouti to Yemen across the Gulf of Aden, and as such experiences a near constant flow of asylum seekers leaving.

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Yemen, as well as Ethiopians traveling in the other direction towards Saudi Arabia in search of employment. Refugees living in Markazy camp have restrictions (at the time of writing) on their mobility as they are required to engage in a lengthy process to receive permission to leave the Obock area, which limits livelihood activities that are reliant on connections with Tadjoura and Djibouti Ville.

Wealth levels in the two towns are relatively homogenous, and are characterized by mainly poor inhabitants suffering from a 59 percent unemployment rate. Low rainfall and saline soil composition make agriculture challenging, but the sea does provide access to livelihoods opportunities. The economy of Obock is driven primarily by the fishing industry, which counts some 200 boats that engage in traditional long-net fishing practices, which is the only type of fishing allowed by the Government of Djibouti. There is a cold room currently on the fishing pier which allows for the processing of larger quantities of fish, and a replacement facility is being constructed at the time of writing with funding from IFAD for 7 million dollars. Additionally, FAO is leading research on aquaculture of mussels and oysters in the vicinity of Obock, and the results are encouraging. Obock’s economy is also buoyed by government assets (such as a health clinic and community), the activities of humanitarian agencies, and a growing tourism industry.

The economy of Tadjoura is based on administrative services, as it is the capital of the Tadjoura Region. Additionally, a deep-water port was constructed in 2017 and is being accompanied by a road (still under construction) to Ethiopia, which will provide job opportunities in transport and logistics when the port opens. Additionally, FAO is working with the Ministry of Agriculture to develop value chains (livestock feed, furniture building, charcoal, and honey production) related to the highly invasive tree species called prosopis that is growing in the region around Tadjoura city.

Livelihoods Groups and Assets

### Djibouti Ville

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth Ranking Djibouti Ville 2018</th>
<th>Extremely Poor</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Better-off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Group</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of households per category</td>
<td>17 percent</td>
<td>43 percent</td>
<td>27 percent</td>
<td>13 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human Assets

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>60 percent of productive aged population have no education</th>
<th>30 percent have attended primary school</th>
<th>10 percent have attended secondary school</th>
<th>1 percent have attended university</th>
<th>47 percent of productive aged population have no education</th>
<th>31 percent have attended primary school</th>
<th>18 percent have attended secondary school</th>
<th>2 percent have attended university</th>
<th>2 percent have formal technical training</th>
<th>28 percent of productive aged population have no education</th>
<th>32 percent have attended primary school</th>
<th>32 percent have attended secondary school</th>
<th>6 percent have attended university</th>
<th>2 percent have formal technical training</th>
<th>30 percent of productive aged population have no education</th>
<th>34 percent have attended primary school</th>
<th>28 percent have attended secondary school</th>
<th>7 percent have attended university</th>
<th>1 percent have formal technical training</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Working Adults</td>
<td>0 to 1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skills</td>
<td>Very low skill profile. Somali’s speak Somali.</td>
<td>Lower levels of skills in construction, tailoring, domestic work. Some level of skill in agriculture. Skills in trading.</td>
<td>Lower levels of skills in teaching, cooking, admin, beautician, French speaking, tailoring and construction. Some level of skills in agriculture, cooking, retail work, domestic work, tailoring, and construction. Skills in trading.</td>
<td>Lower levels of skills in teaching, cooking, admin, beautician, French speaking, tailoring and construction. Some level of skills in tailoring and construction. Skills in trading.</td>
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<td>Physical Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing/shelter</td>
<td>Homeless or staying with friends</td>
<td>Small quarters with higher density of people, 2 small rooms, holes in roof, holes in walls, old cemented floor with gravel/dirt</td>
<td>Small quarters with less dense levels of people, no holes apparent in walls and roof, electricity, ceiling fan, corrugated metal exterior walls, proper cement floor</td>
<td>Larger quarters with less dense levels of people, no holes, electricity, ceiling fans, running water, tiled floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Productive Assets</td>
<td>Some gas stove and mobile phone ownership</td>
<td>Some gas stoves ownership. May have broken machine - e.g. sewing, embossing. Good levels of mobile phone ownership.</td>
<td>Some gas stove ownership. Productive machines - e.g. sewing, embossing. Good levels of mobile phone ownership.</td>
<td>Some gas stove ownership. Productive machines - e.g. sewing, embossing. Stock of goods for selling. Good levels of mobile phone ownership.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to Infrastructure</td>
<td>Access to local markets</td>
<td>Access to local markets; Electricity</td>
<td>Access to local markets; Electricity</td>
<td>Access to local markets; Electricity, Running water</td>
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<td>Social Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>No participation in self-help groups or community organizations outside of clan-based groups (common in Somali and Eritrean communities) that may support to households in need.</td>
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<td>Financial Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approximate Income Range</td>
<td>DJF 0-5,000 / month</td>
<td>DJF 5,000-30,000 / month</td>
<td>DJF 30,000-65,000 / month</td>
<td>DJF 65,000 and higher / month</td>
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</table>
### Sources of Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female:</th>
<th>Male:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female:</td>
<td>Begging</td>
<td>Begging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tailoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
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<td>Tailoring</td>
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<td>Trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic work</td>
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<td>Tailoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tailoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>F&amp;B</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Savings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 percent of population (cash)</th>
<th>4 percent of population (cash)</th>
<th>8 percent of population (cash)</th>
<th>18 percent of population (cash)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Under 5 percent of population</td>
<td>Under 5 percent of population</td>
<td>14 percent of population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>5 percent borrow from friends or family</td>
<td>25 percent borrow from friends or family</td>
<td>23 percent borrow from friends or family</td>
<td>Few loans in evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 percent received assistance in the last year</td>
<td>5 percent received assistance in the last year</td>
<td>4 percent received assistance in the last year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 1: Djibouti Ville Wealth Ranking*

### Ali Sabieh

#### Wealth Ranking Ali Sabieh 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihood Group</th>
<th>Extremely Poor</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Better-off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of households per category</td>
<td>80 percent</td>
<td>10 percent</td>
<td>8 percent</td>
<td>2 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Human Assets**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>62 percent of productive aged population have no education</th>
<th>48 percent of productive aged population have no education</th>
<th>30 percent of productive aged population have no education</th>
<th>28 percent of productive aged population have no education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29 percent have attended primary school</td>
<td>29 percent have attended primary school</td>
<td>39 percent have attended primary school</td>
<td>40 percent have attended primary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 percent have attended secondary school</td>
<td>41 percent have attended primary school</td>
<td>11 percent have attended secondary school</td>
<td>19 percent have attended secondary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 percent have formal technical training</td>
<td>11 percent have attended secondary school</td>
<td>1 percent have formal technical training</td>
<td>10 percent have attended university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Working Adults</td>
<td>0 to 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing/shelter</td>
<td>One to two structures (living space, kitchen), traditional construction using found materials, smaller amount of, land undeveloped, fence made of branches if any, and not well developed.</td>
<td>Two to three structures (living space, kitchen, pen for animals), traditional construction and tent structures, using found materials and more formal materials (e.g. tarps), land is somewhat organized, maybe a tree or plant, rock/stick fence stands taller and better made.</td>
<td>Two or more structures (1 or more living spaces, kitchen, pen for animals), tent structures with formal and taut materials and traditional structures (kitchen, pen), larger land, well organized and kept, and developed with garden, plants or trees, rock/stick fence are well made and may incorporate hewn wood and metal to reinforce structure.</td>
<td>Two or more structures (1 or more living spaces, kitchen, pen for animals), tent structures with formal and taut materials and traditional structures (kitchen, pen). May be a business on premises - especially a restaurant or store. Land is larger, well organized and kept, more paving/cement, and developed with garden, plants or trees, rock/stick fence are well made and may incorporate hewn wood and metal to reinforce structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive Assets</td>
<td>25 percent of population own animals - mainly goats Some gardening implements</td>
<td>25 percent of population own animals - mainly goats Gardening implements</td>
<td>25 percent of population own animals - mainly goats Gardening implements Sewing machine</td>
<td>25 percent of population own animals - mainly goats Gardening implements Some gardening implements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Infrastructure</td>
<td>Water from standpipes and wells</td>
<td>Some electricity; Water from standpipes and wells</td>
<td>Some electricity; Water from standpipes, wells, or delivered</td>
<td>Electricity; Water delivered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social organizations</td>
<td>Kinship organizations based on clan communities, which may help in times of need</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Approximate Income Range</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJF 0-10,000</td>
<td>DJF 10,000-30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJF 30,000-65,000</td>
<td>More than DJF 65,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sources of Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female: Begging</td>
<td>Female: Begging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: Begging</td>
<td>Male: Begging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: Domestic work</td>
<td>Male: Goat/sheep herding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female: Artisanal work</td>
<td>Small tailoring work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: Small food production</td>
<td>Small food production and sales (coffee, tea, sambusa, bahdia)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female: Artisanal work</td>
<td>Work (coffee, tea, sambusa, bahdia)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: Artisanal work</td>
<td>Work in Djibouti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female: Selling vegetables</td>
<td>Male: Construction / daily labourer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: Work in Djibouti</td>
<td>Tailoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: Work in Djibouti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: NGO workers</td>
<td>Male: NGO workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: NGO workers</td>
<td>Male: NGO workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: Shop keepers</td>
<td>Male: Shop keepers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(dry foods, clothes)</td>
<td>Restaurant owner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant owner</td>
<td>Construction / daily labourer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: Construction / daily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labourer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>100 percent of households receive DJB 5000 per person from WFP. Other assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>levels are at 5 percent across wealth groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality and quantity of</td>
<td>Land suitable for small farming. Water access is challenging, but there are</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural resources</td>
<td>opportunities to take water for agriculture from the dry river beds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Ali Sabieh Wealth Ranking
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihood Group</th>
<th>Extremely Poor</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Better-off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of households per category</td>
<td>49 percent</td>
<td>15 percent</td>
<td>21 percent</td>
<td>15 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Human Assets**

| Education | 46 percent of productive aged population have no education 27 percent have attended primary school 22 percent have attended secondary school 2 percent have attended university 2 percent have formal technical training | 34 percent of productive aged population have no education 39 percent have attended primary school 20 percent have attended secondary school 7 percent have attended university | 36 percent of productive aged population have no education 19 percent have attended primary school 31 percent have attended secondary school 11 percent have attended university 3 percent have formal technical training | 16 percent of productive aged population have no education 25 percent have attended primary school 47 percent have attended secondary school 10 percent have attended university 2 percent have formal technical training |
| Number of Working Adults | 0 to 1 | 0 to 1 | 1 | 1 to 2 |

<p>| Skills | Skill in agriculture, trade, and domestic work | Lower levels of skill in cooking, mechanics, beautician, construction Skill in agriculture, trade, domestic work, tailoring | Lower levels of skill in education, admin work, construction Skill in speaking Somali, agriculture, trade, domestic work, artisan work | Lower level of skill in education, cooking, admin work, beautician Skill in medical work, speaking Somali, agriculture, |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Assets</th>
<th>Housing/shelter</th>
<th>Productive Assets</th>
<th>Access to Infrastructure</th>
<th>Social Assets</th>
<th>Financial Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Markazi inhabitants moving to new prefab houses in early 2018</td>
<td>Very small amounts of fishing gear, and domestic animals (goats)</td>
<td>Fishing gear, goats</td>
<td>Electricity, limited access to Obock</td>
<td>Small savings coops exist at all levels of society, mainly taking place amongst female members of the community. Little evidence of other formal social organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Electricity, limited access to Obock</td>
<td>Female: Begging Male: Begging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Electricity, access to Obock</td>
<td>Female: Artisanal production Work in Djibouti Ville Male: Fishermen Construction Small trade Work in Djibouti Ville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Electricity, access to Obock, and Djibouti Ville</td>
<td>Female: Artisanal production Work in Djibouti Ville Male: Tuk Tuk drivers Tutoring Small item traders Work in Djibouti Ville Fishermen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Electricity, access to Obock, and Djibouti Ville</td>
<td>Female: Artisanal production Work in Djibouti Ville Male: Tuk Tuk drivers Tutoring Small item traders Work in Djibouti Ville Fishermen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Electricity, access to Obock, and Djibouti Ville</td>
<td>Female: Artisanal production Work in Djibouti Ville Male: Tuk Tuk drivers Tutoring Small item traders Work in Djibouti Ville Fishermen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Electricity, access to Obock, and Djibouti Ville</td>
<td>Female: Artisanal production Work in Djibouti Ville Male: Tuk Tuk drivers Tutoring Small item traders Work in Djibouti Ville Fishermen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Fishing gear, bicycles, small incidence of motorized transport, retail stock, fridge, goats, chicken, sheep</td>
<td>Electricity, access to Obock, and Djibouti Ville</td>
<td>Female: Artisanal production Work in Djibouti Ville Male: Tuk Tuk drivers Tutoring Small item traders Work in Djibouti Ville Fishermen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Financial Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approximate Income Range</th>
<th>Sources of Income</th>
<th><strong>Male</strong></th>
<th><strong>Female</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DJF 0-10,000</td>
<td>Female: Begging</td>
<td>Male: Begging</td>
<td>Female: Artisanal production Work in Djibouti Ville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJF 10,000-25,000</td>
<td>Male: Fishermen Construction Small trade Work in Djibouti Ville</td>
<td>Male: Fishermen Construction Small trade Work in Djibouti Ville</td>
<td>Male: Fishermen Construction Small trade Work in Djibouti Ville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJF 25,000-50,000</td>
<td>Male: Tuk Tuk drivers Tutoring Small item traders Work in Djibouti Ville Fishermen</td>
<td>Male: Tuk Tuk drivers Tutoring Small item traders Work in Djibouti Ville Fishermen</td>
<td>Male: Tuk Tuk drivers Tutoring Small item traders Work in Djibouti Ville Fishermen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than DJF 50,000</td>
<td>Female: NGO workers Artisanal production</td>
<td>Female: NGO workers Artisanal production</td>
<td>Female: NGO workers Artisanal production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above provides a summary of the physical, productive, access to infrastructure, social, and financial assets in the area. The data is based on observations and reports from various sources.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>Small amounts</th>
<th>Small amounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Small amounts</td>
<td>Small amounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>Very little</td>
<td>15 percent of population</td>
<td>10 percent of population</td>
<td>5 percent of population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>46 percent borrow from friends or family</td>
<td>40 percent borrow from friends or family</td>
<td>26 percent borrow from friends or family</td>
<td>6 percent borrow from friends or family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 percent borrow from money lenders</td>
<td>10 percent borrow from money lenders</td>
<td>10 percent borrow from money lenders</td>
<td>1 percent borrow from money lenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 percent borrow from stores</td>
<td>10 percent borrow from stores</td>
<td>8 percent borrow from stores</td>
<td>4 percent borrow from stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>100 percent of households receive DJB 5000 per person from WFP.</td>
<td>100 percent of households receive DJB 5000 per person from WFP.</td>
<td>100 percent of households receive DJB 5000 per person from WFP.</td>
<td>100 percent of households receive DJB 5000 per person from WFP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 percent receive other forms of assistance</td>
<td>35 percent receive other forms of assistance</td>
<td>25 percent receive other forms of assistance</td>
<td>20 percent receive other forms of assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Assets</td>
<td>Use of sea for fishing</td>
<td>Land has higher levels of salt, making agriculture challenging, but not impossible. Lack of water for irrigation is an additional challenge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3: Obock-Tadjoura Wealth Ranking**

**Access to Assets and Services**

**Structural opportunities and constraints**
The new National Refugee Law provides refugees with access formal wage-employment, self-employment opportunities, financial services, and other national services on a par with Djiboutian citizens. However, given that the law was only passed in December 2017, there remain communication and process-related challenges to ensure refugee’s access. Specifically, many organizations, institutions, businesses, departments, and personnel are unaware of the new law and have not created processes to integrate refugees. Further, qualification earned out of country will likely not be recognized as a matter of course, representing another barrier for some refugees to find employment suitable for their skill and experience levels. Also, refugee’s lack of knowledge about national systems and opportunities is challenging. Given that refugees have had no cause to access national services, there is little community-based knowledge about opportunities and access.

**Economic constraints**
Despite Djibouti continued economic growth there remain few job opportunities available, which is evidenced by high unemployment rates reported for the local population. As such, finding wage-employment in the formal sector will remain challenging, and will be so especially for foreigners. As
such, while wage employment remains important, self-employment opportunities for refugees should be pursued more aggressively. Given the increased demands on employers and refugees functioning within the formal sector, and the relative flexibility found in the informal sector, many refugees will likely continue to work in the informal sector.

**Knowledge constraints**

Additional challenges for refugees exist in both education levels and language proficiency. Language barriers exist primarily for Eritreans who speak less Somali, French, and Arabic, all of which can be used to communicate (Arabic being less widely employed). Ethiopians are also challenged linguistically, given 25 percent of Ethiopians do not speak Somali, and only 5 per cent speak French. Yemeni’s, despite speaking Arabic, may also be challenged by their lack of knowledge of Somali and French, for which 16 and 3 per cent of the population speaks.

Education levels may also present challenges for refugees in attaining higher wage-employment, and especially for Somali and Ethiopian populations, given that only nine and 11 percent of these productive-aged populations (15-64) have attained secondary school education. Eritreans and Yemenis, with 40 and 32 percent of productive-aged populations (15-64) attaining secondary school education, will also be challenged to find higher wage-employment.

**Livelihood zone-based access**

**Djibouti Ville**

Djibouti Ville is the preeminent location in the country for refugees to establish self-reliant livelihoods opportunities. As the capital city, and the largest population centre (home to roughly 624,000 people, or 75 percent of the country’s population), Djibouti Ville has far more livelihood-based markets, assets, and services than any other location in the country. Further, with the new National Refugee Law, refugees will soon be able to access national health and education services in the city, though will continue to not have access to food and cash assistance provided by WFP to refugees in rural areas.

- The largest domestic economy is located in Djibouti Ville, providing opportunities for wage and self-employment.
- Educational assets include primary schools, secondary schools, a university, and various technical and vocational education training centres.
- Community services include IFTIN, a woman’s artisanal cooperative.
- Social safety networks are composed mainly of clan and family groupings in the Somali and Eritrean communities.
- Basic services include:
  - Two hospitals;
  - Access to electricity;
  - Access to municipal water sources.
- Refugees have access to social safety networks provided by the Government.
- Financial services include:
  - Savings services through private banking facilities;
  - Potential access to savings accounts through private banks;
  - Potential to access savings accounts and micro-credit loans through the *Caisse Populaire d’Epargne et de Crédit* (CPEC).
- Natural resource access is mostly limited to fishing, but small gardening remains a possibility.
- Crime in Djibouti Ville may be higher than in rural areas and other smaller cities. Most criminal activity is generally limited to crimes of opportunity for immediate gain. However, there have been no reports of criminal activities against refugees and there is a high tolerance level for refugees.
Ali Sabieh
Refugees at Ali Addeh are spatially integrated with local populations and services, while refugees at Holl Holl are separated by a 2Km road from the town, giving both locations access to local markets, assets, and services. However, in both cases, the markets, assets, and services are extremely limited. There are more opportunities and services in Ali Sabieh, which is not geographically far from the camps, but access is limited due to poor road conditions.

The employment marketplace in both small towns is limited, providing few opportunities for refugees to work other than as domestic employees for local households. Ali Sabieh has a much larger economy as compared to the two small towns, and thus there are increased work opportunities. Further, the recent inauguration of the new railroad from Djibouti Ville to Ethiopia with a stop in Ali Sabieh may create more transportation-related and other work opportunities.

- Educational assets include:
  - Small pre, primary and secondary schools;
  - Technical and vocational education training in Ali Sabieh;
  - Youth centre used for handicraft training (Ali Addeh);
- Community centre with computers and other livelihoods-related equipment (currently unused in Ali Addeh);
- Basic services include:
  - Small health clinic;
  - Hospital in Ali Sabieh;
  - Possibility of access to electricity (locals’ houses are wired);
  - Access to municipal water sources.
- Community services include IFTIN, a woman’s artisanal cooperative.
- Social safety networks are composed mainly of clan and family groupings in the Somali and Eritrean communities.
- Financial services include:
  - Savings services through private banks in Ali Sabieh;
  - Potential to access savings accounts and micro-credit loans in Ali Sabieh though the CPEC.
- Natural resource access is limited to opportunities for herding, irrigated cash cropping, and small gardening.

Obock-Tadjoura
Markazi camp is somewhat physically isolated as it is located 2Km from Obock, and 62 Km from Tadjoura (one hour by car). Both towns provide limited access to markets, assets, and services, with Tadjoura offering slightly more livelihood assets and services than Obock.

Employment opportunities are limited in both Obock and Tadjoura, with most employment opportunities in the fisheries and domestic services sectors. The fisheries sector, however, is currently protected by a legal framework that prohibits refugees from accessing permits to fish, as well as a municipal co-op (to which, refugees have access, but not as full members) that regulates fishing in Obock. As such, advocacy work on the fisheries sector may yield important results for refugee’s livelihoods, not only in Obock, but also Djibouti. Additionally, opportunities may exist in the growing tourism sector, and in the transportation and logistics sector, due to a new port that is set to open in Tadjoura that will be connected to Ethiopia by a new road.

- Educational assets include small primary and secondary schools and opportunities for TVET.
- Basic services include:
- Small health clinic;
- Hospital in Tadjoura.
- Community services include IFTIN, a woman’s artisanal cooperative.
- Financial services include:
  - Savings services through private banks in Tadjoura;
  - Potential access to credit services through private banks in Tadjoura;
  - Potential to access savings accounts and micro-credit loans in Obock and Tadjoura through the CPEC.
- Natural resource access includes herding, opportunities in the fisheries sector, and possibly gardening.

**Household Livelihoods Strategies**

**Djibouti Ville household income and expenditure patterns**

Refugees in Djibouti Ville largely do not receive assistance and, except for households in the better-off wealth group (14 percent), largely do not receive remittances. In general, livelihoods provisioning for refugees in Djibouti combine a variety of strategies including irregular small trade of goods, irregular daily wage work in a variety of sectors (with men and women both participating in the labour market), together with cost savings strategies through fishing, gardening, collecting firewood, staying with friends and relatives, and an array of negative coping strategies including eating less, removing kids from school, borrowing, and to a lesser extent begging. A degree of child marriage is reported in the Ethiopian community.

![Average Household Income by Nationality in Djibouti Ville](image)

*Figure 8: Average Household Income by Nationality in Djibouti Ville*
Figure 9: Average Household Monthly Income by Nationality per Gender in Djibouti Ville

Figure 10: Employment by Nationality and Gender in Djibouti Ville

Figure 11: Type of Employment Djibouti Ville: Males
Figure 12: Type of Employment Djibouti Ville: Females

Figure 13: Employment by Sector by Wealth Group in Djibouti Ville

Figure 14: Employment by Sector by Gender in Djibouti Ville
By triangulating information from the socioeconomic assessment, focus group discussions with the community, and from interviews with key informants, it is estimated that roughly 17 percent of refugee households in Djibouti are in the “Extremely Poor” category living on less than DJF 5,000 a month. The majority of urban refugee households are working in the informal sector with average incomes ranging from DJF 32,500 per month for Somali households, to DJF 36,500 for Eritrean households, to DJF 37,000 for Ethiopian households, to DJF 43,500 for Yemeni households. In general, the number of women and men working in the Ethiopian and Eritrean communities is roughly equal. The employment rate for Yemeni women is roughly half of the male population, whereas in the Somali community roughly one third of women work as compared to the male population.

Somali male and females are almost exclusively self-employed on a daily or weekly basis, and thus lack job and income security. This pattern is roughly equal amongst all nationalities, except for the Eritrean population that reports much higher numbers employed as wage-earning employees on a daily or weekly basis. Yemeni males and to a lesser extent Ethiopian males and females also show higher level of wage employment. Females also demonstrate much higher levels of being permanently employed as compared to males, perhaps reflecting employment as domestic workers.

Employment in the trade sector (buying and selling, or small production and selling), is recorded as the largest employment sector across wealth groups and genders. Employment in the mechanical/technical sector and domestic work follows in terms of overall wealth category numbers employed, and especially so in the “Very Poor” wealth category. Artisanal production, construction, and F&B are the next most populated sectors. Women find work to a large extent (after trade) in the

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11 Eritrean averages may be skewed by a lower number of refugees that were interviewed for the socioeconomic assessment.
12 “Artisanal production” includes tailoring, which makes up a large proportion of the sector.
domestic work, F&B, and artisanal production sectors. Men work largely (after trade) in the construction, mechanics, and artisanal production sectors.

Refugees from all nations spend the majority of their income (30-35 percent) on food and water. Rent is the next costliest category of expenses (20-27 percent), with the Yemeni and Somali populations spending more than Ethiopian and Eritrean households in general. Yemeni households generally spend less than other nationalities on healthcare, but more on non-basic needs. Somali households spend far less on non-basic needs, followed by Ethiopian households and then Eritrean households.

Incomes may be supplemented by other strategies. Gardening is reported as an activity practiced by 10 percent of Yemeni households, eight percent of Somali households, and four percent of Ethiopian households. A quarter of Yemeni households report fishing, which was also an activity pursued by Eritreans. Collecting firewood is reported by 25 percent of Somali households, 19 percent of Yemeni households, and 6 percent of Ethiopian households.

**Djibouti Ville vulnerabilities and coping strategies**

For refugees in Djibouti Ville, the two main livelihood vulnerabilities reported are not having enough money to cover expenses, and sicknesses and injuries, which 63 percent and 61 percent of households reported respectively. Eritreans may be particularly susceptible to these challenges. Loss of employment was the third greatest challenge, reported by 32 percent of households. Restrictions on mobility were not a major source of concern, except for Ethiopians, of which 34 percent of households reported it as a challenge.

Coping strategies include eating less, which is especially prevalent in the Eritrean, Ethiopian, and Yemeni communities. Begging is not a largely-reported coping strategy, with 10 percent of Yemeni and four percent of Ethiopian households reporting engaging in the activity. Borrowing is more common and especially in the Somali community, where 50 percent of households reporting borrowing. 18 percent of Ethiopians households, and five percent of Yemeni households reported borrowing. 25 percent of Somalis and 16 percent of Ethiopians reported removing their children from school to cope with livelihood vulnerabilities. Very poor and to a lesser extent poor households are likely to fish for food and collect firewood.

**Djibouti Ville protection concerns**

Of all three livelihood zones, protection concerns are greatest in Djibouti Ville. One of the livelihood strategies employed by households in the refugee camps is to send a young adult to the city in order to find work: females often work in the domestic sector, and there have been no reports of any kind of abuse associated with this kind of work. Males may find employment in the construction sector, and there are several reports of members of this population taking khat, alcohol, and drugs. Older male refugees may also be susceptible to substance abuse due to forced idleness without regular opportunities to work. This idleness may also contribute to onward movement especially for males and also females.

Arbitrary detainment and arrest in Djibouti Ville is an ongoing protection concern. Police are reported to not distinguish between refugees and unauthorized migrants, and employ tactics to disrupt revenue generating activities including confiscating the goods of small traders. Additionally, child marriage is reported in the Yemeni and Ethiopian communities.
Table 4: SWOT analysis of livelihood assets and strategies in Djibouti Ville

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SWOT Analysis of Livelihood Assets and Strategies in Djibouti Ville</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social/Political</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Ali Sabieh household income and expenditure patterns**

Household livelihood strategies in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl are very much tied to assistance provided by ONARS, the World Food Programme (WFP), and UNHCR, and the activities managed by various implementing partners such as Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Union des Femmes de Djibouti (UNDF), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), LWF, and others. It is noted that the DJF 5,000 sum provided to all refugees every month by WFP has catalysed growing local marketplaces. There is additionally a small amount of work opportunities in local households. With a paucity of local employment opportunities, additional household revenue is being sought by sending a household member (usually a young adult) to Djibouti Ville to find work. Household livelihoods opportunities may also include small gardening and herding, the latter of which is a traditional livelihood practice of many of the longer staying Somalis, and some Ethiopians. These activities are accompanied by illegally collecting firewood, eating less, borrowing, and to a lesser extent removing children from school, and engaging in childhood marriage.
Eritrean nationals are not represented in this graph due to limitations with the data collected during the socioeconomic assessment.

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13 Eritrean nationals are not represented in this graph due to limitations with the data collected during the socioeconomic assessment.
Figure 18: Type of Employment Ali Addeh and Holl Holl: Females

Ethiopian Female  | Somali Female
---|---
Wage employed on daily or weekly basis |  |
Wage employed on monthly or... |  |
Wage employed on a permanent basis |  |
Self-employed on daily or weekly basis |  |
Self-employed on monthly or seasonal... |  |
Self-employed on a permanent basis |  |

Figure 19: Employment by Sector by Wealth Group in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl

Very poor  | Poor  | Middle  | Better-off
---|---|---|---
0% | 10% | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% | 60% | 70%
Eritrean nationals are not represented in this graph due to limitations with the data collected during the socioeconomic assessment.

14Eritrean nationals are not represented in this graph due to limitations with the data collected during the socioeconomic assessment.
Average monthly household income in the Ali Sabieh livelihood zone is approximately DJF 30,000 for households with a working adult, which represents roughly 20 percent of households. For non-working households, income is mainly derived from a DJF 5,000 per person cash grant from WFP, and from selling WFP provided food. Remittances were reported by less than 2 percent of the population. Key informants explained that longer-staying Ethiopian households in Ali Addeh have higher average incomes due to a greater sense of *savoir-faire*, and this is confirmed by differences noted in the built environment of the Ethiopian section. There, housing units are more elaborate and well-kept, and there is a much higher degree of electricity usage, which is provided either by individual solar panels, or by paying to access electricity produced by a diesel generator.

Employment of male and females is roughly equal across different nationalities, with slightly less females working in the Eritrean and Ethiopian communities. The female Somali rate of employment is roughly two thirds of the male population. Wage-employment is more prevalent as a percentage...
of those working as compared to Djibouti Ville, due to the larger role of humanitarian organizations as employers. Sixty percent of working Ethiopian males and 46 percent of working Somali males are wage employed, and a third of a working males are employed on a daily or weekly basis, representing longer-term employment opportunities. For females, self-employment is far more prevalent, while employment is longer term.

Male refugees work primarily in trade and construction. Males from wealthy households are often employed in the medical, educational, or social work sectors, where they are generally employed by humanitarian agencies. Women find work mainly in the trade and in the domestic work sectors. Women derive revenue from working for local households, and as with the male population, women from wealthier households work in the medical, social, and educational sectors for humanitarian agencies.

Households spend the majority of their money on food and healthcare, except for Somalis, who spend significantly less on healthcare. Rather, Somalis spend more on education as compared to Ethiopians. Clothing and necessary expenses consume roughly 20 percent of household budgets, and non-basic needs account for between five and nine percent.

Livelihood strategies often comprise the collection of firewood, which even though is illegal, is practiced by most Eritreans, 50 percent of Somalis, and 33 percent of Ethiopians. Gardening is practiced across all nationalities, by roughly five percent of the population, and 30 percent of households owns an animal, which are most likely to be goats, followed by sheep and chickens. Several donkeys, which are used to transport goods (notably water from standpipes and wells to households) are also present.

Ali Sabieh vulnerabilities and coping strategies
The main vulnerabilities experienced by refugees in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl are related to not having enough money to meet needs, and sickness and injuries. Fifty-two percent of Ethiopian households, 33 percent of Somali households, and 29 percent of Eritrean households report not having enough money. 54 percent of Somali households, 48 percent of Ethiopian households, and 34 percent of Eritrean households report a sickness or injury.

In order to address their vulnerabilities, refugees eat less, especially in the Eritrean and newly arrived Ethiopian communities. Borrowing is common in the Somali and Eritrean communities, which reported that 32 and 60 percent of households respectively engaged in borrowing. Begging is less common, and is found in six and five percent of Somali and Ethiopian households respectively. It is noted through discussions with key informants and through focus group discussions that roughly one quarter of households send a family member to work in Djibouti Ville. Seven percent of Somali households and one percent of Ethiopian households reported to have removed their children from school.

Ali Sabieh protection concerns
A paucity of revenue can lead to domestic conflicts over resource use, especially with males wanting to purchase khat, and this can lead to domestic violence. Early marriage is also in evidence, with 0.6 percent of Ethiopian and 2.5 percent of Somali households reporting to child marriages. One of the most prevalent protection concerns, however, is a prevailing idleness witnessed among all wealth groups, genders, and ages. For the youth, this idleness can lead to onward movement or
unsupervised living in Djibouti Ville, which may result in substance abuse. For the older-aged population, idleness can lead to a sense of anomie, depression, and hopelessness.

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<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical/natural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: SWOT analysis of livelihood assets and strategies in Ali Sabieh

Obock-Tadjoura household income and expenditure patterns
In Obock, 40 percent of households have one adult working, and of those, the average monthly household income is DJF 21,907, at an average of 7,076 per household member. Twenty-eight percent of males work, earning an average of DJF 27,484 a month, while 14 percent of women work, earning DJF 22,668 per month.

Fishing is a traditional Yemeni practice and 21 percent of working households fish to earn income. Trade is also an important employment sector equally for men and women, as is artisanal production for women. Elaborating on the latter sector, the Yemeni women have been successful in selling small products and services related to marriage and celebrations in the town of Obock. Some domestic work is practiced by men and women, and the “better-off” and “middle” wealth categories are well represented in the medical, social work, and education sectors, as employees of humanitarian agencies.

In terms of expenditures, food comprises almost 40 percent of household expenditures, and healthcare and “clothing and necessary expenses” hover around 20 percent each. Non-basic needs represent 10 percent of expenses, while spending on education is just below 10 percent.
Herding is less prevalent as compared to the Ali Sabieh livelihoods zone, with only eight percent of households owning animals: goats being the animal of choice. Gardening is practiced by two percent of households, and 17 percent of households collect firewood illegally. Refugees in the Obock-Tadjoura livelihood zone, however, benefit both from the sea and from increased levels of humanitarian assistance. Twenty-one percent of households report engaging in fishing as a livelihoods strategy. Also, 40 percent of households report having received some form of assistance.

Figure 22: Employment by Sector by Wealth Group in Markazi Camp

Figure 23: Employment by Sector by Gender in Markazi Camp
Figure 24: Type of Employment per Gender in Markazi Camp

Figure 25: Average Household Monthly Expenditures in Markazi Camp

Obock-Tadjoura vulnerabilities and coping strategies
Sixty-five percent of households report not having enough money to meet their needs, and 36 percent report sickness or injury. Mobility is also an issue as Yemeni refugees currently have to engage in a lengthy process to get permission to leave the administrative sector. Nineteen percent of households report that mobility restrictions negatively affected their livelihoods, which may be related to trade-related income sources. Additionally, 12 percent of households report that problems with fishing negatively affect their livelihoods and this could have to do with restriction currently in place on non-Djiboutian fisher-people.

All wealth categories report significant numbers of households that eat less than desired. Begging is an activity reported by eight to nine percent of “very poor” and “poor” households, while borrowing occurs in 50 percent of households in all wealth groups. Roughly one fifth of households send a young adult to Djibouti Ville to work, and removing children from school is a coping mechanism practiced by 10 percent of “very poor” and “poor” households, and 4 percent of “middle” and “better-off” households.
**Obock-Tadjoura protection concerns**

Domestic violence can result from conflicts over resource use, with male household members often wanting to purchase *khat*. Childhood marriage is reported by 1.5 percent of “very poor” households, and there have been reports of early and unwanted pregnancies.

Younger men who have been sent to the city to find work are susceptible to *khat* usage, and alcohol and drug consumption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human</td>
<td>Highly motivated Experience and motivation to engage in entrepreneurialism</td>
<td>Tendency to move</td>
<td>Motivated, entrepreneurial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Yemeni people integrated and accepted by local population; Nascent female craft IGA working well</td>
<td>Few formal social groups</td>
<td>Strong network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Assistance levels are relatively high</td>
<td>Low savings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical / natural</td>
<td>Access to the sea, Access to Djibouti Ville by boat</td>
<td>Salinity of soil</td>
<td>Fisheries-related jobs could be supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 6: SWOT analysis of livelihood assets and strategies in Obock-Tadjoura:*
Past livelihoods interventions

UNHCR Djibouti discontinued livelihoods programming at the middle of 2016 in order to satisfy the standards set out in UNHCR’s *Operational Guidelines on the Minimum Criteria for Livelihoods Programming*. A review of past interventions through secondary source research and interviews with key informants suggests that the environment in which livelihoods interventions are implemented is characterized by a lack of coordination, collaboration, communication, together with capacity challenges. The lack of communication and coordination extends to UNHCR’s participation in local development planning and implementation forums at a technical working level, which translates into missed opportunities for persons of concern. Best practices and lessons learned concerning interventions are listed below.

- Interventions that incorporate multiple agencies are beneficial.
- Interventions are not well coordinated:
  - Assistance overlaps possible;
  - Not aligned to be self-supporting;
  - Not as effective as could be.
- Information about persons of concern is lacking:
  - Difficult to access information for partners;
  - Little recording of beneficiaries and benefits that accrue to them.
- Implementing agencies’ capacities should be strengthened in terms of:
  - Programme design (intervention applicability, need for holistic vision, appropriate levels of cash support);
  - Effective targeting;
  - Monitoring and evaluation;
  - Communications with UNHCR.

UNHCR Djibouti traditionally pursues livelihoods programme implementation with one implementing partner. Unfortunately, past experience shows that these relationships may have been abruptly cut short (due mainly to poor performance), which creates tension between UNHCR and its implementing partners (of which there is a limited pool), and worse, can negatively affect PoCs and the outcomes of the interventions. As such, this strategic plan recommends to diversify implementing partners and choose partners that are best able to work on the specific task in the specific location. Further, increased monitoring frequency should help to identify and solve challenges before they become large problems. Choosing appropriate livelihoods indicators for the results framework, as indicated below, will assist monitoring activities.

In order to improve coordination, collaboration, communication, and to help strengthen the capacity of implementing partners, the strategy recommends creating a livelihoods workgroup. Finally, the strategic plan engages in longer-term livelihoods visioning and planning, and recommends the creation of holistic programmes that follow the graduation approach where possible, and that are largely market-driven.

Priority intervention recommendations:

- Diversify implementing partners based on strengths;
- Increase monitoring activities;
- Create a livelihoods workgroup, and;
- UNHCR should participate in development discussions at a working-level to ensure participation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementing organization</th>
<th>Partner organization</th>
<th>Role of partner organization</th>
<th>Intervention type 1</th>
<th>Intervention type 2</th>
<th>Intervention details</th>
<th>Location of intervention</th>
<th>Time of intervention</th>
<th>Number of refugee beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiary selection criteria (targeted)</th>
<th>Result negative</th>
<th>Positive result</th>
<th>Assessment done?</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Technical planning / implementing</td>
<td>Agriculture inputs</td>
<td>Technical training and agricultural inputs including seed, tools, livestock, training, and mentorship and rotational seed, training and agricultural inputs</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Suffered from a lack of water, poor crops, pests and diseases</td>
<td>YES (2015)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>cash transfer</td>
<td>Focus on women and youth, train with market needed, water needed for garden cultivation, don't share garden materials, hand washing, good hygiene could work, women-led groups could do better.</td>
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<td>Markala / Chad</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>between 80 people for 3 days training, and 70 for fishing (also 130 NDA mentioned)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>In 2013 positive psychological impact on the refugees involved and helped empower them. Can interest at first, but then improved.</td>
<td>YES (2015)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>OMOD for cash tranche</td>
<td>Training / Cash</td>
<td>Business management training + each grants (USD 100) for business start up</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Women and people with specific needs</td>
<td>Business management training + each grants for business start up and increased income and acquiring increased assets as a result of the intervention</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>More businesses involved in business activities than before the intervention, and that households were earning increased income and acquiring increased assets as a result of the intervention.</td>
<td>Always</td>
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<td>YES (2015)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>cash transfer</td>
<td>Focus on women and youth, train with market needed, water needed for garden cultivation, don't share garden materials, hand washing, good hygiene could work, women-led groups could do better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Technical planning / implementing</td>
<td>Agriculture inputs</td>
<td>Technical training and agricultural inputs including seed, tools, livestock, training, and mentorship and rotational seed, training and agricultural inputs</td>
<td>Markala / Chad</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>between 80 people for 3 days training, and 70 for fishing (also 130 NDA mentioned)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>In 2013 positive psychological impact on the refugees involved and helped empower them. Can interest at first, but then improved.</td>
<td>YES (2015)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>cash transfer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Summary table of past livelihoods interventions
Market Assessment

This brief market assessment is collated from a variety of studies and interviews, which should be examined in full by the UNHCR livelihoods professional. The information presented here is a summary of the labour market in Djibouti and presents market-based employment opportunities for refugees. The section is composed of key findings and a table representing possible value chain opportunities to target.

Key findings:

- Leading sectors for employment: Shipping/logistics, transport, construction, tourism, and sectors with growth potential to absorb more job seekers: energy, fishing;
- 50 percent of 260 businesses reported not having employees with adequate qualifications;
- Companies signal an interest to hiring and training youth;
- Technical, skilled, and semi-skilled trades-persons and management-level employees are mainly hired through personal networks or from other companies, rather than through public and private placement agencies and TVET institutions;
- Potential employees lack soft skills to navigate the workplace;
- Women have limited access to TVET institutions and are segmented into careers that follow traditional gender norms, and often enter the informal sector after a TVET course;
- The public sector employs 41 percent of the workforce, government-linked companies account for 13 percent of salaried positions, and private sector enterprises employ 26 percent of the workforce;
- Only 21 percent of the workforce have formal training in their field of work;
- The World Bank estimates that 68 percent of jobs in Djibouti are in the informal sector. An estimated 8,000 enterprises operate in Djibouti with only 3,300 licensed businesses, and;
- Nearly 75 percent of informal SMEs are headed by women.

Summary of opportunities

Wage-based employment

Wage-based employment opportunities for persons of concern in Djibouti are relatively weak, constrained both by small wage-employment labour markets, a large percentage of public-sector employment that favours local employees, and preferential hiring practices favouring foreigners for skilled labourer positions and locals for management-level positions. However, a common complaint amongst businesses is the lack of technical and especially soft skills in the employment market, which includes lower-skilled employment opportunities in the shipping, transportation, construction and tourism industries. This provides opportunities for persons of concern to build appropriate skill levels and enter the market successfully. Many of the lower-skilled positions in the employment market are traditionally perceived as male-gendered positions, and this is unlikely to change in the short term. Opportunities for women to gain wage-employment are more likely in the tourism and domestic service sectors. UNHCR can support training, coaching, informational, and coordination-based push factors, with pull factor-based interventions that open employment markets to persons of concern, that encourage international education and skill recognition standards, and that foster progressive gender and social norms.

Self-employment
Self-employment provides opportunities for persons of concern to identify and act upon market needs, and is already a large component of Djibouti’s economy; mainly in the informal sector. In the informal self-employment sector, women dominate the market, and therefore there are good opportunities for female persons of concern to enter the market and succeed with small businesses. Self-employment was also identified as having the best opportunities in discussions with young urban persons of concern. Entrepreneurial training and coaching, and facilitating financing and access to productive assets should be accompanied by pull-factor interventions that secure access to markets with authorities (including sensitization of authorities and formalization of businesses where appropriate), and support inclusive social norms.
## Market Considerations and Opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector industries</th>
<th>Key Value chain components to develop</th>
<th>Estimated number of people that can contribute to VC</th>
<th>Constraints to PoC for work</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shipping</td>
<td>Internal truck drivers, forklift operators, foremen, loader operators, dockers and signal men, livestock labourers, mechanics, electricians, hydraulics equipment operators</td>
<td>1,080 direct hires for the port facility; has been hiring 40-100 persons per year; Hosts 150-200 interns a year from the University of Djibouti and the Lycée Industriel et Commercial (LIC)</td>
<td>Basic language Skills Soft Skills Technical Skills Gaining access to employers</td>
<td>Current port training facility will train DMP staff in 2017, and outsource staff in 2018 New training center to be completed end of 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>Internal drivers, forklift operators, loaders, external drivers, mechanics</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Governmental permits Preference for hiring Ethiopians on the Djibouti-Addis route</td>
<td>Need technical and soft skills Businesses have difficulty accessing persons with right qualifications - mostly done informally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Construction activities and trades: Site managers, safety officers, supervisors, general workers - skilled and semi-skilled tradespersons</td>
<td>1,000-2,000</td>
<td>Basic language skills Soft skills Basic technical skills Higher education for managerial positions</td>
<td>Difficult to fins BAC-educated persons for managerial positions Need soft skills to communicate and work as a team Little contact with training centres and formal employment agencies - rather subcontract to smaller informal forms and find workers through word of mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>Divers, tourist guides, craft producers, hotel</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Education levels Language skills 100 Soft skills</td>
<td>Need professionals skilled in English, Chinese, Arabic, customer service Recruitment takes place via word of mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy</td>
<td>Solar panel maintenance</td>
<td>Small but growing in medium term</td>
<td>Basic language skills Technical skills Soft skills</td>
<td>Recruits by word of mouth with sector contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial fisheries</td>
<td>Engine repair people, diesel and electric mechanics, distributors, and also fisherpeople, processors (icing), repair people</td>
<td>Access to permits Access to fisherpeople coop in Obock 400</td>
<td>Gaining access to employers</td>
<td>Recruits by word of mouth with sector contacts Businesses interested in hiring interns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 8: Market Considerations and Opportunities*
Strategic framework

**Vision**
UNHCR will provide leadership in fostering communication, collaboration, and coordination of livelihoods actors and interventions to strengthen refugee protection in Djibouti by fully integrating Persons of Concern into national services and labour markets, where they will contribute new ideas, expertise, and hard work towards realizing an inclusive and peaceful nation with a diversified economy featuring competitive markets and healthy economic growth.

**Overall Objectives**
- Secure refugee’s socioeconomic integration through promoting and maintaining access to national services.
- Improve refugee’s livelihoods assets and strategies through facilitating access to trainings, financial services, wage and self-employment, and agricultural/livestock/fisheries production.
- Create an enabling environment for refugees to have access to comprehensive and well-coordinated livelihoods interventions.

**Outcomes and outputs**

**Outcome 1: Assets are in place to create an enabling environment for refugees to improve their livelihoods outcomes.**

In order to effectively and efficiently improve refugee’s livelihoods, a set of general foundational assets must be in place, which include both a dedicated livelihoods professional at UNHCR, and agreements with appropriate partners to implement interventions. Beyond these basic components being in place:

One of the greatest challenges facing the refugee livelihoods sector is the lack of a common vision amongst stakeholders and the uncoordinated nature of interventions.

Additionally, it is noted that livelihood partners’ capacities should be strengthened and to ameliorate this situation is of paramount importance. To this extent, ONARS and UNHCR should lead the formation of a livelihoods workgroup to increase communication, coordination, and collaboration, and strengthen capacities.

In terms of legal frameworks, Djibouti’s new National Refugee Law, creates the possibility for certain components of society, including private citizens and government actors, to adopt negative perceptions of the law. It is important, therefore to frame the new law as a positive direction for Djibouti, not only in terms of humanitarian justice, but also for the economy. As such, a coordinated communications strategy, which may include research generated by Djiboutian institutions, should be put into effect in the short term. In the medium term, UNHCR should encourage the formation of policies and laws to protect domestic workers, as this sector currently employs many local and refugee women.

To support the ambitious agenda put forward in the Strategic Plan, additional funds and productive assets will be necessary and therefore effort must be placed on establishing and managing relationships with prospective donors. In order to develop sustainable livelihoods for inhabitants of
Ali Addeh, it is important to ameliorate the connection between it and Ali Sabieh with a paved road. This will reduce transit times, reduce associated costs for goods and services going to and from the village, and facilitate access to markets and services in Ali Sabieh and Djibouti Ville. UNHCR, in collaboration with WFP, should also consider introducing a combined targeted food and livelihoods assistance programme, with the aim of transitioning refugees from food assistance to assistance that promotes self-reliance. Such a programme would be aligned with newer development practices and follow research conducted by UNHCR and WFP demonstrating that food assistance does not increase self-reliance.

- **Output 1.1** A livelihoods professional is coordinating UNHCR’s livelihoods interventions.
- **Output 1.2** Implementing partners are identified and contracts signed.
- **Output 1.3** A workgroup provides a forum for communication, coordination, collaboration, and strengthens technical capacity of member organizations.
- **Output 1.4** Information is being generated and disseminated.
- **Output 1.5** Protections are in place to safeguard domestic workers.
- **Output 1.6** Relationships with potential donors are established and being proactively managed.
- **Output 1.7** A paved road links Ali Addeh and Ali Sabieh.
- **Output 1.8** Food and livelihoods assistance targeting programme is in place.

**Outcome 2: Socioeconomically vulnerable households are supported with access to social protection services and community-based protection services through sustainable refugee community based organizations.**

Urban refugees in Djibouti Ville do not receive humanitarian assistance and research conducted for the livelihoods strategy reveals widespread low standards of living. However, households in desperate need may choose to re-establish themselves in camps, where their basic needs will be provided for. As such, it is important to develop long-term and sustainable mechanisms that can reduce urban household’s vulnerability while increasing their resilience. This is especially important given the likelihood that refugees will continue to move to Djibouti Ville to take advantage of its market opportunities. Refugee households should be informed of state-supported and other social protection services, and their access to these services should be supported. In the short term, this may be accomplished through implementing partners, but over the longer term the sustainability of these communities will benefit from strong community based organizations (CBO). As such, it is recommended to facilitate the formation of refugee-based CBOs to provide access to social protection services, community-based protection services, and also to provide a forum for communities to gather and engage in group activities, such as group-based income generating activities.

- **Output 2.1** Sustainable refugee community based organizations (RCBO) function to provide services to community members.

**Outcome 3: Refugees realizing self-reliance livelihoods strategies through wage-employment in the formal sector.**

The new National Refugee Law permits refugees to work legally and use their government-issued identification as legal work permits. However, few business are informed of the new law and therefore its communication and elaboration is essential. Towards this end, the Chamber of Commerce suggests a note of caution when disseminating the information, so as not to create
antipathy towards the law or refugees with the local population. This set of conditions allows for opportunities to advance important relationships with the Chamber of Commerce and businesses. The latter group are especially important stakeholders to develop relationships with given their ability to create internship programmes for trainees, to benefit from placement opportunities for graduates of training programmes, to contribute human, financial, and productive resources to projects, and to share information on changing market needs and opportunities. Additionally, some economic subsectors that are currently closed to locals, such as drivers on the Djibouti-Addis corridor, and skilled foreign labourers employed in large capital intensive construction activities, could potentially become open for local and refugee workers. These wage-employment interventions should be supported by registering refugees with ANEFIP, which operates a placement service, and by advocating for the acceptance of international professional qualifications.

The socioeconomic assessment demonstrates that most refugees possess low education levels, lower technical skills, and medium-level language skills. Concurrently, market assessments and interviews with private sector entities reveal opportunities in the labour market for skilled workers with adequate language skills and, very importantly, soft skills. As such, comprehensive training programmes are recommended to bring skill levels up to labour market demands.

Training programmes should include technical skills, soft skills, and language skills, where appropriate. Additionally, training programmes should incorporate an internship programme complimented by a coaching programme (coordinated with the business) to enable trainees to get real-world experience and adequate attention to address any deficits in their training. Internships also enable the business to invest in a trainee, thus creating a possibility for their eventual hiring. In all cases, employment placements should be organized whenever possible.

Finally, access to information and communication technology (ICT) can benefit wage-employment seeking refugees by providing information and communication channels. ICT access benefits refugees across livelihoods sectors, by increasing access to education, training, and information for business planning, and providing access to productivity-enhancing tools such as word processing and database software.

- **Output 3.1** Local businesses and staff informed of National Refugee Law, and systems in place to allow persons of concern to be hired.
- **Output 3.2** Currently-closed economic subsectors are open to hiring locals and refugees.
- **Output 3.3** Access to wage employment facilitated through person of concern profiles registered with ANEFIP placement boards.
- **Output 3.4** Professional qualifications from other nations accepted.
- **Output 3.5** Persons of concern accessing comprehensive training aligned with market needs, and complemented by internships, coaching, and productive assets where necessary.
- **Output 3.6** Persons of concern placed with employers.
- **Output 3.7** ICT centres are accessible to refugees wanting to obtain or improve skills and qualifications, continue their education, or to find employment.

**Outcome 4:** Persons of Concern realizing self-reliance livelihoods strategies through income generation in self-employment activities.
Self-employment is an important segment of the labour market for refugees, with 68 and 60 percent of working refugee women and men, respectively, earning income from self-employment. These entrepreneurs should be supported to grow their businesses and formalize them if desired. Additionally, budding entrepreneurs should be supported to help realize their ideas. Interventions should provide holistic entrepreneurial training, cash to start or improve businesses, and appropriate coaching. Group-based income generating activities should also be provided for, and in rural areas the production of crafts is recommended based on both the desires expressed by refugees, and existing programmes in place. Craft-based training and markets have been developed by LWF and JICA in Ali Addeh and Markazi, and increased social organization, financing, and access to markets would increase revenue and the number of beneficiaries.

Additionally, an entrepreneurial centre for the urban poor is proposed to facilitate self-employment opportunities for vulnerable households. In the first instance the centre would be composed of information services, business permitting services, microcredit services, training-referral services, an ANEFIP placement service and jobs board, access to ILO’s Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) entrepreneurship training programme, and an ICT centre to facilitate education, training, and finding employment. The centre should be located in a strategic area where a majority of persons of concern can easily access it, such as Ambouli or Balbala. Such a centre is in line with government initiatives and priorities to combat poverty through generating entrepreneurial opportunities, and would provide a higher-profile intervention demonstrating UNHCR’s commitment to assisting local persons as well as refugees. Moreover, initial discussions with potential partners indicate strong support for such an initiative.

- **Output 4.1** State business services open to persons of concern.
- **Output 4.2** One-stop-shop focusing on entrepreneurship operating in a strategic location in Djibouti Ville providing relevant entrepreneurial services to the urban poor.
- **Output 4.3** Entrepreneurs accessing training.
- **Output 4.4** Entrepreneurs receiving productive assets.
- **Output 4.5** Entrepreneurial co-ops supported.

**Outcome 5: Refugees have access to financial services.**

The new National Refugee Law provides for refugees to access financial services. Initial discussions with private bankers at the BoA and BCI-MR indicate that securing access to savings accounts at private banks should be straightforward. Interviews with the Banque Centrale and the Caisse Populaire d’Epargne (CPEC), equally produced positive results for refugees to open accounts at CPEC outlets, which operate throughout the country including Ali Sabieh and Obock. Importantly, CPEC signalled their interest in opening credit services to refugees. As an authorized micro finance institution, CPEC has the experience and expertise to conduct microfinance services in accordance with UNHCR guidelines and thus, can be an important source of financial credit for microenterprises.

- **Output 5.1:** Persons of concern have access to formal savings services.
- **Output 5.2:** Persons of concern have access to formal credit services.

**Outcome 6: Access to agriculture (farming-crop/livestock/fisheries) production enabled and enhanced.**

Agricultural production is in evidence in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl in the form of small gardens, and small-animal rearing. In Markazi, fishing provides a sustainable and traditional livelihood strategy for
many households. Given these conditions, as well as the paucity of other livelihoods opportunities in these areas (and especially Holl Holl and Ali Addeh), it is important to pursue agricultural activities that can not only potentially provide a source of revenue, but also contribute to improved nutrition and food security. Agricultural production in the form of small household gardens additionally provides an opportunity for persons with specific needs to engage in livelihoods activities.

Farming/crop activities follow upon three years of work by FAO in collaboration with LWF and DRC to establish small household gardens. This first phase of agricultural production created a segment of the population that has some gardening knowledge and that importantly believes that agricultural production is possible. Using these human assets as a base it is proposed to develop larger community-run gardens through co-ops that grow crops for sales and consumption. Community gardens should be located close to the dry river bed in Ali Addeh and be serviced by dedicated wells and solar-powered pumps. Successful gardens create the possibility to elaborate related value chains in seed provision and productive asset production, as well as social services such as places of learning, gathering, and possibly child care, and may provide proof to other inhabitants that agricultural production is possible, thus motivating others to pursue it as a livelihoods strategy. Motivated individuals should be supported by training, long-term coaching, and appropriate productive inputs. In a secondary phase of the programme, other co-ops should be identified and supported and training and agricultural inputs should be offered to individual households.

Animal rearing in camps should be supported and oriented by technical experts at FAO. The provision of livestock should be accompanied by training where necessary, and access to appropriate vaccines and veterinary services currently supported by FAO in Ali Sabieh. Husbandry value chains, including milk, butter, and cheese production, as well as products made from animal skins, should be explored by value chain experts, and appropriate training and social organization should take place in order to seize value chain opportunities.

In Markazi camp, many refugees are currently engaging in fishing activities to meet household needs. However, two barriers reduce refugee’s ability to fully benefit from their work. Foreigners are currently prohibited from acquiring a boat licence, so refugee’s boats are licenced by locals, who take a cut of profits. The new National Refugee Law should provide refugees access to boat permits, but this process needs to be elaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and local authorities. The second barrier concerns refugee’s being unable to gain representation in the fisherpersons co-op in Obock. Refugee’s participation is necessary to ensure fair access to productive resources. Finally, a nascent FAO-run project near Obock shows promise for mussel and oyster production, which could provide opportunities for refugee’s to expand their livelihoods strategies.

- **Output 6.1** Comprehensive cash crop production and value chain development programme in place.
- **Output 6.2** Comprehensive micro-gardening programme in place.
- **Output 6.3** Comprehensive livestock production programme in place.
- **Output 6.4** Livestock value chain production programme in place.
- **Output 6.5** Access to legal self-employment in the fisheries sector facilitated.
Implementation plan

Work plan 2018-2022
The five-year work plan is as follows:

- **2018-2019**: Focus on reforming the livelihoods support sector through enrolling and creating increased stakeholders, and strengthening communication, collaboration, coordination, and capacity. Initiate livelihoods interventions with refugees;
- **2020-2021**: Focus on developing refugee’s livelihoods potential through comprehensive, market-oriented training programmes that are paired with placement services for wage employment and CBIs for entrepreneurial and group-based income generating activities, as well as through agricultural activities;
- **2022**: Realize larger development programmes and projects that have the potential to expand and diversify market opportunities.

2018-2019 Plan

2018-2019 are rebuilding years, where UNHCR re-engages with livelihoods and together with ONARS takes a leadership position in enrolling and creating new livelihoods-based stakeholders and catalyses strengthened communication, coordination, collaboration, and capacity amongst livelihood-sector partners. UNHCR will additionally support several projects to directly improve refugee’s livelihoods through creating access to financial services, and providing comprehensive training programmes combined with placement services, as well as CBIs to accelerate entrepreneurial activities and group-based income generating activities. To enhance the enabling environment for refugees to have access to comprehensive and well-coordinated livelihoods interventions, UNHCR will directly pursue the following activities:

- Hire professional livelihoods person;
- Hire implementing partners;
- Ensure baseline and end-line assessments take place;
- Inaugurate a livelihoods workgroup;
- Engage in strategic communications;
- Work with state-service providers;
- Work with MENFOP and ANEFIP for comprehensive and holistic training programmes;
- Work with ANEFIP for wage-employment placement registration;
- Work with Hotels des Impots and ODEPIC, for business formalization;
- Work with Ministry of Agriculture to improve refugee’s fishing in Obock;
- Work with CPEC to provide savings accounts and microcredit for refugees;
- Perform registrations at CPEC or banks;
- Collaborate with Chamber of commerce on business communications;
- Engage directly with businesses to determine opportunities;
- Secure funding and productive assets supporting livelihoods programmes;
- Organize for an entrepreneurial one-stop-shop for the urban poor in Djibouti Ville;
- Negotiate with Obock fisherpersons co-op to allow refugees’ participation;
- Organize with private banks for refugees to access savings accounts.

UNHCR will additionally support the creation of the following long-term programmes through implementing partners:

- Creation of refugee-based community based organizations (Ethiopian, Somali, Yemen, Eritrean);
- Comprehensive training programming including: TVET, soft skills, language training, internships, coaching, ANEFIP registration, placement;
• Comprehensive income generating activity programming including: entrepreneurial training, skills-training (where necessary), market development (where applicable), and CBI;
• Cash crop production and value chain development.

Given that UNHCR is re-entering a development arena that is constantly evolving, there are some immediate priorities that should be addressed:
• Engage with MENFOP, which is in the process of creating a plan (at time of writing) to provide vocational training to refugees that will enable them to remain in the camps. The plan does not consider refugees in Djibouti Ville.
• Engage with EDC and ANEFIP to provide entrepreneurial training start-up funding for refugees.
• Engage with the World Bank to discuss possibility of opening an entrepreneurial one-stop-shop in Balbala and obtain support from the WB’s Zero Bidonville, and possibly other programmes.
• Organize a workshop with CPEC outlets and other relevant stakeholders to determine the best way for refugees to access savings accounts and microcredit services.

2020-2021 Plan
2020-2021 are consolidation years where the enabling environment assets that were put in place in 2018-2019 are used to make large enhancements to refugee’s livelihoods strategies and assets. Training and IGA programming that was initiated in 2018-2019 will be expanded and will also include programming for micro-gardens and livestock and value chain production. Additional community livelihood assets will come online such as an entrepreneurial one-stop-shop, and ICT centres in the camps and in Djibouti Ville. In 2020-2021 preparatory work will begin on larger development projects to ensure their realization in 2022.

To maintain and expand the enabling environment, and expand market opportunities UNHCR will directly pursue the following activities:
• Manage relationships with state and private sector partners, and implementing partners;
• Engage in strategic communications;
• Secure funding and productive assets supporting livelihoods programmes;
• Organize and realize an entrepreneurial one-stop-shop for the urban poor in Djibouti Ville;
• Realize enhanced policy and legal framework protections for domestic workers;
• Ensure professional certification equivalencies are in place;
• Commence preparations to build a paved road between Ali Addeh and Ali Sabieh;
• Commence studies and preparatory work to realize a food and livelihoods assistance targeting programme.
• Commence policy-discussion efforts to open closed economic subsectors to locals and refugees.

UNHCR will additionally support the ongoing management and creation of the following long-term programmes through implementing partners:
• Ensure self-sufficiency of refugee-based community based organizations;
• Comprehensive training programming including: TVET, soft skills, language training, internships, coaching, ANEFIP registration, placement;
• Comprehensive income generating activity programming including: entrepreneurial training, skills-training (where necessary), market development (where applicable), and CBI;
• Cash crop production and value chain development along with micro-gardening for individual households;
• Comprehensive livestock production and value chain development programme;
• ICT centres providing training and internet access.
2022 Plan

2022 will witness the realization of larger-scale development projects with the capacity to greatly improve refugee’s livelihoods, along with maintaining and enhancing the enabling environment, and programmes to directly improve refugee’s livelihoods assets and strategies.

To realize large development projects and maintain and expand the enabling environment for refugee’s livelihoods, UNHCR will directly pursue the following activities:

- Manage relationships with state, private sector, and implementing partners;
- Engage in strategic communications;
- Secure funding and productive assets supporting livelihoods programmes;
- Lead the construction of a paved road between Ali Addeh and Ali Sabieh;
- Realize a food and livelihoods assistance targeting programme;
- Open currently closed economic subsectors to locals and refugees.

UNHCR will additionally support the ongoing management of the following long-term programmes through implementing partners:

- Monitor refugee community based organizations and provide capacity strengthening where necessary;
- Comprehensive training programming including: TVET, soft skills, language training, internships, coaching, ANEFIP registration, placement;
- Comprehensive income generating activity programming including: entrepreneurial training, skills-training (where necessary), market development (where applicable), and CBI;
- Cash crop production and value chain development along with micro-gardening for individual households;
- Comprehensive livestock production and value chain development programme;
- ICT centres providing training and internet access.

The Five-Year UNHCR Djibouti Livelihoods Work Plan table is found in Annex B.

Targeting

“Targeting is a process that aims to ensure that persons of concern are supported with the most appropriate interventions to address their needs and reinforce their capacities.”

In formulating target groups for interventions many factors are at stake including: the needs and capacities of people with specific challenges, gender complexities embedded in both host and refugee communities, the movement of refugee populations in specific locations - whether more fluid or entrenched, and market realities and future trends. Targeting, thus, takes place in a complex and dynamic environment and may be subject to change. Additionally, more specific goals will become available as baseline and end-line socioeconomic assessments are performed.

UNHCR programming is grounded in a rights-based approach and needs-based assessments demonstrate what individuals and groups require in order to enjoy their rights. Targeting criteria should thus take into account the needs of women and men of various age groups, and provide them equal opportunities to access interventions. While the concept of vulnerability is central to targeting, it is important to incorporate the notion of capacity as well in order to ensure that targeted groups and individuals are able to effectively use and manage the resources at their disposal to progress.

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towards a state of self-reliance. Here, “Graduation approaches” are useful for matching support with an individual’s capacities and adapting to changes as their skills and assets develop. Finally, the strategic plan incorporates both targeting and prioritization, with the former being needs-based and the latter being resource-based.

**Djibouti Ville**

Beyond the livelihoods interventions that benefit a wide segment of the refugee population, such as facilitating access to government services and strengthening the capacity of livelihood’s agencies and practitioners, increasing livelihoods opportunities for refugees in Djibouti Ville is driven both by refugee’s needs and capacities and by market demands and opportunities. The nexus between these four factors points to supporting self and wage employment opportunities.

**Vulnerable households / specific needs**

The refugee population in Djibouti Ville have a number of persons with serious medical conditions and disabilities. There are also vulnerable households with persons with low skill profiles that engage in begging, as well as households with persons with slightly elevated skill profiles that engage in daily labour and small trading of goods. These households need assistance accessing social protection and community based protection services. In addition to these populations, it is possible that more refugees will be drawn to the city in search of livelihoods opportunities, and these persons will require assistance to settle in. In order to target all these people for assistance related to their particular situations it is recommended to facilitate the creation of sustainable refugee-based community organizations. These organizations, potentially based on nationality, will improve the limited community assistance currently being offered by LWF, and can provide a place for refugees to commune, engage in group-based IGAs (targeted towards female-headed households), and provide needed services such as child care.

In terms of supporting self-employment and wage-employment training, persons from economically vulnerable households (earning less than DJF 30,000 per month) should be targeted for CBIs to pay for the opportunity costs associated with pursuing these trainings.

**Poor and middle income households**

Households categorized as poor and middle should be targeted for low-cost productive asset contributions in the form of CBIs to repair productive assets. Household visits revealed a substantial number of productive assets (such as sewing machines and embossing machines) that could not be used due to necessary repairs, which, once effected, would immediately facilitate the pursuit of income generating opportunities.

**Eritrean and Ethiopian ages 16-50**

Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees are often at a disadvantage in terms of language skills. They are often unable to speak Somali, French, and Arabic, all of which provide a degree of opportunity for gaining a livelihood, and facilitate daily life in the capital. As such, Eritrean and Ethiopian female and males of productive age (16-50), should have the opportunity to learn Somali, which is spoken by most Djiboutians and is necessary to acquire employment in lower and mid-skilled work, which is in general the skill levels of persons in households of these wealth categories. Eritreans generally have the most difficulty in finding work opportunities and so Eritreans should have priority for Somali language training.
Women and young people (18-30) from extremely poor and poor households
By a margin of four to one, refugees in Ali Sabieh reported a preference for self-employment, and 70 percent said that lack of financial resources prevented them from developing a source of revenue. Entrepreneurial support, in terms of both training and start-up money is planned for those people that are operating successful businesses and need cash to expand, and for those people wanting to start businesses. Entrepreneurial support should be prioritized towards women and younger persons with skills, experience, and ideas to succeed in the marketplace. Additionally, the opening of the national microfinance organization (CPEC) to refugee clients will provide additional opportunities for microenterprises.

Young persons, women and men (18-30), extremely poor and poor households
Young persons display a desire and motivation to improve their lives. Generally, their options are limited to traveling to a foreign nation to find work, which presents a protection risk, and finding work in Djibouti Ville. These young person’s aspirations should be supported and their protection enhanced by providing comprehensive training programmes that facilitate wage employment. Participation in comprehensive training programmes should employ a self-targeting mechanism with criteria favouring persons aspiring to work in sectors with market potential. Training should be prioritized towards younger and middle aged people to increase their protection by providing additional opportunities to prevent them from pursuing employment in other nations. For men, these opportunities are mainly in the shipping, transportation, and construction sectors, which are traditionally coded as male-employment. Women seeking opportunities in solar panel installation and tourism-related employment should be targeted for comprehensive training programmes.

Ali Sabieh
Targeting in Ali Sabieh is informed mainly by gender, age categorization, length of time in the Republic Djibouti for the Ethiopian population, employment status, and nationality. Education levels are higher for Ethiopians, followed by Somalis, and lowest for Eritreans. Skill levels follow this pattern, as does remuneration from work. There is a difference noted, however, between Ethiopians that have been in Djibouti for a longer time, (i.e. more than two years), compared to newer arrivals. The latter are generally more vulnerable, with less education, fewer skills, and fewer livelihoods opportunities. Male and female populations follow normative, in-country patterns, with women being less educated, reporting fewer skills, and earning less money. In terms of age groups, it is likely that younger people (18-30) will consider leaving Ali Sabieh in search of employment and life opportunities in Djibouti Ville. This is based both on the current paucity of livelihoods opportunities in Ali Sabieh, stated ambitions of younger people, and current mobility patterns, which suggest that 25 percent of households in Ali Sabieh have a younger member living in Djibouti Ville to increase household income. In contrast, older persons (45+) are more likely to stay in the villages where they may continue to receive assistance and take some comfort in familiar rural patterns of life. Finally, the socioeconomic assessment reveals that households in the better-off and middle wealth categories have members that engage in full time work, and so livelihoods interventions should generally be targeted towards persons in the very poor and poor wealth categories.

Eritreans aged 16-50
Only a small percentage of Eritreans speak Somali as compared to Somalis and Ethiopians. As such, Eritrean and Ethiopian female and males of productive age (16-50), should have the opportunity to
learn Somali, which is spoken by most Djiboutians and is necessary to acquire employment in lower and mid-skilled work, which is in general the skill levels of persons in households of these wealth categories.

**Single women-headed households and women from extremely poor and poor households**

As noted above, women from Somali, Ethiopia, and Eritrea, all have lower education levels, lower skill levels, and earn less than males. In terms of skills, there is gender parity in speaking Somali, and women reported higher levels of skills in trade, artisanal production, beauty work, and domestic work. Women’s skills and remuneration should be supported through the creation of artisanal production co-ops with appropriate training, market development, childcare, and financial support to purchase needed productive assets. Priority should be given to those women heads of households as this IGA can more easily accommodate childcare.

**Women and young people (18-30) from extremely poor and poor households**

By a margin of four to one, refugees in Ali Sabieh reported a preference for self-employment, and 70 percent said that lack of financial resources prevented them from developing a source of revenue. Entrepreneurial support, in terms of both training and start-up money is planned for those people that are operating successful businesses and need cash to expand, and for those people wanting to start businesses. Entrepreneurial support should be prioritized towards women and younger persons with skills, experience, and ideas to succeed in the marketplace. Additionally, the opening of the national microfinance organization (CPEC) to refugee clients will provide additional opportunities for microenterprises.

**Young people (18-30) from extremely poor and poor households**

Young people display a desire to leave rural settlements in search of improved livelihoods opportunities. Generally, their options are limited to traveling to a foreign nation to find work (e.g. Saudi Arabia), which presents a protection risk, and finding work in Djibouti Ville. Young person’s aspirations in Ali Sabieh should be supported and their protection enhanced by providing comprehensive training programmes that are aligned with market needs.

**People from extremely poor and poor households**

A segment of the population is likely to want to stay in the rural settlements in Ali Sabieh given their reliance on humanitarian assistance, and because the rural patterns of life have become acceptable or because they mimic patterns founds in their homelands. Very poor and poor households from this population should be prioritized to access the traditional economic sectors in the livelihoods zone: farming and livestock production. People from poor and very poor households display a degree of agricultural and trading skills, both of which are demanded.

Within the “Access to agriculture outcome” there are several outcomes programmed, and it is important to start the cash cropping and livestock value chain activities with people with higher levels of relevant skills, education levels, motivation (perhaps defined in terms of younger age, and newer arrivals) and time available to engage in the activity – younger and married persons with fewer children. Persons from these households may have to be provided with CBIs to pay for the opportunity cost of investing in the activities.
Obock-Tadjoura
Targeting decisions in this livelihood zone are generally defined by the transitory nature of the refugee population, the need to support the more common livelihood strategies, and supporting the entrepreneurial successes of those people that have ventured forth to initiate businesses. The transitory nature of the population suggests that livelihood interventions should, to a large extent, be focused on individuals and households (e.g. skill-building, IGAs), rather than on longer-term community-wide commitments, so that assets and strategies may be transported.

Cross cutting populations
The Yemeni population is the best educated and has the largest skillset of the nationality-based refugee groups in Djibouti. Importantly, they are motivated to succeed and they believe they can. By a margin of three to one, respondents reported a preference for self-employment, however, 85 percent said that lack of financial resources prevented them from developing a source of revenue. Entrepreneurial support, comprised of training, coaching, and start-up funding is planned for both those people that are operating successful businesses and need resources to expand, and for those people wanting to start businesses. Entrepreneurial support should be prioritized towards women and younger persons with skills, experience, and ideas to succeed in the marketplace.

Women from extremely poor and poor households
Yemeni women in Markazi are less educated than males overall from primary school to university. Only 14 percent of women reported working, as compared to 28 percent of men, and women earn on average 20 percent less than men. Focus group discussions revealed that women are motivated to work. The socioeconomic assessment reveals that an elevated number of women indicate skills in beauty and hairdressing, trade, domestic sector work, and artisanal production, and that women across all economic sectors work in artisanal production, while the other economic sectors employ women mainly from middle and better-off households.

Groups of women have successfully assembled to supply various kinds of artisanal products and services for local inhabitants of Obock celebrating large ceremonies such as weddings. Activities include henna, cooking, creating clothes and other sewed materials, and doing women’s makeup and hair. There is also evidence that these women are starting to move into the Djibouti Ville market. These women, and others who wish to replicate their success, should be supported through the formalization of groups, entrepreneurial training, craft training, childcare, and grants to co-ops to support purchases of needed productive assets.

Households with members that fish commercially (mainly Obock-Tadjoura, but also Djibouti Ville)
According to ProGres data, fisheries is the largest employment sector of Yemeni refugees in Markazi, at more than 10 percent of inhabitants. The sector employs mainly males across all economic sectors with the majority of participants in the poor wealth category. Fisherpersons have traditional skills, sometimes their own boats, and they currently integrate very well with local inhabitants. However, fisherpersons currently do not have the right to access fishing permits and therefore they and their productive assets must be employed through a local inhabitant, to whom revenues accrue. As such, it is important that these people receive support to access their new right to fishing permits. Additionally, they should be supported to gain access as members of the local fisherpersons co-op, which directs fishing activities locally.

Older persons
Through focus group discussions, it is evident that older persons in Markazi suffer from a lack of activities. They want to be active, they would like to support themselves, but they have not been able to identify any relevant activities. Additionally, due to their somewhat dependent state, they are more likely to stay in Markazi, where they can benefit from humanitarian assistance. Given this set of circumstances, it is recommended that older persons be targeted for micro-gardening activities, which can function not only as a livelihoods activity, but can also improve food security and nutrition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Wealth group intervention</th>
<th>Specific objective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Extremely poor Livelihoods workgroup functioning</td>
<td>Improve overall effectiveness and impact of livelihoods programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Sabieh</td>
<td>Poor Communications established</td>
<td>Maintain support for refugee socioeconomic integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obock</td>
<td>Middle Protections for domestic workers in place</td>
<td>Protect female and male domestic workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Better-off Road from Ali Sabieh to Ali Addeh built</td>
<td>Open markets and reduce costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Sabieh</td>
<td>Extremely poor Food and livelihoods assistance targeting established</td>
<td>Reduce dependency and increase self-reliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obock</td>
<td>Sustainable refugee community based organizations functioning</td>
<td>Facilitate access to social protection and community protection services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Economic subsectors are open to hiring locals and refugees</td>
<td>Expand market opportunities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ali Sabieh</td>
<td>ANEFIP registration</td>
<td>Increase wage employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obock</td>
<td>Comprehensive training programme functional</td>
<td>Improve access to wage employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Job placement</td>
<td>Increase wage employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Sabieh</td>
<td>ICT Center</td>
<td>Support training, support entrepreneurship, improve employment possibilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obock</td>
<td>State business services open to PoCs</td>
<td>Provide business formalization services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>One-Stop-Shop open</td>
<td>Support entrepreneurship holistically</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Entrepreneurs accessing training</td>
<td>Provide entrepreneurs support with human resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Sabieh</td>
<td>Entrepreneurs receiving productive assets</td>
<td>Provide entrepreneurs support with financial resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obock</td>
<td>Entrepreneurs receiving productive assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obock</td>
<td>Entrepreneurial co-ops supported</td>
<td>Support group-based IGAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Persons of Concern have access to formal savings services</td>
<td>Create access to financial services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Sabieh</td>
<td>Persons of Concern have access to formal credit services</td>
<td>Support entrepreneurship with microcredit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obock</td>
<td>Persons of Concern have access to formal credit services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ali Sabieh</td>
<td>Comprehensive cash crop production and VC development</td>
<td>Create IGA in rural area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obock</td>
<td>Comprehensive micro-farming production</td>
<td>Increase self reliance, improve nutrition, food security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Sabieh</td>
<td>Comprehensive livestock production</td>
<td>Create IGA in rural area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obock</td>
<td>Livestock value chain production programme in place</td>
<td>Create IGA in rural area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Legal and practical participation in fisheries</td>
<td>Increase opportunities in fisheries sector</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Partnership and Coordination**
An institutional mapping was performed to identify possible livelihood partners. The spreadsheet includes governmental ministries and agencies, UN agencies, development agencies, international and local NGOs, and private sector businesses. Where possible livelihood sector information is given as well as contact information.

The partner mapping table is located in Annex D.
Communications and Advocacy

Communications are of paramount importance in a changing legislative environment that integrates refugees into the national socioeconomic environment. There is great potential to improve refugee’s livelihoods, and public perception is an important component of the calculus that affects outcomes. As such, it is important that UNHCR’s livelihoods communication strategy be completely aligned with the larger Office and the United Nations Country Team’s communications strategy, and that appropriate levels of engagement are realized.

The livelihoods communications strategy has three target audiences: government and society at large, the private sector, and the humanitarian and development sectors.

1. Communications with policy advisors, lawmakers, and society at large is essential to maintain support for the new refugee legislation and for the humanitarian accommodation of refugees that will positively impact the nation as a whole. Towards this end it is important to build and manage relationships with government ministries, agencies, other institutions, and persons that affect policy, to ensure that the National Refugee Law is well perceived and supported. It is equally important that society at large receive affirmative messages about the new refugee law, so they may understand that expanding markets, skills, and increased consumers will benefit Djibouti.

To support these aims, it is suggested to engage in research activities with Djiboutian research institutions (both educational, and ministerial) to investigate the positive economic outcomes that can result from integrating refugees and how these potentials can be maximized. This research can possibly support three planned livelihoods outcomes, which will rely in part on advocacy efforts, concerning building a road from Ali Sabieh to Ali Addeh, building a policy and legal framework to protect domestic workers, and to open labour markets to locals that are presently only hiring foreign workers. Additional research can be conducted on the economic and social benefits that have accrued to other nations that have integrated refugees in a similar manner. It is important that Djiboutian institutions conduct the research.

2. Communications should also be pursued with private sector entities, including both businesses and trade associations. The private sector holds great promise for development activities as potential employers, for information sharing, in providing internships, and also contributing financial, human, and productive resources for projects. Communications with the private sector should start at home in Djibouti, but can be directed further afield to regional and global entities, that may be contacted to provide specific inputs to well-defined projects, such as ICT centres.

3. Communications can be strengthened among humanitarian and development agencies concerned with livelihoods-sector activities including UN agencies, national and international development agencies, and implementing agencies. The livelihoods sector is currently characterized by heterogeneous interests and visions, disorganization, and little communication or collaboration. UNHCR should lead stakeholders to form a comprehensive and shared vision and encourage communication, collaboration, and cooperation.
**Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

A monitoring and evaluation framework is in place to systematically assess progress in the implementation of livelihoods projects and programmes and measure impact over time. The framework should contribute to decision making and enhance corrective measures throughout implementation.

The monitoring framework is based on the work plan, employs Focus and proxy indicators, and uses SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound) indicators and targets. The framework consists of outcomes, indicators, indicator definitions, reporting frequency, data sources, lines of reporting, and annual baselines, targets, mid-term evaluations, and end-lines (for male and females).

The 2018-2022 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is found in Annex C.
Annexes

Annex A: Outcomes, Outputs, and Activities

Outcomes

**Outcome 1**: Assets are in place to create an enabling environment for refugees to improve their livelihoods outcomes.

**Output 1.1** A livelihoods professional is coordinating UNHCR’s livelihoods interventions.

**Output 1.2** Implementing partners are identified and contracts signed:
- Diversified implementing partners advised;
- Frequent monitoring advised.

**Output 1.3** A workgroup provides a forum for communication, coordination, collaboration, and strengthens technical capacity of members:
- Activity 1.3.1 Monthly planning and coordination meetings;
  - Priority is to establish a shared vision for holistic refugee access to national TVET services;
- Activity 1.3.2 Provide capacity building workshop;
- Activity 1.3.3 Data-sharing platform is established to facilitate stakeholders’ access to UNHCR PoC relevant information and stakeholder inputs concerning beneficiary assistance.

**Output 1.4** Information is being generated and disseminated:
- Activity 1.4.1 Harmonizing livelihoods communications with Office’s CRRF and overall communications strategies;
- Activity 1.4.2 Harmonize livelihoods and CRRF communication strategies with the UNCT;
- Activity 1.4.3 Provide workshops to police and other authorities about the National Refugee Law, freedom of movement, the plight of refugees, and recognizing government-issued identification;
- Activity 1.4.4 Collaborate on research with local institutions on benefits of refugee integration and disseminate to policy makers;
- Activity 1.4.5 Amass and distribute research on positive impacts of refugee integration to policy makers, businesses, and the media;
- Activity 1.4.6 Pursue mass-communications to disseminate information to the public at large about the programmes being pursued by UNHCR to benefit the Djibouti’s poorer populations.

**Output 1.5** Protections are in place to safeguard domestic workers:
- Activity 1.5.1 Engage with ILO and the Government of Djibouti to develop policy and legal frameworks to address domestic workers;
- Activity 1.5.2 Engage with ILO and the Government of Djibouti to develop industry organizations and unions in the domestic services subsector of the services sector.

**Output 1.6** Establish and manage relationships with potential donors:
- Activity 1.6.1 Create a strategic stakeholder engagement plan including listing needed productive asset and funding shortfalls for all livelihoods programmes and matching against potential donors;
- Activity 1.6.2 Hold donor engagement workshops/information sessions.

**Output 1.7** A paved road links Ali Addeh and Ali Sabieh:
- Activity 1.7.1 Examine possibility of developing road with the development of water pipeline;
- Activity 1.7.2 create planning document to advance the development of the road in combination with government agencies and international development partners.
Output 1.8 Food and livelihoods assistance targeting programme is in place:
- Activity 1.8.1 Perform feasibility studies with WFP;
- Activity 1.8.2 Engage targeting expert.

Outcome 2: Socioeconomically-vulnerable households are supported with access to social protection services and community-based protection services through sustainable refugee community based organizations.

Output 2.1 Sustainable refugee community based organizations (RCBO) function to provide services to community members:
- Activity 2.1.1 Engage implementing partner;
- Activity 2.1.2 Enrol appropriate persons and stakeholders;
- Activity 2.1.3 Register organizations
- Activity 2.1.4 Build capacity;
  - Build organizational capacity;
  - Build fundraising capacity;
- Activity 2.1.5 Facilitate funding and funding opportunities;
- Activity 2.1.6 Build service-oriented programmes including child care;
- Activity 2.1.7 Incorporate group IGA activities.

Outcome 3: Refugees are accessing comprehensive training aligned with market needs, and complemented by internships, coaching, and productive assets where necessary.

Output 3.1 PoC’s accessing French language training.
- Activity 3.1.1 Engage implementing partner for all training programmes;
- Activity 3.1.2 Engage training organizations;
- Activity 3.2.3 Facilitate PoC enrolment.

Output 3.2 PoC’s accessing comprehensive training programmes:
- Activity 3.2.1 Engage training organizations;
- Activity 3.2.2 Facilitate PoC enrolment in TVET;
- Activity 3.2.3 Facilitate PoC enrolment in entrepreneurial training;
- Activity 3.2.4 Facilitate PoC enrolment in soft skill training;
- Activity 3.2.5 Facilitate PoC enrolment in internships;
  - Develop internship programmes with businesses;
  - Arrange stipends for Persons of Concern while performing internship;
- Activity 3.2.6 Facilitate PoCs receiving coaching;
- Activity 3.2.7 PoCs receiving productive assets where appropriate;
- Activity 3.2.8 PoCs provided with CBI to cover opportunity cost where necessary.

Outcome 3: Refugees realizing self-reliance livelihoods strategies through wage-employment in the formal sector.

Output 3.1 Local businesses and staff informed of National Refugee Law and systems in place to allow Persons of Concern to enrol:
- Activity 3.1.1 Chamber of Commerce sector-based meetings;
- Activity 3.1.2 Meetings and training sessions with individual businesses;
- Activity 3.1.1 Maintain relations with businesses through regular communications and personal relationships with senior management personnel.

Output 3.2 Currently-closed economic subsectors are open to hiring locals and refugees:
- Activity 3.2.1 Enrol relevant stakeholders and pursue policy discussions about hiring local drivers for the Djiboutian segment of the Djibouti Ville-Addis Ababa transportation corridor;
- Activity 3.2.2 Enrol relevant stakeholders and pursue policy discussions with foreign companies to establish a quota for hiring local skilled labourers.

**Output 3.3** Access to wage employment facilitated through Person of Concern profiles registered with ANEFIP placement boards:
- Activity 3.3.1 Facilitate Person of Concern knowledge of ANEFIP;
- Activity 3.3.2 Include ANEFIP registration with TVET registration.

**Output 3.4** Professional qualifications from other nations accepted:
- Activity 3.4.1 Advocate for qualification equivalencies.

**Output 3.5** PoCs accessing comprehensive training aligned with market needs, and complemented by internships, coaching, and productive assets where necessary:
- Activity 3.5.1 PoC’s accessing French language training.
- Activity 3.5.2 Facilitate PoC enrolment in TVET;
- Activity 3.5.3 Facilitate PoC enrolment in soft skill training;
- Activity 3.5.4 Facilitate PoC enrolment in internships with coaching;
  - Develop internship programmes with businesses;
  - Arrange stipends for Persons of Concern while performing internship;
- Activity 3.5.5 PoCs placed with employers;
- Activity 3.5.6 PoCs receiving productive assets where appropriate;
- Activity 3.5.7 PoCs provided with CBI to cover opportunity cost where necessary.

**Output 3.6** PoCs placed with employers.
- Activity 3.6.1 Establish relationships with private enterprises and other employers, and advocate to hire trained and experienced refugees.

**Output 3.7** Information communications technology (ICT) centres are accessible to refugees wanting to obtain or improve skills and qualifications, continue their education, or work to find employment:
- Activity 3.7.1 Engage implementing partner;
- Activity 3.7.2 Create strategic plan to advance ICT centres, including:
  - Programmatic elements;
  - Enrolling corporate and other donors for productive assets.

**Outcome 4: PoCs realizing self-reliance livelihoods strategies through income generation in self-employment activities.**

**Output 4.1** State business services open to PoCs:
- Activity 5.1.1 Initiate relationships with relevant government ministries and agencies and agree on policy directives;
- Activity 5.1.2 Perform workshops with relevant ministry and agency personnel.

**Output 4.2** One-Stop-Shop focusing on entrepreneurship operating in a strategic location in Djibouti Ville providing relevant entrepreneurial services to the urban poor:
- Activity 5.2.1 Informational services;
- Activity 5.2.2 Microcredit services;
- Activity 5.2.3 Business permitting services;
- Activity 5.2.4 Training-referral services;
- Activity 5.2.5 ANEFIP placement service and jobs board;
- Activity 5.2.6 Provide access to ILO’s Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) entrepreneurship training programme;
- Activity 5.2.7 Provide access to ICT equipment to facilitate education, training, and finding employment.

**Output 4.3** Entrepreneurs accessing training:
- Activity 4.3.1 Engage implementing partner for all entrepreneurial activities;
- Activity 4.3.2 Facilitate PoC enrolment in entrepreneurial training.

**Output 4.4** Entrepreneurs receiving productive assets:
- Activity 4.4.1 CBI to start or improve a business.

**Output 4.5** Entrepreneurial co-ops supported:
- Activity 4.5.1 Facilitate the organization of artisanal-based co-ops;
- Activity 4.5.2 Training on craft production supported;
- Activity 4.5.3 CBI to purchase productive assets for group-based IGA;
- Activity 4.5.4 Facilitate sales of artisanal products and services to urban markets;
- Activity 4.5.5 Childcare provision where necessary.

**Outcome 5: Refugees have access to financial services. Annually**

**Output 5.1:** Persons of Concern have access to formal and informal savings services:
- Activity 5.1.1 Enrol financial institutions;
- Activity 5.1.2 Facilitate group and individual registration for bank accounts;
- Activity 5.1.3 Disseminate information to Persons of Concern about the benefits and opportunities regarding financial services.

**Output 5.2:** Persons of Concern have access to formal credit services:
- Activity 5.2.1 Organize workshop with relevant financial national and international stakeholders to determine the best way to establish PoC access to microcredit loans with CPEC;
- Activity 5.2.2 Provide funds to CPEC as a guarantee against loans issued to PoCs if necessary;
- Activity 5.2.3 Provide information to PoCs about the availability of procuring credit.

**Outcome 6: Access to agriculture (farming-crop/livestock/fisheries) production enabled and enhanced.**

**Output 6.1** Comprehensive cash crop production and value chain development programme in place:
- Activity 6.1.1 Engage implementing partner;
- Activity 6.1.2 Creation of small-scale crop production co-ops;
- Activity 6.1.3 Training on crop production;
- Activity 6.1.4 Provision of land and fencing for crop production;
- Activity 6.1.5 Provision of crop production kits;
- Activity 6.1.6 Provision of automated, dedicated water provision facilities for crop/farming production.
- Activity 6.1.7 Facilitate production of insecticide from neem.
- Activity 6.1.8 Facilitate market development of cash crop production and value chain products.

**Output 6.2** Comprehensive micro-gardening programme in place:
- Activity 6.2.1 Engage implementing partner
- Activity 6.2.2 Training on gardening production.
- Activity 6.2.3 Provision of farming production kits;
- Activity 6.2.4 Facilitate production of insecticide from neem.
Output 6.3 Comprehensive livestock production programme in place:
- Activity 6.3.1 Engage implementing partner;
- Activity 6.3.2 Training on livestock production;
- Activity 6.3.3 Provision of livestock;
- Activity 6.3.4 Facilitate access to veterinarians;
- Activity 6.3.5 Facilitate access to vaccination;

Output 6.4 Livestock value chain production programme in place:
- Activity 6.4.1 Creation of livestock (goat) production co-ops.
- Activity 6.4.2 Training on livestock (goat) value-chain development;
- Activity 6.4.3 Provision of goats-milk value chain processing equipment;
- Activity 6.4.4 Facilitate market development of livestock (goat) and value chain products.

Output 6.5 Access to legal self-employment in the fisheries sector facilitated:
- Activity 6.5.1 Ensure refugees have same rights to own and operate a boat and engage in commercial fishing activities as locals;
- Activity 6.5.2 Facilitate PoC’s access to legal fishing permits;
- Activity 6.5.3 Facilitate access to nascent clam and oyster production in Obock;
- Activity 6.5.4 Advocate for refugees to have equal representation in the fisherman’s co-op in Obock.
- Activity 6.5.5 Facilitate market development of fisheries products.
Annex B: Five-Year UNHCR Djibouti Livelihoods Work Plan

Annex C: Five-Year Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Annex D: Partner map