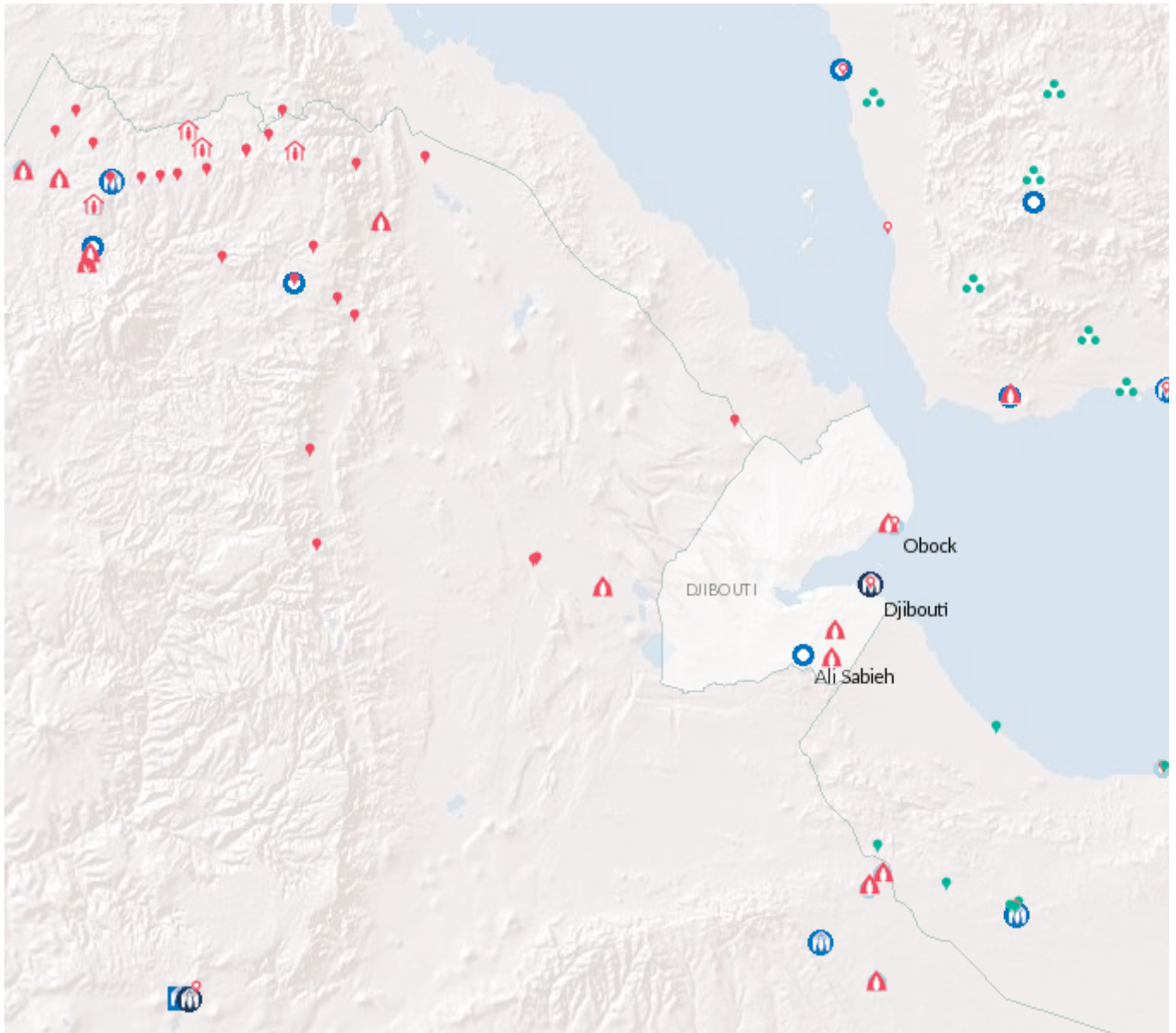


Operation: Djibouti

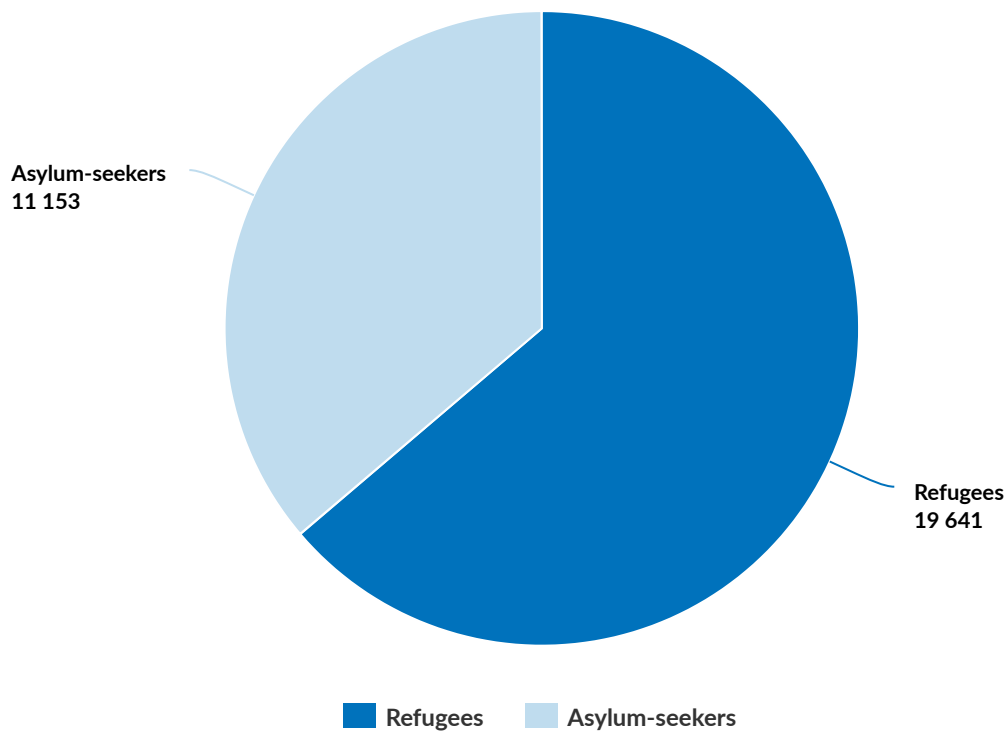


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

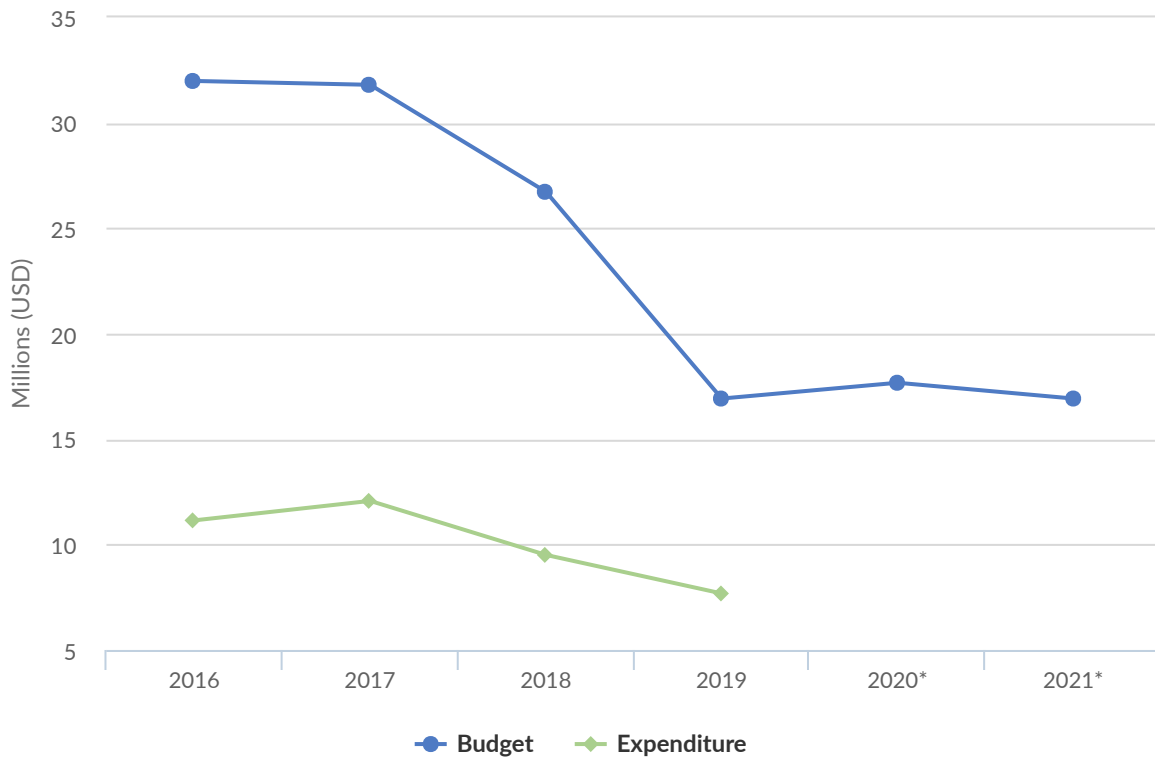
People of Concern

INCREASE IN
7% **2019**

2019	30,794
2018	28,778
2017	27,004



Budgets and Expenditure for Djibouti



Operational environment

The enactment of the national refugee law in Djibouti in 2017 ensures a favorable protection environment for refugees and enables them to enjoy fundamental rights, including access to social services and opportunities for self-reliance. The law also provides the basis for the socio-economic integration of refugees in the country, including enrolment in the national education system. After the signature in 2019 of a long-awaited tripartite agreement with the Ministry of Social Affairs and WFP on the inclusion of refugees in the social protection system, refugees and asylum-seekers have been enrolled in public health insurance, following a profiling exercise. This will continue to benefit refugees in 2021 as part of the local inclusion agenda.

In 2021, UNHCR will continue to work with key stakeholders to consolidate the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) and strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus. In line with the multi-year multi-partner strategy, partnerships with a diverse range of stakeholders will be prioritized to address both immediate issues and long-term objectives in the refugee response. UNHCR will continue to actively engage Government authorities, donors, UN agencies, private sector entities and NGOs to achieve common objectives in line with the CRRF approach and development priorities.

UNHCR will actively participate in the UN Country Team coordination meetings, strengthening partnerships with agencies such as UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNFPA and UNDP to ensure refugee access to quality education, water, sanitation and hygiene, health and nutrition.

The COVID-19 pandemic, which impacted refugees, asylum-seekers and nationals alike had a destabilizing effect on the work of implementing partners, limiting their ability to assist refugees and asylum-seekers. This will likely continue in 2021 due to ongoing COVID-19 prevention measures and UNHCR will continue to focus on COVID-19 preparedness and response, as well as address the social-economic effects of the pandemic.

The Tigray emergency in Ethiopia that broke out in 2020 has resulted in displacement of Ethiopians in the region. In Djibouti, although no refugees from the Tigray region have been received, UNHCR and the Government have registered a total of 188 Ethiopians of Tigray origin who are stranded in Djibouti and have been granted asylum as refugees sur place. Preparedness and response measures will continue to be in place to respond to any refugee influx into Djibouti.

Key priorities

In 2021, UNHCR will focus on:

- Strengthening the refugee status determination procedure in Djibouti in close coordination with the Government.
 - Ensuring access to public services such as health care, education and employment opportunities on the same basis as nationals.
 - Reinforcing the socio-economic integration of refugees in Djibouti including securing opportunities for self-reliance.
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