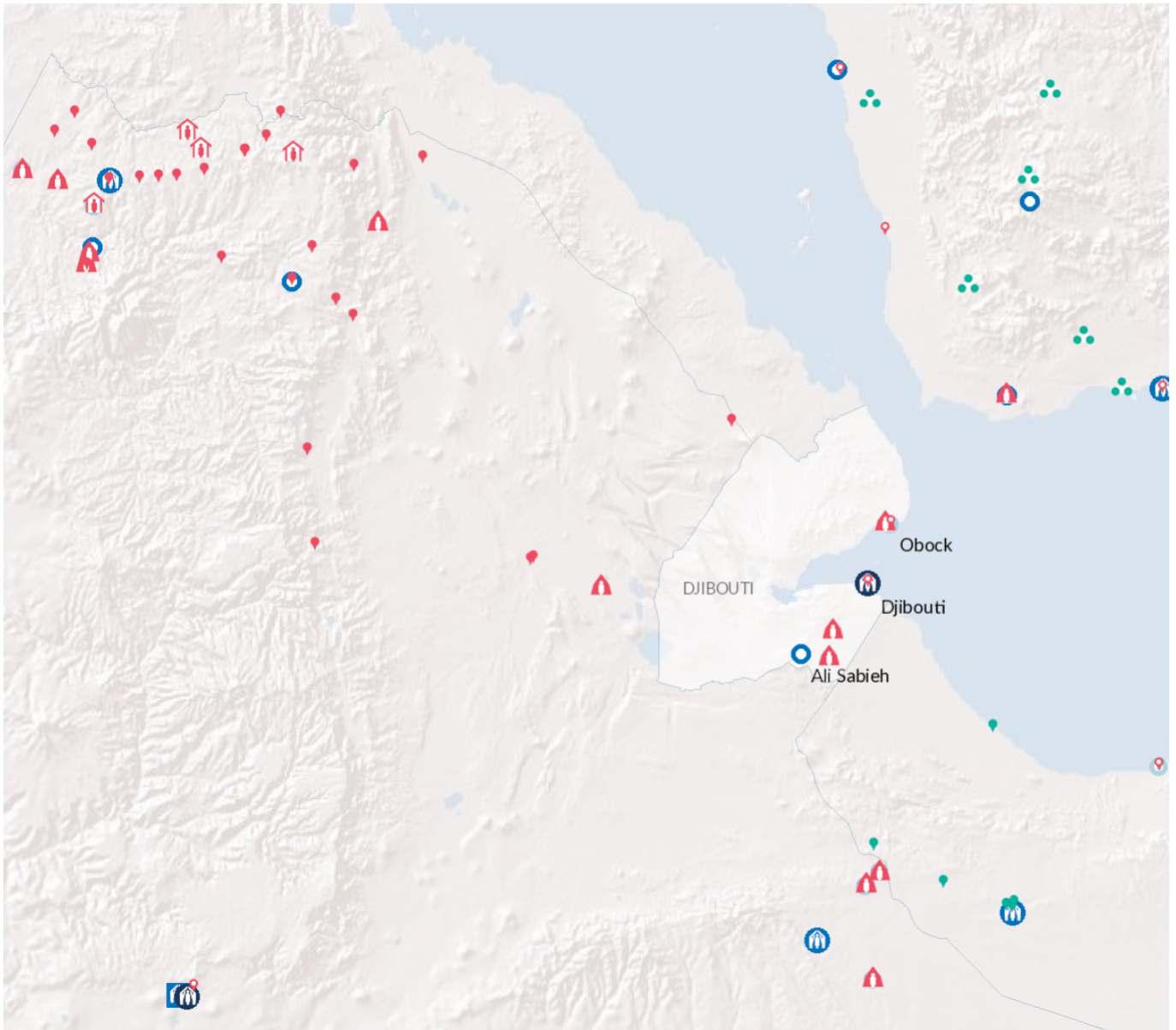


Operation: Djibouti

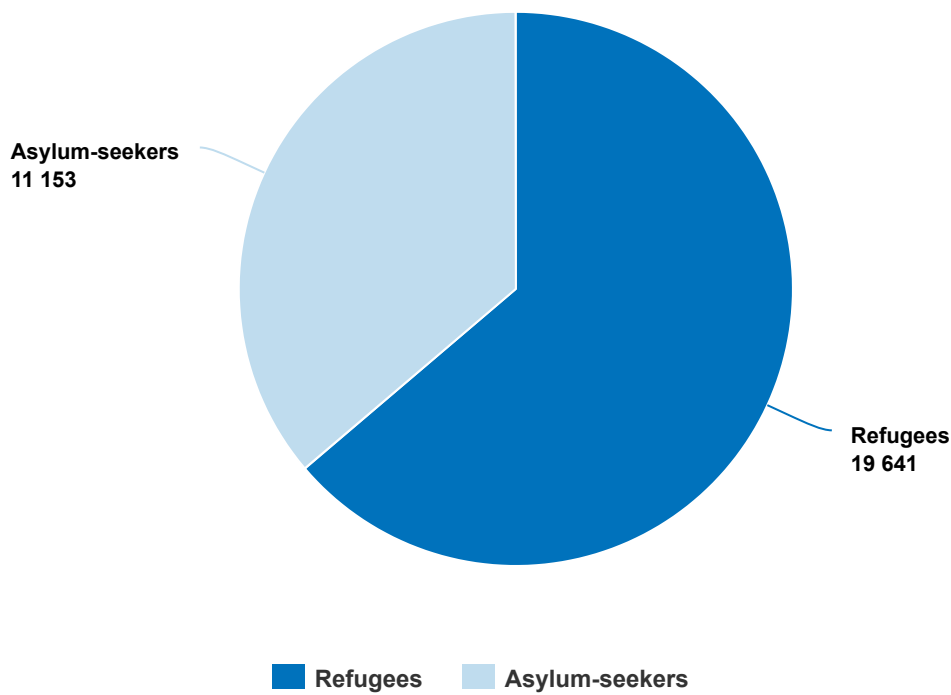


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

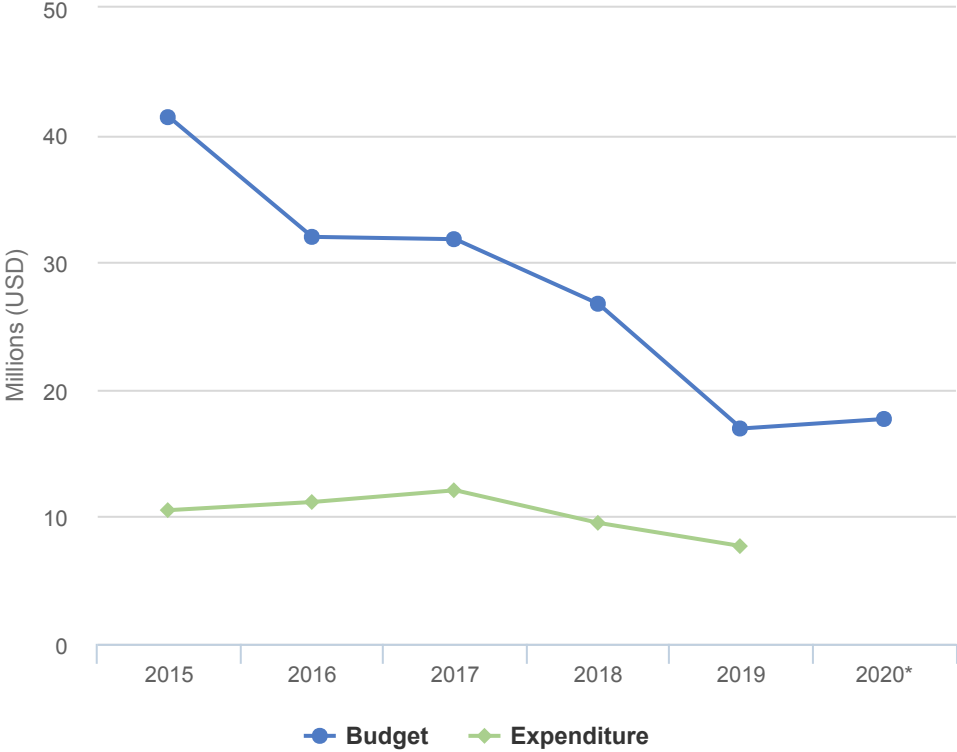
People of Concern

7% INCREASE IN
2019

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



Budgets and Expenditure for Djibouti



Operational context

The overall refugee situation in Djibouti remained stable throughout 2019 and the country continued to offer a favorable protection environment for refugees and asylum-seekers. Building on the national refugee legal framework and the political commitment of the Government of Djibouti, UNHCR worked with a range of stakeholders to facilitate the inclusion of refugees into national systems, in particular education and health care, with the aim of strengthening implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).

Despite collaboration with the Government, the resolution of refugee status determination (RSD) applications was hindered by underlying procedural constraints. A lack of funding resulted in gaps in the provision of certain services, particularly in shelter and infrastructure, household energy sources, and education.

Population trends

In 2019, Djibouti hosted nearly 30,800 refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from Somalia and Yemen as the main countries of origin, as well as Eritrea and Ethiopia. Yemeni and Somali refugees were accorded *prima facie* status, while others underwent RSD.

Nearly 1,500 asylum-seekers arrived over the course of the year, with the large majority being Yemeni nationals, followed by Somalis, Ethiopians and Eritreans.

UNHCR assisted some 40 Somalis refugees to return home voluntarily.

Key achievements

- Refugees and asylum-seekers continued to have full access to health care, paying the same minimal consultation fee as nationals.
- A pilot project that applied a multi-stakeholder approach by building partnerships with private sector entities to train refugees to contribute to their socio-economic inclusion benefitted 70 individuals (including refugees and host community members) in line with the GCR.
- Some 40 Somalis were assisted to return to their country of origin and received a return package of \$150 per person and an extra \$50 for those with specific needs.

Unmet needs

With the operation only 49% funded in 2019, the level of protection and assistance services provided was limited.

- Only 31% of 13,000 school age children (5-17 years) accessed education.
 - Access to RSD was limited, with only 1% of asylum-seekers processed during the year, and nearly 11,200 applications left pending. Governmental procedures and challenges related to the Government's eligibility team impacted the resolution of applications.
 - The 1,000 Ethiopian refugees who had intended to return to their country of origin were not able to do so in 2019, mainly due to disagreements regarding the reintegration package.
 - Due to funding constraints, only 6% of Somali households had adequate shelter, while others remained in emergency shelters.
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