

# Djibouti

**Continent:** Africa

**Languages Spoken:** French, Arabic, Somali, Afar

**Population:** 1,000,000

**Currency:** Djiboutian franc (DJF)

**Area:** 23,200

## Main Landmarks:

- {'name': 'Lake Assal', 'writeup': 'A saline lake below sea level, known as one of the saltiest bodies of water in the world.'}

- {'name': 'Tadjoura', 'writeup': 'One of the oldest towns in Djibouti, known for its whitewashed buildings and historic mosques.'}

- {'name': 'Day Forest National Park', 'writeup': 'A rare forested area in the country, home to diverse flora and fauna.'}

## Head of State / Government:

President Ismaïl Omar Guelleh

## Main Cultural Events:

- {'name': 'Eid al-Fitr', 'writeup': 'A major Islamic festival marking the end of Ramadan, celebrated with prayers and feasts.'}

- {'name': 'Djibouti Independence Day', 'writeup': 'Celebrated on June 27, commemorating independence from France in 1977.'}

## Food & Cuisine:

Djiboutian cuisine blends Somali, Afar, Yemeni, and French influences, featuring dishes like Skoudehkaris (spiced rice and meat) and grilled seafood.

## Brief History:

Djibouti was historically a trading hub due to its strategic location by the Red Sea. It was a French colony until gaining independence in 1977. Since then, it has developed as a key port and military base.

## Important People:

- Ismaïl Omar Guelleh - Current President

- Hassan Gouled Aptidon - First President of Djibouti

## Current Conflicts:

Djibouti remains relatively stable but is affected by regional tensions in the Horn of Africa, including issues related to neighboring Somalia and Eritrea.

## Youtube Links:

- Discover Djibouti: The Land of Salt and Fire

- Djibouti Travel Guide - Top Places to Visit

- The Strategic Importance of Djibouti in Global Politics

- Djibouti Culture and Traditions Explained

- Wildlife and Nature in Djibouti