

❖ The area of Djibouti is 23,200 km²

❖ Djibouti has been independent since 1977

❖ The official working language is French and Arabic

❖ The population is approximately 1,100,000 people in 2021, made up of 50.7% women and 49.3% men

* Religion : Islam

There are 3 political powers in Djibouti:



Executive power (the president is elected for five years by direct universal suffrage. Head of government, he appoints the government, made up of the prime minister and the ministers, who advise and assist the president to whom they are responsible.)

Legislative power (the National Assembly has 65 members, elected for five years)



Judiciary power (the judiciary power is controlled by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Council whose judges are appointed by the president)



• GDP per person is estimated at US\$3,150 in 2021.

• The country's economic activity is 85.8% dominated by the tertiary sector (services, transport, communications), most of which is located in the capital. The secondary and primary sectors accounted for only 13.2% and 1.0% of GDP.





Djibouti's asset is its strategic geographical position, at the southern entrance to the Red Sea. Located near the busiest sea lanes in the world, Djibouti is home to French, American, Japanese, Chinese and NATO military bases, as well as other foreign forces stationed in the country to support the global fight against piracy.



To overcome the various socioeconomic inequalities and disparities that weigh heavily on the status of women, the Republic of Djibouti has ratified all the international conventions protecting human rights and, therefore, the rights of women.

• These ratifications give rise to obligations that the signatory State must respect and it is in this sense that our country has adopted a panoply of laws and decrees promising and protecting the rights of vulnerable people, such as women.

Reminder of the main international and regional legal instruments relating to women's rights ratified by Djibouti

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (December 27, 1990),
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 12 December 1998),
- The International pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (September 2, 2002),
- The Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (September 09, 2002),
- The International pact on Civil and Political Rights (February 05, 2004),

- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2009),
- The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol,
- The main Conventions of the International Labor Organization,
- The main UNESCO Conventions.
- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1991)
- The Optional Protocol on the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights,
- The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women (2005),
- Human Rights commitments under the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Common Market for Southern and Eastern Africa (COMESA).

At the same time, Djibouti has put in place various national legal texts for the promotion and protection of women's rights.

In the political sphere

- The law instituting the quota system in elective functions and in the administration of the State, women must occupy at least 25% of positions (Law N° 219/AN/18/7th);
- The law-draft instituting gender parity and balanced representation in decision-making power;

In the field of Education

- The law on the Orientation of the Djiboutian Educational System which recognizes the right to Education for every Djiboutian without distinction of age, sex, social, ethnic or religious origin and guarantees education to children from 6 to 16 years old (Law No. 96/AN/00/4th L);
- The decree concerning the Office for the Execution of Women's Literacy Projects (B.E.P.A.F). In 2017, 3485 women had registered for the local language literacy program, i.e. 40% in Djibouti city and 60% in the rural areas. Among them, 2,291 literate women, or 66%, have developed linguistic skills in local languages and received a certificate from the Minister of Women and the Family and the UNFD (N°2001-0241/PRE).

In the field of health

- The Health Policy Orientation Law which provides for reproductive health and family planning, Sexually Transmitted Diseases screening, education campaigns about female genital mutilation and social protection of the mother (Law No. 48/ AN/99th L of July 3, 1999);
- The law on protective measures adapted to the situation of people living with HIV/AIDS and vulnerable groups (law n° 174/AN//07/5th L);
- The Law of July 16, 2007 establishing the Solidarity Fund for orphans and children affected by HIV/AIDS (Law No. 196/AN/07/5th L)
- The law establishing a Universal Health Insurance system based on the principles of national solidarity, the right and access to health for all (law no. 24/AN/14/7th of February 5, 2014).

In the field of economic and social

- The law that defines the National Gender Policy which is the reference framework for gender in the Republic of Djibouti; This policy aims to eliminate the gap between the sexes at all levels of the development process but also to establish sustainable development through the eradication of gender inequalities (Law No. 154/AN/12/6th L).
- The law that established the labor code in Djibouti affirms the principle of non-discrimination between the two sexes (article 1) and dedicate the principle of "equal work for equal pay" (article 91) (law n°133/AN/ 05/5th L of January 26, 2006);
- The Decree establishing the "Grand Prize of the Head of State for the Advancement of Women" was put in place to enhance and promote economic and social activities, carried out by women or women's associations. This prize is awarded at the end of a competition, each year on March 8 on the occasion of International Women's Day, to reward the most dynamic projects (Decree n ° 2000-0028 / PR / MERN);
- The Decree establishing the Center for Social Action for the Empowerment of Women (CASAF) in order to provide women and young girls with a space for training and professional integration (Decree No. 2012-260/PR/MPF);

- The decree on the regulation of Community Mutuals: The community mutual allows the inhabitants of a locality to face social risks, and makes it possible to guarantee access to maternal and reproductive health services and to family planning, for women. It is also an organization within which the community identifies and develops useful micro-projects for the locality. But also, it must support and finance a loan if one of the members wants to undertake an incomegenerating activity, in order to contribute to the economic empowerment of women. To date, these Community Development Mutuals have 42 Mutuals for 42 localities encompassing the five interior regions (Decree No. 2018-378/PR/MFF);
- The law on the establishment of the Center for Leadership and Entrepreneurship (CLE), to facilitate the development of entrepreneurship in Djibouti, through the establishment of support, support, research funding. It places particular emphasis on young people and women (article 7) (Law n° 12/AN/18/8th L).

In the field of Protection

- The law on the organization of the Ministry of Women and the Family of 27 April 2017 (law n°171/AN/17/7th L);
- > Article 14
- > Strengthening of the Family Department whose primary role is, among other things, to develop and implement policies/strategies for the strengthening of family planning;
- The law on the Family Code entered into force on January 31, 2002 and which prohibits the marriage of minors in its article 14 (law n°152/AN/02/4th L)
- The law on violence against women, in particular Female Genital Mutilation, introduces the criminalization of FGM from one (1) month to one (1) year of imprisonment and from 50,000 to 100,000 FDJ (article 333 of the penal code) (Law No. 55/AN/09/6th L);
- The Decree establishing and organizing the National Committee for the Total Abandonment of All Forms of Excision (Decree No. 2009-048/PR/MPF);

- The law on the labor code in Djibouti which formally prohibits child labor (Law No. 133/AN/05/5th L);
- The law of April 22, 2010, which aims to protect and promote the rights of the child (law no. 79/AN/10/6th L)
- The law of September 16, 1980 on the prison code (law no. 144/AN/80)
- Article 39 the separation of minor detainees from other detainees
- Article 40 measure of assistance to minors = training provided by specialized teaching instructors.
- The law relating to judiciary aid of 20 July 2011 (law n° 136/AN/11/6th L)
- Judiciary aid is the contribution made by the State intended to enable people whose income is insufficient to assert their rights in court, in non-contentious matters as well as in contentious matters, in demand as well as in defense and in all courts.
 - ➤ BENEFICIARIES Article 3: The benefit of judiciary aid is by right for minors and for people living with HIV/AIDS
 - > EFFECTS Article 12: it covers all the costs of the procedure and the expenses incurred are the responsibility of the State;

• The law of February 13, 2020 on the protection, prevention and care of women and children who are victims of violence. This law aims to fight against all forms of violence against women and children in the Republic of Djibouti. It aims to put in place measures likely to prevent, protect, support victims of genderbased violence and prosecute the perpetrators of this violence (Law No. 66/AN/719/8th L).

Like most countries in the world, Djibouti strives to do everything possible for the well-being of its population in order to reduce existing inequalities. It is for this reason that in 2019, before ICPD+25 Nairobi meeting, decision-makers, government parliamentarians, civil society actors, the private sector and academics gathered to mark their ultimate commitment to promote, respect and implement the Djibouti Declaration which can be summarized as follows:



- I: Reduce by half the preventable maternal deaths by improving universal access to basic social services (507 cases in 2000, 248 cases in 2017)
- II: End gender-based violence including harmful practices including female genital mutilation
- III: Capturing the demographic dividend for equitable investment in human capital
- IV : Defend reproductive rights including in humanitarian and fragile contexts
- V: Increase the mobilization of funding needed to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the ICPD Program of Action and sustain the gains



- Parliamentarian Group for Population and Development of Djibouti organized various activities with support of APDA, in particular the interregional parliamentarian conference on the follow-up to ICPD+25.
- Also with the support of APDA, the national committee has started working on the development of a bill on reproductive health and rights in Djibouti to promote healthy maternity legislation.







Thank you for your kind attention and see you soon in Djibouti

