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Djibouti

Compilation of information prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a compilation of information contained in relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Djibouti consider ratifying the following human rights instruments: (a) International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; (b) International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; (c) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure; (d) Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; (e) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and (f) Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.²

3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommended that Djibouti ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education.³

4. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Djibouti take the measures necessary to ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa.⁴

5. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Djibouti to fulfil its reporting obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It recommended that Djibouti cooperate with the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of the African Union on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights instruments.⁵



6. The United Nations country team recommended that Djibouti submit the reports due to the human rights treaty bodies and extend a standing invitation to United Nations special procedure mandate holders.⁶

III. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

7. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Djibouti enact the decree for the implementation of the Code on the Legal Protection of Minors and adopt a comprehensive law on the rights of the child that covered all areas of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It also recommended that Djibouti allocate the human, technical and financial resources necessary for the implementation of laws on children's rights.⁷ It urged Djibouti to amend its legislation, and in particular the Family Code, to remove exceptions under article 14 that allowed child marriage of those under 18 years of age.⁸

8. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern about the national legislation, particularly the Civil Code, the Criminal Code, the Family Code, the Labour Code and Act No. 207/AN/17/7ème L, which were based on the medical approach to disability, did not sufficiently protect social, economic and cultural rights or fundamental civil and political rights, including the rights to liberty and security of the person and to equal recognition before the law, and reflected a narrow concept of disability that excluded persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities.⁹

9. The same Committee recommended that Djibouti review its legislation and policies to bring them into line with the human rights model of disability in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, particularly the Civil Code, the Criminal Code, the Family Code, the Labour Code and Act No. 207/AN/17/7ème L. It also recommended that Djibouti remove derogatory terminology and concepts that demeaned persons with disabilities from its legislation, particularly from Act No. 207/AN/17/7ème L, the Labour Code and Decree No. 2020-306/PRE, and ensure that legislation recognized that disability was an evolving concept and that disability resulted from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hindered their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.¹⁰

10. The United Nations country team recommended that Djibouti review and amend all legislation on media freedom in order to meet international standards, and, as part of the ongoing revision of the Criminal Code, decriminalize defamation and incorporate it into the Civil Code in accordance with international standards. The country team also recommended that Djibouti draft a freedom of information law in line with international standards.¹¹

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

11. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Djibouti: (a) take legal measures to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission fully complied with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), including by ensuring its full independence and by providing it with sufficient human, technical and financial resources to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, and apply for its accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions; (b) strengthen the capacity of the National Agency for Persons with Disabilities, including by allocating sufficient human, technical and financial resources for it to fulfil its mandate effectively; and (c) take the measures necessary to strengthen consultations with and the effective and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in implementation and monitoring processes.¹²

12. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Djibouti further strengthen the interministerial committee tasked with preparing reports to the human rights treaty bodies and ensure that it had the mandate and the adequate human, technical and financial resources to effectively coordinate and prepare reports to international and regional human rights mechanisms and to coordinate and track national follow-up to, and implementation of, treaty obligations and the recommendations and decisions emanating

from such mechanisms. It emphasized that the interministerial committee should be adequately and continuously supported by dedicated staff and should have the capacity to consult systematically with the National Human Rights Commission and civil society.¹³

13. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern about the absence of a comprehensive and long-term action plan for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It recommended that Djibouti take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the National Disability Strategy (2020–2024) and adopt a comprehensive and long-term national action plan for implementing the rights of persons with disabilities under the Convention across all government sectors and levels to address attitudinal and environmental barriers that hindered the participation of persons with disabilities in society.¹⁴

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights

A. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

14. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Djibouti to strengthen its measures to guarantee in practice the principle of non-discrimination to all children, in particular girls, children without birth registration, children with disabilities, children in street situations, refugee and migrant children, children who were victims of violence and abuse and children in the justice system, paying particular attention to ensuring their equal access to health, education, social protection services and freedom from violence.¹⁵

15. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted with concern that the definition of discrimination under Act No. 207/AN/17/7ème L did not explicitly consider the denial of reasonable accommodation as a form of disability-based discrimination, and that the Act lacked provisions to address multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities, including gender-based discrimination against women with disabilities. It also noted with concern the absence of information on the availability of legal remedies, complaints procedures and redress mechanisms for persons with disabilities who were subjected to discrimination. It recommended that Djibouti review Act No. 207/AN/17/7ème L to explicitly recognize the denial of reasonable accommodation as a form of disability-based discrimination and to prohibit multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities; and adopt measures to provide persons with disabilities who were subjected to discrimination with redress, compensation and rehabilitation, and to ensure that perpetrators were sanctioned.¹⁶

2. Liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

16. The same Committee recommended that Djibouti: (a) repeal provisions of the Criminal Code – specifically book I, part II, chapter II – that allowed for the involuntary deprivation of liberty and forced hospitalization of persons with disabilities, on the grounds of actual or perceived impairment, particularly with respect to persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities; (b) take measures to revise and repeal all laws, policies and practices that allowed for the involuntary detention and hospitalization of persons with disabilities, on the basis of their actual or perceived impairment, their alleged need for protection, care or treatment, or the consent of a third party; and (c) ensure that persons with disabilities benefited from due process of law guarantees on an equal basis with others.¹⁷

17. The same Committee also recommended that Djibouti take measures to protect persons with disabilities, particularly women and girls with disabilities, including those living in rural areas, from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, particularly female genital mutilation, and provide adequate and free or affordable quality legal advice, quality counselling and compensation to victims. It further recommended that Djibouti strengthen the role and mandate of the National Human Rights Commission in the prevention of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, establish a

complaints procedure that was accessible to all persons with disabilities and investigate and sanction perpetrators of practices that might amount to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment against persons with disabilities, imposing sanctions that were proportional to the conduct.¹⁸

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

18. The United Nations country team has supported the Ministry of Justice's review of the regulatory framework on prisons, the drafting of internal regulations on prisons and the establishment in 2021 of the new National School for Judicial Studies. It welcomed efforts by anti-corruption bodies to build their capacity and to foster an environment conducive to citizen involvement in public institutions at both the national and regional levels. The country team noted the adoption in January 2023 of Act No. 165/AN/22/8ème L on the Reorganization of the Inspectorate General of Finance and the establishment in June 2022 of the Executive Secretariat of the State Portfolio to promote transparency in respect of State investments in public and private enterprises. The country team recommended strengthening the application of the existing law against female genital mutilation by raising public awareness of the accountability of the State and civil society.¹⁹

19. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Djibouti: (a) to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age; (b) to provide the specialized justice system with the human, technical, financial and other support necessary to enable personnel therein to effectively fulfil and discharge their legal mandate, and generalize the creation of such courts throughout the territory; (c) to continue to provide systematic specialized mandatory training programmes for members of the judiciary and other relevant officials working with children in the justice system; (d) to ensure the provision of free, qualified and independent legal aid to children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law at an early stage of the procedure and throughout the legal proceedings; (e) to promote non-judicial measures, such as diversion, mediation and counselling, for children accused of criminal offences and extend the use of non-custodial sentences for children, such as probation or community service; and (f) to ensure that children were not detained together with adults and that detention conditions were compliant with international standards.²⁰

4. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

20. UNESCO noted that defamation was criminalized under articles 425–427 of the Criminal Code, and was punishable by a fine and up to one year of imprisonment. Article 4 of the 1992 Freedom of Communication Act (Act No. 2/AN/92/2ème L), as amended by article 3 of Act No. 97/AN/20/8ème L, restricted freedom of communication, requiring that it be exercised in compliance with the ethics of information, and in no way undermine the dignity of the human person, social peace or national security, unity, identity or sovereignty, or disturb public order.²¹

21. In *Farah v. Djibouti*, the Human Rights Committee, acting under article 5 (4) of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, was of the view that the facts before it disclosed a violation by Djibouti of articles 19, 22 and 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Pursuant to article 2 (3) (a) of the Covenant, Djibouti was under an obligation to provide the author with an effective remedy. That required it to make full reparation to individuals whose Covenant rights had been violated. Accordingly, Djibouti was required, inter alia, to take appropriate measures: (a) to declare the presidential decree of 9 July 2008 null and void; (b) to allow the author to pursue his political activities freely and to consider reregistering the Mouvement pour le renouveau démocratique et le développement (Movement for Democratic Renewal and Development); (c) to allow the author to participate in the elections; and (d) to provide the author with adequate compensation and appropriate measures of satisfaction. Djibouti was also under an obligation to prevent similar violations from occurring in the future.²²

5. Right to marriage and family life

22. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Djibouti repeal discriminatory provisions in the Family Code and the Civil Code and recognize the right of persons with disabilities, particularly women with disabilities and persons with

intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, to found a family and exercise their parental responsibilities on an equal basis with others. It also recommended that Djibouti take legislative and policy measures to ensure support for families of persons with disabilities, including support for parents with disabilities to raise their children in a family setting, including for those in rural areas.²³

6. Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

23. The United Nations country team welcomed the ministerial decree of December 2022 establishing a committee to combat trafficking in persons, with decentralization at the district level, and reported that it had put in place a national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking in persons and other forms of abuse and exploitation with a view to subsequently opening a shelter for victims. The country team recommended Djibouti to monitor the implementation of the decree with the support of development partners.²⁴

24. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Djibouti: (a) adopt and implement a national action plan to combat trafficking in persons and allocate sufficient resources for its implementation and regular evaluation; (b) provide children who were victims of sale, trafficking and abduction, including migrant and refugee girls, with adequate assistance and protection, including the provision of shelters and psychological, rehabilitation and social integration services, and ensure effective access to compensation for such victims; (c) provide support to civil society organizations delivering assistance to victims; (d) Ensure the effective provision of referral and support services to children, in particular refugee and migrant girls, who were victims of trafficking; and (e) investigate all cases of trafficking of children and bring perpetrators to justice.²⁵

7. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

25. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted with concern the high rate of unemployment among persons with disabilities, particularly women with disabilities, in the public and private sectors, including in rural areas. It recommended that Djibouti: (a) amend the Labour Code to align it with the rights-based approach to disability, to prohibit the denial of reasonable accommodation in the workplace and to eliminate multiple and intersectional discrimination against persons with disabilities; (b) review Decree No. 2020-294/PR/MTRA to ensure that the terms of the requirement to provide reasonable accommodation in the workplace were in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to increase the quotas for employment of persons with disabilities in public and private sectors, in accordance with article 27 of the Convention, and ensure that such measures did not lead to negative consequences such as segregation and stereotyping; and (c) develop and adopt policy measures to ensure that women with disabilities, persons with disabilities living in rural areas and persons with disabilities living in refugee camps had access to work and employment in the open labour market and to inclusive work environments.²⁶

8. Right to social security

26. The United Nations country team said that it was working with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity to develop a new national strategy for non-contributory social protection for the period from 2023 to 2027, focusing on poverty reduction and taking gender and climate change issues into consideration. The evaluation of the previous national strategy for non-contributory social protection, for the period from 2018 to 2022, had revealed that only the guarantee relating to food security had been implemented, and not the income guarantees for children, older persons and persons with disabilities who are unable to work. The country team welcomed the provision of social benefits to refugees, as it had not initially been foreseen that they would enjoy social protection coverage. The country team recommended that Djibouti ensure that national social protection programmes adequately responded to children's needs and interests and promoted positive family caregiving practices; and that it undertake initiatives aimed at the analysis of child-focused budgeting, in cooperation with the country team.²⁷

9. Right to an adequate standard of living

27. The United Nations country team recommended that Djibouti develop a general water plan as part of the government action plan, in order to achieve universal access to water and sanitation by 2035 in accordance with the national strategy Vision Djibouti 2035. It also recommended the adaptation of all water supply systems to increase their resilience to climate change and ensure continuity of service, and the adaptation of habits as necessary.²⁸

28. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted with concern the insufficient level of social protection for persons with disabilities under the National Social Protection Strategy, particularly for persons with disabilities living in rural areas, persons with disabilities living in refugee camps and older persons with disabilities, including regarding disability-related expenses. It recommended that Djibouti review the National Social Protection Strategy to strengthen the social protection and poverty reduction schemes for persons with disabilities, with sufficient budget allocations to ensure that disability-related expenses were covered, while focusing on the situation of older persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities living in refugee camps and persons with disabilities living in rural areas.²⁹

10. Right to health

29. The same Committee recommended that Djibouti: (a) develop and adopt a comprehensive policy, with clear targets and sufficient budget allocation, to ensure provision of quality public health-care services to persons with disabilities, including persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, women and girls with disabilities, persons with disabilities living in rural areas and persons with disabilities living in refugee camps, and ensure the accessibility of health-care facilities, services and information to them; (b) provide women and girls with disabilities with access to sexual and reproductive health care, including in rural areas and in refugee camps; (c) integrate the rights-based approach to disability into the training curriculum of health-care professionals, emphasizing that all persons with disabilities had the right to respect for their free and informed consent; and (d) provide information in accessible formats, including Braille, sign language and Easy Read, for persons with disabilities, particularly persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities and women and girls with disabilities.³⁰

30. The United Nations country team recommended that Djibouti improve nutritional care in all health structures, institutionalize community health and establish community health-care sites in isolated villages and communities to provide a care package for vulnerable populations. It also recommended continued cooperation with the country team and other partners in order to accelerate implementation of the national nutrition policy, the national drug policy and the national strategy on the medicine and health product supply chain.³¹

11. Right to education

31. UNESCO recommended that Djibouti enshrine the right to education in the Constitution, introduce one year of free compulsory pre-primary education, continue efforts to ensure free education in practice and amend its legislation to ensure 12 years of free education. It also recommended that Djibouti improve the availability of data, including in relation to public expenditure on education and the tertiary level, continue efforts to increase enrolment and participation rates in education, particularly for girls, and submit regular periodic reports on the implementation of UNESCO instruments, including the Recommendation against Discrimination in Education.³²

32. The United Nations country team welcomed the actions taken by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training to increase access to education throughout the country. However, it pointed out that about a quarter of children aged 5 to 17 years, or 42,330 children (23,230 girls and 19,100 boys), were out of school. The country team recommended that Djibouti conduct studies on out-of-school children, focusing on children with nomadic lifestyles, in order to reach the children who lived farthest from schools. It also recommended that Djibouti promote fair and equal access to telecommunication services and the Internet in

all schools in order to foster digital learning and practical skills training with a view to empowering students.³³

12. Cultural rights

33. UNESCO noted that, as a State party to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005), Djibouti was encouraged to fully implement the relevant provisions that promoted access to and participation in cultural heritage and creative expressions and, as such, were conducive to implementing the right to take part in cultural life as defined in article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In doing so, Djibouti was encouraged to give due consideration to the participation of communities, practitioners, cultural actors and civil society organizations, as well as vulnerable groups (minorities, Indigenous Peoples, migrants, refugees, young people and persons with disabilities), and to ensure that equal opportunities were given to women and girls to address gender disparities.³⁴

34. The United Nations country team recommended the adoption of national cultural policies necessary for the full development and effective realization of cultural rights.³⁵

35. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Djibouti take measures to promote and protect the right of persons with disabilities, particularly children with disabilities, to participate in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport on an equal basis with others, and ratify and implement the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.³⁶

13. Development, the environment, and business and human rights

36. The United Nations country team recommended that Djibouti continue to work with the country team and other partners to accelerate implementation of the National Development Plan 2020–2024 (Djibouti ICI: Inclusion – Connectivity – Institutions) and that it pursue partnerships to develop investment maps and take steps to promote impact investing by private companies in Djibouti.³⁷

37. The United Nations country team noted that the ministries of the environment and energy, in partnership with the country team, were developing renewable energy technologies and providing incentives for the private sector to invest in solar microgrids. Thus, several projects were implemented to reduce energy shortages by improving access to sustainable, reliable and low-cost energy, particularly for vulnerable populations. The country team welcomed development efforts in the regions, including the design, in 2021, thanks to a participatory approach to local development under the leadership of the Ministry of Decentralization, of new regional development plans for the period from 2021 to 2025, which took into account the specific needs of all communities, although significant disparities remained between urban and rural areas.³⁸

38. The United Nations country team recommended that Djibouti improve coordination mechanisms and promote private investment, including in the primary sector, through appropriate legal and institutional arrangements. It also recommended continued cooperation with the country team and other partners to make the transition from polluting energy sources to renewables ones, such as solar and wind power.³⁹

39. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Djibouti: (a) ensure better preparedness for the adverse impact of climate change and natural disasters through specific policies and programmes and allocate sufficient resources in that regard; (b) ensure that children's special vulnerabilities, needs and views were taken into account in developing policies and programmes to address climate change and in disaster risk management; and (c) collect disaggregated data identifying the types of risk faced by children in the context of a variety of disasters, in order to inform national and regional plans, policies, frameworks and programmes accordingly.⁴⁰

B. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

40. The United Nations country team noted that the practice of female genital mutilation had declined in recent years. According to the last survey, conducted in 2019, prevalence across all ages had fallen by almost 8 percentage points between 2012 and 2019, from 78.4 per cent to 70.7 per cent. Fewer girls and adolescent girls underwent female genital mutilation than in previous generations. It was also noted that the most severe forms of mutilation were gradually being abandoned in favour of the simplest form, known as *sunna*. However, a survey conducted at the end of 2021 on social norms and behavioural factors relating to female genital mutilation indicated that only half of respondents believed that female genital mutilation should end, while 59 per cent of respondents intended to cut a girl in their household.⁴¹

41. The United Nations country team recommended continued efforts to achieve parity in public office. It also recommended that Djibouti operationalize the national coordinating committee on female genital mutilation, expedite the adoption of a fatwa so that all religious leaders had the same guidance on female genital mutilation, and multiply community monitoring committees in order to closely monitor girls at risk of such mutilation (aged up to 14 years), particularly in rural areas. Lastly, the country team recommended that Djibouti strengthen medical, psychological, social and legal care for survivors and the application of the judicial penalties provided for in the revised law of 2009.⁴²

42. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted with concern: (a) the lack of the inclusion of a disability perspective in gender-related legislation and policies, which led to further marginalization and exclusion of women and girls with disabilities, particularly women with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, women and girls with disabilities living in rural areas, women and girls with disabilities living in refugee camps and older women with disabilities, in public and political life, employment, education, vocational training and health care, including sexual and reproductive health; (b) the lack of a national action plan to eliminate discrimination against women with disabilities and the discriminatory laws against women and girls with disabilities, under which women could enter into marriage only with the consent of a guardian and which provided for exceptions that allowed child marriage; and (c) the lack of empowerment programmes for women with disabilities in public and political life, particularly those living in rural areas.⁴³

43. The same Committee recommended that Djibouti: (a) mainstream the rights of women and girls with disabilities into all gender-related legislation and policies, and gender perspectives into disability policies and programmes, while ensuring consultations with and the effective participation of organizations of women and girls with disabilities, particularly those living in rural areas and those living in refugee camps, in the design and implementation of gender- and disability-related policies and programmes; (b) take legislative measures to repeal discriminatory provisions under the Family Code against women and girls with disabilities regarding marriage and family and to protect them from forced and early marriage; and (c) take measures for the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities in all spheres of life, particularly in public and political life, employment, education, vocational training and health care, including sexual and reproductive health, while addressing multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination.⁴⁴

2. Children

44. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Djibouti: (a) To amend the Criminal Code and the Code on the Legal Protection of Minors to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in law in all settings, including in the home, in childcare institutions, in alternative care settings and in the administration of justice; (b) to promote positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing and discipline within families, communities and schools; and (c) to conduct awareness-raising campaigns for parents and professionals working with and for children to promote attitudinal change, within the family and the community, with regard to the eradication of corporal punishment.⁴⁵

3. Persons with disabilities

45. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted with concern: (a) the prevalence of segregated special education for persons with disabilities and children with disabilities, which was permitted under article 10 of Act No. 207/AN/17/7ème L, the low literacy rate among women with disabilities, and the absence of a policy for implementing inclusive education with specific targets and deadlines; (b) the lack of sufficient teaching and support staff trained in Braille, sign language and accessible modes of teaching and the inadequate level of training for teachers on the skills and competences required to promote inclusive education; and (c) the barriers faced by women and children with disabilities, particularly girls with disabilities, children with disabilities living in rural areas and children with disabilities living in refugee camps, in gaining access to inclusive education.⁴⁶

46. The United Nations country team recommended that Djibouti continue to cooperate with the country team and other partners to implement the recommendations of the national disability prevalence survey, monitor the implementation of the National Disability Strategy and ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in disaster risk reduction, recovery and resilience initiatives.⁴⁷

4. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

47. The United Nations country team welcomed the absence of a punitive law concerning the relationships of men who have sex with men and women who have sex with women. It recommended continued efforts to gain acceptance for these key populations.⁴⁸

5. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

48. The United Nations country team noted that Djibouti experienced one of the largest migratory flows in Africa. Every year, thousands of migrants traversed the country in search of economic opportunities in the Gulf States or in response to climate-related challenges such as drought, food insecurity and conflict. On average, about 18,000 migrants passed through Djibouti every month, a high percentage of them women (about 20 per cent) and unaccompanied children. The country team recommended that Djibouti fully integrate refugee and asylum-seeking children into national education programmes at all levels, regardless of their ability to obtain official birth registration documents, and provide school-leaving and/or training certificates to support their livelihoods and employability.⁴⁹

Notes

¹ [A/HRC/39/10](#), [A/HRC/39/10/Add.1](#), and [A/HRC/39/2](#).

² [CRC/C/DJI/CO/3-5](#), paras. 46 and 47.

³ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Djibouti, para. 21 (i).

⁴ [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), para. 58.

⁵ [CRC/C/DJI/CO/3-5](#), paras. 48 and 49.

⁶ United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Djibouti, p. 2.

⁷ [CRC/C/DJI/CO/3-5](#), para. 6.

⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 14.

⁹ [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), para. 5 (a).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 6 (a) and (b).

¹¹ United Nations country team submission, p. 5.

¹² [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), para. 60.

¹³ [CRC/C/DJI/CO/3-5](#), para. 51.

¹⁴ [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), paras. 5 (d) and 6 (c).

¹⁵ [CRC/C/DJI/CO/3-5](#), para. 15.

¹⁶ [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), paras. 7 and 8.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 24.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 26.

¹⁹ United Nations country team submission, pp. 3 and 4.

²⁰ [CRC/C/DJI/CO/3-5](#), para. 45.

²¹ UNESCO submission, paras. 14 and 16; see also paras. 22–24.

²² [CCPR/C/130/D/3593/2019](#), paras. 8 and 9.

²³ [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), para. 40.

- ²⁴ United Nations country team submission, p. 5.
²⁵ [CRC/C/DJI/CO/3-5](#), para. 44 (a)–(e).
²⁶ [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), paras. 47 (a) and 48.
²⁷ United Nations country team submission, pp. 6 and 7.
²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 7 and 8.
²⁹ [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), paras. 49 and 50.
³⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 44.
³¹ United Nations country team submission, pp. 8 and 9.
³² UNESCO submission, para. 21.
³³ United Nations country team submission, pp. 9 and 10.
³⁴ UNESCO submission, para. 25.
³⁵ United Nations country team submission, p. 4.
³⁶ [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), para. 54.
³⁷ United Nations country team submission, p. 6.
³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 10.
³⁹ *Ibid.*
⁴⁰ [CRC/C/DJI/CO/3-5](#), para. 38.
⁴¹ United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
⁴² *Ibid.*, pp. 11 and 12.
⁴³ [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), para. 9.
⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 10.
⁴⁵ [CRC/C/DJI/CO/3-5](#), para. 23.
⁴⁶ [CRPD/C/DJI/CO/1](#), para. 41.
⁴⁷ United Nations country team submission, p. 12.
⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 12 and 13.
⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 10 and 13.
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