



**General Assembly**

Distr.  
LIMITED

A/HRC/WG.6/4/L.2  
4 February 2009

Original: ENGLISH

---

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL  
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review  
Fourth session  
Geneva, 2-13 February 2009

**Advance unedited version**

**DRAFT REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON  
THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW \***

**Djibouti**

---

\* The final document will be issued under symbol number A/HRC/11/16. The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

**CONTENTS**

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1 - 4	3
I. SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REVIEW PROCESS ...	5 - 67	3
A. Presentation by the State under review.....	5 - 16	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review.....	17 - 67	6
II. CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS.....	68 - 71	17
<b>Annex</b>		
Composition of the delegation.....		21

## **Introduction**

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its fourth session from 2 to 13 February 2009. The review of Djibouti was held at the 2nd meeting on 2 February 2009. The delegation of Djibouti was headed by H.E Mohamed Barkat Abdillahi, Minister of Justice, Penitentiary affairs, in charge of Human Rights. At its meeting held on 4 February 2009, the Working Group adopted the present report on Djibouti.
2. On 8 September 2008, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Djibouti: Russian Federation, Bolivia and Indonesia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1, the following documents were issued for the review of Djibouti:
  - (a) A national report submitted / written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/4/ DJI /1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/4/ DJI /2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR, in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/4/ DJI /3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Latvia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Djibouti through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

## **I. SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REVIEW PROCESS**

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

5. At the 2nd meeting, on 2 February 2009, H.E. Mr. Mohamed BARKAT ABDILLAHI, Minister of Justice, Penitentiary affairs, in charge of Human Rights, describe the progress made as well as the constraints, limitations and efforts undertaken to place the human being at the heart of Djibouti policies. He also highlighted that its country was committed to promoting dialogue based on objectivity, impartiality, and non-selectivity and that Djibouti attached great importance to the UPR, which represents a self-assessment and an opportunity to learn from other experiences. He recalled its voluntary pledges made in 2006 on the occasion of its candidacy to the Human Rights Council, namely the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the International Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD). He hence informed that all of them have been ratified in the meantime. This was in addition to an already long list of human rights international and regional instruments, which Djibouti is party to and that the delegation enumerated.
6. He reported on measures that have been taken in order to domesticate these instruments in national law, in addition to relevant provisions enshrined in the Constitution. The promotion of human rights being of the main priorities for the Government and in that respect, Djibouti established a National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in line with Paris Principles, whose

role is to publish advisory opinions. Despite material difficulties, the Commission is working normally and has notably contributed extensively to preparing the national report for the UPR. It was also a key player in awareness raising activities conducted to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The delegation indicated that further human and material resources will be mobilised for an optimum operation of the NHRC.

7. He indicated that the establishment of pluralist democracy and the rule of law required an in-depth reform of the judicial system, directed both in human and material capacities. A law on the Status of the magistrates, a considerable increase of magistrates' salary, the establishment of jurisdictions competent for family law and the establishment of a prison guards unit trained in human rights were mentioned as part of these efforts. In less than a decade, the judicial staff has increased threefold. All justice facilities have been refurnished in order to facilitate access to justice and to improve the working conditions of the magistrates.

8. He also informed that, alongside the modern justice, there was a traditional justice system, which is independent and accessible to all. It is competent to settle minor civil cases and respects fundamental judicial principles, such as right to appeal, contradictory approach and publicity. An Ombudsman was established in 1999 by law, who is entrusted in settling disputes between the administrative services and its users. The Ombudsman is appointed for a mandate of 6 years, is an independent body, and enjoys immunities in the exercise of his/her functions. The Ombudsman reports on a yearly basis to the President of the Republic and to the Parliament. The delegation of Djibouti acknowledged that the established system can certainly be improved.

9. He indicated that the new Labour Code defines the non-negotiable principle "equal pay for equal work". In this regard, the President of the Republic of Djibouti initiated a voluntarist policy for the promotion of women. One objective of the National Strategy to Integrate Women in Development is to increase their participation in decision-making. Although women are members of the Government and the Parliament as well as present in the judiciary and other public services, he acknowledged that parity is far from being reached. Many initiatives were undertaken in order to improve the status of women but he also acknowledged that customs and traditions are the main obstacles to reach this aim. The ratification by Djibouti of CEDAW enabled the revision of the national legislation. In 2000, on the Women's Day, the President of the Republic referred to the cultural burdens and called for a national awareness on the need for a partnership and complementarity between men and women in order to redress the situation.

10. Regarding children's rights, he recalled that Djibouti was one of the first States to ratify CRC and many of its provisions were integrated in national legislation such as the protection against all forms of violence, the respect of the opinion of the child and its best interests, the protection of children in conflict with the law or birth registration, which is mandatory by law. He further stated that education is a priority of the Government and absorbs 28 per cent of the national budget. A comprehensive review organised in 1999 reaffirmed the right for all to education and established compulsory education for children aged between 6 and 16 years. The objective of the Government is to achieve education for all in 2015 pursuant to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In order to reach this goal, the Government strategy is based on two complementary aspects, namely available schooling and the social demand for education, notably through the building of schools, recruitment and training of teachers and awareness raising campaigns, notably regarding schooling for girls and education for children with special needs. The rights of the child are integrated in primary school curricula and human rights in the post-primary school curricula. Human rights and the rights of the child are also included in the training modules for teachers. He also provided statistics regarding the increase in numbers of

classrooms in primary and secondary education, the increased numbers of teachers and the significant increase in the access to the first year of primary school. The university teaching started in 2000-2001 using national funding and the numbers of students significantly increased since then.

11. Regarding health, he indicated that the percentage of the national budget dedicated to health care increased considerably these past few years. Considerable efforts have been undertaken to help vulnerable people, notably mother and children and still need to be undertaken to reach the MDGs. Reference to the National Health Development Initiative and to the National Health Development Plan and to the dynamic sub-regional cooperation undertaken in order to counter transmissible infections such as AIDS, TB and Malaria were made. Efforts have been also focused on the reinforcement of human resources, notably training of staff through new bodies such as the Sciences and Health High Institute and the Medicine School.

12. With respect to the Labour Code, it established the minimum age for access to the labour market at 16 years, in line with its law on schooling and provides for special measures for disabled workers. This code focuses on social dialogue and gives the State a facilitating instead of an organising role. In addition, trade unions are provided with necessary guarantees to be set up freely in the Labour Code and the National Labour, Employment and Vocational Training Council is reviewing the legislation in this regard after recommendations made by the International Labour Organisation Monitoring Body regarding ILO Convention 87. Freedom of association is guaranteed in the Constitution and by law. Such associations are numerous in Djibouti, including with regard to human rights and fight against poverty.

13. He recalled that Djibouti made considerable efforts to counter poverty and social exclusion, notably through the implementation of a National Policy to Campaign Against Poverty, which is included in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Several priority measures and actions were defined, such as encouraging economic growth, bolstering competitiveness, enhancement of human resources and promoting local development, and mixed results were identified through the first review of this policy three years after its adoption. While there economic growth was achieved and access to basic social services enhanced, a significant part of the population continues to get poorer. Further to this review, the President of the Republic launched the National Social Development Initiative aimed at promoting access to basic social services, revising and restructuring national economic structure and assisting vulnerable people or with specific needs. He underlined that all these efforts are based on economic, social and political governance and a Secretary of State under the auspices of the Prime Minister in charge of national solidarity was established to coordinate public aid programmes for vulnerable people, which is working alongside the Agency for Social Development. The latter is mandated to contribute to the fight against poverty among most vulnerable groups and to lessen disparities among regions, through notably microfinance and micro-loans for those who cannot have access to bank loans. In order to finance these efforts, the Government of Djibouti mobilised 45.5 millions of dollars, including 5.5 by Djibouti itself, namely 10 per cent of the national budget.

14. He also thanked the countries which have put questions in advance and regarding the ratification of OP-CAT and the standing invitation to the special procedures, he took note of this point and will provide a reply on due time. On lesbian, gay and transgender and bisexual rights, he stated that the Constitution enshrines a non-discrimination principle and that the criminal code penalises violations of this principle. He informed that civil society was largely involved in the drafting of the national report, notably by collecting data, the national validation workshop and the drafters included many representatives of the civil society. On freedom of religion, he

pointed out that it had no concerns in this respect, as it is guaranteed by the Constitution and that all major religions have places of worship and that discrimination based on religion is severely punished under law. He underlined that human rights are a cross-cutting issue and that, as reflected in the delegation, several ministries are involved in the promotion and protection of human rights. In the Ministry of Justice, two directorates are involved in this regard respectively in charge of the harmonization of national law with international standards and of alerting the public prosecutor of human rights violations.

15. He also mentioned that relations were developed in 2008 with OHCHR, notably through several workshops organised jointly in 2008. Pursuant to this collaboration, an action plan aimed at enhancing human rights was drafted in cooperation with OHCHR. Regarding health care and children, he mentioned a series of texts, plans, programmes and bodies referring to HIV/AIDS, vaccinations or children's diseases, including the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness set up in 2004. With regard to reporting obligations to treaty bodies, he indicated that efforts were being made in order to suppress delays and recalled that its first periodic report to the CRC was reviewed in 2008. On the question on female genital mutilation, he indicated that it is penalised in the criminal code since 1995 and that a number of prosecutions have taken place.

16. Finally, H.E. Mr. Mohamed Barkat Abdillahi stated that it was opened for recommendations and advises and was ready to cooperate with the troika.

### **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

17. During the interactive dialogue, statements were made by 44 delegations, a number of which praised Djibouti for the high quality of its presentation and for its national report. Additional statements which could not be delivered during the interactive dialogue due to time constraints are also posted on the UPR extranet<sup>1</sup>.

18. Oman noted with interests the efforts and developments made by Djibouti in the field of human rights. It welcomed the establishment of the national human rights commission as well as the important steps undertaken to face various challenges and difficulties. Oman approved the request made by the Government to OHCHR to send a need assessment mission for technical assistance in areas of human rights. Oman also welcomed the decision of the President to launch a new initiative to fight against poverty.

19. Bahrain welcomed Djibouti's efforts to protect the rights of women and children. It noted that the Ministry for the Advancement of Women has been set up in order to, *inter alia*, promote equality between men and women and counter sex discrimination. Bahrain requested information about Djibouti's progress in increasing the participation of women in political life and its implementation of national programs to combat practices which constitute violence against women. Noting the significant progress made in promoting the rule of law and justice in the country, Bahrain asked about the measures that have been taken to promote the role of judges. It also recommended Djibouti to continue its efforts for strengthening the judiciary in the field of human rights and improve the access to justice.

---

<sup>1</sup> Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Haiti, Kenya, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger, Nigeria, Norway and Tunisia.

20. Yemen noted the commitment of Djibouti towards the promotion and protection of human rights. It highlighted the transparency and sincerity demonstrated by its report and acknowledged the serious steps undertaken in the area of human rights, including the legal framework and the reinforcement on the ground of protection of human rights including the establishment of a ministry of women. However a number of issues still required an answer and more light should be shed on everything that has been achieved on the participation of women in politics and on elimination of the excision of young girls. Yemen recommended that Djibouti continues its efforts in order to counter illiteracy amongst girls.

21. Egypt welcomed the various positive developments in the area of building a national human rights architecture, the establishment of a national human rights institution and a national human rights framework in collaboration with civil society. It commended Djibouti for its attention in upholding human rights especially those of women and children. Egypt recommended Djibouti to continue its relentless efforts aimed at reducing the rate of female illiteracy. It recommended also Djibouti to continue its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights particularly in the area of building a more robust national human rights architecture and overcoming the capacity constraints emanating from the lack of resources and technical expertise. It also recommended that the international community and OHCHR positively respond to its expressed needs in the area of capacity building and provision of the needed human, financial and technical resources, as well as to provide the necessary training to officials in the various concerned departments and ministries and to the National Human Rights Institution, and provide assistance in the area of human rights education so as to spread a culture of human rights in Djibouti within the framework of the national strategy of the Government for the promotion and protection of human rights.

22. Cuba noted that Djibouti has made great progress in terms of its human rights obligations since its independence in 1977; especially since the adoption of their Constitution. It particularly noted Djibouti's positive advances in terms of education and health, thanks to Government plans that have been implemented during the past ten years. The Cuban Government committed to continue collaboration with Djibouti in the training of health personnel. It recommended that Djibouti continue its positive efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. In particular, it underlined the importance of strengthening the education sector by increasing the number of primary and secondary schools, attaining parity in all levels of schooling and strengthening higher education. Finally, Cuba recommended that Djibouti continue its positive efforts to improve the system of medical care and health care coverage in the country.

23. Kuwait noted the great efforts made by Djibouti in the field of human rights and highlighted the priority given by the Government to education and the improvement of the educational system in response to the provisions to the International Covenant of Economic Social and Cultural Rights. Kuwait also praised the progress made in the field of health especially in remote areas and in expanding health services and the decrease of infant mortality. It recommended that OHCHR sends an assessment mission to Djibouti in order to evaluate the abilities and the capacities available and the national efforts that need support. Kuwait recommended that the Government of Djibouti continues its efforts to diminish the number of illiterates among woman.

24. Venezuela commended the commitments of Djibouti towards the promotion and protection of human rights. Noting the efforts made during the last decade for the right to education, Venezuela encouraged Djibouti to continue consolidating its efforts to extend basic education to all children. In that respect, Venezuela indicated that it would stand ready to share

their own best practices in this area. Venezuela also noted the Government efforts to eradicate poverty and to launch a new programme for social development. It asked additional information on the scope of this new initiative and the main obstacles for its implementation.

25. China noted with appreciation the broad consultations that were held with civil society groups and the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee in order to prepare the national report. It noted that since its independence, Djibouti has made significant efforts and achieved great progress in the building of democratic institutions and economic development. It noted that Djibouti has made the protection and promotion of human rights a fundamental State policy. It further noted that Djibouti has made the right to education a top priority and highlighted that the adoption and implementation of the Act on the education system has advanced basic education. China requested information about any other initiatives that the Government plans to take to further promote basic and higher education.

26. France inquired about the steps to be undertaken by Djibouti to improve the status of women in all areas particularly as regards to access to responsible posts, combating illiteracy and putting an end to female genital mutilation. It also asked Djibouti about the actual status of the ratification of the ICERD. France recommended (a) Djibouti to take steps to effectively guarantee trade union freedom, despite the legal framework for association. It recommended (b) Djibouti to extend standing invitation to United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders to visit the country. It also recommended (c) Djibouti to ratify ICERD as well as to sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearances.

27. Malaysia commended Djibouti's commitments for human rights and its efforts towards the implementation of civil and political rights and also economic, social and cultural rights. It recommended Djibouti to continue its positive engagements and close cooperation with the various mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, with a view to improve further the steps currently being undertaken in the promotion and protection of human rights of its people. It recommended also to further improve access to education for children by increasing the number of primary and secondary schools and by strengthening its high education system. It also recommended Djibouti to redouble its efforts in addressing the issue of extreme poverty and develop more sustainable poverty reduction strategies which include access to clean water, adequate sanitation, food and shelter.

28. Pakistan noted with appreciation that Djibouti has made the Universal Declaration of Human Rights an integral part of the preamble of its Constitution. It also noted the establishment of independent national institutions for the protection of human rights and the inter-ministerial committee to draft reports to treaty bodies. Pakistan noted that Djibouti has frankly stated that it faces challenges to promote the rights of women and children due to the traditional nature of its society. It noted that strengthening actions to eliminate discrimination and violence against women is among the Government's priorities and requested further information about measures taken to achieve this objective. Pakistan supported Djibouti's request for assistance in the areas identified in its report. It recommended that the Government of Djibouti further refine its requirements for international assistance.

29. Qatar paid tribute to all the stakeholders who took part in the preparation of the national report. It referred to the Constitution of Djibouti of 1992 based on the respect and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It paid tribute to the strategic orientation of the Government in order to improve education and provide it to all. In this connection, Qatar inquired about the measures taken to provide education to disabled children in order to decrease



and diminish the number of those who leave schools. It recommended to the Government to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by the year 2015 including the increase of number of secondary schools.

30. Azerbaijan commended the efforts achieved in the field of human rights as well as the ratification to a number of international human rights instruments. Azerbaijan inquired on what are the measures taken to incorporate them into the domestic law. It also welcomed the measures taken to guarantee food security and recommended the Government to increase its efforts to reduce poverty within society and fight against unemployment. It also inquired on measures undertaken to ensure women representation within society.

31. The United Arab Emirates welcomed the policies adopted by Djibouti in the field of health. It took note of the methodology adopted by the Government to identify national priorities and called upon the Council to take into account the obstacles faced by the country in this field. It requested information about the measures and steps taken by Djibouti to decrease incidences of infant mortality. It recommended further efforts in order to develop human resources in the health sector in accordance with the needs.

32. Saudi Arabia welcomed the Minister of Justice and noticed the great attention Djibouti pays to human rights through its Constitution and laws, through the establishment of a ministry for women and referred to statistics that show that Djibouti has made progress in the field of human rights. It paid tribute to the accomplishment of improvements of human rights at the legal and institutional level as well as on the ground. Saudi Arabia recommended that Djibouti continue its efforts in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and increase the number of its primary and secondary schools while expanding higher education.

33. Russian Federation commended the leadership of Djibouti in the field of promotion and protection of human rights as well as the significant progress achieved notably by acceding to main human rights of treaties, developing education and, inter alia, reducing maternal mortality. While noting those progresses, challenges still remain in the area of legislation and the courts system as well as building the capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights. The Russian Federation fully supported the request made by Djibouti to OHCHR to provide technical assistance and to send a need assessment mission.

34. In response to comments and questions put forward by various delegations, Djibouti indicated that there has been a constant political will since 1999 in order to increase the participation of women in the development of the country. This was notably done through the adoption of a specific National Strategy for the Integration of Women in Development (NSIWD) articulated along four priority areas (health, decision-making, participation in the economy and national education). Laws on quotas were adopted regarding elective functions, which allowed women to enter Parliament for the first time in 2003 and an implementing Decree was adopted in November 2008, which established a quota of 20 per cent in public services. The delegation referred also to other measures regarding the leadership of women in the administration and to a programme for a gender institutionalisation to strengthen the gender approach in nineteen ministries. A monitoring system was also established regarding NSIWD in order to assess the representation of women in the Government. The women illiteracy rate was reduced notably through a literacy and a post-literacy programme along with income generating activities.

35. Djibouti recalled that FGM was penalised since 1995 and that awareness-raising campaigns were undertaken in that regard. Other activities in this regard were mentioned such as

the Strategy to counter all forms of FGM (2006), the establishment of a unit within the Ministry for the advancement of women to coordinate all programmes to fight against all forms of FGM (2007), a joint programme to speed up the elimination of all forms of FGM through four main networks. Djibouti recalled that the right of education is a fundamental right for all children aged between 6 and 16 years and that the gross enrolment rate is at 72 per cent. The Government of Djibouti aimed at increasing this rate by developing strategies articulated not only along formal education but also along mobile education for nomads, special education for disabled children, the construction of new schools, including mobile schools, etc. In addition, in order to fight against illiteracy, Djibouti has an ambitious programme to reduce disparities in access to school to ensure full participation.

36. Djibouti acknowledged that infant mortality rate remained important although it has significantly reduced between 2002 and 2006. Reference was made to the main causes of this rate and the good results regarding the vaccination coverage in the country. The delegation also recalled the major initiatives and programmes adopted in the health sector, which had been enumerated in the replies to the advanced questions and pointed out that measures were undertaken in 2008 to counter malnutrition and to enhance health status. The delegation also recalled the increase in the proportion of the health budget in the national budget. The delegation also made reference to a 2008-2012 strategy aimed at reinforcing human resources both in rural and urban areas. In spite of these efforts, there is still a shortage of staff in the health sector.

37. Iran noted Djibouti's progress and the significant achievements it has made in establishing the rule of law and the administration of justice since the general meeting on justice which took place in 2000. It recommended that Djibouti continue strengthening the judiciary and further improve access to justice. Iran also noted with satisfaction the measures taken by the Government to improve access to education, fight poverty and launch new initiatives for social development as well as the specific attention accorded to the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children. Iran recommended that Djibouti continue its efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals through, inter alia, increasing the number of primary and secondary schools to ensure parity at all levels of education, to strengthen higher education, to curb the high rate of illiteracy among women and to reduce child mortality and mortality among the general population of Djibouti. In addition, Iran welcomed Djibouti's policies aimed at the reform of the health sector and recommended that it continue its efforts aimed at upgrading and developing human resources according to the needs of the health system.

38. Algeria paid special tribute to the ambassador of Djibouti and his role last year as the Vice President of the Human Rights Council and welcomed the role that Djibouti played in resolving the conflict in Somalia. It also recommended to OHCHR to reply to the appeal made by the Government to send a need assessment mission in areas enumerated in paragraph 118 of the national report and, pursuant to the results of this mission, to provide the necessary assistance in order to ensure that Djibouti reached its goals and to meet its human rights commitments. Algeria recommended that Djibouti continues its efforts to cut its lag in presenting its reports to the treaty bodies as part of its priority programme and that OHCHR provide the necessary technical assistance, in particular through the training of officials to ensure that the Government is autonomous in this area in the future.

39. Jordan commended the commitment demonstrated by Djibouti towards the promotion and protection of human rights. It noted the efforts made to booster human rights in the country, in particular the progress made in the areas of education, health care, protection of men and women, children and poverty eradication. It also welcomed the cooperation with human rights

mechanisms and inquired on measures taken by the Government in the field of education to eliminate disparities and to meet the needs of children with special requirements. It recommended that Djibouti continue its efforts to achieve the MDGs by setting up a large number of primary and secondary schools.

40. The United Kingdom welcomed the creation of the National Human Rights Commission and recommended that the necessary funding be put in place to allow the implementation of all its activities. UK also welcomed the measures Djibouti has taken to promote the rights of women, including the implementation of the Family Code. It recommended that Djibouti takes further steps to improve implementation of its laws on Female Genital Mutilation, and ensure prosecutions through the appropriate judicial channels. UK commended the Ministry of Justice for its work in incorporating international human rights law within Djibouti's own domestic law and recommended that the Government consider the establishment of a section within the Ministry of Justice specifically dedicated to human rights. UK welcomed the abolition of the death penalty in 1995 and the creation of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Family Welfare and Social Affairs. It noted that such steps demonstrate the commitment of the Government to improving human rights and recommended that Djibouti involve civil society in the follow up to the UPR review.

41. Mexico acknowledged Djibouti's efforts to incorporate in its Constitution legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights and actions to harmonize international standards with its domestic legislation. Mexico recommended Djibouti to continue to make efforts to guarantee fully the principle of non-discrimination; these efforts will be further boosted by the work of the new Ministry for the Advancement of Woman. It also recommended to increase its efforts to submit as soon as possible its periodic reports to the Committee Against Torture, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Woman. It also recommended making every possible effort to comply with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

42. Slovenia commended Djibouti for the work done in recent years in the promotion and protection of human rights, especially with the insertion of human rights Constitution and domestic law, the creation of ministerial departments responsible for human rights and the establishment of a national human rights commission. Slovenia welcomed the ratification by Djibouti of the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It recommended establishing an independent body to monitor the implementation of the CRC and adopt a National Plan of Action on Children. It recommended adopting and implementing the legislation and policies concerning children, especially concerning birth registration, violence against children, juvenile justice, street children to name just a few. It also recommended implementing consistently the legislation to combat discrimination of girls and women as well as policies. It recommended also to enforce the law prohibiting female genital mutilation.

43. Turkey noted that Djibouti has committed to ratify the international convention for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and encouraged the State meet its commitment. It noted that Djibouti has requested technical assistance to prepare and present reports to treaty bodies and considered that this request should be favourably taken into account by OHCHR. Turkey observed that Djibouti took into account the recommendations made by the Committee on the rights to the child, especially with regard to child labour, sexual exploitation and begging among children, as well as the low level of births registered in rural areas. It recommended that the efforts being carried out by Djibouti in the areas of child labour, sexual exploitation and begging among children, as well as the low level of births registered in rural areas should be

enhanced. It also observed that education and the reduction of illiteracy are a priority for the Government and recommended that Djibouti continue to pursue its efforts to reduce illiteracy.

44. Sudan commended Djibouti's programs to promote human rights and to achieve the MDGs by 2015. In the light of the strengthening of the international cooperation and bilateral cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights, it asked Djibouti to communicate its experience in combating FGM and to keep the Council informed on all progress achieved as results of its measures to combat poverty.

45. India welcomed the ratification of the main international legal instruments on human rights and humanitarian law as well as the gradual incorporation of provisions from international instruments in its domestic law. It also welcomed the setting up of the national human rights commission and congratulated Djibouti for having made substantial progress in the field of education. It also noted the numerous challenges and constraints that Djibouti is facing and appreciate the efforts made by the Government to take appropriate action to address them.

46. Ghana noted the Government's efforts and achievements in complying with various international conventions on human rights. It noted that according to the national report, access to justice remains limited, and it requested further information on measures planned in response to this challenge. Ghana also noted that unemployment affects 60% of the active population and requested the Government to give more information on its fight against poverty and the new Initiative of Social Development. Ghana noted Djibouti's efforts to combat problematic traditional practices and reduce the high illiteracy rates among women's. It stressed that this is an area where Djibouti needs assistance from all friendly countries and hoped this will be forthcoming. Finally, it commended Djibouti for the recent establishment of a National Human Rights Commission and for its role in the peaceful settlement of conflicts in the region.

47. Belarus noted that Djibouti had a solid system for the promotion and protection of human rights including the Ombudsman office and the National Human Rights Commission. While acknowledging that Djibouti has ratified and incorporated into its national legislation a large number of important human rights instruments, it recommended to Djibouti to continue the practise of acceding to the main international human rights instruments. It recommended also Djibouti to continue to pay attention to the question of access to education at all levels and enhance its quality. It recommended Djibouti to also continue the implementation of factual programs in order to ensure the right to food and health.

48. The Netherlands welcomed the pro-active attitude of the Government toward the human rights and its close cooperation with OHCHR. It asked whether the Government will extend invitation to special rapporteurs such as the special rapporteurs on the right to food, the right to education and the working group on arbitrary detention. While it commended the establishment of a Ministry for the advancement of women, family welfare and social affairs, the Netherlands expressed concern that women continue to be subjected to domestic violence and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation widely practice in the country. It (a) recommended to Djibouti to more actively enforce its law prohibiting female genital mutilation and (b) to take other pro-active measures to combat this practice. It also (c) recommended to take all necessary actions to protect and improve the situation of children. It further (d) recommended to take necessary steps to promote freedom of expression and freedom of association in all its forms.

49. Benin noted that Djibouti has ratified the main instruments of human rights and international humanitarian law and invited other States to support Djibouti's efforts to strengthen respect for human rights. Benin requested information about measures taken to combat poverty, particularly among the more vulnerable segments of the population, namely women and children. It recommended that Djibouti make an effort to prepare and submit reports to the treaty bodies without delays.

50. South Africa welcomed the efforts of the Government in instituting reforms in various areas and noted Djibouti's collaboration with the mechanism of the Human Rights Council, in particular its efforts to address the issues of children comprehensively as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. South Africa recommended that Djibouti consider instituting measures to strengthen its institutional and operational capacity in the administration of justice, including the establishment of a juvenile justice system, training of judicial and law enforcement officers who deal with juvenile cases, as well as the development and strengthening of legislative measures to ensure prompt investigation and prosecution of sexual offences against children. It also recommended reinforcing efforts aimed at the setting up of regional assemblies to take services closer to the rural communities. Lastly, South Africa encouraged Djibouti to reinforce its efforts even further and called upon the international community and specially OHCHR to assist Djibouti by providing technical assistance for the implementation of recommendations from treaty bodies.

51. Syria Arab Republic highly commended the important steps Djibouti has made in improving the human rights of its citizens, given the difficult circumstances it had faced over a number of years as a developing country in need of all assistance possible in achieving development. It welcomed the policies on reform of the health sector as part of the Governments' strategy to promote and protect the right to health. It inquired on the measures taken to reduce morbidity and mortality among the general population and to improve mother-child health. It recommended Djibouti to continue its efforts to upgrade and develop human resources in the health sector and improve health coverage in the country. It recommended Djibouti to also continue efforts to increase the number of neighbourhood primary and secondary schools, and to strengthen higher education. It also recommended Djibouti to continue efforts aimed at curbing illiteracy among women.

52. Angola welcomed in particular the efforts made to improve the conditions in prisons and to strengthen the administration of justice. It noted that further progress in these two key areas is important and recommended that Djibouti allocate increased human and financial resources in order to strengthen the independence of its judicial system. Angola noted that education has been a top priority in Djibouti for the last decade and hoped that the Government will actively pursue the enrolment in the school system of all children between 6 to 16 years old. Furthermore, Angola commended Djibouti for its new initiative for Social Development to fight poverty and asked about the effectiveness of this strategy as well as other domestic initiatives on poverty alleviation. Angola noted with appreciation the attention dedicated to the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and the empowerment of woman.

53. On the matter of women's rights Madagascar requested further information on participation of women in political life both in quantitative and qualitative terms. On education and the equality of the regions mentioned in their national report Madagascar noted that practices and regulations should pay particular attention to the rural areas in Djibouti. Further information was requested on the main constraints faced by the illiteracy of women. As regards combating poverty Madagascar encouraged Djibouti to continue the good work but requested whether there

was real progress as regards the implementation of the program and whether the size of the country and its population were an advantage or a disadvantage. In addition, Madagascar enquired about the cooperation between Djibouti and its neighbour States regarding the cession of arable land since 2005 as *ita si* a new form of inter-States cooperation which may be used by others.

54. Indonesia commended the work undertaken by Djibouti towards fulfilling its civil and political rights in accordance with the Covenant as well as its efforts towards economic, social and cultural rights. Though certain shortcomings and challenges remain and Indonesia recommended Djibouti to stick to its present course which is directed towards the improvement of all as well as to the effective promotion and protection of human rights. It encouraged the Council to support and to work together with the Government so that they could progressively fulfil their identified objectives for improving the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

55. Italy welcomed Djibouti's commitment to promote and protect human rights, shown, *inter alia*, by its cooperative attitude in responding to questions raised by Special Procedures mandate holders. Italy noted that Djibouti has not extended a standing invitation to Special Procedures and asked the Government to consider this possibility in the near future. Italy recommended to Djibouti rendering more effective the implementation of Article 333 of the Criminal Code, which imposes severe sanctions for the practice of FGM. It also recommended to Djibouti the conduct of national awareness campaigns concerning the prohibition of FGM. It (a) recommended Djibouti to enhance efforts to improve the functioning of Djibouti's judicial system, (b) in particular, by adopting measures in order to ensure fairness and political impartiality of the judiciary.

56. Brazil commended the Government of Djibouti for its efforts in several areas, particularly, the priority given to the advancement and protection of woman. It inquired on its programme to fight pandemics, in particular HIV/AIDS, as well as on the efforts to prevent child abuse in particular of detained juvenile offenders. Brazil encouraged Djibouti to accomplish progressively human rights goals as set up by Human Rights Council Resolution 9/12. It recommended that Djibouti consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Brazil also recommended considering legislation which prohibits all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, and which promotes alternative forms of discipline. In that connection, Brazil recommended taking further measures to guarantee that detained juvenile offenders are separated from adults.

57. Cote d'Ivoire congratulated Djibouti on the measures taken by the Government on ensuring education for all and in establishing a national human rights commission. It asked Djibouti on the measures that have been taken to reduce disparities; to ensure education for children in special needs and to reduce the drop out rate. It also asked about the measures taken to ensure that the reports to the treaty bodies be submitted on time.

58. Burundi noted the clear determination of Djibouti to progressively establish national structures and mechanisms to promote and protect human rights. Burundi congratulated Djibouti for the adoption of a number of measures. Burundi recommended Djibouti to continue its efforts, already very significant, to provide free schooling for all school aged children, which will mean that there would be a gradual reduction of illiteracy. It also recommended Djibouti to continue efforts, slowly but surely, to counter the weight of traditions by way of eradicating on a gradual basis the practice of FGM. Burundi also recommended that the international community provide

efficient support to Djibouti in its efforts to face material and technical challenges, which remain the major handicap to consented efforts towards promoting and protecting human rights.

59. Argentina welcomed the ratification by Djibouti of the main international human rights instruments and highlighted the setting up of the national human rights commission. Argentina noted that CRC urged Djibouti to give particular attention to addressing discrimination against both girls and women by, *inter alia*, reviewing domestic legislation so as to ensure that discriminatory provisions, including those affecting inheritance rights, are removed and that adequate protection from discrimination is provided. Argentina requested information on measures taken to implement this recommendation. It also noted that in 2008, the ILO Committee of experts expressed the hope that Djibouti would incorporate in its labour law the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and woman. Argentina asked for further information in this regard.

60. Canada congratulated Djibouti for having signed ICERD and its accession to the second protocol to ICCPR with regard to the death penalty as well as for the establishment of the national human rights commission. However, Canada (a) recommended that Djibouti ratify the ICERD. Canada is concerned at reports indicating acts of repression against people in unions and (b) recommended that Djibouti respect the rights of unions notably in avoiding the arrest and arbitrary detention, physical violence and harassment of union representatives as well as in preventing union action to take place. Canada also (c) recommended that Djibouti amends the law on freedom of communication of 1992 (Law No.2/AN/92/2 L) and update it on the basis of article 19 of ICCPR. In Particular, Canada (d) recommended Djibouti to amend article 14 which stipulates that participants in the financial management of press body must be a citizen of Djibouti; article 17 which requests the director and vice-director of a media outlet to be a resident of Djibouti; and 47, which requests the director of an audiovisual outlet to be at least 40 years of age. It also (e) recommended that Djibouti eliminate imprisonment for the punishment of press offenses. It further (f) recommended that the use of intimidation against journalist should cease and should lead to a climate of tolerance so that opinions from opposition politicians can be freely expressed.

61. Palestine noted the efforts of the Government to ratify the main international and regional human rights instruments and international humanitarian law. Palestine was particularly encouraged by Djibouti's decision to abolish the death penalty and asked if, in the same vein, the Government has abolished emergency courts. It also requested information about the safeguards provided by the Constitution and the Criminal Code against violent assaults, arbitrary detention, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Finally, Palestine encouraged Djibouti to proceed with its reform process despite all existing challenges.

62. Morocco welcomed Djibouti efforts in favour of a pluralist society and its promoting of human rights in its legal arsenal as well as its accession to numerous Conventions. Morocco recommended that Djibouti continue its efforts to enhance its legal and institutional arsenal considered as fundamental for the promotion and protection of human rights. It recommended Djibouti to consolidate and enhances its progress achieved for the promotion of civil and political rights, notably in the area of freedom of expression, freedom of the media and the dissemination of a human rights culture. It recommended Djibouti to continue to make access to justice a priority of its national policy. Morocco also recommended that the international community be more fully involved next to the young State of Djibouti and to accompany it in its efforts aimed at consolidating the rule of law, notably through the integration of international norms into its national legislation, the training on the preparation of national reports on human

rights and the inclusion of human rights in school curricula and training. It also recommended that the international community assist Djibouti in the promotion of the conditions of development favourable to the enhancement of human rights and work on the reinforcement of capacity building for civil society actors as well as the media in their neighbourhood actions related to awareness raising and information on human rights.

63. Chad congratulated Djibouti for having acceded to most of the international human rights instruments. It encouraged the Government to continue this series of accession to promote and improve human rights in the country. It also requested the international community to provide assistance to the country in overcoming the various obstacles it faces in order to effectively implement its commitments. On the rights to education, Chad asked how the Government intends to proceed to improve access to education for all. It also asked what measures could be taken to ensure the right to education for all, to reduce disparities, to encourage education for all children, in particular those special needs and to lower the drop out rate.

64. Senegal noted Djibouti's progress in combating unemployment and ensuring the enjoyment of fundamental rights such as the right to housing, education and health. It also noted an ongoing improvement of the condition of women and the particular attention given to children. Senegal requested information on measures that Djibouti has taken or intends to take in order to promote the rights of the child. In addition, it stressed that Djibouti would optimize any technical assistance provided in order to tackle the challenges faced by the country.

65. In response to the questions raised and comments made, Djibouti referred to the 2008 National Social Development Initiative, its three priorities and implementing structure as described in the introductory statement but stated that it was too early to assess its implementation. Regarding the incorporation of international instruments into the national legislation, the delegation recalled that the Universal Declaration of human Rights as well as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights were part of the Constitution and a chapter was dedicated to individual and collective freedoms. This led to the ratification of ICCPR and ICESCR. In the criminal code, all forms of discrimination are penalized. CRC and CEDAW have also been incorporated in the Family Code, which does not allow anymore divorce based on repudiation. The custody of children is also set up by taking into consideration the best interests of the child. The delegation pointed out that international norms have a higher status than national law.

66. On the role of justice in the promotion of human rights, the delegation recalled what was said in the national report and during the introductory statement. A comprehensive review was organized to discuss justice system in order to support the government in the establishment of the rule of law and the role of the judge in the protection and promotion of human rights. During this review, this was noted that there were shortcomings in the justice system and the government made considerable efforts to increase the justice system budget by 30 per cent between 2000 and 2007, the number of magistrates was tripled during the same period. Measures have been taken to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the prison service was reorganized. Regarding freedom of trade union, the delegation referred to an ILO mission, which took place in January 2008 and whose report give an overview of the situation. Two articles of the labour Code are in contradiction with the ILO Convention 87 and amendments were proposed, which are with the relevant bodies for their adoption. Regarding trade unions elections, the delegation called upon the International Confederation of Trade Unions to help organize these elections, as one national confederation prevented them from happening.



67. In its concluding statement, the delegation thanked all participants in the meeting. This was a record of the human rights situation and an analysis of the future through different institutions whose common purpose is to protect and promote human rights in Djibouti. The delegation welcomed the exchange and the recommendations. The delegation committed all institutions involved to continue to work for the protection and promotion of human rights.

## II. CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS

68. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue have been examined by Djibouti and the recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Djibouti:

1. Continue its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights particularly in the area of building a more robust national human rights architecture and overcoming the capacity constraints emanating from the lack of resources and technical expertise (Egypt);
2. Continue its positive engagements and close cooperation with the various mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, with a view to improve further the steps currently being undertaken in the promotion and protection of human rights of its people (Malaysia);
3. Stick to its present course which is directed towards the improvement of all as well as to the effective promotion and protection of human rights (Indonesia);
4. Accomplish progressively human rights goals as set up by Human Rights Council Resolution 9/12 (Brazil); to continue its efforts to enhance its legal and institutional arsenal considered as fundamental for the promotion and protection of human rights (Morocco); to continue the practise of acceding to the main international human rights instruments (Belarus);
5. Consider (Brazil) ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Brazil, France, Canada);
6. Sign and ratify the International Convention for the protection of all persons against enforced disappearances (France);
7. Put in place to allow the implementation of all the activities of the National Human Rights Commission (United Kingdom);
8. Make an effort to prepare and submit reports to the treaty bodies without delays (Benin); and increase its efforts to submit as soon as possible its periodic reports to the Committee Against Torture, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Woman (Mexico);
9. Make every possible effort to comply with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Mexico) and establish an independent body to monitor the implementation of the CRC and adopt a National Plan of Action on Children (Slovenia);
10. Consider the establishment of a section within the Ministry of Justice specifically dedicated to human rights (United Kingdom) and continue its efforts to strengthen

- the judiciary in the field of human rights and improve access to justice (Bahrain, Iran Morocco) as a priority of its national policy (Morocco) and to (a) enhance efforts to improve the functioning of Djibouti's judicial system (Italy);
11. Consider instituting measures to strengthen its institutional and operational capacity in the administration of justice, including the establishment of a juvenile justice system, training of judicial and law enforcement officers who deal with juvenile cases, as well as the development and strengthening of legislative measures to ensure prompt investigation and prosecution of sexual offences against children (South Africa);
  12. Continue strengthening the judiciary and further improve access to justice. (Iran);
  13. Allocate increased human and financial resources in order to strengthen the independence of its judicial system (Angola);
  14. Continue its efforts in order to counter illiteracy (Turkey) amongst girls (Yemen) and women (Egypt, Kuwait, Syria);
  15. Continue to make efforts to guarantee fully the principle of non-discrimination, these efforts will be further boosted by the work of the new Ministry for the Advancement of Woman (Mexico);
  16. Reinforce efforts aimed at the setting up of regional assemblies to take services closer to the rural communities (South Africa);
  17. Continue its efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (Cuba, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iran); in particular, it underlined the importance of strengthening the education sector by increasing the number of primary and secondary schools, attaining parity in all levels of schooling and strengthening higher education (Cuba); and increase the number of its primary and secondary schools (Qatar, Jordan, Iran) while expanding higher education (Saudi Arabia) and ensure parity at all levels of education, to strengthen higher education, to curb the high rate of illiteracy among women and to reduce child mortality and mortality among the general population of Djibouti (Iran);
  18. Take other pro-active measures to combat FGM (Netherlands);
  19. Continue consolidating its efforts to extend basic education to all children (Venezuela); to further improve access to education for children by increasing the number of primary and secondary schools and by strengthening its high education system (Malaysia); to continue to pay attention to the question of access to education at all levels and enhance its quality. (Belarus); to continue efforts to increase the number of neighbourhood primary and secondary schools, and to strengthen higher education (Syria) and to continue its efforts, already very significant, to provide free schooling for all school aged children, which will mean that there would be a gradual reduction of illiteracy (Burundi);
  20. Increase its efforts to reduce poverty within society and fight against unemployment. (Azerbaijan) and to redouble its efforts in addressing the issue of

extreme poverty and develop more sustainable poverty reduction strategies which include access to clean water, adequate sanitation, food and shelter (Malaysia);

21. Persist in its efforts to improve the system of medical care and health care coverage in the country (Cuba) and to continue its efforts to upgrade and develop human resources in the health sector and improve health coverage in the country (Syria);
22. Develop human resources in the health sector in accordance with the needs (UAE) and to continue its efforts aimed at upgrading and developing human resources according to the needs of the health system (Iran);
23. It recommended Djibouti to also continue the implementation of factual programs in order to ensure the right to food and health (Belarus);
24. Enhance the efforts being carried out by Djibouti in the areas of child labour, sexual exploitation and begging among children, as well as the low level of births registered in rural areas (Turkey);
25. Continue efforts, slowly but surely, to counter the weight of traditions by way of eradicating on a gradual basis the practice of Female Genital Mutilation (Burundi);
26. Consolidate and enhances its progress achieved for the promotion of civil and political rights, notably in the area of freedom of expression, freedom of the media and the dissemination of a human rights culture (Morocco);
27. Further refine its requirements for international assistance (Pakistan);
28. Request an OHCHR assessment mission to Djibouti in order to evaluate the abilities and the capacities available and the national efforts that need support (Kuwait);
29. Ask OHCHR to reply to the appeal made by the Government to send a needs-assessment mission in areas enumerated in para. 118 of the national report and, pursuant to the results of this mission, and seek the necessary assistance to ensure that Djibouti reached its goals and to meet its human rights commitments (Algeria);
30. Seek support from the Council and work together with the Council so that Djibouti progressively fulfils its identified objectives for improving the promotion and protection of human rights in the country (Indonesia),
31. Seek assistance from the international community and request OHCHR to positively respond to its expressed needs in the area of capacity building and provision of the needed human, financial and technical resources and to provide the necessary training to officials in the various concerned departments and ministries and to the National Human Rights Institution and to provide assistance in the area of human rights education so as to spread a culture of human rights in Djibouti within the framework of the national strategy of the Government for the promotion and protection of human rights (Egypt);

32. Continue its efforts to cut its lag in presenting its reports to the treaty bodies as part of its priority programme and ask OHCHR to provide the necessary technical assistance, in particular through the training of officials to ensure that the Government is autonomous in this area in the future (Algeria);
  33. Reinforce its efforts even further and call upon the international community and specially OHCHR to assist Djibouti by providing technical assistance for the implementation of recommendations from treaty bodies (South Africa);
  34. Call on the international community to provide efficient support to Djibouti in its efforts to face material and technical challenges, which remain the major handicap to consented efforts towards promoting and protecting human rights (Burundi);
  35. call on the international community to be more fully involved next to the young State of Djibouti and to accompany it in its efforts aimed at consolidating the rule of law, notably through the integration of international norms into its national legislation, the training on the preparation of national reports on human rights and the inclusion of human rights in school curricula and training (Morocco);
  36. Seek the assistance of the international community in promoting conditions of development favorable to the enhancement of human rights and work on the reinforcement of capacity building for civil society actors as well as the media in their neighborhood actions related to awareness raising and information on human rights (Morocco);
  37. Involve civil society in the follow up to the UPR review (UK).
69. The following recommendations will be examined by Djibouti which will provide responses in due time. The response of Djibouti to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its eleventh session:
1. Extend standing invitation to United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders to visit the country (France);
  2. Take further measures to guarantee that detained juvenile offenders are separated from adults (Brazil);
  3. Enforce the law prohibiting female genital mutilation (Slovenia); take further steps to improve implementation of its laws on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and ensure prosecution through the appropriate judicial channels (United Kingdom); to render more effective the implementation of Article 333 of the Criminal Code, which imposes severe sanctions for the practice of FGM (Italy) and to conduct national awareness campaigns concerning the prohibition of FGM (Italy);
  4. Implement consistently the legislation to combat discrimination of girls and women as well as policies (Slovenia);
  5. Adopt and implement the legislation and policies concerning children, especially concerning birth registration, violence against children, juvenile justice, street

children to name just a few (Slovenia) and to consider legislation which prohibits all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, and which promotes alternative forms of discipline (Brazil);

6. Take all necessary actions to protect and improve the situation of children (Netherlands);
7. Eliminate imprisonment for the punishment of press offenses (Canada);
8. More actively enforce its law prohibiting female genital mutilation (Netherlands).

70. The recommendations noted in the present report at paragraphs 25 (a), 47 (d), 54 (b), 59 (b), (c), (d) and (f) above did not enjoy the support of Djibouti.

71. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and /or the State under review thereon. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

**Annex**

**COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATION**

The delegation of Djibouti was headed by and composed of 11 members:

S.E. M. Mohamed BARKAT ABDILLAHI, Ministre de la Justice, des affaires pénitentiaires, chargé des Droits de l'Homme ;

S.E M. Mohamed-Siad Doualeh, Représentant Permanent de la Mission de Djibouti a Genève ;

M. Abdi ISMAEL HERSI, Secrétaire Général du Ministère de la Justice ;

M. Ali YACOUB, Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Emploi ;

M. Ahmed OSMAN, Directeur de la Législation au Ministère de la Justice ;

M. Mahdi MOHAMED, Inspecteur Général de l'Education Nationale ;

M. Ali MED AFKADA, Conseiller Technique du Ministère de la Justice ;

Dr. Mahyoub HATEM, Conseiller Technique du Ministère de la Santé ;

Mme Amina ABDI, Chef de Service des Affaires sociales du Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme ;

M. Ali MOHAMED ABDOU, Président de la Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme ;

Mme Degmo MOHAMED ISSACK, Vice-présidente de la CNDH.

-----