

REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
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DJIBOUTI

[Click here](#) for map of Horn of Africa



Source: [The World Factbook - Djibouti](#)

Government type

Republic

Independence

27 June 1977 (from France)

Constitution

Multiparty constitution approved by referendum 4 September 1992 ([in brief](#))

Legal system

Based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law

Administrative divisions

5 districts (Ali Sabih, Dikhil, Djibouti, Obock, Tadjoura)

Source: [The World Factbook - Djibouti](#)

In 1977, after 80 years of colonial rule, Djibouti gained its independence from France. An agreement between the two countries established a French military presence and secured development assistance, including sizable budgetary support. From 1978-1984, public investments financed by external grants boosted growth to 4.2 percent, but in subsequent years the economy stagnated.

Source: [World Bank \(Djibouti\) - Country Brief](#)

In early November 1991, civil war erupted in Djibouti between the government and a predominantly Afar rebel group, the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD). The FRUD signed a peace accord with the government in December 1994, ending the conflict.

On May 12, 2001, President Ismail Omar Guelleh presided over the signing of what is termed the final peace accord officially ending the decade-long civil war between the government and the armed faction of the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD).

Source: [U.S. Department of State \(Background Notes\) - Djibouti](#)

Multiparty elections, allowing four parties, for the legislature were held in 1992 and again in 1997. In the most recent legislative elections, held on January 11, 2003, eight parties contested the elections in two broad coalitions.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Elections](#)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	702	4,141	70,678	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	353	2,081	35,584	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	349	2,060	35,094	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	99	99	99	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	1.58	3.65	2.46	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	43	45	46	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	6	4	5	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	5	3	4	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	84	19	16	
Rural population (%), 2001	16	81	84	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	1.28	6.29	4.63	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.3	3.72	1.97	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	3.9	5	5.2	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	3.2	4.2	4.1	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	4.6	5.7	6.2	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	45.6 ⁱ	55.5	69	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	24.4 ⁱ	32.7	52.9	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	..	..	..	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1999	..	..	72	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1999	..	..	90	2

Notes: ¹ 1991

1.2 Economy	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	597	582	5,989	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	909	135	89	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	1,331	4,129	48,754	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	2,026	958	724	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	3.7 ⁱ	15.4	41.8	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	14.3 ⁱ	23.8	11.0	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	82.0 ⁱ	60.8	47.2	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	2.0	14.8	14.5	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	..	111.3	75.2	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	..	51.7	19.3 ⁱⁱ	

Notes: ¹ 1999; ⁱⁱ 2002

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	..	..	3.1	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	..	1.8 ⁱⁱ	4	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	0.9	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	5.4	..	1.2 ⁱⁱⁱ	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	6.3	..	8.5	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	4.4 ⁱ	22.9 ⁱⁱⁱ	9.4 ⁱⁱⁱ	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	3.6	..	3.4	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	2.4	0.5	2.2	

Notes: ⁱ 1998; ⁱⁱ Data do not include expenditure on tertiary education; ⁱⁱⁱ 1999

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Djibouti 1991-1995	Djibouti 1996-2000	Middle East & North Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Non- Francophone Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	9.0	7.5			
	(% pop.)	1.5	1.2	0.65	0.38	0.59
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	..	0.0			
	(% pop.)	..	0.0	0.65	0.38	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	2.0	1.5			
	(% pop.)	0.33	0.24	0.96	0.78	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	1.0	1.0			
	(% pop.)	0.17	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	4.2			
	(% pop.)	..	0.66	0.37	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	8.0	8.4			
	(% pop.)	1.33	1.30	0.91	0.31	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	18.0	48.1			
	(% pop.)	3.28	7.57	2.67	..	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	70.7			
	(% pop.)	..	11.12	6.26	..	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	22.2	11.1	6.9	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	..	32.6	26.4	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	1,400			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	9.8	2.3	2.8	4.2

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

³ UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

The Constitution of 1981 mandated a one-party system of governance. A new Constitution approved by a national referendum in September 1992 introduced a multiparty system, limiting the number of parties to four. The restriction on the number of parties was lifted in September 2002.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Elections](#)

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral Chamber of Deputies or *Chambre des Deputes* (65 seats; members elected by popular vote for five-year terms).⁶

women in parliament: 7 out of 65 seats: (11%).⁷

The legislature in Djibouti is composed of a unicameral Chamber of Deputies. The 65 members of the Chamber are elected by popular vote for five-year terms. Members are elected from five multi-member constituencies, each of which holds between 4 and 37 seats based on population.

The electoral system in place is the simple majority, party-list system. There is one round of voting; vote splitting and preferential voting are not permitted. Candidates must be Djibouti nationals at least 23 years of age. The names of members on the party lists must be submitted to the electoral authorities of the Ministry of Interior at least 15 days prior to the start of the campaign.

Fact box:

elections: last held 10 January 2003 (next to be held January 2008)

election results: percent of vote – UMP (RPP, FRUD, PND, PPSD) 62.7%, UAD (ARD, MRDD, PDD, UDJ) 37.3%; seats - UMP 65, UAD 0⁸

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Elections](#)

The National Assembly convenes twice a year for full sessions, once between March 15 and April 15, and once during the month of November. Session last for two months, and may be extended for 15 days by the Parliamentary Board to discuss legislation of parliamentary origin. The second session is the budgetary session during which the annual Finance Law is concluded. The President of the Republic, the President of the Parliament, or an absolute majority of the members of the National Assembly can call an extraordinary session, which cannot last for more than 15 days.

The National Assembly is endowed with legislative powers enumerated by the constitution. Areas outside of those listed are considered regulatory issues, and fall under the competence of the executive. If the Constitutional Council determines that portions of a law address regulatory issues, then the president of the republic may alter those parts of the law by decree.

The National Assembly may also question government ministers; any six deputies may call for an interpellation. The assembly also holds the power to declare war, ratify treaties and pronounce a state of emergency. Members of the Assembly have parliamentary immunity. Their immunity cannot be lifted, except in case of flagrant crime or upon a vote by a majority of the members of the National Assembly

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Djibouti](#)

⁷ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

⁸ [Electionworld.org - Djibouti](#)

The president of the parliament (the speaker) is elected by the members. An absolute majority is required in the first round, a relative majority in the second. In case of a tie, the oldest member is declared elected. The president of the parliament convenes sessions, organizes the debates, sets speaking time, and appoints ad hoc committees. The president of the parliament takes the floor in legislative debates, participates in voting, and proposes bills or amendments, together with other members of the parliament. He intervenes in the parliamentary oversight procedure and nominates two of the six members of the Constitutional Council, which reviews the constitutionality of laws.

The National Assembly has legislative power to make laws regarding the organization of public power, separation of powers between local government and the State, the exercise of civil liberties guaranteed by the constitution, electoral processes, benefits for civil servants, education, labor unions, tax collection and all financial matters. Laws can be proposed by either the president of the republic or members of the National Assembly, and are passed by absolute majority of those present. There is no veto process, though the president of the republic may refer a law to the Constitutional Council for a binding judgment on its constitutionality.

Amendments to the constitution must be proposed by one-third of the members of the National Assembly. Following approval by the assembly, a referendum is held, with a simple majority sufficing to pass the amendment. The president may intervene to prevent the referendum from taking place. In such a case the referendum can still be held if two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly must vote in favor. No amendments are permitted that would affect the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Djibouti, or that would alter its republican form of government.⁹

Prior to the 2003 elections, the Council of Ministers approved in October 2002 the allocation of 10% of the Assembly's seats to women. Fourteen women ran in the latest elections, with the result that Djiboutian women held seven seats in the National Assembly for the first time.¹⁰

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Legislature \(edited\)](#)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Council of Ministers responsible to the president

elections: President elected by popular vote for a six-year term; prime minister appointed by the president

According to the constitution, Djibouti is a republic governed by a president, who is the head of the state. The prime minister is the head of the government and of the Council of Ministers, and is appointed by and accountable to the president. The president is a Somali, and the prime minister is an Afar; cabinet posts are also roughly divided between these two groups.

The president of the republic is elected by direct universal election for a six-year term of office and for a maximum of two terms. A presidential candidate must receive a majority of the votes to win the election. If no single candidate receives an absolute majority in the first round of voting, a second round of voting between the candidates with the two highest vote shares

Fact box:

chief of state: President
Ismail Omar GUELLEH
(since 8 May 1999)

head of government:
Prime Minister DILEITA
Mohamed Dileita (since 4
March 2001)

elections: last held 9 April
1999 (next to be held
2005)

election results:
GUELLEH 74.4%

⁹ [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Constitution](#)

¹⁰ [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Elections](#)

determines the winner.

Candidates for the presidency must be presented by a regularly constituted political party and represented by at least 25 members of the Chamber of Deputies (the legislature). The constitution specifies that when the office of the president falls vacant, the president of the Supreme Court assumes power as the head of state for a minimum of 20 days and a maximum of 35 days, during which period a new president is elected.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Elections](#)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme.

The legal system of Djibouti is based on a combination of Islamic law, French Civil Law, and traditional practices. The Constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary. The Ministry of Justice, Muslim, and Penal Affairs and Human Rights has administrative authority over the judiciary. However, in August 2000, the government promulgated a new law on judicial organization, which included the establishment of a National Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and provided for the separation of the court system from the Ministry of Justice.

At the first level of the judicial hierarchy are five Courts of First Instance, located in each of the five districts. These courts are empowered to hear only civil cases. The Superior Appeals Court hears only criminal cases. Matters involving Muslim personal law are adjudicated by separate *qadis*, or religious judges, and are governed by Islamic legal principles.

At the apex of the judicial structure is the Supreme Court, established in 1979, which serves as the final court of appeal.

Articles 75 to 82 of the Constitution establish the Constitutional Council. It has juridical competence in three areas. Firstly, it is empowered with judicial review to insure the constitutionality of legislation and governmental decisions. Secondly, it hears legal cases related to electoral processes. The council is also to be consulted by the president in cases where he deems exceptional measures necessary for the protection of the nation.¹¹ Laws are reported through the bi-weekly *Journal Officiel de la Republique*.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Judiciary](#)

2.4 Local Government

The government places a high priority on decentralization in the national cabinet, previously creating the position of Ministerial Delegate to the Prime Minister for Decentralization. This portfolio was later added to that of the Minister of the Interior. The current Minister for the Interior and Decentralization is Aboukader Du'ale Weiss. The United Nations Development Project operates several programs that promote decentralization in Djibouti with financial support from the World Bank and the European Union.

The civil war in Djibouti undermined efforts at decentralization and public administration in general. The military conflict led to a severe centralization of

¹¹ [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Constitution](#)

national revenues in the defense budget. In October 1995, the government initiated a program of fiscal decentralization to increase development and public services. Much needs to be done to rebuild the country's infrastructure, including capital investment in roads, schools and hospitals. Reconstruction is moving ahead consistently, particularly thanks to increased income as hostility between Eritrea and Ethiopia has diverted shipping activity to Djibouti's ports.

In February 2000, the Djibouti government and *Front pour la Restauration de l'Unité et de la Démocratie* (FRUD) signed a peace agreement in Paris. This agreement finalized 1994 peace accords and called for "real devolution" to increase the autonomy of regions dominated by FRUD. A further agreement was reached in May 2001 to put an end to the uneasy aftermath to the Afar insurgency in northern and southwestern Djibouti. The agreement centered on "decentralization" in which the government promises to set up more representative local authorities. In execution of the agreement, the legislature removed limits on political parties in September 2002, and also adopted a new decentralization law that increased the authority of regional governments.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Decentralization](#)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

The *Médiateur* of the Republic was created by [Law no. 51](#) of 21 August 1999. Its operations are organized by Decree no. 2000-149/PRE of 11 June 2000. The *Médiateur* does not replace the courts.

Source: [Official Site of the Republic of Djibouti](#) - Les Institutions (Mediateur)

3.2 NGOs

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

3.3 Civil Society

In 1994, the government and a faction of the Afar-led Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) signed a peace accord, ending three years of civil war. In the accord, the government of Djibouti agreed to recognize the FRUD as a legitimate political party. In 1999, the president ordered the release of about forty political prisoners.

Freedoms of speech, assembly, religion, and association are protected under the constitution. Workers may join unions and strike. The General Union of Djibouti Workers (UGTD) and the Democratic Labor Union (UDT) formed a confederation in 1995 and gained increasing support. About 70 percent of all workers in Djibouti are members of this confederation. Unions are free to maintain relations and exchanges with labor organizations abroad.

The 1992 constitution limited the number of political parties to four, though this restriction was lifted in September 2002. New parties are required to register with the Ministry of the Interior. There are currently two major coalitions in Djiboutian politics. The Union for the Presidential Majority (UMP) is composed of the People's Rally for Progress (RPP), the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD), the National Democratic Party (PND), and the Party of Democratic Renewal (PRD). The opposition coalition, the Union for Democratic Alternation (UAD), consists of the Republican Alliance for Democracy (ARD), the Movement for Democratic Renovation and Development (MRDD), the Djiboutian Union for Democracy and Justice (UDJ), and the Djiboutian Party for Development (PDD). All seats in parliament are held by members of the UMP, especially those who are members of the RPP and the FRUD.

The Ministry of Interior requires permits for peaceful assembly and monitors opposition activities. Applications for permits are generally approved. Non-political associations must also register and be approved by the Ministry of Interior.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\)](#) - [Civil Society](#)

4. Civil Service

Starting with 2002, all employees had to fill out identification cards distributed by the Ministry of Employment in order to conduct a civil service census. These human resource data was reconciled with the Ministry of Finance payroll database. Some ghost employees were removed as a result. The transfer of the 773 employees over the retirement age was undertaken yet the removal of 1000 ex- combatants did not take place as planned.

Source: [World Bank \(Djibouti\) - Implementation Completion Report \(June 22, 2004\)](#) (edited)

4.1 Legal basis

The public service is governed by the General Statute [Law no. 48/AN/83 of 26 June 1983: General Statute of the public servants]¹² supplemented by different decrees of implementation (e.g. decree regarding the specific statute of the public servants, decree stipulating the conditions of recruitment, decree stipulating the modes of vacation, decree stipulating disciplinary procedures regarding public servants, etc.)

The specific statutes determine, inter alia, the conditions of recruitment (by way of competition), advancement (seniority requires 2 years), and promotion (based on merit). Retirement is at the age of 55.

Source: Le Directeur de l'Administration Publique (2002)

4.2 Recruitment

Categories	Requirements	English	French
A1	Higher education diploma	Degree awarded after the second cycle at university, i.e. after the DEUG preliminary degree	License
A2		Preliminary degree course (premier cycle)	Diplôme d'Études Universitaires Générales (DEUG)
B	Secondary education diploma	Secondary school leaving certificate	Baccalauréat
C	First cycle of secondary education diploma	Certificate of the first cycle of secondary study	Brevet d'études du premier cycle (BEPC)

Source: Le Directeur de l'Administration Publique (2002) and UNDESA

4.3 Promotion

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

¹² Loi no 48/AN/83 du 26 juin 1983 portant statut général des fonctionnaires. The National Police Force is governed by Loi n° 46/AN/04/5ème L du 27 mars 2004 portant statut et organisation de la Police nationale ([click here](#))

4.4 Remuneration

In addition to solidifying the database on employment and pay, the Ministry of Finance improved its capacity to manage public sector pay through computerization of the payroll. There was no centralized data base of government employees that could be used to rebuild, based on physical or documentary controls, all the files of government employees in ministry departments throughout the country (the problem doesn't arise for civil servants because the civil service already manages the files).

It is important to emphasize that the first commission, created in 2001, did indeed conduct physical checks of government employees based on the list of wage statements in each agency. In 2002, the Ministry of Employment had all the departments fill out identification sheets for their employees, accompanied by documentary evidence (identification card, hiring decision). This new data base, linked to payroll data (Ministry of Finance), is now entered into the computer (Access software).

Source: World Bank (Djibouti) - Implementation Completion Report (June 22, 2004) (edited)

4.5 Training

Source: Institution - Title

4.6 Gender

Source: Institution - Title

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
..	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

Djibouti has no special offices charged with investigating corruption. An anti-money laundering law was passed in 2003.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Financial Management](#)

5.2 Ethics

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

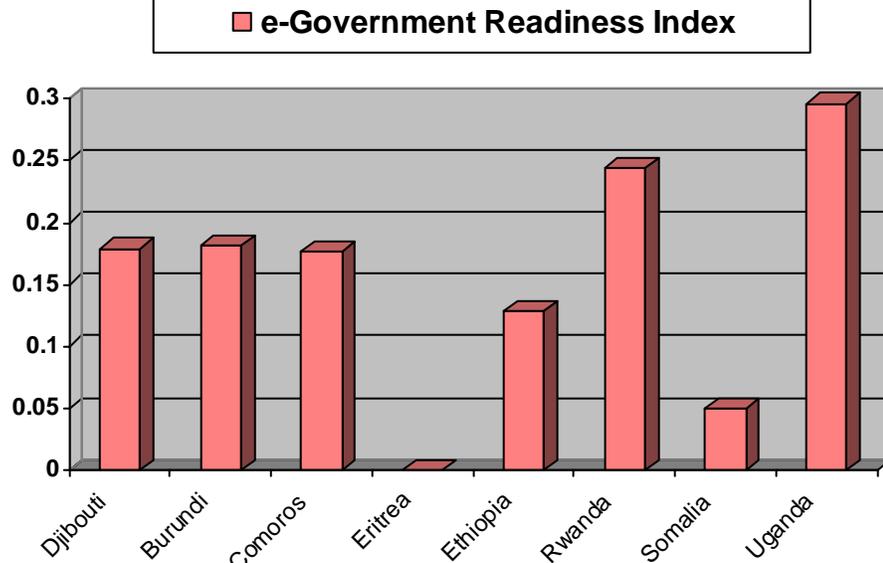
Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

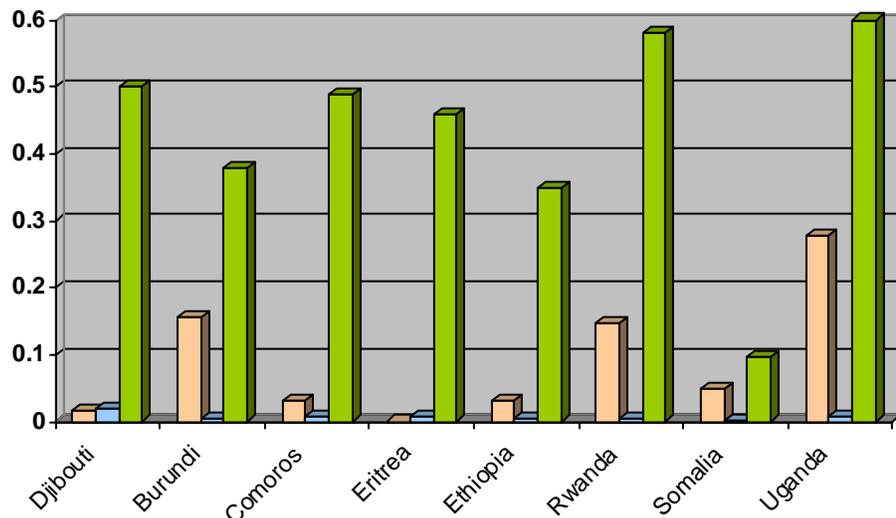
Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

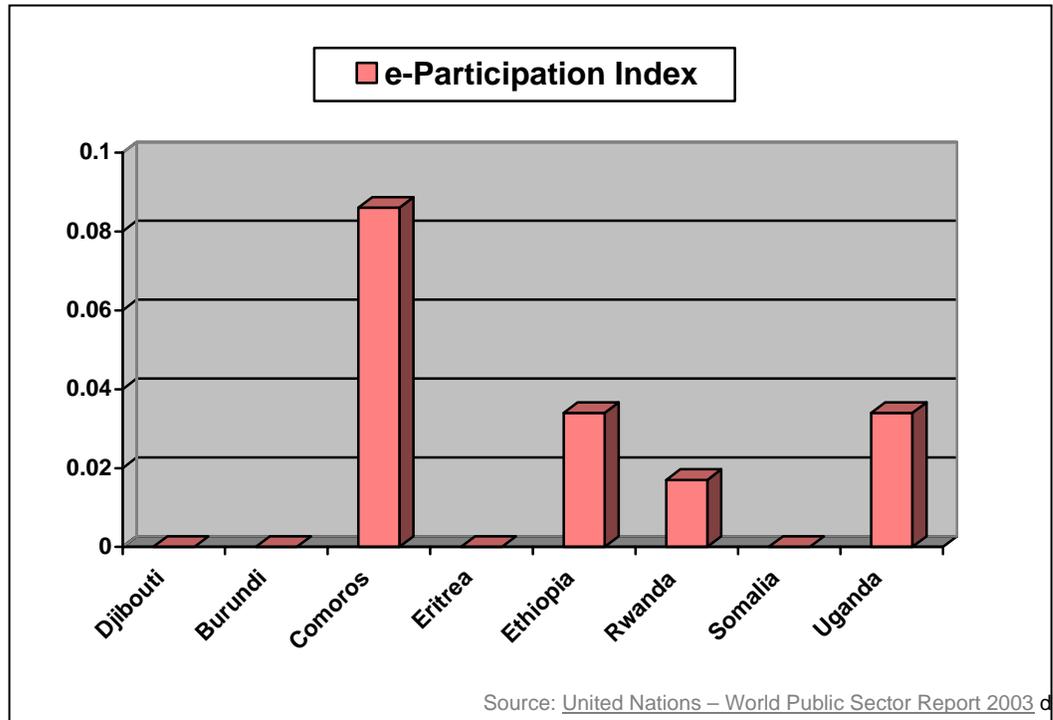
Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

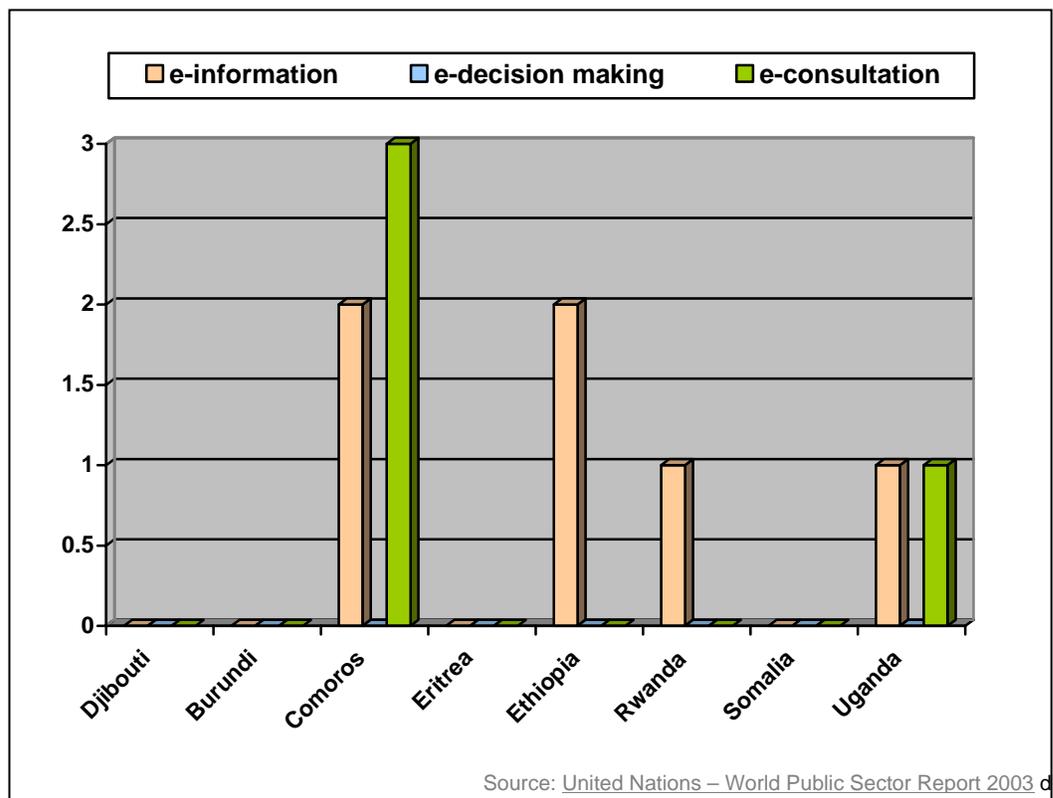
e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



e-information:

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Presidency	http://www.presidence.dj
Organic laws	http://www.presidence.dj/loiorg.htm

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
African Development Bank (ADB)	http://www.afdb.org/
African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)	http://www.cafrad.org/
African Union (AU)	http://www.africa-union.org/
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/ACP_countries
International Labour Organization (ILO) - NATLEX	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	http://www.nepad.org/
United Nations in Djibouti	http://www.un.org.dj/
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	http://www.uneca.org/
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/dj
Legislation	http://portail.droit.francophonie.org/doc/html/dj/loi/fr/