

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Djibouti. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Djibouti.

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## Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

### 1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

#### 1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

##### 1.1.1a

**Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?**

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a national antimicrobial resistance (AMR) plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of AMR. No AMR plan for Djibouti is available on the website of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Library of National Action Plans [1]. Furthermore, Djibouti has not completed a WHO Self Assessment for AMR [2]. There is no information on a national AMR plan on the websites of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea [3, 4]. The Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti) does not have a website, and there is no mention of any activities relating to AMR on its Facebook page [5]. The Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti, conducted in July 2018, expressly noted the lack of a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens [6].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Library of National Action Plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment". [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

##### 1.1.1b

**Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?**

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2, Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a national laboratory system, which tests for priority antimicrobial resistance (AMR) pathogens. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the national laboratory system is capable of conducting core tests for malaria, tuberculosis, and Salmonella typhi. However, the JEE does not specify whether these tests are for resistant strands of these pathogens, as opposed to just general testing [1]. There is no publicly available evidence of a laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens on the websites of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea [2, 3]. Furthermore, Djibouti's National Public Health Institute (INSPD) and the National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) do not have official websites, and their Facebook pages have no information on testing for priority AMR pathogens. These two institutes do not have an official website [4, 5]. In addition, the World Health Organization (WHO) Library of National Action Plans does not contain an AMR plan for Djibouti, and the country has not completed a WHO Self Assessment for AMR [6, 7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[4] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020.

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[5] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). 2020.

[[https://www.facebook.com/LANAA-153106831524352/?ref=page\\_internal](https://www.facebook.com/LANAA-153106831524352/?ref=page_internal)]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Library of National Action Plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment".

[<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

### 1.1.1c

**Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that the government of Djibouti conducts detection or surveillance activities for antimicrobial residues (AMR) or AMR organisms. According to the 2018 Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Djibouti (JEE), Djibouti does not have a national plan for laboratory detection and surveillance of AMR pathogens [1]. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea [2, 3]. In addition, there is no information on this subject on the Facebook page of the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Environment (the Ministry's website was inaccessible at the time of conducting this research), and there is no other relevant environmental authority/ministry in the country [4]. The WHO Library of National Action Plans does not contain an AMR plan for Djibouti [5].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

- [2] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.
- [3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.
- [4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Environment (Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement) Facebook page. 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Direction-de-lEnvironnement-et-du-Developpement-Durable-221999304893236/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.
- [5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Library of National Action Plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

## 1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

### 1.1.2a

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Djibouti has any national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, there is no plan to control or limit the use of antibiotics. The JEE recommends that the country should "establish a legal and regulatory framework for the delivery of antimicrobials" [1]. However, the JEE also notes that there have been some efforts, such as publishing ministerial notes to limit the sale of antibiotics without prescriptions. These ministerial notes are not available online [1]. Furthermore, the WHO Library of National Action Plans does not contain an AMR plan for Djibouti [2]. In addition, there is no information on regulation requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans on the websites of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea [3, 4]. Djibouti does not have an independent drug regulatory authority. The Department of Medicine, Pharmacy and Laboratories (Direction du médicament, de la pharmacie et des laboratoires ( DMPL)), which is a division in the Ministry of Health, is responsible for the implementation of the national drug policy adopted by the government as well as the registration, and the authorization of the drugs. The DMPL does not have a website [5]. No academic study has been found on this subject.

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.
- [2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Library of National Action Plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.
- [3] Republic of Djibouti Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.
- [4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2018. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.
- [5] Republic of Djibouti. Official Journal. 2001. "On the Powers and Organisation of the Ministry of Health (Loi n°118/AN/01/4ème L relative aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de la Santé)". [<https://www.presidence.dj/PresidenceOld/LES%20TEXTES/loi118an01.htm>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

### 1.1.2b

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has any national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals. Furthermore, there is no legislation on veterinary pharmacy to control or limit the use of antimicrobials according to the Joint External Evaluation 2018 for Djibouti. The JEE states that one of the challenges that the country is facing is "the lack of legislation on veterinary pharmacy and antimicrobial use" [1]. The WHO Library of National Action Plans does not contain an AMR plan for Djibouti [2]. There is no information on requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animal on the websites of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea [3, 4]. Djibouti does not have an independent drug regulatory authority. The Department of Medicine, Pharmacy and Laboratories (Direction du médicament, de la pharmacie et des laboratoires (DMPL)), which is a division in the Ministry of Health, is responsible for implementing the national drug policy adopted by the government and for registering and authorizing the drugs. DMPL does not have a website [5]. No academic study has been found on this subject thus far.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Library of National Action Plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2018. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti. Official Journal. 2001. "On the Powers and Organisation of the Ministry of Health (Loi n°118/AN/01/4ème L relative aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de la Santé).

[<https://www.presidence.dj/PresidenceOld/LES%20TEXTES/loi118an01.htm>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

## 1.2 ZONOTIC DISEASE

### 1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

#### 1.2.1a

**Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a national law or any plan on zoonotic disease. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the lack of national surveillance plans and a priority list of zoonoses is evident, and the country has no plan or programme to eradicate zoonotic diseases. However, the country has a list of 20 notifiable diseases, of which 4 are zoonotic diseases [1]. Within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea, the Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services (DESV) (la Direction de l'élevage et des Services vétérinaires) is responsible for fighting against zoonotic diseases. No information on legislations or plans regarding the zoonotic disease can be found on DESV's webpage [2]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health [3].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [[http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id\\_page=4](http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id_page=4)]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2018. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 31 August, 2020.

### 1.2.1b

**Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has national legislation, plans or an equivalent strategy document for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans.

The Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, notes the lack of any national legislation, procedure or good practice guidelines to coordinate surveillance of zoonotic diseases between animal and human health sectors. However, the JEE mentions that Djibouti has experience in the surveillance of brucellosis and that two laboratories in Djibouti, the Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (CERD) (laboratoires du Centre d'études et de recherche) and the National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires), have diagnostic capabilities in veterinary and animal quarantine. [1] Furthermore, following the 73rd World Health Assembly Resolution on Covid-19 in May of 2020, the FAO announced plans to put in place a programme that would include "enhancing national capacities for preparedness and response to emerging and re-emerging zoonotic threats" by 2024. Djibouti is one of the countries targeted for this plan. [2]

There is no evidence of such a plan or legislation for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans on the Ministry of Health's website nor on the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea website (the CERD and LANAA do not have websites). [3,4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 1 September, 2020.

[2] "Preventing the next zoonotic pandemic". FAO, May 2020.

[[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/faoweb/Resource\\_Mobilization/resources/covid19/05Preventing\\_the\\_next\\_zoonotic\\_pandemic.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/Resource_Mobilization/resources/covid19/05Preventing_the_next_zoonotic_pandemic.pdf)]. Accessed 1 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2018. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 1 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [[http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id\\_page=4](http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id_page=4)]. Accessed 1 September, 2020.

### 1.2.1c

**Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has national legislation, a plan or any guidelines for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the lack of national surveillance plans and priority list of zoonoses is evident and the country has no plan or program to eradicate zoonotic diseases. However, the country has a list of 20 notifiable diseases, of which 4 are zoonotic diseases. Two laboratories in Djibouti, the Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (CERD) (laboratoires du Centre d'études et de recherche) and the National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires), have diagnostic capabilities in veterinary and animal quarantine [1, 2]. Within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea, the Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services (DESV) (la Direction de l'élevage et des Services vétérinaires) is responsible for the fight against zoonotic diseases. However, there is no information on legislations or plans regarding the surveillance and control of zoonotic disease on DESV's webpage [3]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health [4]. Djibouti has completed a World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) PVS Evaluation; however, the report is not publicly available on the OIE website [5, 6].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 1 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti. 2011. "The National Strategic Plan of the National Tuberculosis Control Programme 2011 - 2015".

[[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Djibouti/djibouti\\_tb\\_2011-2015\\_french\\_.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Djibouti/djibouti_tb_2011-2015_french_.pdf)]. Accessed 1 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Mer). 2020.

[[http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id\\_page=4](http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id_page=4)]. Accessed 1 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 1 September, 2020.

[5] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2018. "PVS Evaluation Missions: State of play - as of 11 May 2020".

[<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 1 September, 2020.

[6] World Organisation for Animal Health. "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports - updated 28 August, 2020".

[<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 1 September, 2020.

### 1.2.1d

**Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a cross-ministerial agency dedicated to zoonotic diseases. The Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, confirms that there is no inter-sectoral committee to combat zoonoses and that collaboration between human health and animal health sectors is not regulated. One of the recommendations of the JEE is the creation of an inter-sectoral committee and putting in place a system of exchanging health information across ministries [1]. The webpages of the Health and Agriculture Ministries do not provide



evidence of a cross-ministerial committee or agency on zoonoses [2, 3]. Djibouti has completed a World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) PVS Evaluation; however, the report is not publicly available [4, 5].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 01 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 01 September, 2020

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea, (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 01 September, 2020.

[4] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2018. "PVS Evaluation Missions: State of Play - As of 11 May, 2020". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 01 September, 2020.

[5] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports - updated 28 August, 2020". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 01 September, 2020.

## 1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

### 1.2.2a

**Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a national mechanism for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. According to the 2018 Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti, the country has a list of 20 notifiable diseases, of which 4 are zoonotic diseases: hemorrhagic fevers (such as Rift Valley fever, Congo-Crimean fever), Acute Respiratory Syndromes (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, MERS-Coronavirus), brucellosis, and rabies. The obligation to declare the 20 infectious diseases to health centres and private practices is according to Article 114 of Law No 48 / AN / 99 / 4th L on the orientation of the National Health Policy (loi n°48/AN/99/4ème L portant orientation de la Politique nationale de santé). However, the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, states that apart from this list, there are no other national surveillance plans or a priority list of zoonoses to be monitored and the National Health Policy does not expressly indicate the responsibility of the owners of livestock to report the disease [1, 2]. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence from the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea [3, 4]. Djibouti has completed a World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) PVS Evaluation; however, the report is not publicly available [5, 6].

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[2] VERTIC Database. 2019. "The Orientation of the National Health Policy (loi n°48/AN/99/4ème L portant orientation de la Politique nationale de santé)".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Djibouti/DJ\\_Loi\\_Orientation\\_Politique\\_Medicale.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Djibouti/DJ_Loi_Orientation_Politique_Medicale.pdf)]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2018. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02

September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[5] World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). 2018. "PVS Evaluation Missions: State of Play - As of 11 May, 2020". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[6] World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

### 1.2.2b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has laws or guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners). Moreover, there is no evidence of other laws or guidelines from the document repositories of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea [1, 2]. Furthermore, there is no evidence of any general data protection acts or confidentiality laws from the Official Gazette of the Republic of Djibouti and the UNCTAD data protection database [3, 4]. In addition, no mention of such safeguards is made in the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018 [5]. Djibouti has completed a World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) PVS Evaluation; however, the report is not publicly available [6, 7].

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2018. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Presidency of Republic of Djibouti Website. 2020. "The Official Gazette of the Republic of Djibouti. (Le Journal Officiel de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://www.presidence.dj/dernierjo.php>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[4] UNCTAD Data Protection Database. 2019. "Djibouti". [[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI\\_and ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx](https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx)]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[6] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2018. "PVS Evaluation Missions: State of Play - As of 11 May, 2020". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[7] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2018 "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

### 1.2.2c

**Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti conducts surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife. There is no mention of surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife in the 2018 Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE) nor is there evidence of such a surveillance on the websites of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea [1, 2, 3]. Djibouti has completed a World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) PVS Evaluation; however, the report is not publicly available [4, 5]. There is some evidence of surveillance in wildlife, such as, for example, a study on mosquito-borne infectious diseases (West Nile Virus) and surveillance of mosquito vectors in Djibouti City in 2012 [6]. There is no further evidence of regular surveillance programs in wildlife.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2018. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 09 December 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[4] World Organisation for Animal Health. 2018. "PVS Evaluation Missions: State of Play - As of 11 May, 2020".

[<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[5] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[6] Faulde, Michael, Michael Spiesberger, and Babiker Abbas. August 2012. "Sentinel Site-Enhanced near-Real Time Surveillance Documenting West Nile Virus Circulation in Two Culex Mosquito Species Indicating Different Transmission Characteristics , Djibouti City , Djibouti". Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology.

[[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233872392\\_Sentinel\\_Site-Enhanced\\_near-Real\\_Time\\_Surveillance\\_Documenting\\_West\\_Nile\\_Virus\\_Circulation\\_in\\_Two\\_Culex\\_Mosquito\\_Species\\_Indicating\\_Different\\_Transmission\\_Characteristics\\_Djibouti\\_City\\_Djibouti](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233872392_Sentinel_Site-Enhanced_near-Real_Time_Surveillance_Documenting_West_Nile_Virus_Circulation_in_Two_Culex_Mosquito_Species_Indicating_Different_Transmission_Characteristics_Djibouti_City_Djibouti)]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

### 1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

#### 1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2019

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.4 Animal health workforce

#### 1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.88

2019

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.4b

#### Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

**Current Year Score: 11.81**

2019

OIE WAHIS database

## 1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

### 1.2.5a

#### Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a national plan on zoonotic disease or any other legislation or regulation which include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the lack of national surveillance plans and priority list of zoonoses is evident and the country has no plan or programme for control or responding to zoonotic diseases [1]. Within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea, the Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services (DESV) (la Direction de l'élevage et des Services vétérinaires) is responsible for fighting against zoonotic disease. Furthermore no information on legislations or plans regarding mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses can be found on the DESV's webpage [2]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health [3]. Djibouti has completed a World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) PVS evaluation; however, the report is not publicly available [4, 5].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [[http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id\\_page=4](http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id_page=4)]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[4] World Organisation for Animal Health. "PVS Evaluation Missions: State of Play - As of 11 May, 2020".

[<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[5] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

## 1.3 BIOSECURITY

### 1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

#### 1.3.1a

Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has in place a record of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. The 2018 Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Djibouti noted that the country does not have "the mapping of the sites handling and storing pathogens and there is no inventory of pathogens stored in the various central laboratories" [1]. There is no evidence that the situation has changed since the JEE report was carried out. Furthermore, the webpages of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea do not contain any information about facilities storing or processing dangerous pathogens, and the Ministry of Defense does not have an online presence [2, 3]. The Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (CERD) (Centre d'études et de recherche de Djibouti), does not have any information about research involving dangerous pathogens on its website [4]. Djibouti is not a signatory member state of the United Nation Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [5]. In addition, there is no evidence of such a legislation on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [6].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti. 2020. [<http://www.cerd.dj/index.html>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[5] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measure of the Biological Weapons Convention. 2019. "Browse States Parties". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

[6] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC): BWC Legislation Database. 2020.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/d/>]. Accessed 02 September, 2020.

#### 1.3.1b

Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. The Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, specifically notes "the lack of biosafety and biosecurity legislative and regulatory bases" [1]. Furthermore, there is no evidence of such legislation or regulations on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research [2, 3, 4]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website. The National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) does not have a website and its Facebook page does not have any information on biosecurity [5]. Djibouti is a non-signatory member state to the United Nation Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) [6]. In addition, there is no evidence of biosecurity legislation or regulation on the VERTIC BWC legislation database although Djibouti is mentioned in a 2015 study on implementing the Confidence Building Measures of the BWC [7, 8].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 03 September 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). 2020. [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[6] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measure of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC): BWC Legislation Database. 2020. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/d/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[8] "National Measures of Application of the Prohibition of Biological Weapons Convention (Mesures nationales d'application de la Convention sur l'Interdiction des Armes Biologiques (CIAB)". 12-13 January, 2015.

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/assets/Presentations/Presentation\\_BWC%20Action\\_Benin\\_VERTIC.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/assets/Presentations/Presentation_BWC%20Action_Benin_VERTIC.pdf)]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

**1.3.1c**

**Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. According to the Joint External Evaluation report of 2018, the country does not have regulations and legislations with regard to biosafety and biosecurity [1]. There is no evidence of such an agency on the websites of the

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea nor the Ministry of Higher Education and Research [2, 3, 4]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website. The National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) does not have a website and its Facebook page does not have any information on biosecurity [5]. Furthermore, Djibouti is a non-signatory member state of the United Nation's Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [6]. In addition, there is no evidence of such a legislation on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). 2020. [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[6] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC): BWC Legislation Database. 2020. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/d/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

### 1.3.1d

**Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. The Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, expressly notes "the lack of biological safety and security legislative and regulatory bases" and "there is no inventory of pathogens stored in the various central laboratories" [1]. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea nor of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research [2, 3, 4]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website. The National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) does not have a website and its Facebook page does not have any information on biosecurity [5]. Djibouti is a non-signatory member state of the United Nations Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [6]. In addition, there is no evidence of such a legislation on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

- [2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.
- [3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.
- [4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). 2020. [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.
- [5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.
- [6] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.
- [7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC): BWC Legislation Database. 2020. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/d/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

### 1.3.1e

**Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the national laboratories, that is, the laboratories of the Centre for Studies and Research (CERD) (Centre d'études et de recherche), the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires), and the laboratory of Peltier Hospital (laboratoire de l'hôpital Peltier) are capable of practicing the following tests: rapid diagnostic test for malaria; serology for HIV; microscopy for tuberculosis; culture for Salmonella typhi; measles and rubella ELISA; and rapid diagnostic test for cholera, brucellosis, mycobacteria, and dengue fever [1]. However, there is no mention of capacity to conduct PCR testing for Ebola and Anthrax in the JEE. Furthermore, there is no evidence of in-country capacity to conduct PCR for Anthrax and Ebola on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research [2, 3, 4]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website. The National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) does not have a website and its Facebook page does not have any information on diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola [5]. CERD's website and LANAA's Facebook page do not provide further evidence (LANAA does not have a website) [6, 7]. The Peltier Hospital does not have a website. Lastly, Djibouti is a non-signatory member state of the United Nations Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [8].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la



Recherche). 2020. [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2018.

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>].

[6] Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (Centre d'études et de recherche de Djibouti (CERD)). 2020.

[<http://www.cerd.dj/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[7] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). 2020.

[<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[8] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties".

[<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

## 1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

### 1.3.2a

**Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti requires biosecurity training either through a standardized approach or a train-the-trainer program for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. Moreover, no evidence of such regulation, protocol or licensing was found on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea [1, 2]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website. The National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) does not have an official website and its Facebook page does not have any information on biosecurity training [3]. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti, conducted in July 2018, the country lacks a national biosecurity and biosafety training program for all laboratories in different sectors. It only notes that the "National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires) has set up a systematic training system for trainees and new laboratory technicians, and two people from INSPD were also trained abroad"[4]. Further, there is no evidence of training on LANAA's Facebook page (LANAA does not have an official website) [5]. Djibouti has not signed nor ratified the United Nations Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [6]. In addition, there is no evidence of such a legislation on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [7].

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 04 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 04 September, 2020.

[4] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020.

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 04 September, 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 04 September, 2020.

[5] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). 2020.

[<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 04 September, 2020.

[6] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse]. Accessed 04 September, 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC): BWC Legislation Database. 2020. [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/]. Accessed 04 September, 2020.

### 1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

#### 1.3.3a

**Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?**

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has regulations or licensing conditions that specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea, the Ministry of Health, the Centre for Studies and Research (CERD) (Centre d'études et de recherche), the Facebook page of the National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti; INSPD does not have an official website), nor in the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. In addition, the Ministry of Defense does not have a website. Djibouti has not signed nor ratified the United Nations Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [6]. There is also no evidence of such a legislation on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [7].

[1] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [http://www.maem.dj/]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [http://www.sante.gouv.dj/]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). 2020. Centre for Studies and Research (CERD). [http://www.cerd.dj/]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[4] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020. [https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[6] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measure of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC): BWC Legislation Database. 2020. [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

## 1.3.4 Transportation security

### 1.3.4a

**Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available information that Djibouti has national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (Categories A and B). Furthermore, there is no evidence of such regulations on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea or the Ministry of Higher Education and Research [1, 2, 3]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website. The National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) and the Ministry of Equipment and Transport do not have an official website but have Facebook pages with no information on transport of infectious substances [4, 5]. The Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, states that the country "does not have a harmonized and secure national system of collection, storage, transportation and conservations of biological samples" and also there is "no standard operating procedure for sampling, packaging and transport of biological samples" [6]. The 2003 Decree on regulation of the transport of dangerous products (Décret n°2003-0212/PR/MHUEAT Portant réglementation du transport des produits dangereux) states that the transport of dangerous products is subject to a special authorization issued by the Ministry of the Environment, which includes toxic infectious substances. However, this regulation does not specify Categories A and B [7]. In addition, Djibouti has neither signed nor ratified the United Nations' Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [8]. There is no evidence of such a legislation on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [9].

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). 2020. [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php>]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[4] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Equipment and Transport (Ministre de l'Equipements et des Transports). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Political-Organization/Minist%C3%A8re-de-l-Equipement-et-des-Transports-Djibouti-130947454234395/>]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[7] Republic of Djibouti, Official Gazette of Republic of Djibouti. 2003. "Decree on Regulation of the Transport of the Dangerous Products". [<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/66043/61785/F1297823236/DJI-66043.pdf>]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[8] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. 2019. "Browse States Parties". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 05 September, 2020.

[9] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. "Djibouti". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/d/>]. Accessed 05

September, 2020.

### 1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

#### 1.3.5a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has legislation or other guidance to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. Moreover, there is no evidence of this in the 2018 Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report for Djibouti, which notes that Djibouti lacks biosecurity legislation [1]. The webpages of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea do not have information about cross-border transfer of infectious substances [2, 3]. The Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Trade do not have websites. Furthermore, no rules on oversight of the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of dangerous biological substances are provided in the Customs Code 2011 (Code des Douanes) or the Commerce Code 2011 (Code de Commerce). Although Article 142 of the Customs Code generally discusses storage of dangerous goods which requires special authorization, it does not mention dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential [4, 5]. In addition, no relevant information can be found from media reporting or other online sources. Djibouti is not a Signatory Party to the United Nations' Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [6]. There is no evidence of such a legislation on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti. "Customs Code (Code des Douanes)". 2011. [<http://www.ministere-finances.dj/CodeDouanes2011.pdf>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti. Commerce Code (Code de Commerce)". 2011. [<http://www.ministere-finances.dj/Code%20DE%20COMMERCE.pdf>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[6] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. 2019. "Browse States Parties". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. "Djibouti".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/d/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020..

## 1.4 BIOSAFETY

### 1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

#### 1.4.1a

Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations. The Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti, conducted in July 2018, states that the country "suffers from a lack of biosafety and biosecurity legislation and regulation". The JEE notes that, in 2008, a team of consultants was commissioned to prepare a regulatory project in biomedical waste management, but this regulatory project did not specifically relate to biosafety, nor did it have any budget specific to this component [1]. Furthermore, no publicly available evidence can be found on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea, the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Higher Education and Research [2, 3, 4]. The National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) does not have an official website and its Facebook page does not have any information on biosafety [5]. Djibouti is not a Signatory Party to the United Nation Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [6]. In addition, there is no legislation listed on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti. 2020. [<http://www.cerd.dj/index.html>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[6] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. "Djibouti". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/d/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

#### 1.4.1b

Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations. The Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, states that the country "suffers from a lack of biosafety and biosecurity legislation and regulations" and recommends that the country "establish a working group to draft regulations on biosafety and biosecurity" [1]. Furthermore, no publicly available evidence can be found on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry Higher Education and Research to suggest that any of these have a biosafety mandate. Moreover, there is no evidence on the Facebook page of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD), as INSPD does not have an official website [2, 3, 4, 5]. Djibouti is not a Signatory Party to the United Nations' Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) although it participated, in 2018, in a UN workshop for IGAD Member States on the ratification and implementation measures for the BWC [6,7]. In addition, there are no laws listed in the VERTIC BWC legislation database [8].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti. 2020. [<http://www.cerd.dj/index.html>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[6] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[7] "The Biological Weapons Convention: after ratification, accession and succession". Universalization Workshop for IGAD Member States. Djibouti City, Djibouti, 3-4 October, 2018. [[https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/335E6646ED3ED476C12583B3004B8BF8/\\$file/LAMPALZER\\_BWC+benefits&obligations.pdf](https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/335E6646ED3ED476C12583B3004B8BF8/$file/LAMPALZER_BWC+benefits&obligations.pdf)]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

[8] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). 2020. "Djibouti". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/d/>]. Accessed 07 September, 2020.

## 1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

### 1.4.2a

**Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has requirements for standardized biosafety training for personnel working with dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. No publicly available evidence can be found on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry Higher Education and Research or on the Facebook page of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD; INSPD does not have an official website) [1, 2, 3, 4]. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks a national biosecurity and biosafety training program for all laboratories in different sectors. It only notes that the "National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires) has set up a systematic training system for trainees and new laboratory technicians, and two people from INSPD were also trained abroad". The JEE recommends that the country must strengthen the in-service training of laboratory staff and initial training for all health professional (pgs 18-19) [5]. LANAA only has a Facebook page and the details on any training system can not be found on this page [6]. Djibouti is not a Signatory Party to the United Nations' Confidence Building Measure of the Biological Weapons Convention [7]. Furthermore, there are no laws or regulations for this listed on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [8].

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2018. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[4] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[6] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). [<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[7] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measure Return of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[8] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "Djibouti". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

## 1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

### 1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

#### 1.5.1a

Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual-use research. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks legal frameworks regarding biosecurity and a pathogen monitoring system (pg18) [1]. There is no available information that the situation has changed since the JEE, and no further evidence related to dual-use research in Djibouti can be found on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea, and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research nor on the Facebook page of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) as INSPD does not have an official website [2, 3, 4, 5]. Moreover, there is no publicly available evidence from the Centre for Studies and Research (CERD) website and the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) Facebook page (LANAA does not have a website) [6, 7]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website. In addition, Djibouti is not a Signatory Party State to the United Nation Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [8]. Furthermore, there are no laws or regulations on this type of assessment listed on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [9].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020..

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[6] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). Centre for Studies and Research(CERD). [<http://www.cerd.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[7] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). [<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[8] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[9] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "Djibouti". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

### 1.5.1b

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has any national policy requiring oversight of dual-use research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and/or pathogens with pandemic potential. According to the Joint External Evaluation 2018 for Djibouti, the country lacks legal frameworks regarding biosecurity and a pathogen monitoring system (pg 18) [1]. There is no indication that the situation has changed since the JEE, and no further evidence related to dual-use



research in Djibouti can be found on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research or on the Facebook page of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD; INSPD does not have an official website) [2, 3, 4, 5]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Centre for Studies and Research (CERD) and the Facebook page of the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) [6, 7]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website. Furthermore, Djibouti is not a Signatory Party State to the United Nations Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [8]. There are no laws or regulations requiring this type of oversight listed on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [9].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[6] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). Centre for Studies and Research(CERD). [<http://www.cerd.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[7] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires).

[<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[8] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties".

[<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[9] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "Djibouti".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

### 1.5.1c

**Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has any agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual-use research. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks legal frameworks regarding biosecurity and a pathogen monitoring system (pg 19) [1]. There is no available information to show that the situation has changed since the JEE, and no further evidence related to dual-use research in Djibouti can be found on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea, and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research or the Facebook page of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD; the INSPD does not have an official website) [2, 3, 4, 5]. Moreover, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Centre for Studies and Research (CERD) and the Facebook page of the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) [6, 7]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website.

Furthermore, Djibouti is not a Signatory Party State to the United Nations' Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [8]. In addition, there are no laws or regulations for such an agency listed on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [9].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[6] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). Centre for Studies and Research (CERD). [<http://www.cerd.dj/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[7] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires).

[<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[8] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties".

[<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

[9] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "Djibouti".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>]. Accessed 16 September, 2020.

## 1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

### 1.5.2a

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has implemented legislation or a regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA before it is sold. Djibouti published a draft National Biosafety Framework (Projet de Cadre National de Biosécurité) in 2006, and, as a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted in 1992 at the Rio Conference, also ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. (Protocole de Cartagena sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques); the protocol aims to ensure the safe handling, transport, and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. The Ministry of Environment is the institution responsible for the implementation of the protocol at the national level. However, as is stated in this draft, the regulatory framework and conditions to reinforce any National Biosafety Act have not yet been implemented [1]. Furthermore, a 2015 study by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa entitled, "Review report on progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments related to biotechnology in Africa" states that Djibouti has yet to implement a National Biosafety Framework [2]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence of any such legislation or regulation on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and

Sea, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research or on the Facebook page of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD; INSPD does not have an official website) [3, 4, 5, 6]. Moreover, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Centre for Studies and Research (CERD) and the Facebook page of the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) (LANAA does not have an official website) [7, 8]. Djibouti is not a Signatory Party State to United Nations' Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention [9]. There are no laws or regulations requiring this type of screening listed on the VERTIC BWC legislation database [10]. The Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Transport do not have websites.

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Environment. Directorate for the Development of Territory and Environment ( Direction de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement). December 2006. "Draft of National Biosafety Framework (Projet de Cadre National de Biosécurité".

[https://unep.ch/biosafety/old\_site/development/Countryreports/DJNBFR.pdf]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[2] United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, April 2015: "Review report on progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments related to biotechnology in Africa".

[https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/review-report-progress-implementation-sustainable-development-commitments-related-biotechnology-africa\_en.pdf]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer).

[http://www.maem.dj/]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [http://www.sante.gouv.dj/]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). [http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[6] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[7] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). Centre for Studies and Research (CERD). [http://www.cerd.dj/]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[8] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires).

[https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[8] United Nations (UN). Confidence Building Measures of the Biological Weapons Convention. "Browse States Parties".

[https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/browse]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[10] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "Djibouti".

[https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

## 1.6 IMMUNIZATION

### 1.6.1 Vaccination rates

#### 1.6.1a

##### Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2019

World Health Organization

### 1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

OIE WAHIS database

## Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

### 2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

#### 2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

##### 2.1.1a

Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti's national laboratory system has the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 World Health Organisation (WHO)-defined core tests. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country is capable of performing 4 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests: rapid diagnostic testing for plasmodium spp. (malaria), serology for HIV, microscopy for mycobacterium tuberculosis (tuberculosis/TB), bacterial culture for Salmonella enteritidis serotype Typhi (typhoid). The national laboratories of the Centre for Studies and Research (CERD), the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA), and Peltier Hospital (all government facilities) have the capacity to conduct these tests. According to the JEE, the analytical capabilities of the laboratories of the National Institute of Public Health (INSPD) are limited [1]. In November of 2019, The Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN) was launched in Djibouti to strengthen the country's surveillance system for priority and epidemic-prone disease. However, there is no mention that this system includes conducting diagnostic tests [2]. Furthermore the country has not publicly defined the four country specific tests and there is no evidence available on the website of the laboratories of the Centre for Studies and Research (CERD) or the Facebook page of the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) (LANAA does not have an official website) [3, 4]. Peltier Hospital (l'Hôpital Peltier) does not have a website. No additional information was found on the website of the Ministry of Health [5].

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 17 September, 2020. WHO: "Early Warning Alert and Response Network launched in Djibouti to detect epidemic-prone diseases". November 5, 2019. [<http://www.emro.who.int/pandemic-epidemic-diseases/news/early-warning-alert-and-response-network-launched-in-djibouti-to-detect-epidemic-prone-diseases.html>]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.
- [3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche), Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (Centre d'études et de recherche). [<http://www.cerd.dj/index.html>]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.
- [4] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). [<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.
- [5] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 17 September 2020.

### 2.1.1b

#### **Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?**

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a national plan, strategy or document for conducting testing during a public health emergency which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing.

On March 25, 2020, Djibouti's Health Minister announced the country's "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease" (Plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19). This plan, which is also listed on their website, includes increasing testing capacities for Covid-19 but does not mention testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity or defining goals for testing, nor does it mention that this plan can be used for other diseases or outbreaks [1, 2]. This lack of a national plan for conducting testing on a novel pathogen can be explained, in part, by the fact that most laboratories in Africa lack the key material they need to perform tests on a novel pathogen. [3] Furthermore, there is no evidence of such a plan for testing on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea or the Ministry of Higher Education and Research [4, 5]. The National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) does not have a website and its Facebook page does not have any information on such a testing plan as well [6.] In addition, there is no mention of this kind of plan on the Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (CERD)'s website and the National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA)'s Facebook page (LANAA does not have a website) [7, 8].

[1] Ministry of Health: Communication on the pandemic and its repercussions (Ministère de la Santé: Communication sur la pandémie et ses répercussions). March 25, 2020. [<https://www.presidence.dj/conseilministresuite.php?ID=5&ID2=2020-03-25>]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[2] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19)". March 18, 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[3] Yomi Kazeem, 7 February, 2020. "More African countries are getting coronavirus testing labs but are on edge as the threat looms", QuartzAfrica. [<https://qz.com/africa/1799114/coronavirus-african-countries-open-more-labs-to-test->

samples/]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). 2020. [http://www.maem.dj/]. Accessed 017 September, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). 2020. [http://www.mensur.gov.dj/information.php]. Accessed 03 September, 2020.

[6] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2018. [https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/].

[7] Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (Centre d'études et de recherche de Djibouti (CERD)). 2020. [http://www.cerd.dj/]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

[8] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). 2020. [https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/]. Accessed 17 September, 2020.

## 2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

### 2.1.2a

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a accredited national laboratory that serves as a reference facility such as the International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks a laboratory system with capacity to serve as a reference facility. The JEE noted that the laboratory of the Peltier Hospital, the National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) and the Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (CERD) have qualified human resources and equipment to ensure quality analysis yet Djibouti's laboratory system lacks any commitment to a quality assurance approach leading to accreditation [1]. However, in August of 2020, LANAA received an accreditation ISO 17025 but this is for competence of testing and calibration only and is not a reference facility [2]. There is no updated evidence on the Ministry of Health or LANAA's Facebook page (it does not have a website) that LANAA has now been accredited as a reference facility [3,4].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y]. Accessed 18 September, 2020.

[2] La Nation: "LANAA: analysis results which are just and reliable (LANAA: des résultats d'analyse justes et fiables)". 25 August, 2020. [https://lanation.dj/lanaa-des-resultats-danalyse-justes-et-

fiables/#:~:text=Le%20laboratoire%20national%20d'analyse,f%C3%AAt%C3%A9%20l'occasion%20mercredi%20dernier.&text=Cette%20accr%C3%A9ditation%20permettra%20C3%A9galeme%20un,nationale%20sur%20le%20march%C3%A9%20international]. Accessed 18 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [http://www.sante.gouv.dj/]. Accessed 18 September, 2020.

[4] LANAA Facebook page. [https://www.facebook.com/2936168443065257/posts/4000939663254791/]. Accessed 18 September, 2020.

### 2.1.2b

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility and is subject to external quality assurance review. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks mandatory external quality assurance review and any control mechanism on compliance with quality standards. Furthermore, the JEE noted that the laboratory of the Peltier Hospital, the National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA), and the Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (CERD) have qualified human resources and equipment to ensure quality analysis yet Djibouti's laboratory system lacks quality standards [1, 2]. Although in August of 2020 LANAA received an accreditation ISO 17025, this is for competence of testing and calibration only, and is not a reference facility [3]. There is no further evidence available on the website of the CERD, nor on LANAA's Facebook page (it does not have a website) [4, 5, ]. The Peltier Hospital (l'Hôpital Peltier) does not have a website either. Moreover, no additional information has been found on the website of the Ministry of Health [6].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 22 September, 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2016. "The Joint External Evaluation Tool - International Health Regulations (2005)".

[[https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204368/9789241510172\\_eng.pdf?sequence=1](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204368/9789241510172_eng.pdf?sequence=1)]. Accessed 22 September, 2020.

[3] La Nation: "LANAA: analysis results which are just and reliable (LANAA: des résultats d'analyse justes et fiables)". 25

August, 2020. [<https://lanation.dj/lanaa-des-resultats-danalyse-justes-et-fiables/#:~:text=Le%20laboratoire%20national%20d'analyse,f%C3%AAt%C3%A9%20l'occasion%20mercredi%20dernier.&text=Cette%20accr%C3%A9ditation%20permettra%20C3%A9galeme%20un,nationale%20sur%20le%20march%C3%A9%20international>]. Accessed 22 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche), Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti (Centre d'études et de recherche). [<http://www.cerd.dj/index.html>]. Accessed 22 September, 2020.

[5] LANAA Facebook page. [<https://www.facebook.com/2936168443065257/posts/4000939663254791/>]. Accessed 22 September.

[6] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 22 September, 2020.

## 2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

### 2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

#### 2.2.1a

Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence to show that Djibouti has a nationwide specimen transport system in place. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, there is a system in place for transport of specimens for HIV and tuberculosis; however, there is no secure national system in place for the collection, storage, transportation, and conservation of specimens (pg 22) [1]. According to the Djibouti Covid-19 response project of March 20, 2020, which is partially funded by the World Bank, the project includes a plan to "develop guidelines and establish standardized sample collection methods, channeling and transportation". However, there is no evidence that this has been into place [2]. Furthermore, no publicly available evidence on this can be found on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health nor on the Facebook pages of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) and the the National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (both the NSPD and LANAA do not have an official website) [ 3, 4,5,6]. In addition, Djibouti has completed a World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) PVS Evaluation; however, the report is not publicly available [6,7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[2] World Bank: Djibouti - Covid-19 Response Project. March 20, 2020.

[<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/871621585102093306/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-Djibouti-COVID-19-Response-P173807.pdf>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [[http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id\\_page=4](http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id_page=4)]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[6] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). 2020.

[<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[7] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2018. "PVS Evaluation Missions: State of play - as of 11 May 2020".

[<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[7] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

## 2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

### 2.2.2a

**Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak. In May of 2020, the country's Ministry of Health announced on its Facebook page that a laboratory for Covid-19 testing was established inside the Bouffard hospital. However, there is no evidence that this was part of a plan put in place before the coronavirus pandemic [1]. The Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, notes that not only is there a lack of training at the national level in managing the laboratories of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) but also



poor installation conditions and a low level of activity both for the the INSPD laboratories as well as for the regional laboratories (pg 23) [2]. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence of a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health nor on the Facebook pages of the INSPD or the the National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (the NSPD and LANAA do not have an official website) [ 3, 4,5, 6].

[1] "Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health: Zoom on Covid-19 Laboratory (Ministère de la Santé Zoom sur le Laboratoire Covid-19)". 13 May, 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/minister.sante.dj/posts/3080921885280058/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [[http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id\\_page=4](http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id_page=4)]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

[6] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

## 2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

### 2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

#### 2.3.1a

**Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?**

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,  
Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks event-based surveillance. Although Djibouti's National Public Health Institute (INSPD) is in the process of introducing a system of electronic reporting, namely the District Health Information System (DHIS2), incorporating surveillance based on events, the JEE emphasizes that it is necessary for the country to establish a system for monitoring events in the human and animal health sectors [1]. Furthermore, the latest update available regarding this DHIS2, which is from September 16, 2019, states that Djibouti has still not put this into place [2]. In addition, no publicly available evidence can be found on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Health [3, 4]. The national public health institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) does not have an official website and its Facebook page does not have any information on event-based surveillance [5]. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) PVS Evaluation of Djibouti is completed; however, the report is not publicly available [6, 7].

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.
- [2] "Ministry of Health: In view of putting into place a data management platform (Ministère de la Santé : En vue de la mise en place de la plateforme de gestion de données)". 16 September, 2019. [<https://lanation.dj/ministere-de-la-sante-en-vue-de-la-mise-en-place-de-la-plateforme-de-gestion-de-donnees-dhis2/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.
- [3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [[http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id\\_page=4](http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id_page=4)]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.
- [4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2018. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.
- [5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2018. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.
- [6] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2018. "PVS Evaluation missions: State of Play - as of 11 May 2020". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.
- [7] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 19 September, 2020.

### 2.3.1b

**Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years. No outbreaks or potential PHEIC's in Djibouti have been reported in the past two years, either on the World Health Organization's (WHO) Disease Outbreak News page, weekly bulletins on outbreaks, and other emergencies or by the media [1, 2]. While China was the first country to report Covid-19 as a PHEIC to the WHO on January 30, 2020, there is no evidence that Djibouti reported the coronavirus to the WHO as a PHEIC [3]. Further, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health and the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, on any reported outbreak or potential PHEIC within the last two years [4, 5].

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2020. "Emergencies Preparedness, Response, Disease Outbreak News (DONs)". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2020. "Weekly Bulletins on Outbreaks and Other Emergencies". [<https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/disease-outbreaks/outbreaks-and-other-emergencies-updates>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [3] WHO Newsroom Timeline Covid-19. [<https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/27-04-2020-who-timeline—covid-19>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>].

Accessed 21 September, 2020.

## 2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

### 2.3.2a

**Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti operates an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and sub-national levels. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country suffers from the lack of an electronic reporting system; however, the existing system is easily adaptable to electronic notification and Djibouti's National Public Health Institute (INSPD) is making progress in implementation of an electronic notification system based on DHIS-2 software [1]. The latest update available from the Ministry of Health regarding this DHIS2, which is from September 16, 2019, states that Djibouti has still not put this into place [2, 3]. Furthermore, there is no update available on any progress on the INSPD's Facebook page (INSPD does not have an official website) [4]. Djibouti has completed a World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) PVS Evaluation; however, the report is not publicly available [5, 6].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[2] "Ministry of Health: In view of putting into place a data management platform (Ministère de la Santé : En vue de la mise en place de la plateforme de gestion de données)". 16 September, 2019. [<https://lanation.dj/ministere-de-la-sante-en-vue-de-la-mise-en-place-de-la-plateforme-de-gestion-de-donnees-dhis2/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[4] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[5] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2018. "PVS Evaluation Missions: State of Play - As of 11 May, 2020".

[<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[6] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

### 2.3.2b

**Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti operates an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and sub-national levels and that the system collects ongoing or real-time laboratory data. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti, conducted in July 2018, the current surveillance system is "a passive surveillance system, based on the mandatory notification by the health centres and private practices of 20 infectious diseases". The country does not have an electronic reporting system and event-based surveillance, yet the existing system is easily adaptable to electronic

notification. Moreover, the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) is in the process of implementing an electronic notification system based on DHIS-2 software [1]. However, the latest update available from the Ministry of Health regarding this DHIS2, which is from September 16, 2019, states that Djibouti has still not put this software into place [2, 3]. Furthermore there is no publicly available updated evidence regarding collecting ongoing/real-time laboratory data from the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea and on INSPD's Facebook page (INSPD does not have an official website) [4, 5]. Djibouti has completed a World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) PVS Evaluation; however, the report is not publicly available [6, 7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[2] La Nation. "Ministry of Health: In view of putting into place a data management platform (Ministère de la Santé : En vue de la mise en place de la plateforme de gestion de données)". 16 September, 2019. [<https://lanation.dj/ministere-de-la-sante-en-vue-de-la-mise-en-place-de-la-plateforme-de-gestion-de-donnees-dhis2/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Mer). [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[6] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2018. "PVS Evaluation Missions: State of Play - As of 11 May, 2020". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[7] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

## 2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

### 2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

#### 2.4.1a

##### Are electronic health records commonly in use?

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti uses electronic health records. There is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health and on the Facebook pages of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) and the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) or in a broader online search (the INSPD and LANAA do not have official websites) [1, 2, 3]. A 2013 WHO survey on eHealth and innovation in women's and children's health, published in 2019, shows that an electronic information system does not exist to collect and report health data [4]. Furthermore, there is no information with regard to electronic health records in the WHO Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti, conducted in July 2018 [5].

- [1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [2] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [3] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). [<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [4] World Health Organisation (WHO). WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region. "eHealth and Innovation in Women's and Children's Health - 2013 Survey". [<https://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2013/dji.pdf>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

### 2.4.1b

#### Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti's national public health system has access to electronic health records of individuals. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO)'s Country Cooperation Strategy at a Glance, Djibouti, conducted in 2014, "the public health sector is the main provider of health care under the Ministry of Health and Djibouti's public health service is provided "through seven hospitals, eighteen rural and eight urban dispensaries", and there is no evidence that Djibouti is using electronic health records [1, 2]. A 2013 WHO survey on eHealth and innovation in women's and children's health shows that an electronic information system does not exist to collect and report health data [3]. Furthermore, the country has not participated in the 2015 global survey by the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Observatory for eHealth, which highlights electronic health information systems of the countries, and no policy is listed in the WHO Global Observatory for eHealth directory [4]. In addition, there is no more recent information on Djibouti using electronic health records on the website of the Ministry of Health and the Facebook pages of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) and the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) or a broader online search (neither the INSPD or LANAA have official websites) [5, 6, 7].

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). May 2014. "Country Cooperation Strategy at a Glance, Djibouti". [[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137161/ccsbrief\\_dji\\_en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137161/ccsbrief_dji_en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [2] World Health Organisation (WHO). Regional Health Systems Observatory. 2006. "Health Systems Profile- Djibouti". [<http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/documents/s17292e/s17292e.pdf>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [3] World Health Organisation (WHO). WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region. 2019. "eHealth and Innovation in Women's and Children's Health - 2013 Survey". [<https://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2013/dji.pdf>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [4] World Health Organisation (WHO), Global Observatory for eHealth. "Directory of eHealth Policies". [<https://www.who.int/goe/policies/countries/en/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [5] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.
- [6] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[7] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). 2018. [<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

### 2.4.1c

**Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence on the website of the country's Ministry of Health that Djibouti is using electronic health records nor is there any evidence that the data is comparable [1]. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence of this on the Facebook pages of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) and the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) or in a broader online search (the INSPD and LANAA do not have an official website) [2, 3]. A 2013 WHO survey on eHealth and innovation in women's and children's health shows that an electronic information system does not exist to collect and report health data [4]. In addition, the country has not participated in the 2015 global survey by the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Observatory for eHealth which highlights electronic health information systems of countries, and no policy is listed in WHO Global Observatory for eHealth directory [5].

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[2] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[3] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). [<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[4] World Health Organization (WHO), WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region. 2020. "eHealth and Innovation in Women's and Children's Health - 2013 Survey". [<https://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2013/dji.pdf>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). Global Observatory for eHealth. 2020. "Directory of eHealth Policies". [<https://www.who.int/goe/policies/countries/en/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

## 2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

### 2.4.2a

**Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data in Djibouti. The Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, noted the absence of communication and systematic information exchange between the animal and human health sectors and recommended that the country establish an intersectoral committee to ensure the exchange of information and joint interventions among different sectors [1]. This need for such an intersectoral committee was underlined in a May 2020 report by the French Agency for Development (AFD) on the progress of the One Health project in African countries. In the report, the director of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) stated that in Africa, many countries suffer from a lack

of investment in animal services with dire consequences on public health and that what was needed was "interministerial working groups to set strategies that associate human, animal and environmental health". [2] In addition, there is no additional evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea [3, 4]. There is no publicly available evidence either on the website of the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Environment (Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement) nor on the Facebook pages of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) or the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA).The INSPD and LANAA do not have official websites [5, 6, 7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[2] AFD, May 27, 2020. "With One Health, join human, animal and environmental health against the pandemics (Avec One Health, associer santé humaine, animale et environnementale contre les pandémies)".

[<https://www.afd.fr/fr/actualites/avec-one-health-associer-sante-humaine-animale-et-environnementale-contre-les-pandemies>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer).

[<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Environment. [<http://www.environnement.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[6] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[7] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires).

[<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

## 2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

### 2.4.3a

**Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Djibouti makes de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks publicly available via reports (or other formats) on government websites. No publicly available evidence can be found on the websites of the Ministries of Agriculture and Ministry of Health or Djibouti's National Public Health Institute (INSPD) Facebook page [1, 2, 3]. The Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, noted that some of the government websites do not function well. For example, at the time of conducting this research, only the homepage of the Ministry of Agriculture's website was available [4, 5]. In addition, Djibouti has completed a World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) PVS Evaluation; however, the report is not publicly available [6, 7].

[1] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea , (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September,

2020.

[3] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD)(Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer).

[[http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id\\_page=4](http://www.maem.dj/index.php?id_page=4)]. Accessed 21 September, 2020

[6] World Organisation for Animal Health. 2020. "PVS Evaluation missions: State of play - as of 11 May, 2020".

[<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[7] World Organisation for Animal Health. "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

### 2.4.3b

**Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Djibouti makes de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data available via daily reports on its government websites and Facebook pages. The Ministry of Health provides a daily count on its website of the number of cases, the number of tests carried out as well the number of recoveries and the mortality rate. [1] It also gives a daily briefing on the same Covid-19 data on its Facebook page. [2]. The official website of the country's presidency also provides Covid-19 surveillance data but not on a daily basis [3].

[1] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé) Facebook page.

[<https://www.facebook.com/minister.sante.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September.

[3] The Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (Présidence de la République de Djibouti).

[<https://www.presidence.dj/conseilministresuite.php?ID=7&ID2=2020-04-21>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

## 2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

### 2.4.4a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Djibouti has regulations and guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals. Djibouti has data protection regulations which are related to the confidentiality of information regarding patients living with HIV or AIDS. Article 7 of Decree No. 2008-0182 establishing the Guidelines for Counselling



Voluntary Testing VIH/SIDA in the Republic of Djibouti ( Décret n°2008-0182/PR/MS portant institution des normes et directives en matière de Conseil Dépistage Volontaire du VIH/SIDA en République de Djibouti), established that "only health professionals playing a direct role in the care of patient must have access to the patient's information in a limited setting" [1]. Moreover, Law No. 174 / AN / 07 / 5th L on protective measures adapted to the situation of living persons with HIV/AIDS and vulnerable groups (Loi n°174/AN/07/5ème L portant mesures protectrices adaptées à la situation des personnes vivant avec le VIH/Sida et des groupes vulnérables), in Articles 9-11, emphasizes the medical confidentiality and protection of personal information of patients [2]. However, these regulations only relate to the protection of HIV data and not the broader identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance (of other diseases too) activities. Furthermore, there is no available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health. The National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) does not have an official website and its Facebook page does not have any information on de-identified health surveillance data [3, 4]. In addition, the UNCTAD data protection database was also consulted, but there was no evidence of privacy laws regarding Djibouti [5].

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Official Gazette of the Republic of Djibouti (JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI). 2008. "Decree Establishing the Guidelines for Counselling Voluntary Testing VIH/SIDA in the Republic of Djibouti".

[[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---ilo\\_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms\\_126985.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_126985.pdf)]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Official Gazette of the Republic of Djibouti (JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI). 22 April 2007. "Law on Protective Measures Adapted to the Situation of Living Persons with HIV/AIDS and Vulnerable Groups".

[[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---ilo\\_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms\\_126985.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_126985.pdf)]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[4] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

[5] UNCTAD. 2019. "Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide".

[[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI\\_and\\_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx](https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx)]. Accessed 21 September, 2020.

#### 2.4.4b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Djibouti has laws, regulations, or guidelines that specifically safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals which include mention of protection from cyber attacks. Djibouti has data protection regulations which are related to confidentiality of information regarding patients living with HIV or AIDS. Further, Article 7 of Decree No. 2008-0182 establishing the Guidelines for Counselling Voluntary Testing VIH/SIDA in the Republic of Djibouti (Décret n°2008-0182/PR/MS portant institution des normes et directives en matière de Conseil Dépistage Volontaire du VIH/SIDA en République de Djibouti) established that "only health professionals playing a direct role in the care of patient must have access to the patient's information in a limited setting" [1]. Moreover, Law No. 174/AN/07/5th L on protective measures adapted to the situation of living persons with HIV/AIDS and vulnerable groups (Loi n°174/AN/07/5ème L portant mesures protectrices adaptées à la situation des personnes vivant avec le VIH/Sida et des groupes vulnérables), in Articles 9-

11, emphasizes the medical confidentiality and protection of personal information of patients [2]. However, these regulations only relate to the protection of HIV data and not the broader identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance (of other diseases too) activities. Moreover, there is no available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health. The National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (INSPD) (Institut national de santé publique de Djibouti) does not have an official website and its Facebook page does not have any information on de-identified health surveillance data [3, 4]. The UNCTAD data protection database was also consulted, but no relevant laws were found [5].

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Official Gazette of Republic of Djibouti (JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI). 2008. "Decree Establishing the Guidelines for Counselling Voluntary Testing VIH/SIDA in the Republic of Djibouti".

[[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---ilo\\_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms\\_126985.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_126985.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Official Gazette of Republic of Djibouti (JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI). 22 April 2007. "Law on Protective Measures Adapted to the Situation of Living Persons with HIV / AIDS and Vulnerable Groups".

[[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---ilo\\_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms\\_126985.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_126985.pdf)]. Accessed 22 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 22 September, 2020.

[4] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 22 September, 2020.

[5] UNCTAD. 2020. "Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide".

[[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI\\_and\\_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx](https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx)]. Accessed 22 September, 2020.

## 2.4.5 International data sharing

### 2.4.5a

**Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?**

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient publicly available evidence that Djibouti has made a commitment via public statements to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region for one or more diseases. However, on March 30, 2020, the Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) convened an Extraordinary Summit via video conference to deliberate on a regional IGAD strategy to combat the spread of the Corona Virus (COVID-19) in the region [1]. Djibouti is a member state of IGAD which includes the countries of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. On April 8, 2020, the IGAD ministers of health held a video conference summit to follow up on recommendations made from the Heads of State and Government. They agreed, among other things to create a Regional Response Plan (RRP) to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and to “establish a regional task force of experts to coordinate and monitor the regional response to COVID-19 and other disease outbreaks” [2]. This regional cooperation was also announced on Djibouti’s Ministry of Health’s website [3]. However, there is no clear mention of sharing surveillance data. There is no further evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health, the Djibouti National Public Health Institute’s (INSPD) Facebook page (INSPD does not have an official website), or in the 2018 Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti [4, 5,

6].

[1] “IGAD Heads Of State And Government Adopt A Regional Approach To Combating COVID-19”. March 30, 2020, Djibouti. [<https://igad.int/coronavirus/2400-igad-heads-of-state-and-government-adopt-a-regional-approach-to-combating-covid-19>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[2] “IGAD Ministers Of Health Call For Action To Combating COVID-19”. April 8, 2020. [<https://igad.int/press-release/2405-igad-ministers-of-health-call-for-action-to-combating-covid-19>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[3] “IGAD Health Ministers call for action to combat Covid-19 (Les ministres de la santé de l’IGAD appellent à l’action pour combattre le COVID-19)”. 12 April, 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/article/15>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2018. [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 14 December 2018.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2018. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 14 December 2018.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. “Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)”.

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 14 December 2018

## 2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

### 2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

#### 2.5.1a

**Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Djibouti has a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level to conduct contact tracing either during an active public health emergency or in preparation for future public health emergencies. In Djibouti’s Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d’Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19) of March 18, posted on the Ministry of Health’s website, there are measures mentioned to expand contact tracing by isolating confirmed and suspected cases and tracing their contacts. However, there is no evidence that this includes providing support at a sub-national level nor that this applies to other diseases than the coronavirus [1]. Furthermore, a study done in May of 2020 by the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Djibouti’s reaction to the coronavirus outbreak noted that “all positive cases were isolated, treated and had their contacts traced” and that the virus was detected in four regions of the country; Djibouti-ville, Ali Sabieh, Arta and Dikhil. However, there is no mention of whether these detections in the four regions were carried out through a system giving support at sub-national level [2]. In addition, there is no evidence of such a system on the Facebook pages of Djibouti’s National Institute of Public Health, INSPD (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti) nor on the National Laboratory for Food Analysis, LANAA (Laboratoire National d’Analyses Alimentaires). The INSPD does not have a website and LANAA’s was not available at the time of conducting this research [3, 4]. Moreover, there is no further evidence on the Ministry of Health’s website. [5]

[1] “Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d’Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19). 18 March, 2020.

[<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[2] Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory: “COVID-19 pandemic in Djibouti: epidemiology and the response strategy followed to contain the virus during the first two months, 17 March to 16 May 2020”.

[<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.08.03.20167692v1.full.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[3] National Institute of Public Health, INSPD (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti) Facebook page.

[<https://www.facebook.com/INSPD.dj>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[4] National Laboratory for Food Analysis, LANAA (Laboratoire National d'Analyses Alimentaires).

[[https://m.facebook.com/LANAA-153106831524352/?ref=page\\_internal&mt\\_nav=0](https://m.facebook.com/LANAA-153106831524352/?ref=page_internal&mt_nav=0)]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

### 2.5.1b

**Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?**

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Djibouti provides wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention.

In Djibouti’s Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d’Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19) of March 18 2020, the Ministry of Health stated that it would cover the medical costs of confirmed Covid-19 cases. However, there is no specific mention of whether this includes suspected cases who are self-isolating or if this includes job security [1]. Furthermore, on April 20, 2020, Djibouti’s government announced the creation of an Emergency and Covid-19 Solidarity Fund (Fonds d’Urgence et de Solidarité COVID-19). Although this Fund is aimed at helping maintain employment and the more vulnerable populations, there is no mention that money will be allocated to provide cases or suspected cases with wraparound services (i.e. job security) [2.] In addition, a report published by the ILO on May 29, 2020 on Djibouti’s efforts’ to fight the negative consequences of Covid-19 on the economy and labor market notes that financial compensation for both employees and businesses is in place but does not mention whether this includes wraparound services for confirmed or suspected cases [3]. Moreover, there is no evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health nor on Djibouti’s official government portal that any such services were in place before the coronavirus pandemic [4,5]

[1] “Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d’Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19). 18 March, 2020.

[<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[2] Creation of an Emergency and Covid-19 Solidarity Fund (Création du Fonds d’Urgence et de Solidarité COVID-19). 20 April, 2020. [<https://covid19.gouv.dj/extend/11>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[3] ILO: Measures taken by Djibouti to fight Covid-19 to mitigate negative effects on the economy and labor market (Mesures entreprises par Djibouti pour Lutter contre le Covid-19 afin d’atténuer les Effets néfastes sur l’économie et le marché du travail). May 29, 2020. [[https://www.ilo.org/africa/technical-cooperation/free-movement/WCMS\\_746362/lang--fr/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/africa/technical-cooperation/free-movement/WCMS_746362/lang--fr/index.htm)]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health of the Republic of Djibouti (Ministère de Santé). [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[5] Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj/index.php>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

### 2.5.1c

**Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Djibouti makes de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19, including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts, available via daily reports or any other format on government websites. The Ministry of Health does provide daily reports on de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data via its website and Facebook pages. However, this data is for the number of cases and tests carried out as well the number of recoveries and the mortality rate. There is no available information on how many of the confirmed cases were traced back to a known source [1, 2]. Furthermore, there is no information on these contact tracing efforts for Covid-19 on the government's main portal nor on the Facebook pages of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) and the National Food Testing Laboratory (LANAA) (both do not have official websites) [3, 4, 5].

[1] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé) Facebook page. [<https://www.facebook.com/minister.sante.dj/>]. Accessed 23 September.

[3] The Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj/conseilministresuite.php?ID=7&ID2=2020-04-21>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[4] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

[5] National Laboratory for Food Analysis (LANAA) (Laboratoire national d'analyses alimentaires). [<https://www.facebook.com/pg/LANAA-153106831524352/about/>]. Accessed 23 September, 2020.

## 2.5.2 Point of entry management

### 2.5.2a

**Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Djibouti has a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of an active public health emergency, but only in response to an ongoing emergency.

In the government’s Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d’Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19) of 18 March, 2020, the Ministry of Health stated that all passengers arriving from any port of entry (land, air or sea) have to fill out a form with their contact information and that in the event of a positive Covid-19 case in a passenger or traveler, the contacts would be traced and asked to self-quarantine. However, there is no mention of whether this is part of an agreement between public health and border control authorities, nor that this applies to pandemics other than Covid-19 [1]. Furthermore, although the IOM (International Organization of Migrants) reported, on May 21, 2020, that Djibouti’s border agents were using the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to collect data at several points of entry into the country, there is no mention as to whether this was part of a plan between the public health system and border control authorities [2]. Moreover, there is no publicly available evidence of such an agreement on the Ministry of Health’s website, the government’s main portal, nor on the Facebook page of Djibouti’s national gendarmerie [3, 4, 5]. Djibouti’s Ministry of Defense does not have a website.

[1] “Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d’Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19)”. 18 March, 2020.

[https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[2] IOM Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) COVID-19 Regional Overview on Mobility Restrictions as of 14 May 2020. [https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/iom-regional-office-east-and-horn-africa-displacement-tracking-matrix-dtm-covid-19]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [http://www.sante.gouv.dj/]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[4] Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [https://www.presidence.dj/]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[5] National Gendarmerie of Djibouti Facebook page. [https://www.facebook.com/www.gendarmerie.dj/]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

## 2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

### 2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

#### 2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country
- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has an in-country epidemiology training program (FETP) or that it provide resources for its citizens to attend training in another country. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, Djibouti's Minister of Health sent 49 paramedics, in 2014, for a two-year training program abroad which included training in epidemiology. However, there is no mention as to whether this was an FETP nor if it was a one time training program. Furthermore, the JEE states that the country lacks any agreements or coordination with other countries to have FETP in either the human or animal sectors and recommends that such a collaboration and agreement with

other countries must be established [1]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health that the JEE's recommendation regarding such an agreement has been established [2]. Djibouti is a member of Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); however, there is no evidence of having in-country training programs or providing resources for citizens to attend training abroad [3]. Furthermore, Djibouti is not a member of the Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET) or the African Network of Epidemiology Field (AFENET) and there is no evidence of any collaborations between Djibouti and these organisations [4, 5].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[3] African Union. Africa CDC. 2018. "Regional Collaborating Centres". [<https://africacdc.org/regional-collaborating-centres/>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[4] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). 2019. "Member Programs". [<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[5] African Network of Epidemiology Field (AFENET). [<http://www.afenet.net/index.php>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

### 2.6.1b

**Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has an epidemiology training program explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals, nor does it offer a specific animal health field epidemiology training program such as FETPV. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country does not have such a program in place. Furthermore, the JEE notes that Djibouti lacks any agreements or coordination with other countries to have an FETP in either the human or animal sectors and recommended that such a collaboration or agreement be established [1]. Djibouti is a member of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); however, there is no evidence of having in-country training programs or providing resources for citizens to attend training abroad [2]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health of a FETP or a FEPTV [3]. In 2014, the Global Program for Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic Preparedness and Response (GPAI) published a report on one of its projects on Avian Influenza and Human Pandemic Preparedness in Djibouti. It noted that one of its accomplishments was to train veterinary specialists in the animal health sector and training field surveillance staff in the human health sector. However, it is not clear whether these trainings were within the framework of a FETP/FETPV [4]. Djibouti is not a member of the Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET) nor of the African Network of Epidemiology Field (AFENET), and there is no evidence of any collaborations between Djibouti and these organisations [4, 5]. The country is, however, a member of EMPHNET (The Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network), yet there is no mention on its website of Djibouti having participated in FETPs or FETPVs [6].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[2] African Union. Africa CDC. 2018. "Regional Collaborating Centres". [<https://africacdc.org/regional-collaborating-centres/>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020..

[4] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). 2019. "Member Programs". [<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[5] African Network of Epidemiology Field (AFENET). [<http://www.afenet.net/index.php>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[6] EMPHNET (The Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network): "Country Programs". [[http://emphnet.net/?page\\_id=491](http://emphnet.net/?page_id=491)]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

## 2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

### 2.6.2a

Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

### 3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

#### 3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

##### 3.1.1a

Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Djibouti does not have an overarching national public health emergency response plan but it does have some disease-specific response plans in place. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, although the country has control plans for certain infectious diseases in response to previous epidemic episodes like pandemic influenza in 2009 and Ebola in 2014, it does not have a overarching or generic national public health emergency response plan accompanied by standard operating procedures [1]. Djibouti has some national plans in place for events that can impact human or animal health or the environment such as the Disaster Relief Organization Plan (Organisation de la Réponse de



Sécurité Civile), ORSEC which was updated in October of 2019 and activated by the country's government a month later [2, 3]. Furthermore, there is evidence of a national public health emergency response plan; on March 18 2020, the Ministry of Health announced its "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease" on its website. However, this plan is specifically for Covid-19 and does not address planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential [4].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[2] ORSEC training program: [<http://www.reseau3d.org/actualites-generales/gestion-de-catastrophe-le-plan-orsec-revitalise/>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[3] OCHA (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs): "2019 Flash Floods Humanitarian Needs Rapid Assessment". December 5, 2019. [<https://reliefweb.int/report/djibouti/2019-flash-floods-humanitarian-needs-rapid-assessment>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[4] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19)". March 18, 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

### 3.1.1b

**If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?**

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

Djibouti does not have an overarching national public health emergency response plan and therefore no update has taken place in the last 3 years. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country has control plans for certain infectious diseases in response to previous epidemic episodes like pandemic influenza in 2009 and Ebola in 2014. However, it does not have a overarching or generic national public health emergency response plan accompanied by standard operating procedures [1]. Djibouti does have a national plan in place for events that can impact human or animal health or the environment called ORSEC which is the Disaster Relief Organization Plan (Organisation de la Réponse de Sécurité Civile). It was updated in October of 2019, however ORSEC is not an overarching plan [2,3]. Furthermore, although Djibouti's Ministry of Health announced its "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease" on March 18, 2020, this plan was not in place before the coronavirus pandemic and is not an overarching one [4].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[2] ORSEC training program: [<http://www.reseau3d.org/actualites-generales/gestion-de-catastrophe-le-plan-orsec-revitalise/>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[3] OCHA (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs): "2019 Flash Floods Humanitarian Needs Rapid Assessment". December 5, 2019. [<https://reliefweb.int/report/djibouti/2019-flash-floods-humanitarian-needs-rapid-assessment>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[4] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19)". March 18, 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>].

Accessed 24 September, 2020.

### 3.1.1c

**If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?**

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has an overarching national public health emergency response plan and therefore there is not one that includes considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations. In Djibouti's "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease" which was activated by the Ministry of Health on March 18 2020, there is a section devoted on how to treat children, pregnant women and refugees who have tested positive for the coronavirus (or who have been in contact with positive cases). However, this plan is in response to Covid-19 and is not an overarching plan [1]. Furthermore, in a document published by the World Bank on March 24 2020, entitled "Djibouti Covid-19 Response", it notes that "community mobilization and participation in prevention and control measures will also take place through existing community institutions, including women's organizations in the most vulnerable areas of the country". However, it does not provide specific information on how this plan will be carried out [2]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence of such a plan on the Ministry of Health and government's main websites nor on the Facebook page of Djibouti's National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (the INSPD does not have a website) [3, 4, 5].

[1] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19)". March 18, 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9f54wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[2] The World Bank: "Djibouti COVID-19 Response (P173807)". March 24, 2020. [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/871621585102093306/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-Djibouti-COVID-19-Response-P173807.pdf>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[4] The Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (la Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj/index.php>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 24 September, 2020.

### 3.1.1d

**Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

### 3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

#### 3.1.2a

**Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response. There is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health nor on the government's main portal [1, 2]. In addition, there is no evidence on the Facebook page of the National Institute of Public Health of Djibouti (INSPD). The institute does not have a website [3]. Furthermore, according to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, Djibouti does not have a relevant emergency management agency, and in case of an outbreak emergency, the INSPD provides technical coordination, investigation, and response; however, an operational centre does not exist [4]. On April 2, 2020, the World Bank announced a five million dollar loan to help Djibouti respond to the Coronavirus pandemic. In its statement, it said part of the loan would go to developing the private sector. However, there is no information as to whether this meant developing the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response [5].

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[2] The Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (la Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj/index.php>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[3] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission Report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti.)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[5] Djibouti: World Bank Approves US\$5 Million in Urgent Support of Coronavirus Response. April 2, 2020. [<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/04/02/djibouti-world-bank-approves-us5-million-in-urgent-support-of-coronavirus-covid-19-response>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

### 3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

#### 3.1.3a

**Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?**

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease = 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Djibouti has a plan and guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic but only for one disease.

The government's national "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d'Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19) of 18 March, 2020, states that due to the growing number of Covid-19 cases in Djibouti and the region, the government has implemented NPIs such as a nation-wide lockdown, the closing of schools, working from home, mandatory face masks when social distancing cannot be observed, a ban on gatherings of more than ten people and hygiene measures such as washing hands. However, there is no specific mention or language that this plan will be used for future health emergencies [1]. Furthermore, in Djibouti's COVID-19 Response Project of March 24, the World Bank agreed on a loan of \$5 million to help fund this project. Although in a statement analyzing the feasibility of this project, it said that this would apply to future pandemics and not just to Covid-19, there is no specific wording in Djibouti's Response project to support this statement by the World Bank [2]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence of such a plan on NPIs on the Ministry of Health's website nor on the government's main portal as well as on the Facebook page of Djibouti's National Institute of Public Health (INSPD). The latter does not have a website (3, 4, 5). Djibouti does not have an emergency management agency.

[1] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d'Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19). 18 March, 2020.

[<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[2] The World Bank; Djibouti COVID-19 Response (P173807). 24 March, 2020.

[<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/871621585102093306/pdf/Project-Information-Document-Djibouti-COVID-19-Response-P173807.pdf>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[4] The Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (Présidence de la République de Djibouti).

[<https://www.presidence.dj/index.php>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health, INSPD (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti) Facebook page.

[<https://www.facebook.com/INSPD.dj>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

## 3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

### 3.2.1 Activating response plans

#### 3.2.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Djibouti activated its national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year.

The country's emergency response plan to Covid-19, called the "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease", was activated on March 18, 2020 [1]. However, there is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise in the past year on the website of the Ministry of Health or on the government's main portal [2, 3]. Djibouti's Ministry of Defense does not have a website. Furthermore, there is no evidence

on the WHO's Simulation Exercise Program website that Djibouti has completed such an exercise in the past year. Research conducted on the archives of this website back to 2016 did not reveal any evidence that Djibouti had conducted this type of exercise during that time span [4].

[1] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d'Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19). 18 March, 2020.

[<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[3] The Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (la Présidence de la République de Djibouti).

[<https://www.presidence.dj/index.php>]. Accessed 25 September.

[4] WHO Simulation Exercise Calendar. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

### 3.2.1b

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?**

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti, in the past year, has undergone an exercise to identify a list of gaps and best practices through either an After-Action Review (post emergency response) or a biological threat-focused IHR exercise with the WHO. There is no evidence of such an exercise on the website of the Ministry of Health nor on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture [1, 2]. Furthermore, there is no evidence of an After Action Review or a biological threat-focused IHR exercise with the WHO on the WHO's Strategic Partnerships portal and the country profile on the WHO website [3 ,4] . Although an After Action Review for Djibouti had been planned for 24 to 28 March 2019, there is no evidence that this review ever took place [5].

[1] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, l'Elevage et la Mer). [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Country, Djibouti". [<https://www.who.int/countries/dji/en/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH). "Health Security Calendar". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/calendar>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

## 3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

### 3.2.2a

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Djibouti has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise in the past year that has included private sector representatives. There is no publicly available evidence of such an exercise on the website of the Ministry of Health nor on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture [1, 2]. Furthermore, there is no evidence that Djibouti underwent an After Action Review or a biological threat-focused IHR exercise with the World Health Organization (WHO) in the past year on the WHO's Strategic Partnerships portal, the country profile on the WHO website nor on the WHO Simulation Exercise page [3, 4, 5]

[1] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, l'Elevage et la Mer). [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Country, Djibouti". [<https://www.who.int/countries/dji/en/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[5] WHO Simulation Exercise page. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

## 3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

### 3.3.1 Emergency response operation

#### 3.3.1a

**Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has in place an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country needs to establish an EOC "with necessary equipments, communications and transportation and trained personnel based on standard operating procedures". At the moment, in case of an emergency, the National Institute of Public Health of Djibouti (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti (INSPD)) provides "technical coordination, investigation and response, but there is no operational centre, neither as a structure nor as a concept" (pg 33) [1]. Furthermore , there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health that the JEE's recommendation to establish an EOC has been carried out [2]. The INSPD does not have an official website and there is no evidence available on its Facebook page [3].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[3] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti). [<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed

25 September, 2020.

### 3.3.1b

**Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has in place an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and therefore there are no requirements to conduct a drill at least once per year.

According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country needs to establish an EOC "with necessary equipments, communications and transportation and trained personnel based on standard operating procedures". At the moment, in case of an emergency, the National Institute of Public Health of Djibouti (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti (INSPD)) provides "technical coordination, investigation and response, but there is no operational centre, neither as a structure nor as a concept" (pg 33) [1]. Furthermore , there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health that the JEE's recommendation to establish an EOC has been carried out [2]. The INSPD does not have an official website and there is no evidence available on its Facebook page [3].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[3] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

### 3.3.1c

**Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has in place an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and therefore has not conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country needs to establish an EOC "with necessary equipments, communications and transportation and trained personnel based on standard operating procedures". At the moment, in case of an emergency, the National Institute of Public Health of Djibouti (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti (INSPD)) provides "technical coordination, investigation and response, but there is no operational centre, neither as a structure nor as a concept" (pg 33) [1]. Furthermore , there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health that the JEE's recommendation to establish an EOC has been carried out [2]. The INSPD does not have an official website and there is no

evidence available on its Facebook page [3].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

[3] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 25 September, 2020.

## 3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

### 3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

#### 3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that public health and national security authorities in Djibouti have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event or that there are standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks formal coordination agreements between the security services on the one hand and the services in charge of human and animal health on the other hand at national, regional, or local levels. Moreover, the country lacks any training program and exercise for health and safety staff, focused on joint investigations for public health emergency of natural or deliberate origin [1]. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence on the webpages of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice and Penitentiary Affairs and Human Rights. The Ministry of Defense does not have a webpage and Djibouti does not have an emergency management agency [2, 3].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Justice and Penitentiary Affairs and Human Rights (Ministère de la Justice et des Affaires



pénitentiaires, chargé des Droits de l'Homme). 2018. [<https://justice.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

## 3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

### 3.5.1 Public communication

#### 3.5.1b

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a risk communication plan and thus no evidence outlining how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communication needs. Djibouti's national public health emergency plan entitled, "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease" (Plan d'Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19), activated March 18 2020 and available on the Ministry of Health's website, does not outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communication needs. The only available evidence in this plan regarding communication needs is a reference to reaching out to the most vulnerable and a 24 hour hotline number [1]. Furthermore, this emergency plan is specific to Covid-19 and there is no evidence that such a plan was in place before the coronavirus pandemic. According to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Djibouti, conducted in July 2018, the country does not have a multi-sectoral risk communication plan. However, in 2006, the Ministry of Health set up the Directorate of Health Promotion (la Direction pour la promotion de la santé) for communication during public health emergencies and the Ministry of Interior has a Directorate for communication during public health emergencies. However, neither the Directorate of Health Promotion nor the Ministry of Interior have a website and there is no available information regarding the Directorate's communication and structure. During a public health emergency, the country relies on Djiboutian Radio-Television (RDT) to broadcast the news in four languages at a national level. This was the main tool of communication during the last outbreak of malaria as well as the during the Covid-19 pandemic [2, 3]. The Ministry of Health and Djiboutian Radio-Television also use their Facebook pages to communicate with the public during a national health emergency [4, 5].

[1] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d'Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19). 18 March, 2020.

[<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[3] Radio-Television of Djibouti (Radio Télévision de Djibouti). [<https://www.rtd.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health of Djibouti Facebook page. [<https://www.facebook.com/minister.sante.dj/>] Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[5] Radio Television of Djibouti Facebook page. [<https://www.facebook.com/INFOS.DJ/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

### 3.5.1 Risk communication planning

#### 3.5.1a

Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti's national public health emergency response plan has a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. Although the country's Ministry of Health activated, on March 18, 2020, its "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease" (Plan d'Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19), there is no section that details a risk communication plan [1]. On April 20, 2020, Djibouti's president approved a government decree establishing an institutional framework for crisis management linked to the Covid-19 pandemic (mise en place d'un cadre institutionnel de gestion de crise liée à la pandémie du Covid-19). This decree outlines a framework involving two committees (a crisis management steering committee and a technical committee). The decree states that the steering committee will "contribute to public communication and awareness programs as well as mitigate fears and disinformation". However, there is no information available on how these programs of communication will be implemented. Nor does the decree mention whether it will be applicable to other emergencies. [2]. Furthermore, according to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the Ministry of Health had set up, in 2006, a Directorate of Health Promotion (la Direction promotion de la santé) for communication during public health emergencies with an independent budget line, premises, and human and material resources. It also noted that the Ministry of Interior has a Directorate for the communication during public health emergencies [3]. However, there is no information on these directorates on the Ministry of Health's website [4]. The Ministry of Interior does not have its own website.

[1] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d'Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19). 18 March, 2020.

[<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[2] "Establishing an institutional framework for crisis management linked to the Covid-19 pandemic (Mise en place d'un cadre institutionnel de gestion de crise liée à la pandémie du COVID-19)". 20 April, 2020. [<https://covid19.gouv.dj/voir/2>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

#### 3.5.1c

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a risk communication plan and thus no evidence of a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency. Although the country's Ministry of Health activated and posted on its website, on March 18, 2020, its "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease" (Plan d'Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19), the plan does not specifically state if the Minister of Health is the primary spokesperson for the public during this emergency. Nor does it mention that the plan can be used for other public health emergencies other than Covid-19 [1]. Furthermore, a government decree, approved by the country's president on April 20, 2020, establishing an institutional framework for crisis management linked to the Covid-19 pandemic (mise en place d'un cadre institutionnel de gestion de crise liée à la pandémie du Covid-19), sets up a steering committee headed by Djibouti's prime minister and minister of health. However, the decree does not designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency [2]. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is the spokesperson for Djibouti's government and has been interviewed often on the Covid-19 situation in the country. Yet there is no evidence that he is has been officially designated as the primary spokesperson to communicate with the public [3]. In addition, although the Minister of Communication has been interviewed and quoted on Djibouti's radio and television station, there is no evidence of the minister being the official spokesperson for the public during a health emergency. [4] The Ministry of Communication's website does not offer any further details on this topic [5].

[1] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d'Actions pour la Prévention et la Réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19). 18 March, 2020.

[<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[2] "Establishing an institutional framework for crisis management linked to the Covid-19 pandemic (Mise en place d'un cadre institutionnel de gestion de crise liée à la pandémie du COVID-19)". 20 April, 2020. [<https://covid19.gouv.dj/voir/2>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[3] COVID-19: "Djibouti has taken all the measures for supplies in material and medical products Djibouti a pris toutes les mesures pour s'approvisionner en matériel et produits médicaux)". 26 March, 2020.

[[http://french.xinhuanet.com/afrique/2020-03/26/c\\_138919094.htm](http://french.xinhuanet.com/afrique/2020-03/26/c_138919094.htm)]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[4] Radio-Television of Djibouti. 1 July, 2020. Ministry of Communication: researching solutions in the fight against the spread of Covid-19 (Ministère de la Communication: recherche de solution pour lutter contre la propagation du COVID-19).

[[https://www.facebook.com/INFOS.DJ/posts/286069406078340?comment\\_id=286141646071116](https://www.facebook.com/INFOS.DJ/posts/286069406078340?comment_id=286141646071116)]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti Ministry of Communication (Ministère de la Communication). [<https://communication.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

## 3.5.2 Public communication

### 3.5.2a

**In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?**

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence that in the past year Djibouti's public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation.

Djibouti's Ministry of Health has both a Facebook page and a twitter account and not only posts daily updates and information about the Covid-19 pandemic and precautions to take but also uses its platform to dispel rumors and disinformation regarding the coronavirus. One such example is a campaign the Ministry of Health launched on its Facebook page on March 16, 2020, called "Covid-19: Say 'No' to Fake News (Dites 'Non' au Fake News)" [1]. Furthermore, Djibouti's Ministry of Health uses its social media platform to inform the public about health concerns other than the Covid-19 pandemic. One example is a measles vaccination campaign launched on the Ministry of Health's Facebook page in August of 2020 to inform the public about where they could get the vaccine and why this was important [2]. Similar campaigns were launched in December of 2019 for measles and one in October of 2018 for polio which were posted on social media but also broadcast on Djibouti's national radio and television station (RTD) to inform and raise awareness of these health concerns [3, 4].

[1] Facebook page of the Ministry of Health of Djibouti (Ministère de la Santé de Djibouti). "Covid-19: Say 'No' to Fake News (Dites 'Non' au Fake News)". 16 March, 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/minister.sante.dj/posts/2940757029296545>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health of Djibouti Facebook: "Measles: launch of vaccination campaign at Djibouti-Ville (Rougeole: lancement de la Campagne de vaccination à Djibouti-Ville)". 05 August, 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=227733255090594>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[3] Radio-Television Djibouti (RTD). "Ministry of Health: launch of measles vaccination campaign (Ministère de la Santé: lancement de la campagne de vaccination contre la rougeole). 30 December, 2019. [<https://www.rtd.dj/actualites/sante/ministere-de-la-sante-lancement-de-la-campagne-de-vaccination-contre-la-rougeole>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health of Djibouti Facebook: "Kick off for polio vaccination campaign at Warabaley (Coup d'envoi de la campagne de vaccination contre la poliomyélite à Warabaley). 22 October, 2018. [[https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=305850446689144&ref=watch\\_permalink](https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=305850446689144&ref=watch_permalink)]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

### 3.5.2b

**Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?**

No = 1, Yes = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is insufficient evidence that senior leaders in Djibouti's government have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. The only publicly available evidence is in an article written by an expert on security issues in East Africa and published March 27, 2020 in the French paper, 'L'Opinion', in which the author writes that the Minister of Health had announced that a first case had tested positive (a Spanish military) on March 16, 2020. However, it was revealed two days later, that Djibouti did not have any testing kits yet and that, in fact, the Spanish soldier had been sent back to Spain the next day. Furthermore, in the same article, it was reported that the president announced the country had 'all the necessary material for testing kits', when, in fact they didn't. The author of this article called it 'pure propaganda' [1]. However, this disinformation was on the availability of test kits for Covid-19 and not about the disease itself. There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti's senior leaders shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years in the following state-owned main media outlets: 'La Nation', 'Radio-Télé Djibouti' and 'Agence Djiboutienne d'Information' [2, 3, 4].

[1] Dr. Roukiya Mohamed Osman. L'Opinion: "The coronavirus in East Africa, towards an open sky cemetery (Le coronavirus en Afrique de l'Est, vers un cimetière à ciel ouvert)". 27 March, 2020. [<https://www.lopinion.fr/edition/international/coronavirus-en-afrique-l-est-vers-cimetiere-a-ciel-ouvert-tribune-dr-215209>].

Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[2] La Nation. [<https://lanation.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[3] Radio-Télé Djibouti. [<http://www.rtd.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[4] Djibouti Information Agency (Agence Djiboutienne d'Information). [<http://www.adi.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

## 3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.6.1 Internet users

#### 3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 55.68

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

#### 3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 41.2

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

#### 3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 6.19

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

### 3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

#### 3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

**Current Year Score: 6.0**

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

## 3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

### 3.7.1 Trade restrictions

#### 3.7.1a

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no publicly available evidence that, in the past year, Djibouti issued a restriction, without international or bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. There is no evidence of such a restriction on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs nor on the government's main portal [1, 2, 3, 4]. Furthermore, according to the United Nations and the World Health Organization, the country produces very little medical products and thus relies heavily on the import of medical goods which has been apparent during the Covid-19 pandemic [5].

[1] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [<http://www.maepe-rh.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministère des Affaires Etrangères). [<https://diplomatie.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[4] The Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj/index.php>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[5] COVID-19: UN News. 14 April, 2020. "Major airlift operation, part of wider UN supply chain effort, reaches 'most vulnerable' African nations" [<https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061662>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

#### 3.7.1b

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no publicly available evidence that, in the past year, Djibouti has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Sea, the World Health Organization (WHO) Disease Outbreak News or the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Weekly Disease Information [1, 2, 3, 4]. Nor is there is any evidence of such a restriction on the Facebook page of Djibouti's Customs Agency [5]. In

addition, according to a food assistance fact sheet on Djibouti conducted by the USAID agency on February 10, 2020, it notes that since agricultural production is extremely limited, the country relies heavily on food imports [6].

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea , (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer) [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[3] World Health organization (WHO). "Disease Outbreak News". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/en/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[4] World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). "Weekly Disease Information". [[https://www.oie.int/wahis\\_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI](https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI)]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti, Customs Agency Facebook page (L'Agence de Douane). [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Public---Government-Service/Douane-De-Djibouti-1024847607630350/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[6] USAID: Food Assistance Fact Sheet, February 10, 2020. [<https://www.usaid.gov/djibouti/food-assistance#:~:text=Djibouti%20is%20an%20arid%20country,rearing%20for%20food%20and%20income>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

## 3.7.2 Travel restrictions

### 3.7.2a

**In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 0**

Djibouti has implemented in the past year a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak. On March 16, 2020, Djibouti's president, through a government communiqué, announced that as of March 18, 2020, a ban would go into effect on all international commercial flights departing or arriving into the country due to the Covid-19 outbreak [1]. Furthermore in a report on measures taken by Djibouti to limit the spread of the disease, the government confirmed that all train, boat and ship transport had been banned and that commercial passenger flights were suspended until the 1st of September 2020 [2].

[1] Africanews: "The Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti suspends commercial flights as of 18 March, 2020. (La Présidence de la République de Djibouti suspend les vols commerciaux à compter du 18 mars 2020 face au contexte sanitaire international). [<https://fr.africanews.com/2020/03/16/la-presidence-de-la-republique-de-djibouti-suspend-les-vols-commerciaux-a-compter-du-18-mars-2020-face-au-contexte-sanitaire-international/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[2] Measures in COMESA Member States in Response to Covid-19. 19 June, 2020.

[<https://www.tralac.org/documents/resources/covid-19/regional/3772-measures-in-comesa-member-states-in-response-to-covid-19-11th-edition-19-june-2020/file.htm>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

## Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

### 4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

#### 4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

##### 4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 22.37

2014

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 72.88

2014

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a health workforce strategy in place which has been updated in the past five years to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings. The Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, notes that although the country's 2013-2017 National Health Development Plan (PNDS) dedicated a part to human resources objectives, the country must "develop a human resources development strategy including a training plan for basic and continuing training for health personnel" [1]. However, there is no evidence that such a strategy has been put into place following the JEE's recommendations on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Education [2, 3]. Furthermore a study conducted by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) published on May 29, 2020 and entitled "The COVID-19 Pandemic and its Potential Impact on The Health Sector in the COMESA Region" notes that the COMESA countries (Djibouti is a member) lack a



strategy to address shortages in healthcare personnel and resources among other things [4].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti.)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'Éducation). [<http://www.education.gov.dj/index.php/en/>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

[4] COMESA, 29 May, 2020. "The COVID-19 Pandemic and its Potential Impact on The Health Sector in the COMESA Region". [<https://www.tralac.org/documents/resources/covid-19/regional/3700-covid-19-pandemic-and-its-potential-impact-on-the-health-sector-in-the-comesa-region-special-report-may-2020/file.html>]. Accessed 28 September, 2020.

## 4.1.2 Facilities capacity

### 4.1.2a

**Hospital beds per 100,000 people**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 140**

2017

WHO/World Bank; national sources

### 4.1.2b

**Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation facility located within the country. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, an isolation centre for highly contagious patients was under construction near Djibouti City. However, the country does not have facilities and premises, trained staff, or any written procedures to accommodate highly contagious patients [1]. Evidence that this isolation centre has yet to be built is noted in the government's March 18, 2020 "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19). While the Ministry of Health states that Djibouti has established a quarantine area in the Bouffard Hospital and at other sites, it recommends the construction of a permanent isolation unit for patients with highly communicable diseases for future pandemics [2] Faure Hospital (which hosts a laboratory level P3 according to the JEE) and Peltier Hospital do not have websites.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>].

Accessed 29 September, 2020

[2] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19)". March 18, 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

#### 4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?
- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Djibouti has either demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years or that it has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years as there is no evidence that it has any isolation facilities. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti(JEE), conducted in July 2018, an isolation center for highly contagious patients was under construction near Djibouti City. However, the country does not have facilities and premises, trained staff, or any written procedures to accommodate highly contagious patients [1]. Evidence that this isolation centre has yet to be built is noted in the government's March 18, 2020 "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (Plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19). While the Ministry of Health states that Djibouti has established a quarantine area in the Bouffard Hospital and at other sites, it recommends the construction of a permanent isolation unit for patients with highly communicable diseases for future pandemics [2] Faure Hospital (which hosts a laboratory level P3 according to the JEE)and Peltier Hospital do not have websites.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 30 March, 2021.

[2] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19)". March 18, 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 30 March, 2021.

## 4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

### 4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

#### 4.2.1a

Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministry of Health but not the Ministry of Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory and medical supplies for routine needs.

The Central Office for the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (CAMME) (La Centrale d'Achat des Médicaments et Matériels Essentiels) is responsible for procurement of medicines and all the laboratory needs. It is not clear if that also includes the Ministry of Agriculture. This is defined in the government's Decree n°2004-0059/PR/MS of April 13, 2004, on "Setting Statutes for the Central Office of the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (Décret n°2004-0059/PR/MS Portant Statuts de la Centrale d'Achat des Médicaments et Matériels Essentiels (CAMME))" [1]. According to this Decree, CAMME is under the tutelage of Djibouti's Ministry of Health and one of its provisions is "to purchase, administer and make available to health providers in the public sector the essential medicines and medical supplies at the least cost and with maximal efficiency" [1, 2]. In November 2018, CAMME launched an open international tender for preselection of suppliers for the supply of Generic Essential Medicines (MEG), medical consumables and equipments, dental products, reagents and laboratory equipments among other medical needs. Although CAMME's website was not accessible at the time of conducting this research, the Facebook page of 'Djib-Live' confirmed that CAMME had such laboratory and medical supplies [3, 4]. CAMME also has a Facebook page [5].

[1] Decree n°2004-0059/PR/MS on "Setting Statutes for the Central Office or the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies "Décret n°2004-0059/PR/MS Portant Statuts de la Centrale d'Achat des Médicaments et Matériels Essentiels (CAMME)". 13 April, 2004.

[<https://www.presidence.dj/PresidenceOld/jo/2004/decr0059pr04.php#:~:text=Article%201er%20%3A%20Dans%20le%20but,publique%20%C3%A0%20but%20non%20lucratif>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)[<https://sante.gouv.dj/article/44>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, The Central Office for the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (CAMME). November 2018. "International Call for Tender for Submitting Applications for the Pre-selection of Suppliers (dossier d'appel d'offres international ouvert de présélection des fournisseurs)". [<http://www.camme.dj/cata/e.pdf>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

[4] Djib-live Facebook. [<https://www.facebook.com/DjibLive/posts/2135019000095152/>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

[5] CAMME Facebook page. [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Health-Beauty/CAMME-Djibouti-178714599440399>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

## 4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

### 4.2.2a

**Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient available evidence that Djibouti has a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. equipment, MCMs, medicines, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency.

According to the the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, Djibouti has a Central Office for the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (CAMME) (La Centrale d'Achat des Médicaments et Matériels Essentiels), with a centralized storage facility, logistics, and human resources. However, the JEE notes that the storage capacity only meets the

local needs and that the country has no national plan in place to increase its stockpile in response to a public health emergency [1]. Furthermore, while a report posted October 28, 2018 on the Facebook page of a media outlet called 'Djib-Live', lists some of the supplies available such as medicines for tuberculosis and malaria or laboratory reagents, there is no mention of a stockpile of medical supplies for national use during a public health emergency [2]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence of such a stockpile on the Ministry of Health's or CAMME's website (the latter not being accessible at the time of conducting this research) [3, 4].

There is no evidence, either, on the Facebook page of the National Institute for Public Health of Djibouti, INSPD (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti) which does not have a website nor on CAMME's Facebook page [5, 6]. Moreover, according to international institutions such as the WHO, Djibouti has had to rely on donations of medical supplies such as PPEs or protective masks but this was for use during the Covid-19 pandemic [7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission Report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

[2] Djib-live Facebook. [<https://www.facebook.com/DjibLive/posts/2135019000095152/>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, The Central Office for the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (CAMME).

[<http://www.camme.dj/>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

[5] National Institute for Public Health of Djibouti (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti) INSPD Facebook page.

[<https://www.facebook.com/INSPD.dj/>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

[6] CAMME Facebook page. [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Health-Beauty/CAMME-Djibouti-178714599440399>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

[7] United Nations, Djibouti: COVID-19 Situation Report. 14 April, 2020. [

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Djibouti%20COVID19%20Sitrep%204%20FR.pdf>]. Accessed 29 September, 2020.

#### 4.2.2b

**Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient available evidence that Djibouti has a stockpile of laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, Djibouti has a Central Office for the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (CAMME) (La Centrale d'Achat des Médicaments et Matériels Essentiels), with a centralized storage facility, logistics, and human resources. However, the JEE notes that this storage capacity only meets the local needs and doesn't have stockpiles of laboratory supplies for a public health emergency [1]. On December 15, 2019 the media outlet 'Djib-Live' posted a report about CAMME's stockpiles in which it stated that Djibouti had tripled its supplies of reagents in the past year. Yet there was no mention as to whether this supply was to be used during a public health emergency [2]. Furthermore, on August 23 2020, the Ministry of Health announced, in a report posted on its Facebook page, the arrival of an 'important' amount of medicines and medical supplies for CAMME. It said these supplies would last the country up to six months but there is no mention of these supplies being used for a public health emergency [3]. CAMME's website was not accessible at the time of conducting this research and there is no available list of CAMME's medicines and laboratory supplies on its Facebook page [4, 5]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website and Djibouti

does not have an emergency planning agency.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission Report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 30 September, 2020.

[2] Djib-live Facebook. 15 December, 2019. [<https://pixel.facebook.com/watch/?v=531849334085291>]. Accessed 30 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti Ministry of Health Facebook. 23 August, 2020.

[<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=923635731451003>]. Accessed 30 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, The Central Office for the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (CAMME).

[<http://www.camme.dj/>]. Accessed 30 September, 2020.

[5] CAMME Facebook page. [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Health-Beauty/CAMME-Djibouti-178714599440399>]. Accessed 30 September, 2020.

#### 4.2.2c

**Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no available evidence that Djibouti conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency as there is insufficient evidence that the country has stockpiles in place for use during a public health emergency.

According to the the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, Djibouti has a Central Office for the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (CAMME) (La Centrale d'Achat des Médicaments et Matériels Essentiels), with a centralized storage facility, logistics, and human resources. However, the JEE notes that the storage capacity only meets the local needs and that the country has no national plan in place to increase its stockpile in response to a public health emergency [1]. Furthermore, while a report posted October 28, 2018 on the Facebook page of a media outlet called 'Djib-Live', lists some of the supplies available such as medicines for tuberculosis and malaria or laboratory reagents, there is no mention of a stockpile for national use during a public health emergency [2]. In addition, there is no publicly available evidence of such a stockpile on the Ministry of Health's or CAMME's website (the latter not being accessible at the time of conducting this research) [3, 4]. There is no evidence, either, on the Facebook page of the National Institute for Public Health of Djibouti, INSPD (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti) which does not have a website nor on CAMME's Facebook page [5, 6]. Moreover, this lack of a national stockpile for use during a public health emergency was highlighted during the Covid-19 pandemic when, according to international institutions such as the WHO, Djibouti has had to rely on donations of medical supplies such as PPEs or protective masks [7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission Report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 31 March, 2021.

[2] Djib-live Facebook. [<https://www.facebook.com/DjibLive/posts/2135019000095152/>]. Accessed 31 March, 2021.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 31 March, 2021.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, The Central Office for the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (CAMME).

[<http://www.camme.dj/>]. Accessed 31 March, 2021.

[5] National Institute for Public Health of Djibouti (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti) INSPD Facebook page. [<https://www.facebook.com/INSPD.dj/>]. Accessed 31 March, 2021.

[6] CAMME Facebook page. [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Health-Beauty/CAMME-Djibouti-178714599440399>]. Accessed 31 March, 2021.

[7] United Nations, Djibouti: COVID-19 Situation Report. 14 April, 2020. [<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Djibouti%20COVID19%20Sitrep%204%20FR.pdf>]. Accessed 31 March, 2021.

## 4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

### 4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?
- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has either a plan or agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency or one to procure medical supplies for national use during such an emergency.

According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks any agreement with domestic producers of medical supplies and does not participate either in regional or international procedures for the joint procurement of medical equipment for a public health emergency [1]. Furthermore, there is no evidence of a plan to either leverage domestic manufacturing capacity or one to procure medical supplies for national use during a public health emergency on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Economy nor on the government's main portal (the Ministry of Defense does not have a website [2, 3, 4]. Although a project took place in April of 2020 to produce more than 300 3D printed protective face shields by local engineers, there is no evidence that this was part of a national agreement [5].

Regarding procurement, Djibouti has a Central Office for the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (CAMME) (La Centrale d'Achat des Médicaments et Matériels Essentiels). On August 23, 2020 the Ministry of Health announced, in a report posted on its Facebook page, the arrival of an 'important' amount of medicines and medical supplies for CAMME to be distributed to the country's hospitals. However, there is no evidence that this was part of a mechanism or plan of procurement of MCM's for national use during a public health emergency [5]. Furthermore, according to the organization "Prevent Epidemics" which analyzes how prepared a country is to face the next pandemic after Covid-19, it states that, in a report published in September 2020, one of Djibouti's gaps is a lack of medical countermeasures and personnel deployment [6]. In addition, Djibouti has relied on international donations of medical supplies such as the one of surgical masks delivered by the Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank Africa in September of 2020 during the coronavirus pandemic [7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission Report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>].

Accessed 30 September, 2020. Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>].

Accessed 30 September, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Economy and Finances (Ministère de l'économie et des finances). [<http://www.ministere-finances.dj/>]. Accessed 30 September, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti Presidency (Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj/>]. Accessed 30 September, 2020.

[5] CGTN: Hospitals given 3D-printed face shields to fight COVID-19 in Djibouti. 22 April, 2020.

[<https://newsaf.cgtn.com/news/2020-04-22/Hospitals-given-3D-printed-face-shields-to-fight-COVID-19-in-Djibouti-PSAeEzQKSA/index.html>]

[6] Republic of Djibouti Ministry of Health Facebook. 23 August, 2020.

[<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=923635731451003>]. Accessed 01 October, 2020.

[7] Prevent Epidemics. September 2020. "How Prepared Is Djibouti?". [<https://preventepidemics.org/countries/dji/#country-strengths-gaps>]. Accessed 01 October, 2020.

[8] Radio-Télé Djibouti: 01 October, 2020. Reception of supply of surgical masks (Réception d'un lot de masques chirurgicaux). Accessed 01 October, 2020.

#### 4.2.3b

**Does the country meet one of the following criteria?**

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a plan or agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency and there is insufficient evidence that it has one to procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. According to the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks any agreement with domestic producers of medical resources and does not participate either in regional or international procedures for the joint procurement of medical resources for a public health emergency. The JEE uses only the term "medical resources" and there is no mention as to whether laboratory supplies are included in this term. [1]. Furthermore, there is no evidence of a plan to either leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies or one to procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Economy nor on the government's main portal (the Ministry of Defense does not have a website [2, 3, 4]). There is some evidence, however that Djibouti's Central Office for the Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies (CAMME) (La Centrale d'Achat des Médicaments et Matériels Essentiels), has procured laboratory supplies. On December 15, 2019 the media outlet 'Djib-Live' posted a report about CAMME's stockpiles in which it stated that Djibouti had tripled its laboratory supplies of reagents in the past year. However, there was no mention as to whether this increase was due to a national plan to procure laboratory supplies for use during a public health emergency [5]. Furthermore, On August 23 2020, the Ministry of Health announced, in a report posted on its Facebook page, the arrival of essential medicines and other supplies for the country's hospitals to be distributed from CAMME. However, there is no evidence that this shipment included laboratory supplies nor that that is was part of a national plan of procurement for use during a public health emergency [6].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission Report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 01 October, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 01 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Economy and Finances (Ministère de l'économie et des finances). [<http://www.ministere-finances.dj/>]. Accessed 01 October, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti Presidency (Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj/>]. Accessed 01 October, 2020.

[5] Djib-live Facebook page. 15 December, 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/DjibLive/posts/2135019000095152/>]. Accessed 01 October, 2020.

[6] Republic of Djibouti Ministry of Health Facebook. 23 August, 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=923635731451003>]. Accessed 01 October, 2020

## 4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

### 4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.1a

**Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, in case of public health emergency, the country does not have any legislation or procedures in place for the sending and receiving of medical countermeasures and personnel. In addition, no budget line has been provided for the acquisition of medical countermeasures during a public health emergency. Although the country has a Centre for Purchasing Medicines and Essential Materials (CAMME), which is responsible for receiving and dispensing medicines, there is no plan and procedure in place to improve the effectiveness of the response during a public health emergency [1]. On August 23, 2020, the Ministry of Health announced it had procured a large supply of medical supplies which included MCM's to be stored at CAMME for the country's hospitals and pharmacies. However, It made no mention of any plan or guidelines to follow on how these supplies would be dispensed [2]. Further, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health and CAMME's Facebook page on such a plan or program [3, 4]. CAMME's website page was not accessible at the time of conducting this research and the Ministry of Defense does not have a website [5].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission Report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti Ministry of Health Facebook. 23 August, 2020.

[<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=923635731451003>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[4] CAMME Facebook page. [[https://www.facebook.com/CAMME-Djibouti-178714599440399/?ref=page\\_internal&path=%2FCAMME-Djibouti-178714599440399%2F](https://www.facebook.com/CAMME-Djibouti-178714599440399/?ref=page_internal&path=%2FCAMME-Djibouti-178714599440399%2F)]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.



[5] Central Purchasing Drugs and Essential Materials (CAMME). [<http://www.cammedj.com/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

## 4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

### 4.3.2a

**Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no available evidence of a public plan in place in Djibouti to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country does not have any kind of plan and/or procedures for receiving or sending medical personnel. The country also lacks any regional and international agreements for sending or receiving health personnel during public health emergencies and a plan to facilitate the arrival and movement of foreign personnel during an emergency [1]. Furthermore, although a Chinese team of health experts stayed for a month (May 2020) in Djibouti to help the country respond to the Covid-19 pandemic, there is no information as to how this was organized and whether it was part of a public plan to receive health personnel from other countries [2]. In addition, there is no evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health of any plan which accounts for how the country may facilitate the arrival and movement of foreign personnel during an emergency [3]. The Ministry of Defense does not have a website.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission Report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Chinese International Cooperation Agency for Development (CIDCA). "Arrival of a Chinese medical team in Djibouti to help the country fight Covid-19. (Arrivée d'une équipe médicale chinoise à Djibouti afin d'aider le pays à combattre le COVID-19). 30 April, 2020. [[http://subsites.chinadaily.com.cn/cidcafr/2020-05/29/c\\_499511.htm](http://subsites.chinadaily.com.cn/cidcafr/2020-05/29/c_499511.htm)]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

## 4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

### 4.4.1 Access to healthcare

#### 4.4.1a

**Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?**

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

#### 4.4.1b

##### Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 87.4

2012

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

#### 4.4.1c

##### Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 31.06

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

### 4.4.2 Paid medical leave

#### 4.4.2a

##### Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

### 4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

#### 4.4.3a

##### Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti's government issued a legislation, policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized health care services to health care workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency. Although the country's Action Plan on the Prevention and Response to Covid-19 of March 18, 2020, states that all Covid-19 cases and potential cases will be treated, there is no specific mention of a legislation or policy stating that priority will be given to healthcare workers who become sick [1]. Furthermore, on April 28, 2020, Djibouti's members of parliament gave a standing ovation to the country's essential healthcare workers. However, there is no mention of a legislation or policy in place that would provide prioritized healthcare services if these healthcare workers became sick [2]. In

addition, there is no evidence of such a national legislation or policy on the Ministry of Health's website, the government's main portal nor in the National Health Development Plan (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2020-2024. [3, 4, 5]. Moreover, no evidence was found on online resources.

[1] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19)". March 18, 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé) Facebook page: "Standing ovation in the Hemicycle for healthcare personnel (Standing ovation pour le personnel poignant dans l'Hémicycle)". 28 April, 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/minister.sante.dj/posts/3040074306031483/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[4] Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[5] Djibouti National Health Development Plan (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2020-2024. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/article/14>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

## 4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

### 4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

#### 4.5.1a

**Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a system in place for public health officials and health care workers to communicate during a public health emergency.

According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks a system in place for public health officials and health care workers to communicate during a public health emergency [1]. In an update on the country's response to the Covid-19 pandemic during the 6th session of the Council of Ministers on April 6, 2020, the Minister of Health announced a communication plan which included, among other things, a detailed response plan that would be sent out to all healthcare personnel as well as a crisis committee that would hold regular meetings and inform the population. However, there is no specific mention in this plan of a system for public health officials and health care workers to communicate during a public health emergency [2]. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health nor on the National Institute of Public Health's (INSPD) Facebook page (the INSPD does not have a website) [3, 4]. The country does not have an emergency management agency.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission Report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Government spokesperson debriefing of the 6th session of the Council of Ministers. 6 April, 2020 (Compte Rendu du Porte Parole du Gouvernement des travaux de la 6<sup>ème</sup> séance du conseil des ministres).

[https://diplomatie.gouv.dj/Articles/DetailArticles/356]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2018. [http://www.sante.gouv.dj/]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health of Djibouti INSPD( Institut National de la Santé Publique de Djibouti) Facebook page. [https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

#### 4.5.1b

##### **Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency that encompasses healthcare workers in both the public and private sector.

According to the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core capacities of Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, the country lacks a system in place for public health officials and health care workers to communicate during a public health emergency [1]. In an update on the country's response to the Covid-19 pandemic during the 6th session of the Council of Ministers on April 6, 2020, the Minister of Health announced a communication plan which included, among other things, a detailed response plan that would be sent out to all healthcare personnel as well as a crisis committee that would hold regular meetings and inform the population. However, there is no specific mention in this plan of a system for public health officials and health care workers to communicate during a public health emergency, nor one that encompasses the private healthcare sector [2]. Furthermore there is no publicly available evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health nor on the National Institute of Public Health of Djibouti's (INSPD) Facebook page (the INSPD does not have a website) [3, 4]. The country does not have an emergency management agency.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission Report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)". [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Government spokesperson debriefing of the 6th session of the Council of Ministers. 6 April, 2020 (Compte Rendu du Porte Parole du Gouvernement des travaux de la 6<sup>ème</sup> séance du conseil des ministres). [https://diplomatie.gouv.dj/Articles/DetailArticles/356]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2018. [http://www.sante.gouv.dj/]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health of Djibouti INSPD (Institut National de la Santé Publique de Djibouti) Facebook page. [https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

## 4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

### 4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

#### 4.6.1a

Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Djibouti's national public health system is monitoring and tracking the number of health care associated infections that occur in health care facilities.

Under the country's Law n°99 on the creation of the National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (Loi n°99/AN/10/6ème L portant création de l'Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti, INSPD), established in January 2011, the INSPD is responsible for the surveillance of nosocomial infections. The law states that this surveillance includes "controls on hospital safety and hygiene, inter-hospital cooperation in the event of a nosocomial infection outbreak and the monitoring of surveillance data on nosocomial infections (pg 3)" [1]. However, there is no publicly available evidence that monitoring and/or tracking of these diseases has taken place since this law was enacted, including during the Covid-19 pandemic. There is no evidence of such monitoring or tracking on the website of the Ministry of Health nor on the Facebook pages of the Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti) and the National Laboratory for Food Analysis, LANAA (Laboratoire National d'Analyses Alimentaires). The INSPD does not have a website and LANAA's was not available at the time of conducting this research [2, 3, 4]

[1] Law n°99 on the creation of the National Public Health Institute of Djibouti (Loi n°99/AN/10/6ème L portant création de l'Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti, INSPD). 03 January, 2011.

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Djibouti/DJ\\_Institut\\_National\\_Sante.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Djibouti/DJ_Institut_National_Sante.pdf)]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Djibouti National Public Health Institute (INSPD) (Institut National de Santé Publique de Djibouti).

[<https://www.facebook.com/Institut-National-de-Sant%C3%A9-Publique-de-Djibouti-INSPD-124964484328834/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[4] Djibouti National Laboratory for Food Analysis, LANAA (Laboratoire National d'Analyses Alimentaires).

[<https://www.facebook.com/lanaa.djibouti>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

## 4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

### 4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

#### 4.7.1a

Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial. There is no evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Higher Education and Research [1, 2]. According to Article 71 of the 2001 Law on the powers and organization of the Ministry of Health (Loi relative aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de la Santé), the Pharmacopoeia Service (Service Pharmacopée) exists under the Directorate of Medicine and Pharmacy (La direction du médicament et de la pharmacie (DMP)) within the Ministry of Health and is responsible for issuing authorization prior to any clinical or biological trials in hospitals. However, there is no mention of a requirement for ethical reviews [3]. There are no relevant studies or external documentation from online resources that provide any additional information.

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Official Gazette of the Republic of Djibouti. Law n°118/AN/01/4ème L of 21 January 2001. "Law on the Powers and Organisation of the Ministry of Health (Loi relative aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.presidence.dj/PresidenceOld/LES%20TEXTES/loi118an01.htm>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

#### 4.7.1b

**Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics. There is no publicly available evidence regarding an expedited process on the websites of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research [1, 2]. According to Article 71 of the 2001 Law on the Powers and Organisation of the Ministry of Health (Loi relative aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de la Santé), the Pharmacopoeia Service (Service Pharmacopée) exists under the Directorate of Medicine and Pharmacy (La direction du médicament et de la pharmacie (DMP)) within the Ministry of Health and is responsible for issuing authorization prior to any clinical or biological trials in hospitals. However, there is no mention of a requirement for ethical reviews for clinical trials or an expedited process for approving them [3]. There are no relevant studies or external documentation from online resources that provide any additional information.

[1] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Official Gazette of the Republic of Djibouti. Law n°118/AN/01/4ème L of 21 January 2001. "Law on the Powers and Organisation of the Ministry of Health (Loi relative aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.presidence.dj/PresidenceOld/LES%20TEXTES/loi118an01.htm>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

## 4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

### 4.7.2a

**Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is publicly available evidence that Djibouti has a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans. The 1991 Law on the conditions of practice of pharmacy ( Loi relative aux conditions d'exercice de la pharmacie) in Article 7 states that any medicinal product must be registered by the Ministry of Public Health before going on the market or be freely distributed. However, there is no evidence that medicinal products include medical countermeasures like vaccines [1]. The 2001 Law on the Powers and Organization of the Ministry of Health (Loi relative aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de la Santé) states that the Pharmacopoeia Service (Service Pharmacopée) exists under the Directorate of Medicine and Pharmacy ( La direction du médicament et de la pharmacie (DMP)) within the Ministry of Health, which is responsible for authorizing distribution of any new drugs, whether commercial or for humanitarian actions (Articles 63 and 71); however, existing evidence does not confirm whether medicinal products include medical countermeasures [2]. There is no information about this on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Higher Education and Research, nor from a search on media reporting and academic articles [3, 4]. Furthermore, the DMP does not have an online presence.

[1] Republic of Djibouti. Official Gazette of the Republic of Djibouti. Law n°145/AN/91 of 10 February 1991. " Law on the Conditions of Practice of Pharmacy (Loi relative aux conditions d'exercice de la pharmacie)".

[<http://www.presidence.dj/PresidenceOld/LES%20TEXTES/loi145an91.htm>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti. Official Gazette of the Republic of Djibouti. Law n°118/AN/01/4ème L of 21 January 2001. " Law on the Powers and Organisation of the Ministry of Health (Loi relative aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.presidence.dj/PresidenceOld/LES%20TEXTES/loi118an01.htm>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Le Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/index.php>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

### 4.7.2b

**Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies. The country has a Law on the Conditions of Practice of Pharmacy, 1991 (Loi relative aux conditions d'exercice de la pharmacie), which in Article 7 states that any medicinal product should be registered by the Ministry of Public Health before going to the market or freely distributed. However, there is no evidence that the medicinal product includes medical countermeasures like vaccines [1]. The 2001 Law on the Powers and Organization of the Ministry of Health (Loi relative aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de la Santé) states that the Pharmacopoeia Service (Service Pharmacopée) exists under the Directorate of Medicine and Pharmacy (La direction du médicament et de la pharmacie (DMP)) within the Ministry of Health, which is responsible for authorizing the distribution of any new drugs, whether commercial or for humanitarian actions (Articles 63 and 71); however, existing evidence does not confirm whether medicinal products include medical countermeasures [2]. There is no information on this on the website of the Ministry of

Health, Ministry of Higher Education and Research, or from a search on media reporting and academic articles [3, 4]. Furthermore, the DMP does not have an online presence.

[1] Republic of Djibouti. Official Gazette of the Republic of Djibouti. Law n°145/AN/91 of 10 February 1991. " Law on the Conditions of Practice of Pharmacy (Loi relative aux conditions d'exercice de la pharmacie)".

[<http://www.presidence.dj/PresidenceOld/LES%20TEXTES/loi145an91.htm>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti. Official Gazette of the Republic of Djibouti. Law n°118/AN/01/4ème L of 21 January 2001. " Law on the Powers and Organisation of the Ministry of Health (Loi relative aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.presidence.dj/PresidenceOld/LES%20TEXTES/loi118an01.htm>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Le Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche). [<http://www.mensur.gov.dj/index.php>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

## Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

### 5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

#### 5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

##### 5.1.1a

Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

World Health Organization

#### 5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

##### 5.1.2a

Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that epidemics and pandemics are integrated into Djibouti's national risk reduction strategy. Although the country has a national crisis and disaster management policy, it does not have a national risk



reduction strategy. This lack of such a strategy is noted both in the Joint External Evaluation for Djibouti (JEE), conducted in July 2018, as well as in the country's Law n°140/AN/06/5ème L on the national policy for risk and catastrophe management of March 11, 2006 ( Loi n°140/AN/06/5ème L portant politique nationale de gestion des risques et des catastrophes). While this law includes prevention, warning and preparation measures to mitigate risks, there is no mention that this includes risks related to epidemics or pandemics [1, 2]. Furthermore, while Djibouti's Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to Covid-19, activated in March of 2020, includes a risk reduction strategy, there is no evidence that this strategy applies to pandemics other than coronavirus [3]. There is no further information on the website of the Ministry of Health nor on the government's main portal [4, 5]. Djibouti does not have an independent emergency agency.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of Republic of Djibouti: Mission report 1-5 July 2018 (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République de Djibouti)".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/275409/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.29-fre.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] Prevention web, Djibouti: Law n°140/AN/06/5ème L on the national policy for risk and catastrophe management of 11 March, 2006 ( Loi n°140/AN/06/5ème L portant politique nationale de gestion des risques et des catastrophes).

[[https://www.preventionweb.net/files/30663\\_966fr1.pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/30663_966fr1.pdf)]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] "Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to the Covid-19 Disease (plan d'action pour la prévention et la réponse à la Maladie à COVID-19)". March 18, 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/storage/publications/April2020/cMcQEVZc9fS4wLjvUSqA.pdf>].

Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[5] Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj/>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

## 5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### 5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

#### 5.2.1a

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Djibouti has cross-border agreements as part of a regional group with regards to public health emergencies. The country is a Member State of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) which was founded in 1996. The other members are Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan Uganda. According to IGAD, this intergovernmental authority's aim is to enhance regional cooperation through strategies that "provide a focus for regional cooperation and to improve integration and coordination of planning and activities, particularly between sectors and across geographical boundaries". However, there is no mention that this regional cooperation includes any agreement or protocol with regards to public emergencies [1]. Furthermore, on March 30, 2020, the Heads of State of IGAD announced their "Regional Response Strategy to pandemic diseases" through a plan to address the Covid-19 pandemic in the IGAD region. Part of the plan includes establishing an IGAD Emergency Fund for the control of pandemic disease and strengthening the IGAD regional mechanism for responding to the outbreak of pandemic diseases through "increased capacitation of the regional disease surveillance, early warning and response system" [2]. However, it is not clear if this response plan has been fully implemented nor if it is applicable to other emergencies outside of Covid-19. Djibouti does not have an emergency

management agency.

[1] IGAD: "What we do". [<https://igad.int/about-us/what-we-do>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] IGAD Heads of State and Government Declaration on the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic. March 30, 2020.

[<https://igad.int/attachments/article/2400/Final%20Declaration%20on%20the%20IGAD%20Response%20to%20COVID-19%20Pandemic.pdf>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

### 5.2.1b

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has cross-border agreements, protocols, or memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regard to animal health emergencies. The country is a Member State of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) which was founded in 1996. The other members are Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan Uganda. According to IGAD, this intergovernmental authority's aim is to enhance regional cooperation through strategies that "provide a focus for regional cooperation and to improve integration and coordination of planning and activities, particularly between sectors and across geographical boundaries" [1]. On March 30, 2020, the Heads of State of IGAD announced their "Regional Response Strategy to pandemic diseases" through a plan to address the Covid-19 pandemic in the IGAD region. However, there is no mention as to whether this plan includes animal health emergencies [2]. Furthermore, There is no publicly available evidence of such agreements on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), or the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) [3, 4, 5].

[1] IGAD: "What we do". [<https://igad.int/about-us/what-we-do>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[2] IGAD Heads of State and Government Declaration on the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic. March 30, 2020.

[<https://igad.int/attachments/article/2400/Final%20Declaration%20on%20the%20IGAD%20Response%20to%20COVID-19%20Pandemic.pdf>]. Accessed 02 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[4]. World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). [<http://www.oie.int/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[5]. The Food and Agriculture Organization. 2018. "FAOLEX Database, Djibouti Country Profile".

[<http://www.fao.org/faolex/country-profiles/general-profile/en/?iso3=DJI>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

## 5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

### 5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

#### 5.3.1a

**Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?**

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1b

Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1c

Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1d

Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

## 5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

### 5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

## 5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

### 5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

#### 5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

### 5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5 FINANCING

### 5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

#### 5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. Although the president of Djibouti, on March 31, 2020, announced the allocation of 1 billion Djibouti francs (\$5.62 million) for the country's Covid-19 Emergency and Solidarity Fund, there is no mention of it being used to address epidemic threats other than the coronavirus pandemic [1]. Furthermore, there is no mention of allocating national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats in Djibouti's National Health Plan 2020-2024 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2020-2024) which was announced on March 3, 2020. [2] In addition, there is no publicly available evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture nor on the government's main portal regarding legislature on national budget priorities that any national funds have been allocated within the past three years to address epidemic threats [3, 4, 5].

[1] "The President of the Republic of Djibouti creates a Covid-19 Emergency and Solidarity Fund. 31 March, 2020. (Le Président de la République crée un Fonds d'Urgence et de Solidarité Covid-19)".

[<https://www.presidence.dj/article.php?ID=871>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[2] Official launch of the National Health Plan 2020-2024 (Lancement officiel du Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2020-2024). March 3, 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=737641606780909>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [<http://www.maepe-rh.dj/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[5] Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj/index.php>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

## 5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

### 5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

### 5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism which Djibouti can access if facing a public health emergency. Djibouti is on the list of countries eligible for International Development Association (IDA) funding and is, therefore, eligible for the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility [1, 2]. There is no evidence of other sources of emergency funding on the website of the Ministry of Health nor on the government's main portal [3, 4].

[1] International Development Association (IDA). 2018. "Borrowing Countries." [<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>]. Accessed 21 December 2018.

[2] World Bank. 2018. "Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility." [<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/119961516647620597/PEF-Operational-Brief-Dec-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[4] Presidency of the Republic of Djibouti (Présidence de la République de Djibouti). [<https://www.presidence.dj/index.php>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

## 5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

### 5.5.4a

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that, in the past three years, senior leaders in Djibouti's government have made a public commitment to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support. Nor is there sufficient evidence that they have made a public commitment to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity. Djibouti is a Member State of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) whose aim is to enhance regional cooperation. On March 30, 2020, the Heads of State of IGAD announced their "Regional Response Strategy to pandemic diseases" which includes establishing an IGAD Emergency Fund for the control of pandemic diseases in the region. However, there is no individual statement made by the President of Djibouti regarding financing or support [1]. In the World Bank Press release of April 2, 2020 announcing a financial support of \$5 million to help Djibouti in its response to the coronavirus outbreak, the Minister of Health made a public statement regarding this financing. Although he said, "the Government of Djibouti is taking the necessary measures to limit the current spread of COVID-19 while strengthening our capacity to respond to future pandemics", there is no specific mention of how the government plans to improve its capacity through this support. [2]. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence of any press releases on the websites of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Foreign affairs mentioning such a commitment [3, 4]. Nor is there any evidence on the World Health Organization (WHO) press release website page [5].

[1] IGAD Heads of State and Government Declaration on the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic. March 30, 2020.

[<https://igad.int/attachments/article/2400/Final%20Declaration%20on%20the%20IGAD%20Response%20to%20COVID-19%20Pandemic.pdf>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[2] World Bank press release, April 2, 2020. "Djibouti: World Bank Approves US\$5 Million in Urgent Support of Coronavirus Response. [<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/04/02/djibouti-world-bank-approves-us5-million-in-urgent-support-of-coronavirus-covid-19-response#:~:text=With%20a%20US%245%20million,country's%20health%20system%20capacity%20to>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 2020. [<https://sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministère des Affaires Etrangères). [<https://diplomatie.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO) newsroom. [<https://www.who.int/news-room/releases>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

### 5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?
- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is publicly available evidence that Djibouti has invested finances from donors to improve its own domestic capacity to address epidemic threats to improve capacity in the past three years.

The Georgetown Center for Global Health Science and Security tracking dashboard reported that Djibouti has received technical and financial support to improve its domestic capacity to address epidemic threats in each of the past three years. The country received \$31 million in 2018, \$25 million in 2019 and \$33 million in 2020. Among the main donors were the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the International Development Agency and the World Health Organization. The tracker notes that Djibouti has received funding from multiple donors to enhance their capacity on global security preparedness, for example, by putting into place control strategies, plans and capacities developed for diseases such as cholera, viral hemorrhagic fever, meningitis and influenza and those due to vector-borne, emerging and re-emerging pathogens [1]. Furthermore, on April 2, 2020, the World Bank announced a financial support of \$5 million to help Djibouti respond to the coronavirus outbreak and to future pandemics [2]. However, there is insufficient evidence that Djibouti has invested its own finances or contributed finances to another country to improve their capacity. Djibouti is a Member State of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) whose aim is to enhance regional cooperation. On March 30, 2020, the Heads of State of IGAD announced their "Regional Response Strategy to pandemic diseases" which includes establishing an IGAD Emergency Fund for the control of pandemic diseases in the region. However there is no mention that Djibouti specifically invested or contributed finances to another IGAD Member State [3]. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence on the webpages of the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Foreign Affairs and no relevant information can be found in the United Nation and WHO press release pages. [4, 5, 6, 7].

[1] Global Health Security Funding Tracker. [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/#/data>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[2] World Bank press release, April 2, 2020. "Djibouti: World Bank Approves US\$5 Million in Urgent Support of Coronavirus Response. [<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/04/02/djibouti-world-bank-approves-us5-million-in-urgent-support-of-coronavirus-covid-19-response#:~:text=With%20a%20US%245%20million,country's%20health%20system%20capacity%20to>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[3] IGAD Heads of State and Government Declaration on the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic. March 30, 2020. [<https://igad.int/attachments/article/2400/Final%20Declaration%20on%20the%20IGAD%20Response%20to%20COVID-19%20Pandemic.pdf>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[4] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[5] Republic of Djibouti. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération Internationale). [<http://www.djibdiplomatie.dj/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[6] United Nation, Meeting coverage and press Releases. 2020. [<https://www.un.org/press/en/search/content/djibouti>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[7] World Health Organisation, Regional Office for Africa, 2019. [<https://www.afro.who.int/search/node?keys=djibouti>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.



### 5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## 5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

### 5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

#### 5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Djibouti has a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical or isolated specimens along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza. Djibouti is a Member State of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) whose aim is to enhance regional cooperation. On March 30, 2020, the Heads of State of IGAD announced their "Regional Response Strategy to pandemic diseases" which includes sharing information regarding the evolution of the Covid-19 pandemic in their country with IGAD Member States. However, there is no mention of sharing genetic data, clinical or isolated specimens [1]. Furthermore, there is no publicly available evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Research [2, 3, 4].

[1] IGAD Heads of State and Government Declaration on the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic. March 30, 2020.

[<https://igad.int/attachments/article/2400/Final%20Declaration%20on%20the%20IGAD%20Response%20to%20COVID-19%20Pandemic.pdf>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). [<http://www.sante.gouv.dj/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[2] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea, (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Mer). [<http://www.maem.dj/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[3] Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche), Centre for Studies and Research of Djibouti. [<http://www.cerd.dj/index.html>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

#### 5.6.1b

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years. Furthermore, there is no evidence on the website and press release pages of the World Health Organization (WHO) nor are there any media reports by the WHO of any non-compliance by Djibouti in the past two years [1, 2, 3].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Virus Sharing." [[http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/virus\\_sharing/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/virus_sharing/en/)]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2020. [<http://www.who.int>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). 2020 [<https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/search-results?indexCatalogue=genericsearchindex1&searchQuery=djibouti&wordsMode=AllWords>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

### 5.6.1c

**Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no publicly available evidence that Djibouti has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. For example, a study done by several organizations on Djibouti's response to the Covid-19 pandemic from March 17 to May 16 2020, reported that Djibouti analyzed and shared samples of Covid-19 in line with the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines [1]. Furthermore, there is no evidence through the WHO or media reports of any non-compliance in the past two years by Djibouti [2]. There is no evidence in this regard on the WHO press release pages [2, 3]

[1] Mohamed Elhakima et al. "COVID-19 pandemic in Djibouti: epidemiology and the response strategy followed to contain the virus during the first two months, 17 March to 16 May 2020".

[<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.08.03.20167692v1.full.pdf>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. 2020 "R & D Blueprint. Sharing Biological Samples and Data During Public Health Emergencies". [<https://www.who.int/blueprint/what/norms-standards/sample-and-data-sharing/en/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019 [<https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/search-results?indexCatalogue=genericsearchindex1&searchQuery=djibouti&wordsMode=AllWords>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

## Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

### 6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

#### 6.1.1 Government effectiveness

##### 6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1c

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1d

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.1e

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 27

2020

Transparency International

### 6.1.1f

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.1g

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

### 6.1.2a

How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

#### 6.1.3a

**What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?**

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

#### 6.1.4a

**How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?**

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Economist Intelligence

#### 6.1.4b

**What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?**

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

**Current Year Score: 3**

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

#### 6.1.4c

**How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.5 Armed conflict

### 6.1.5a

Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.6 Government territorial control

### 6.1.6a

Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.7 International tensions

### 6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

### 6.2.1 Literacy

#### 6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 54.8

2008-2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
The Economist Intelligence Unit

## 6.2.2 Gender equality

### 6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0.41**

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

## 6.2.3 Social inclusion

### 6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

**Current Year Score: 5.6**

2017

World Bank; Economist Impact

### 6.2.3b

Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is no information on the share of employment in the informal sector in Djibouti either on the ILOSTAT and World Bank database [1, 2]. However, a report done by the International Labor Organization in 2018 on women and men in the informal sector states that in East African countries, the average share of employment in the informal sector is 83.5% [3]. Furthermore, although a study done by the Oxford Business Group in 2018 does not release exact figures on the share of employment in the informal sector, it does state that 44% of Djiboutians work in the formal economy which would imply that over 50% work in the informal economy or sector [4].

[1] ILOSTAT database. 2020. [<https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[2] World Bank data indicator. 2020. [<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS>]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[3] ILO. "Women and Men in the Informal Economy". Edition 2018. [[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms\\_626831.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_626831.pdf)]. Accessed 03 October, 2020.

[4]. Oxford Business Group. 2018. "Rising investment and improved policies diversifying Djibouti's economy".

[<https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/overview/diversification-drive-rising-investment-levels-and-improved-policies-are->

helping-move-economy-away]. Accessed 3 October, 2020.

### 6.2.3c

**Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)**

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

**Current Year Score: 1**

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.2.4 Public confidence in government

### 6.2.4a

**Level of confidence in public institutions**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.5 Local media and reporting

### 6.2.5a

**Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.6 Inequality

### 6.2.6a

**Gini coefficient**

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

**Current Year Score: 0.42**

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations



## 6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

### 6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

#### 6.3.1a

What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

#### 6.3.2a

What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

#### 6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

### 6.4.1 Urbanization

#### 6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 77.92

2019

World Bank

## 6.4.2 Land use

### 6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.0

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

## 6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

### 6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

### 6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

#### 6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 66.58

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)  
World Factbook

#### 6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 610.9

2019

WHO

### **6.5.1c**

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4.61

2019

World Bank

### **6.5.1d**

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 21.05

2018

World Bank

### **6.5.1e**

Prevalence of obesity among adults

Input number

Current Year Score: 13.5

2016

WHO

## **6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation**

### **6.5.2a**

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure

Input number

Current Year Score: 75.63

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

### 6.5.2b

**Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 63.61**

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

## 6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

### 6.5.3a

**Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 66.86**

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

## 6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

### 6.5.4a

**Trust medical and health advice from the government**

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

### 6.5.4b

**Trust medical and health advice from medical workers**

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018