

### Victim Assistance in Djibouti: then and now

Djibouti	1	2	3	4	5	6
According to original study		•		•	•	•
According to LM 2002	•				•	•
According to LM 2003		•			•	•

#### **Key Developments (LM 2002):**

Djibouti is the only State Party with a 1 March 2003 stockpile destruction deadline that has not begun destruction and has not submitted an Article 7 Report or otherwise revealed information about its stockpile or destruction program. A National Commission for Demining, responsible for all aspects of treaty implementation, is reportedly being established. After May 2001, the National Army started mine clearance and marking operations in the northern districts. In September, the deminers conducted a level one survey in the same area.

#### **Indicator 1: The extent to which information on mine victims' demographics and needs is available.**

##### **According to original study:**

LM 2000 reports that landmine victim statistics are not systematically compiled in Djibouti. Between 1999 and early 2000, 69 casualties (all antitank mine incidents) were recorded.

##### **According to LM 2002:**

In 2001, there were no confirmed reports of landmine casualties in Djibouti.<sup>18</sup> According to the US State Department, between 1997 and 2000, 31 people have been killed and 90 injured in landmine incidents, including seven casualties in 2000.<sup>19</sup>

#### **Indicator 2: The extent to which a national disability coordination mechanism exists and recognizes mine victims.**

##### **According to original study:**

No information available.

##### **According to LM 2002:**

The action plan proposed by the Ministry of Health in November 2000 has not been implemented due to a lack of funds.<sup>21</sup>

#### **Indicator 3: The extent to which programs and services for the medical care and rehabilitation of mine victims are available.**

##### **According to original study:**

LM 2000 reports that civilian mine victims are treated at the Peltier Group Hospital (whose facilities are in a state of deterioration) and military victims are treated at the French Military hospital Bouffard, both in Djibouti City. Peltier Hospital has a small rehabilitation centre for amputees and other disabled persons, but it does not have the capacity to provide prosthetics and there are no psychological rehabilitation services. The ICRC rehabilitation facility in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, provides some prosthetics devices for mine victims in Djibouti.

##### **According to LM 2002:**

Public health services in Djibouti have remained heavily impaired since the end of the civil conflict, and facilities for mine survivors are inadequate. In response to the problems faced by people with disabilities, the government initiated several actions, notably the renovation of a rehabilitation center, which has a physiotherapy unit, and an orthopedic workshop. The ICRC runs a small program that funds the travel and costs of 22 amputees to the Prosthetic/Orthotic Center in Addis Ababa every two years for the replacement of their prosthesis; the next trip is scheduled for 2003.<sup>20</sup> The center is supervised by a local organization, Assistance to the Handicapped. Beneficiaries of the program are mainly former soldiers.

#### **Indicator 4: The extent to which programs and services for the social and economic reintegration of mine victims are available**

##### **According to original study:**

LM 2000 reports no job training programs for mine victims in Djibouti.

**According to LM 2002:**

No vocational training or psychological support facilities are known to exist in the country.

**Indicator 5: The extent to which mine victims are protected and supported by effective laws and policies.**

**According to original study:**

No information available.

**According to LM 2002:**

No information available.

**Indicator 6: The extent to which there is a disability community advocacy network.**

**According to original study:**

No information available.

**According to LM 2002:**

No information available.

**Endnotes:**

<sup>18</sup> US Department of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2001: Djibouti, March 2002.

<sup>19</sup> US Department of State, "To Walk the Earth in Safety," November 2001, p. 4.

<sup>20</sup> ICRC Special Report, Mine Action 2001, Geneva, July 2002, p. 18.

<sup>21</sup> Interview with the President de l'Association Aide aux Handicapés Phisiques et aux Populations Défavorisées, 11 April 2002; see also Landmine Monitor Report 2001, p. 74; and Landmine Monitor Report 2000, pp. 53-54.