Djibouti Country Handbook

1. This handbook provides basic reference information on Djibouti, including its geography, history, government, military forces, and communications and transportation networks. This information is intended to familiarize military personnel with local customs and area knowledge to assist them during their assignment to Djibouti.

2. This product is published under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program (DoDIPP) with the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity designated as the community coordinator for the Country Handbook Program. This product reflects the coordinated U.S. Defense Intelligence Community position on Djibouti.

3. Dissemination and use of this publication is restricted to official military and government personnel from the United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, NATO member countries, and other countries as required and designated for support of coalition operations.

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

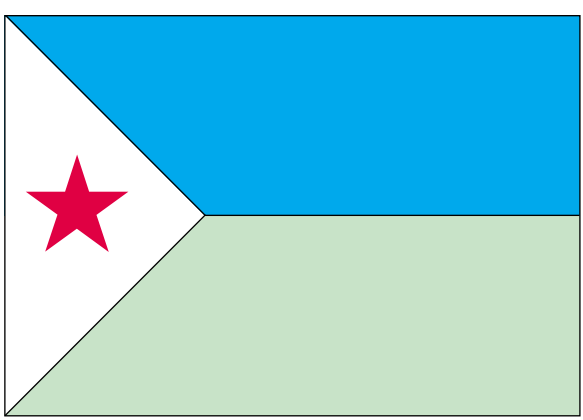
ILLUSTRATIONS


Djibouti
National Capital
City
International Border
0 10 20 30 km
0 10 20 mi
Aseb
Red Sea
YEMEN
ERITREA
Rehayto
Ras Doumera
Debaysima
Moulhoule
BARIM (YEMEN)
Bab el Mandeb
Sawabi
Khor Angar
Dadda'to
Assa Gaila
Dorra
Lofefle
Balho
Obock
Dedai
Randa
Tadjoura
Iles Moucha
Gulf of Aden
Galafi
Asal
Golfe de Tadjoura
Gemeri Hayk
DJIBOUTI
Ghoubet Kharab
Arta
Yoboki
Afambo
Loyad
Saacada Diin
Afambo Hayk
Holhol
Saylac
Abhe Bad
Dikhil
Ali Sabieh
Abhe Bid Hayk
As Ela
Dewele
SOMALIA
ETHIOPIA
Siil
Aysha
13°
12°
11°
42°
43°

Djibouti

KEY FACTS

Official Name. Republic of Djibouti. Also known as Jumhuriya Djibouti in Arabic and as Republique de Djibouti in French. Before it gained independence, Djibouti was known as French Somaliland and French Territory of the Afars and the Issas.
Flag. A white triangle, with a red, five-pointed star within, extends from the hoist side. The remaining area has a light blue bar above a light green bar. The flag's colors and design are symbolic: white represents peace, blue symbolizes the sky and the sea, and green represents the earth; the five-pointed star signifies unity.
Head of State. President Ismail Omar Guelleh (since 1999)
Capital. Djibouti City
Time Zone. UTC (formerly GMT) + 3
Population. 460,000 (2001 est.)
Languages. French and Arabic are the official languages; Somali and Afar are also widely spoken.
Currency. The official currency is the Djibouti franc. One Djiboutian franc (DJF) is equal to 100 centimes, a smaller denomination of the cur-



National Flag

rency. Credit cards are not widely accepted in Djibouti and automated teller machines are unreliable and scarce.

Exchange Rate. The exchange rate is DJF170.00 = US$1. The Djiboutian franc exchange rate is fixed to the U.S. dollar.

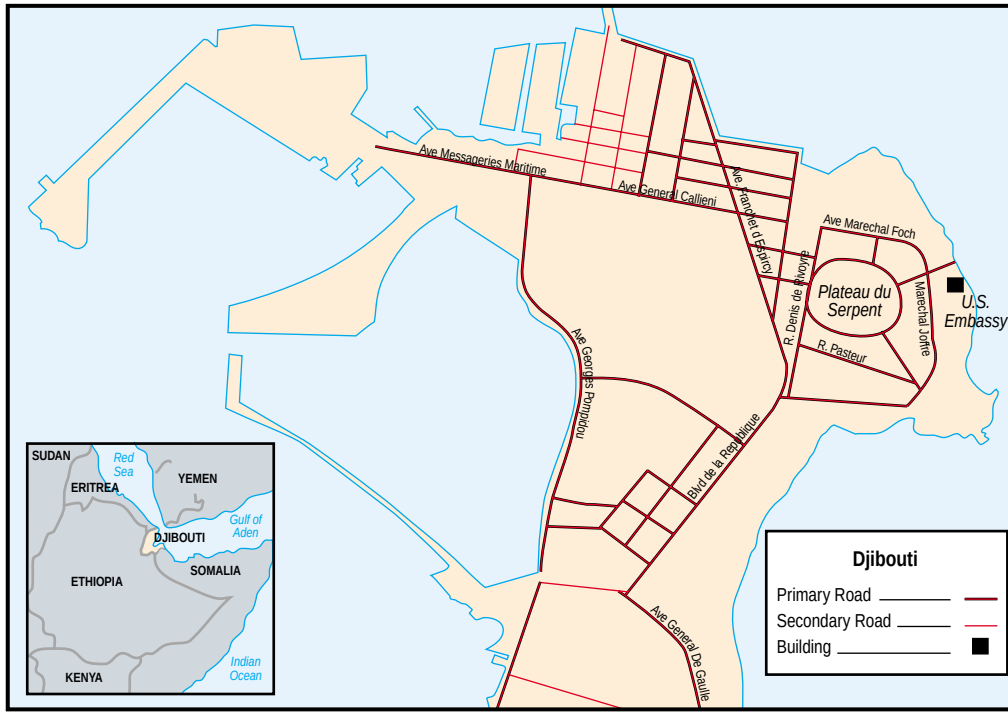
Calendar. Djibouti uses the Islamic calendar. The fiscal year is the same as the calendar year.

U.S. MISSION

U.S. Embassy

A Consulate General was established 30 April 1977, then elevated to Embassy status when Djibouti gained independence on 27 June 1977. The Embassy is in Djibouti City on the eastern shore. The Embassy compound, which contains the Chancery, the administrative building, the Ambassador's residence, and the Marine House, is about 3 minutes

Main Entrance of U.S. Embassy, Djibouti City



Djibouti City

from downtown Djibouti. Parking is limited to Embassy vehicles and Embassy employees' personally owned vehicles, but public transportation is available.

Mailing Address	Ambassade Americaine B.P. 185 Djibouti, Republique de Djibouti
Local Address	U.S. Embassy Plateau du Serpent Boulevard Marechal Joffre Djibouti City, Djibouti
Phone	(253) 35-39-95
Fax	(253) 35-39-40
Web Address	http://usembassy.state.gov/posts/dj1/wwwhindex.html
Hours	Sunday through Thursday 0700 to 1530
Consular Hours	Sunday through Thursday 0730 to 1500

Travel Advisories

Djiboutian security forces do not have a widespread presence in remote areas of the country, including the borders with Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia. Therefore, travelers should be cautious. Only paved roads should be used unless local authorities have deemed unpaved roads mine-free. Travel by road is not recommended from Tadjoura City to Obock district.

Entry Requirements

A visa is required for entry into Djibouti. Visitors should obtain a visa before arriving in country. The charge for an airport visa is DJF5,000 (US$28.26) for those who do not hold a diplomatic passport.

An airport departure tax of DJF5,000 is included to the ticket price on Air France and American carrier tickets; on flights to neighboring countries, there is a separate charge of DJF3,000 (US$16.95). An appropriate tip for baggage handlers is US$1.50 to US$2.00 per bag.

Djiboutian law requires visitors to be vaccinated against yellow fever. Travelers should also have vaccinations against hepatitis B, meningitis, typhoid, and either hepatitis A or gamma globulin. Because Djibouti has some chloroquine-resistant malaria, all travelers should begin malaria prophylaxis 1 week prior to arrival.

The latest entry requirement information is available from the following sources:

Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti
Address 1156 15th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone (202) 331-0270

Djibouti Mission to the United Nations
Address 866 United Nations Plaza
Suite 4011
New York, NY 10017
Telephone (212) 753-3163

Customs Restrictions

The Djibouti government grants U.S. Embassy employees free entry of personal effects and automobiles. Food and liquor orders are duty-free. Hunting is not permitted in Djibouti. Both the chief of mission and the Djiboutian government must give written permission for firearm importation.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Geography

The Republic of Djibouti is in the Horn of Africa. Djibouti encompasses 8,400 square miles (21,883 square kilometers), which is about the size of Massachusetts. Djibouti is the third smallest nation in Africa. It shares direct access to the strategic Bab el Mandeb, or the Gates of

Tears, with Eritrea and Yemen. This strait controls southern access to the Red Sea and, therefore, the Suez Canal. It is one of the busiest commercial waterways in the world.

Djibouti is bare, dry, desolate, and covered by lava rocks and dust from centuries-old volcanic activity. Sharp cliffs, deep ravines, burning sands, and thorny shrubbery mark the landscape. The terrain, with lim-

The African Continent

ited vegetation for grazing, consists of eastern coastal plain and western plateau, separated by a minor mountain range that ends the Great Rift Valley.

Boundaries

Djibouti is bordered by Eritrea on the north, Ethiopia on the west, Somalia on the south, and the Gulf of Aden on the east. Djibouti's land boundaries total 508 kilometers (315 miles). Its boundary with Eritrea is 113 kilometers- (70 miles-) long; with Ethiopia, 337 kilometers- (209 miles-) long; and with Somalia, 58 kilometers- (36 miles-) long.

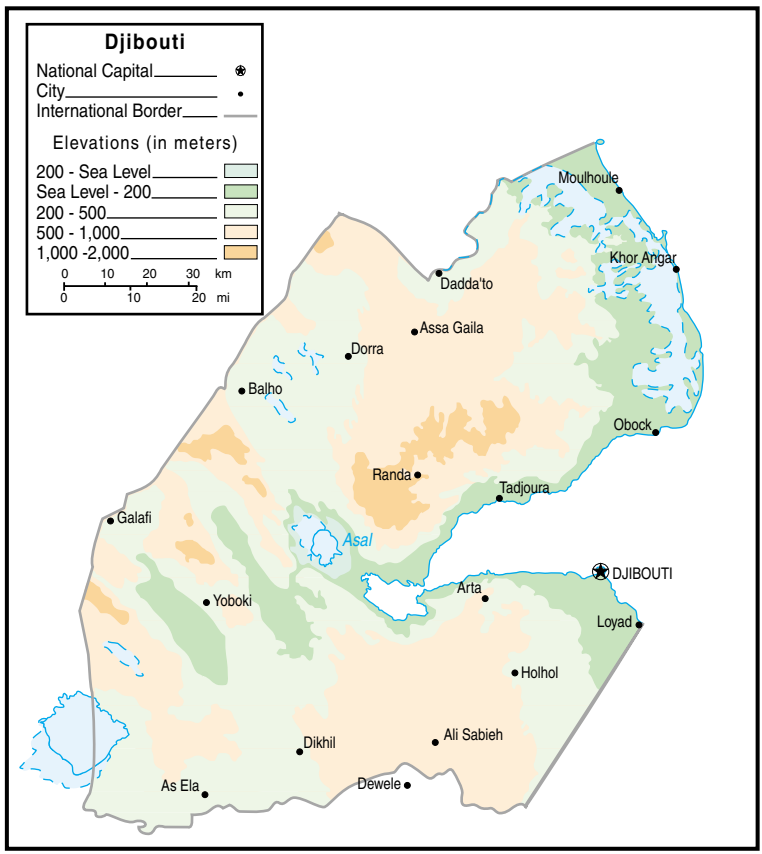
Djibouti has a 12-nautical-mile territorial sea, a 24-nautical-mile contiguous zone, and a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone. The economic zone neighboring nations' economic zones and extends into strategic sea lanes.

Topography

Djibouti has a sand and stone desert with a narrow coastal plain; a central, low mountain range formed as part of the Great Rift Valley; and a dry plain in the west. The coastal plain rises inland to less than 200 meters (650 feet) above sea level, except for the northern shoreline of the Gulf of Tadjoura. Sand- and lava-covered coastal plains and the Rift's volcanic hills and mountain ridges dominate the Aden coastal fringe. Minor mountain ranges extend from the coastal plain to the Ethiopian highlands, where the highest point in the country (Mount Moussa Ali, 2,063 meters/6,768 feet) is located. Marsh flats and caustic swamplands dominate Djibouti's interior sections. The inland plateau rises from 300 to 1,500 meters (1,000 to 5,000 feet) above sea level.

Drainage

Djibouti has no rivers, only intermittent creeks in the mountains that flow during the rainy season. Djibouti has 0.1 cubic mile of water.



Topography and Drainage

Lake Assal, Djibouti's most prominent lake, is about 129 kilometers (80 miles) west of the capital city, positioned between several isolated volcanic peaks in the Great Rift Valley. Lake Assal is a saline lake 144 meters (471 feet) below sea level, making it the lowest point on the African continent.

Lakes Assal (top) and Abbe (bottom)

Lake Abbe, about 140 kilometers (87 miles) west of Djibouti City, has hot-water springs and jagged chalk needles rising up to 50 yards.

Coastal Area

Djibouti's coastline is 314 kilometers- (195 miles-) long. Much of its length is in the Gulf of Tadjoura, an east-west oriented trench with a maximum depth of 883 meters (2,897 feet). A shallow, narrow opening

separates it from the partially enclosed basin of the Goubet-Al-Kharab, which has increased salinity and coral reefs. This area lies in a zone of upwelling, nutrient-rich water where coral reefs are poorly developed. A depth of 200 meters (656 feet) is reached within 8 to 10 kilometers (5 to 6 miles) off the coast. The Moucha Islands are centrally located in the Gulf of Tadjoura.

North of Djibouti City, the coastline features coral reefs, shoals, islets, and islands. The coral reefs are fringing; the reef edge presents variable width. The coast is bordered by flat, low, barren, and sandy plain less than 97 kilometers (60 miles) wide, backed by broken hills, mountains, and bisected plain. There are a few stretches of cliffs and bluffs. Beaches have sand and coral composition. Bottoms near the shore are sand or a mixture of sand, pebbles, rocks, or mud, and coral. Reefs are present in some stretches of coast south of Djibouti City, but most approaches are free of obstructions. Anchorages are subject to heavy

Gulf of Tadjoura

surf during winter. The southeastern coast between the capital and Loyada at the Somali border is shallow, sandy, and has several estuaries.

Vegetation

Created by volcanic action, Djibouti is 90 percent desert, 9 percent pasture-land, and less than 1 percent forest. Vegetation in the sub-desert coastal area is characterized by areas of thick bunches of twigs, grass, and scattered shrubs. Some areas have saline soils with vegetation crossed by broad, shallow water-courses. When it rains, the low bushes and grass clumps quickly rejuvenate. Although most of the vegetation is desert brush and scrub, the mountains have rare, protected giant juniper trees; acacias; and wild olive trees.

Many plants have poisonous thorns that can puncture the skin, causing infection. Rashes can result from some plants simply through contact. Several types of plant life are poisonous if ingested. Local inhabitants commonly chew khat or kat (pronounced “chat”), a legally grown plant used as a narcotic.

Phenomena

Lakes Assal and Goubet-Al-Kharab are separated by a 7 kilometer-(4 mile-) wide volcanic zone, where the East Africa, Red Sea, and Gulf of Aden rift systems converge. The thinness of the Earth’s crust (5 kilometers/3 miles) has created an area of telluric activity. Earthquakes and volcanic and geothermic activity, with more than 600 tremors, are recorded every year, but few are strong enough for humans to feel. In August 1989, Djibouti experienced two earthquakes in 2 days near the border of Ethiopia that each registered 6.5 on the Richter scale.

Djibouti has four volcanoes:

- Ardoukoba (1158N04247E)
- Tiho (1153N04205E)
- Garbes (1142N04220E)
- Boina (1125N04183E)

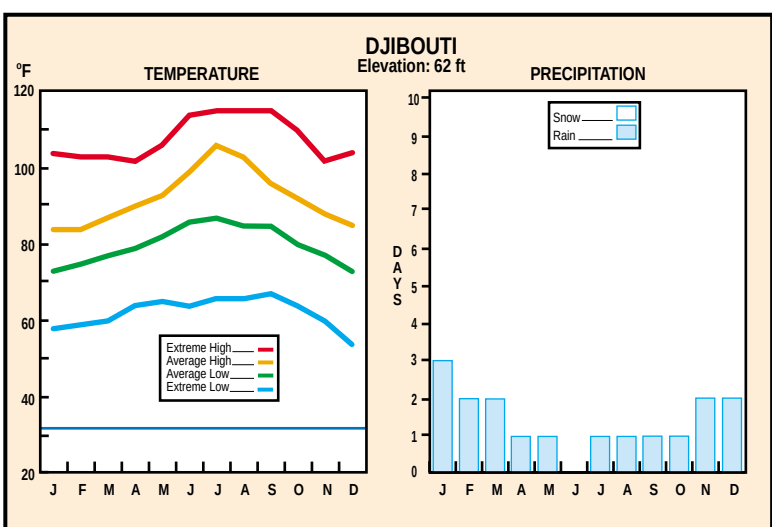
The last volcano to erupt was Ardoukoba in 1978.

Climate

Djibouti is entirely within the tropical zone; it is north of the equator and south of the Tropic of Cancer. The sun is directly above every point in the country at some time during the year.

Djibouti gets little precipitation. Average annual rainfall is 127 millimeters (5 inches), and humidity is high year-round. Fair weather dominates the area; however, certain seasons, particularly summer, have a dust haze. Because of its near-equatorial latitude and low elevations, snow does not fall in Djibouti.

Djibouti's desert climate has two seasons. During the May through September summer season, temperatures range from 90ºC to 49ºC (90ºF to



Djibouti City Climatology

120ºF). The winter season lasts from October through April and has sparse rainfall, cool breezes, and temperatures near 20ºC (70ºF).

The *khamsin* is a strong, hot, sand-laden wind that blows in Djibouti during the summer season. It usually begins at 1300 local time and ends between 2000 and midnight. Occasionally, the *khamsin* begins in the morning and lasts for 3 to 4 days, with winds exceeding 50 knots. This blowing sand can damage equipment.

Djibouti has another strong wind called the *saba*. It differs from the *khamsin* because it is a fall or gravity wind (it is always cool). Occasionally the *saba* is accompanied by light rain and, as a result, it disturbs less dust than other winds. It occurs only in the morning hours during the summer, beginning and ending abruptly.

Surface visibilities in dust storms are often less than 1 kilometer (half mile). Fine particles of dust are often carried aloft from 180 to 300 meters (6,000 to 10,000 feet), greatly reducing visibility.

Djibouti is susceptible to droughts and occasional cyclonic disturbances that bring heavy rains and flash floods. Since 1986, Djibouti has had two droughts (February 1988 and July 1996) and two floods (April 1989 and November 1994) that required humanitarian assistance.

Environment

Deforestation, desertification, and water pollution affect Djibouti. Its forests are affected by agriculture and used as wood fuel; however, the rare trees on Mount Goda are protected within a national park.

Fifty-one percent of Djibouti's water supply is used for farming; however, the salinity of the water supply is increasing. Fifty percent of the urban population and 79 percent of the rural population do not have safe drinking water.

The persistent discharge of untreated sewage into surface waters and coastal areas is a pollution problem. Although Djibouti City has a wastewater treatment plant, it is reportedly inoperable; its sewage is dumped into streams, the Gulf of Tadjoura, and into the desert. Dis-

charges from offshore tanker traffic contribute to petrochemical contamination of Djibouti's coastline.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation

Intercity travel is possible by bus and by a ferry operating between Djibouti City and the towns of Tadjoura and Obock.

Roads

Djibouti has 3,067 kilometers (1,902 miles) of roads but only 412 kilometers (255 miles) are paved; the rest are gravel or dirt. A tarred road runs most of the distance from Djibouti City to Dikhil, Yoboki, and Galafi, on the Ethiopian border, where it connects with the main Assab-Addis Ababa highway. Except for the 40-kilometer (25-mile) road from Djibouti City to Arta, all roads are rough.

A highway between Djibouti City and Tadjoura was completed in 1991. A secondary road connects Obock and Tadjoura (on the northern side of the Gulf of Tadjoura) with Randa and Dorra in the northern interior. The two main international routes to Djibouti City (via Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; and Yoboki, Djibouti) are in poor condition due to heavy truck traffic.

Major roads outside the capital are paved, but they lack guardrails in some areas, and railroad crossings are poorly marked. New street signs on the main truck routes give directions in Amharic, English, and French. A daily convoy of fuel trucks headed inland congests the port road just before nightfall.

Local authorities require drivers to use yellow headlights. Although standard-drive vehicles are adequate for inner city driving, vehicles with four-wheel drive are recommended for travel in Djibouti.

In Djibouti, traffic moves on the right side of the road. The country has has approximately 14,000 cars and 1,500 trucks, or 1 vehicle for every

Transportation Network

28 persons. Local taxis and buses are available in Djibouti City. The buses are poorly maintained, and many operators do not drive safely. Taxi fares are controlled, and rates are posted in the vehicles.

Rail

The Djibouti railroad has been strategically and commercially important to Ethiopia since the end of the 19th century when the French and the Emperor of Ethiopia designated Djibouti as the official outlet of Ethiopian commerce. As a result, a railway was constructed between Djibouti and Addis Ababa. This railway was completed in 1915 and is vital to Djibouti's economy.

Djibouti has approximately 100 kilometers (62 miles) of 1-meter-gauge track. The Addis Ababa Railroad is the only line that serves Djibouti and central and western Ethiopia; however, only Djiboutian and Ethiopian passengers may use this train.

Rail travel is characterized by overcrowding, poor support, and occasional banditry. Landmines occasionally disrupt rail services.

The EU has promised US$40 million in aid to the Ethiopia-Djibouti railway for improvements. There are plans to update the 120-kilometer (74-mile) stretch from Dawa Dewelle and to reinforce railway bridges with low axle-loads by 2004. This improved system may carry up to one million tons of cargo to and from Ethiopia annually.

Air

There are 12 airports in country but only 2 have permanent surface runways. Ambouli Airport is the only international airport in Djibouti. It is about 5 kilometers (3 miles) south of the center of the capital city.

Three of Djibouti's airfields could be used in a humanitarian effort. Of these, one is a minor civil airport in a remote part of the country and another is an emergency airfield for use only when Djibouti-Ambouli International is closed or unusable. Djibouti-Ambouli is the only airfield suitable for all strategic-lift (strat-lift) aircraft.

Eight airlines provide direct connections from Djibouti to:

- Paris, France;
- Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, and Muscat in Ethiopia;

- Cairo, Egypt;
- Abu Dhabi;
- United Arab Emirates;
- Jeddah, Saudi Arabia;
- Adena, Sanaa, and Taiz in Yemen;
- Mogadishu, Somalia; and
- Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Air Djibouti, also known as Red Sea Airlines, provides domestic and international service to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Nairobi, Kenya; Jeddah, United Arab Emirates; Europe; and the Middle East. The approximate flight time from Djibouti to London is 11 hours, including stops.

Airport Name	Latitude Longitude	Elev	SFC	Condition	Rwy Length (feet)	Rwy Width (feet)	Rwy LCN
ADO BOURI	N123606 E0431100	3	Temporary GRE	Fair	2770	98	14
ALI SABIEH	N110848 E0424313	2325	Temporary GRE	Unknown	3280	130	14
ASSA GAILA	N121118 E0423816	2050	Temporary GVL	Fair	4552	160	39
BIIDLEY	N111910 E0430426	900	Temporary GRE	Fair	4479	125	14
CHABELLEY	N113100 E0430341	279	Permanent ASP	Good	8545	98	39
DIKHIL	N110553 E0422102	1490	Temporary GRE	Unknown	5832	140	
DJIBOUTI AMBOULI	N113251 E0430934	49	Permanent ASP	Good	10335	148	70
FAGA	N122634 E0431732	50	Temporary GRE	Poor	4850	70	0
HADLA	N110234 E0425804	1534	Temporary GRE	Unserviceable	2643	100	

Airport Name	Latitude Longitude	Elev	SFC	Condition	Rwy Length (feet)	Rwy Width (feet)	Rwy LCN
OBOCK	N115807 E0431645	69	Temporary SAND	Poor	5015	170	14
TADJOURA	N114713 E0425503	130	Temporary GRE	Fair	4017	120	
WEST TADJOURA	N114651 E0425323	230	Temporary GRE	Fair	1952	103	7

Maritime

Djibouti Port Installation is an improved natural harbor on the Gulf of Aden at the entrance to the Gulf of Tadjoura. It is the only major port in Djibouti and is economically significant, particularly since the onset of tensions between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Although not the largest, Djibouti Port Installation is the best-equipped and maintained on the Horn of Africa and is one of three major ports in the East Africa region.

A free port and container terminal, Djibouti Port Installation is located along strategic sea-lanes and is adjacent to the Bab al Mandeb, a strait at the southern point of the Red Sea. The port's geographic position makes it critical to the Gulf oil trade.

Djibouti Port Installation has 2,405 meters (7,890 feet) of wharfage for containers and general cargo in addition to three POL berths. Three wharves (Berths 4 - 8) are used by dhows, coastal vessels, and conventional cargo ships. Another wharf (Berth 9) is used exclusively by the French Navy. Two major quays are available for military discharge: the container quay and the general cargo quay.

Quay	Berths	Length	Depth
Container Quay	1 and 2	1,312 ft (400 m)	31 - 39 ft (9.5–12 m)
General Cargo Quay	13–15	1,991 ft (607 m)	31.5 - 39 ft (9.6–12 m)

Ship near Port

A RO/RO ramp located adjacent to Berth 2 on the container quay is limited to a vessel with maximum length overall of 590 feet (180 m).

A shortage of cranes greatly limits port functionality. As a result, general cargo crews must rely on ships' gear for discharge. Heavy truck traffic on the primary roads from the port to Ethiopia could degrade road surfaces over time.

Name	Location	Seasonal Status	Berthing	Cargo Capacity	Remarks
Djibouti	1136N4309E	year-round	12 (only 3 for bunkering)	65 ton crane; 3 mobile cranes	railway line links each berth

Approximately 1,000 commercial ships and 175 warships berth at Djibouti Port Installation annually. Djibouti owns only one merchant ship.

In May 2000, the Dubai Ports Authority signed an agreement to manage Djibouti's port for 20 years.

Cross-country Mobility

In the air or on the ground, it is difficult to become oriented in the desert, as there are few checkpoints, and distances are deceiving. Additionally, desert landscapes are monotonous, the sun may be difficult to locate during dust storms, and mirages may distort middle-distance landmarks.

The sharp edges of the terrain can cut a pair of heavy shoes or boots over a period of days. Soft sand, sharp rocks, and thick thorns impede cross-country movement by trucks, especially those that tow trailers.

Level landscapes with little vegetation provide fields of fire for flat trajectory weapons, which are usually employable at maximum range. However, the monotonous color of the desert makes it difficult to distinguish varying elevations, except during early morning and evening hours. Ground-level observation is better on clear nights than at midday,

errain Hinders Cross-country Movement

when glare is intense. Radar altimeters help pilots and navigators when the sun is high and on bright moonlit nights.

Desert surfaces are dust-covered with thin, fragile crust. Moving directly across country on hard ground reduces dust clouds. Old trails crossing the salt marshes are visible during the dry season; in the wet season, trails may have standing water.

Surface glare is another problem in the desert. It produces an effect similar to snow blindness and hampers effective use of optical instruments. The combined effect of glare, haze, and shimmering blurs the edges and fine details of images, making detection, identification, ranging, and tracking difficult. Radars are unlikely to be affected by heat haze, so they may be valuable on flat terrain during midday heat if optical vision is distorted.

Communication

Telecommunication facilities in the capital and microwave radio relay connections to outlying areas of the country are adequate. Submarine cables link Djibouti with Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Italy, France, Sri Lanka, and Singapore. Satellite is used for communication with other countries. The national broadcasting network uses the French language. All media is government-controlled.

Radio

There are two radio stations in Djibouti. Radio broadcasts are on AM and FM frequencies. Djiboutians use 220V radios. A shortwave radio that can operate on AC and DC is useful.

Several cities are linked by a microwave network, and there are radio links to Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Television

Djibouti has about 100,000 televisions. Djibouti City has one television station; it broadcasts on medium and short waves and is operated by the state-owned Radiodiffusion Television de Djibouti.

Television broadcasts nightly for a total of 36 hours per week. News is broadcast in Somali, Afar, Arabic, and French, and is followed usually by a feature film or nature program.

The local TV system is Sequential Couleur a Memoire (SECAM), a French standard that requires a SECAM or multi-system set. CNN is available with a satellite.

Telephone and Telegraph

The local telephone system is reliable. Long distance calls are made via satellite to France. Direct-dial service is available to most locations worldwide. Long-distance calls to the United States cost three times the rate of calls initiated in the United States.

Local and international telegraphic service is reliable and is available at the Embassy or major hotels and businesses.

In October 2001, the Council of Ministers approved legislation enabling Djibouti-Telecom to establish a mobile phone network. The new GSM900 network, also known as Evatis, may serve up to 25,000 subscribers. According to official reports, Evatis will cost US$4.5 million (DJF800 million) to construct, although details on financing or contractors have not been announced.

Newspaper and Magazines

Although the government owns the electronic media and the principal newspaper, several opposition-run weeklies and monthlies print freely.

Time, *Newsweek*, and the *International Herald Tribune* arrive regularly from Europe. French newspapers, books, and magazines are readily available including *L'Atout*, *Carrefour Africain*, *Djibouti Aujourd'hui*, *La Nation*, *Le Progres*, and *Revue de l'Isert*. English language periodicals often arrive late.

The Agence Djiboutienne de Presse (ADP) is the only domestic news agency in the country. The Agence France Presse (AFP) is the only foreign press bureau in the country.

Satellites

Satellite is used for communication with other countries. Two earth satellite stations are near Djibouti City; one for the Indian Ocean INTELSAT and the other for ARABSAT. Satellite dishes are at 1133N04309E, above the international airport. An antenna farm is north of the satellite dishes; the antennae are long-wire and mainly high frequency.

Postal Services

International postal services are available. Letters usually take 14 days to reach Djibouti and 6 days to go from Djibouti to the United States.

Banking

In Djibouti City, several banks provide reliable service: Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, Mer Rouge; Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Mer Rouge; the British Bank of the Middle East; Commercial and Savings Bank of Somalia; and Commercial Bank of Ethiopia.

CULTURE

Djibouti is inhabited by two major cultural groups: Somali and Afar (also referred to as the Danakil). Despite historic rivalry, both groups are Muslim, Cushitic-speaking; have nomadic traditions; and share close cultural affinities. Djiboutians are traditionally individualistic, independent, and hospitable. They are friendly toward Americans and Europeans.

Statistics

Eighty percent of Djibouti's population is urban, and most people live in the Djibouti City. Population density is about 19 persons per square kilometer. Children and elderly persons constitute half the population.

Population	460,000 (2001 est.)
Males	50.4%
Females	49.6%
Ethnic Disposition	
Issas	47%
Afars	37%
Europeans	8%
Arabs	5%
Ethiopians	3%

Society

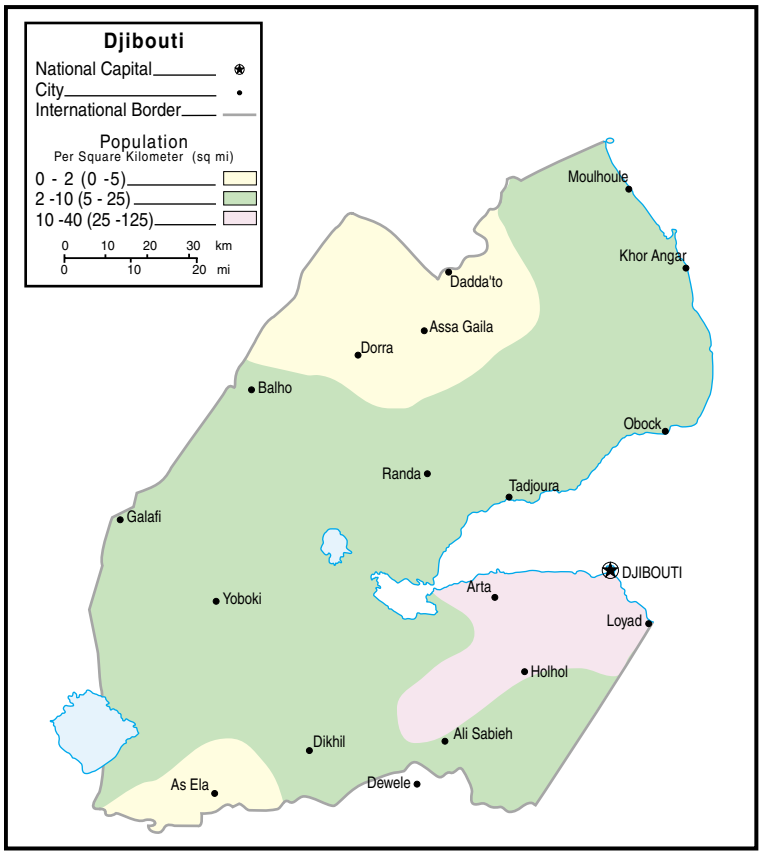
Djibouti's primary cultural groups are the Issa and the Afar. The Issa resides in Djibouti, Somalia, and Ethiopia. It constitutes 60 percent of Djibouti's population and lives mainly in northern Djibouti.

The Afar is an ethnic group that resides in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. It comprises 35 percent of Djibouti's population and lives mainly in southern Djibouti.

Though tensions are high between the Issa and Afar, the groups are linguistically, culturally, and economically similar. Both speak Cushitic languages, are Muslim, and have nomadic lifestyles. In addition to the Issa and Afar, Europeans, Arabs, and Ethiopians live in Djibouti.

Education and Literacy

The state provides primary and secondary education, but all higher education is private. Djibouti has an average literacy rate compared to the rest of Africa: 46 percent of the population is literate; 60 percent of males is literate; and 32 percent of females is literate.



Population Distribution

The government has overall responsibility for education. When citizens are 6 years-old, they begin primary education, which lasts for 6 years. Secondary education, usually starting at the age of 12, lasts for 7 years and consists of an initial 4-year cycle followed by a 3-year cycle.

Because Djibouti does not have a university, students who participate in higher education study abroad, mainly in France.

In 1995, 26 percent of the school-age population was enrolled in primary and secondary schools, while 32 percent was enrolled in primary school. The government's total education expenditure that year was 10.3 percent. Approximately 36,220 students attended primary school and 11,860 students attended general secondary and vocational schools (including teacher training).

Religion

Djibouti is a predominately Islamic country; 94 percent of the population is Sunni Muslim. The remainder of the population is Christian: 4.7 percent is Roman Catholic and 1.3 percent is composed of other denominations. Issas, also referred to as Somalis, tend to follow the Sunni sect, while Afars are Sufi Muslims. Issas generally adhere more strictly to religious customs than do Afars.

Religious and community activities are governed by the *shari'a*, the canon law of Islam. Pilgrimage, scheduled prayer, and fasting (such as during Ramadan) are dictated by Islamic law, though only the most devout practice them. Among the Afars, remnants of the pre-Islamic cosmology of Wak, the sky-father deity, are evident, including days for animal sacrifice and rainmaking ceremonies.

Djibouti Muslims do not widely practice the custom of *purdah*, the concealment of women in public. Women's dress and employment are not restricted in Djibouti, as they are in other Muslim countries.

In Djibouti, the Roman Catholic cathedral conducts services in French on Saturday and Sunday evenings. Catholic Mass is conducted in English on alternate Fridays. The Red Sea Mission conducts Christian services in English on Sunday mornings. A Protestant church holds services in French on Sunday evenings. No Jewish services are held.

Language

French and Arabic are the official languages of Djibouti. French is used in business and political affairs. In addition, most Djiboutians speak Somali and Afar languages of Cushitic origin. Educated Afars and Somalis speak French. The Djiboutian Somali dialect is common in Somalia and used in broadcasts.

Recreation

Activities revolve around home and family, as well as boating, beach outings, or safaris to the interior. Affluent Djiboutians also play and watch soccer games, and many city dwellers watch movies.

Somali oral tradition includes storytelling and poetry. Poetry, recited in the villages by readers called *gabaye*, communicates village history and customs, as well as current events. The Afar maintain lore that dates back to its original, pre-Islam religion.

Food and Drink

Produce in Djibouti is plentiful but expensive; fresh fruit and vegetables are shipped locally and imported from France. Imported produce is often damaged en route to Djibouti. Apples, plums, peaches, apricots, gooseberries, carrots, green beans, lettuce, onions, mushrooms, beets, cucumbers, papayas, tomatoes, and cauliflower are available when in season.

Some small amounts of food are grown locally at the Ambouli Oasis, just outside Djibouti at PK 20 (an experimental agricultural station). French cheese and freshly baked bread is regularly available. Meat is expensive in Djibouti.

Restaurants in Djibouti serve French, Chinese, and Ethiopian cuisine. Liquor is available in the city's restaurants and bars.

Among the nomadic Afar, accepting a drink of milk signifies a bond between guest and host that includes a responsibility to protect the guest should trouble arise and to avenge his death if he is killed.

Social Customs and Courtesies

Dress

Traditionally, the Afar people wear a garment called a *sanafil*, a cloth tied around the waist that reaches to the calves and is knotted at the right hip for men and at the left for women. Wealthier Afar wear another piece of cloth, the *harayto*, slung over the shoulders. Afar men also wear a long, sharp, double-edged dagger called a *jile* at their waists.

Unlike women in many other Muslim countries, women in Djibouti do not wear veils; however, married Afar women wear a black head-scarf. City dwellers wear Western-style clothing, while those in rural areas wear loose clothing typical of desert dwellers.

Among the nomadic Somali in rural areas, men wear a garment similar to the *sanafil* of the Afar; women wear a long, brightly colored cloth called a *guntina* wound around their torsos and knotted at the right shoulder.

jiboutian Women

Relationships

The Djiboutian family averages six or seven children. A marriage is considered as much a union of two families as of two individuals. Divorce is an accepted and common part of the culture. Traditionally, Muslim men may marry up to four women. Each wife raises her own children, and her household is in charge of a specific task, such as agricultural work or tending to livestock.

Polygamy is common among the Issa people, but Afar men usually have only one wife. Adult status for the Afars and Issas requires a genital operation, with or without ceremony, usually in childhood. For Afars and Issas, boys are circumcised and girls undergo clitoridectomy, a practice designed to ensure virginity.

Djiboutians respect their elders and the dignity of others. With their nomadic tradition, Djiboutians do not forge strong relationships with neighbors. Clan membership determines individual social relationships and social standing. Courage in combat also determines status for men.

Living Conditions

Djiboutian nomads are generally undernourished herders with few possessions and weak livestock. They live in branch-framed, transportable huts called *toukouls* that are covered with woven mats or boiled bark pulled into fine strands and plaited; they are transported on camels.

Good-quality urban housing is in short supply. Most urban and rural housing consists of one-room huts, thatched roofs and walls made of wood poles plastered with a mixture of mud and cow dung. Newer urban structures are built with concrete blocks. Many urban dwellings experience flooding, as they are built on land below sea level.

Rural area residents lack municipal water and sewage treatment facilities. Rural houses are overcrowded, and animals typically live in close proximity to inhabitants.

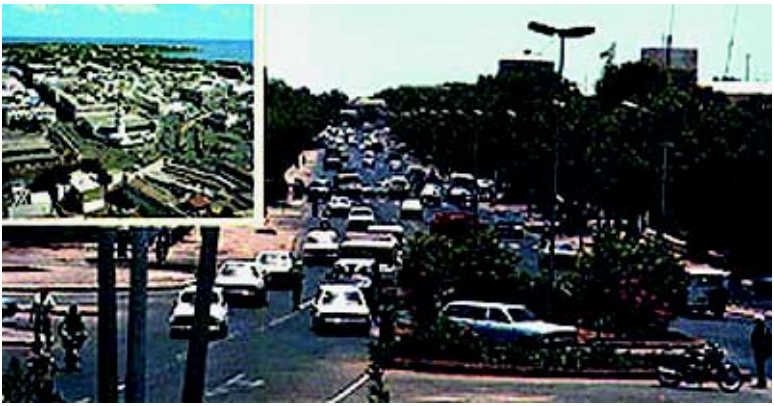
International aid programs subsidize government housing.

Rural Djibouti Housing

Djibouti City

Founded by the French in 1888, Djibouti City, known locally as Djibouti, is both the nation's capital and the largest city with a population of 350,000 (2001 est). The city has two main districts: a peninsula area consisting of Plateau du Heron, Plateau du Marabout, and Plateau du Serpent; and a mainland area approximately 6 kilometers by 4 kilometers (4 miles by 2.5 miles). An intermittent stream course runs along the western edge of the city.

Djibouti City is the country's principal economic, cultural, administrative, and commercial center. It is a container shipment point on the shipping lanes of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. Stores and local markets sell a wide range of merchandise at extremely high prices.



jibouti City

The architecture is old-style French colonial and tropical, and the spacious, older houses are built for hot weather. Arab and Muslim influence is stronger than African, but the population is a mixture of races from Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Djibouti City also has a large French colony, and many stores are owned and operated by European merchants. Arabs, Yemenis, and Indians live in the capital. Djibouti City is also home to the U.S. diplomatic community.

Cultural Considerations

Djiboutians, Eritreans, and most Ethiopians consider the left hand unclean. The left hand is used only for personal hygiene purposes, and never for activities such as eating, accepting gifts, or shaking another person's hand.

Muslims consider dogs to be dirty animals; Djiboutians do not touch dogs. Few dogs are seen in country, and rabies does not exist in Djibouti.

Travelers who wish to photograph people must first obtain permission and should expect to pay the subject if permission is granted.

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

Infectious Disease Risks to Deployed Personnel

Foodborne and Waterborne Diseases

Sanitation is poor throughout the country, including major urban areas. Local food and water sources (including ice) are heavily contaminated with pathogenic bacteria, parasites, and viruses to which most U.S. service members have little or no natural immunity.

Diarrheal diseases can be expected to temporarily incapacitate a high percentage of personnel within days if local food, water, or ice is consumed. Hepatitis A and typhoid fever can cause prolonged illness in a smaller percentage.

Vectorborne Diseases

The climate and ecological habitat support large populations of arthropod vectors, including mosquitoes, ticks, and sand flies. Significant disease transmission is sustained year-round and countrywide.

Malaria is the principal vectorborne risk in Djibouti, capable of debilitating a high percentage of personnel for up to a week or more. In addition, there is a variety of other arthropod-borne diseases occurring at low or unknown levels, which as a group constitutes a serious risk, comparable to that posed by malaria. Personnel exposed to mosquitoes, ticks, or sand flies are at high risk during day or night, in both urban and rural areas.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The sub-Saharan Africa region has the most widespread HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world, affecting all segments of the population. Heterosexual contact is the predominant mode of transmission. Carrier rates for hepatitis B are also high.

Though the immediate effect of these diseases on an operation is limited, the long-term health effects are substantial. Gonorrhea, chlamydia, and other infections are also extremely common, and may affect a high percentage of personnel who have sexual contact. Those who have sexual relations with prostitutes further risk contracting chancroid, herpes, lymphogranuloma venereum, syphilis, and venereal warts.

Environmental Risks

Environmental factors that can adversely affect personnel's health include water contaminated with untreated sewage, extreme heat, blowing sand (more frequently May through October), and severe flooding resulting from sudden rainstorms.

Medical Capabilities

Civilian Health Care

Organization and Capability. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs oversees health services. Health care is provided through a three-tiered system of dispensaries, medical centers, and specialized or tertiary care. Although improving, health care is inadequate.

Medical Personnel. There is no medical university in Djibouti; physicians are trained in France and neighboring Arab countries. French physicians provide some training in Djibouti, but this training is likely in nursing or paraprofessional areas. More than two-thirds of physicians are expatriates.

Medical Treatment Facilities. Health care is available to 70 percent of the population; services are offered mainly in Djibouti City and the regional medical centers. The Peltier Hospital is the only full-service public facility.

Medical Materiel. All medical equipment and supplies are imported, primarily from France. There is no central warehousing system for drugs, and public sector procurement usually occurs in small amounts as the need arises.

Blood Supply. The blood supply is considered unsafe. The Peltier Hospital operates a blood bank, and volunteer donors supply blood. Little is known about blood processing at the facility.

Military Health Care

Organization and Capability. The military has a very limited medical capability. The Ministry of Defense operates the Army Health Service, but only basic services in the isolated areas are provided. The French provide most of the medical care for the Djibouti forces. The French Bouffart Military Hospital is the only facility that meets US standards.

Medical Personnel. The quality and training of military medical personnel are equal to their civilian counterparts.

Medical Treatment Facilities. Djibouti has no military medical facilities. Care is provided through the Bouffart Military Hospital and the civilian Peltier Hospital.

Disaster and Emergency Response Capabilities. The capability to respond to disasters is extremely limited. No national disaster plan exists. Nongovernmental organizations usually respond during crises. The Bouffart Military Hospital has limited mass casualty capability. Timely medical evacuation is unlikely due to poor road infrastructure.

Medical Treatment/Evacuation Facilities

Bouffart Military Hospital

Location	Boulevard General de Gaulle
City	Djibouti
Coordinates	11-35-16N 043-09-11E
Telephone	35-24-35, extension 433
Type	French military
Capabilities	Medical — general, pediatrics, cardiology; surgical — general, trauma, obstetrics/gynecology, ENT, ophthalmology; ancillary — emergency room, 3 operating rooms, intensive care unit, laboratory, x-ray, dental, blood bank, ultrasound, pharmacy. No burn capability.

Comments Used by U.S. Embassy personnel. Modern, well-maintained facility containing 5 one-story buildings. Backup generators available. Limited mass casualty capability. Blood stocked at blood bank is collected and shipped from France. Staff includes 11 physicians, 15 nurses, 2 dentists, 40 auxiliary personnel. Potential helicopter landing area on nearby road; French medical evacuation helicopter available. Ambulance has advanced life support capability. It has 120 beds.

Peltier Hospital

Location Plateau du Serpent
City Djibouti
Coordinates 11-36-32N 043-09-13E
Telephone 35-27-12
Type Government
Capabilities Medical — general, internal, dermatology, pediatrics, psychiatry; surgical — general, ear/nose/throat (ENT), ophthalmology, orthopedics, obstetrics/gynecology; ancillary — emergency room, 12-bed intensive care unit, 4 major and 2 minor operating rooms, burn room, laboratory, x-ray, blood bank, 3 ambulances.
Comments Pharmacy, orthopedic post-operative ward, psychology ward, resuscitation building, reception area, kitchen, and water and sanitation network recently renovated with foreign assistance. Equipment is antiquated and poorly maintained. Facility is unsanitary, with medical waste lying on floor and hospital grounds. Staff includes 200 physicians, nurses, and support personnel. Not suitable for use by US personnel except in extreme medical emergencies. No mass casualty capability. Located 15 to 20 kilometers from Djibouti airport, approximately 500 meters north of the US Embassy. It has 600 beds.

HISTORY

Early History

The area of Djibouti was once used by nomadic tribes who raised livestock. The Afars of eastern Ethiopia and the Issas of Somalia were the earliest tribes in the region. Archaeological investigation in the west and north confirm settlement of this area by Oromo and other Cushitic peoples now dwelling in Ethiopia.

Islamic communities that developed in the lowlands of the Horn of Africa likely supplied troops to conflicts between the Islamic lowlands and the Christian highlands of Ethiopia. Nearly all of the geographic names in Djibouti are of Afar origin, suggesting their lengthy presence in the region.

Issa-Somali ethnic expansion into the Horn has been studied extensively, but little is known about the confrontation between the Afars and the Issas who spread north into Djibouti. Historians believe the arrival of foreigners — Turks, Egyptians, British, French, and Italians — caused greater population movements into the interior. Prior to French colonial rule, the area was sparsely populated with only a few trade routes. Islam was introduced to the country around 825 AD by the Arab traders.

Colonialism

In the mid-19th century, Anglo-French rivalry for control of the entrance to the Red Sea prompted French involvement in the territory that is now Djibouti. This territory, then called French Somaliland, was formally established in 1894. From 1897–1917, a Franco-Ethiopian railway was constructed to carry Ethiopia's trade through the French port.

Divisions between the indigenous Afars and Issas were not marked until the 1960s. Since then, conflicting international interest in the region and France's policy of favoring the Afar minority community have created tensions between the two tribes.

Independence

Independence was a long-standing, contentious issue between the Issa and Afar peoples. The Issa community favored independence, while the Afar people favored continued status as a French territory. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) supported autonomy for Djibouti, which applied additional pressure on France to grant Djibouti independence. Eventually, the Issa and Afar peoples joined a unified political movement for independence (the Ligue Populaire Africaine pour l'Independence) led by Hassan Gouled Aptidon, who was linked with the Issa people.

On 8 May 1977, the people of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas overwhelmingly voted for independence through a national referendum. On 27 June 1977, the Republic of Djibouti became an independent state. A constitution split power between the Issas and Afars; Hassan Gouled Aptidon was elected president and Ahmed Dini became prime minister.

Independent Djibouti

In 1981, Djibouti held its first presidential elections since independence. All political parties were banned from participation in the election except for Aptidon's People's Rally for Progress (RPP). Consequently, Aptidon ran unopposed and was reelected. The same was true for the Parliamentary elections in 1982; all candidates ran unopposed.

Afar dissatisfaction with Aptidon grew in the late 1980s. Insurgent Afars in the north formed the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) in 1991 in frustration with some of Aptidon's policies. FRUD claimed that the Issa-dominated central government did not respect the rights of the Afars. The Afars called for the creation of a new state from parts of Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Eritrea; FRUD gained control of some areas of the north and west.

Fighting intensified until 25 February 1992, when 250 French troops were deployed to help quell the violence. Though the Afars declared a

unilateral cease-fire, fighting continued. By July, a government counter-offensive resulted in FRUD occupation and the imprisonment of many opposition leaders. By the end of 1993, 35 percent of the central government's budgetary expenditures was used to support the military occupation of the north by Issa troops.

By 1993, FRUD had lost much to the government offensive. In 1994, FRUD leadership split over the issue of government negotiations. A more moderate wing then entered into negotiations and called a cease-fire. In March 1995, in compliance with the peace accords, the majority of FRUD disarmed, and the military integrated a segment of the insurgents into its ranks.

Upon Aptidon's retirement in 1999, Ismail Omar Guelleh was elected president. On 7 February 2000, representatives of the Djibouti government and the remaining FRUD combatant rebels signed a peace accord calling for the immediate release of prisoners by both sides, as well as for reforms to decentralize and enhance democracy. FRUD leader Ahmed Dini returned to Djibouti in March.

In December 2000, the police initiated a short rebellion after Police Chief Yacin Yabeh Gaab was fired. The police rebels sealed off access to the presidency, cut telecommunications, and took over the radio and television stations. They urged Djiboutians to join the rebellion; however, because of Ramadan, few people were listening to their radios. The revolt ended after a standoff between the police and the army led to a gunfight in which two people were killed. The army prevailed, and Yabeh was arrested and convicted of conspiracy and breaching security.

In April 2001, Djibouti closed its border with the Republic of Somaliland. Mutual relations had soured, as Somaliland strongly objected to Djibouti's role in establishing the Transitional National Government in Mogadishu. However, in October 2001, both sides signed a six-point agreement to cease all propaganda and other activities that damaged relations between them.

Chronology

825 AD	Introduction of Islam to modern-day Djibouti
1884	Establishment of French Somalia
1894	France merges its protectorates into French Somaliland (present-day Djibouti)
1897-1917	Railroad from Addis Ababa to Djibouti City is constructed
1946	French Somaliland becomes “Overseas Territory of France”
1967	French Somalia is renamed the “French Territory of the Afars and Issas”
1977	Gains independence; state of Djibouti is created; Hassan Gouled Aptidon is elected President.
1981	Djibouti adopts constitution, making a one-party state; first presidential election - President Gouled Aptidon wins with 84% of the popular vote
1984-1985	Drought
1986	Bombs explode at ruling party's headquarters beginning intensive security operations
1987	President Gouled Aptidon is re-elected
1989	Violence erupts between Afar and Issa ethnic groups
1991	FRUD opposition is formed; armed rebellion begins
1992	National Constitution referendum establishes a maximum of four political parties
1993	President Gouled Aptidon is re-elected
1994	Peace agreement is signed
1995	A coalition government is established
1997	National Assembly elections
1999	President Aptidon retires; Ismail Omar Guelleh elected President
2000	Police attempt a coup; the government and remaining FRUD rebels sign a peace accord
2002	Parliamentary elections (December)
2005	Presidential elections (April)

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Djibouti has a republican form of government. A president heads the executive branch. A prime minister leads a council of ministers. The unicameral chamber of deputies has legislative responsibilities. It has 65 elected members, and most ministers are chosen from these elected representatives. The supreme court administers judicial affairs.

Government

Many laws and decrees from before independence remain. On 4 September 1992, the electorate approved Djibouti's multiparty constitution in a referendum. Modifications are likely because of the peace deal with Afar rebels; further decentralization and increased power for the prime minister is expected.

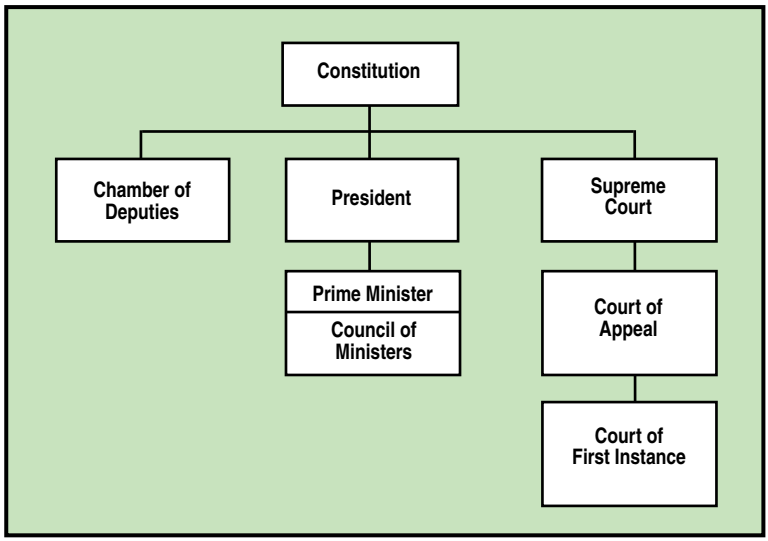
The country is divided into five administrative districts known as *cercles*: Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjoura, Obock, and Djibouti.

President Ismail Omar Guelleh

Executive Branch

The president, who is head of state, is directly elected by universal, adult suffrage for a 6-year term. A council of ministers is responsible to the president. The president appoints the prime minister and the council of ministers. The constitution requires that the president be an Issa and that the prime minister, who heads the cabinet, be an Afar.

In 1999, President Aptidon's Chief of Staff for more than 20 years, Ismail Omar Guelleh, was elected president, taking the oath of office on 8 May 1999. Guelleh was born in 1947 in Dire Dawa (eastern Ethiopia). He



Government Structure

speaks Amharic, Somali, French, Arabic, and English. Guelleh received 74 percent of the vote; the remaining 26 percent went to opposition candidate Moussa Ahmed Idriss, of the Unified Djiboutian Opposition. Presidential elections are held every 6 years; the next will be in April 2005.

Legislative Branch

Djibouti's National Assembly, which comprises the legislature, has 65 members: 33 are Issa and 32 are Afar. Each member is elected for a 5-year term in a multi-seat constituency. The next National Assembly elections will be held in December 2002.

Judicial Branch

The Supreme Court constitutes the judicial branch and is based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law. There is also a court of first instance and a court of appeals, which are subordi-

nate to the Supreme Court. Each of the five administrative districts also has a customary court.

The 1992 constitution is modeled after the 1958 French constitution. The judiciary is not completely independent of the executive branch. A state

dministrative Districts

security court handles political trials and cases involving purported threats to national security. Political trials may be applied to the Supreme Court.

Suffrage

All citizens who are at least 18 years-old may vote.

Key Government Officials

Head of State	President Ismail Omar Guelleh
Head of Government	Prime Minister Dileita Mohamed Dileita
Defense Minister	Ougoureh Kifleh Ahmed
Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Parliamentary Relations	Ali Abdi Farah
Minister of the Interior	Abdallah Abdillahi Miguil
Minister of Justice, Muslim and Penal Affairs, Human Rights	Ibrahim Idriss Djibril
United States Ambassador to Djibouti	Don Yamamoto

Politics

Parties and Pressure Groups

In early 1992, the government decided to permit multiple party politics and agreed to the registration of four political parties: FRUD, National Democratic Party (PND), Democratic Renewal Party (PRD), and People's Rally for Progress (RPP).

RPP. RPP was formed in March 1979. In late 1981, the National Assembly decreed it the sole legitimate party. It maintained its status until 1992 when the constitution was rewritten to legalize multiple political parties. It has been the ruling party since its inception and is now led by President Ismail Omar Guelleh.

FRUD. Founded in 1991 by a merger of three militant Afar groups, FRUD advocates fair ethnic representation in Djibouti's government. It initiated an armed insurgency in November 1991, which led to a civil war. Before the war ended, FRUD split into two factions, one of which negotiated a settlement with the government of Djibouti and became a legal political party. The group's leaders are President Ali Mohamed Daoud and Secretary General Ougoureh Kifleh Ahmed. Ahmed Dini Ahmed leads the second faction, which favors a continuation of military operations. Ibrahim Chehem Daoud established a splinter group, FRUD-Renaissance, in 1996.

PRD. Founded in 1992, PRD seeks to establish a democratic, parliamentary government. It is led by Abdillahi Hamarateh.

PND. Founded in 1992, PND seeks a national unity government to supervise implementation of democratic reforms. Robleh Awaleh Aden leads this group.

Djibouti's non-registered movements include the following:

- Movement for Unity and Democracy (MUD)
- United Front of the Djibouti Opposition (FUOD)
- Opposition Djiboutienne Unifiee (ODU)

Foreign Relations

Djibouti's neighbors depend on Djibouti because of its regional access; transportation links; and strong cultural, economic, and political ties to the region. Djibouti, however, depends on its neighbors financially.

Former President Gouled of Djibouti helped form the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), chartered in 1986. IGAD members include Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. Since 1986, the organization has worked to strengthen cooperation among its members in the areas of food security and economic cooperation and integration. In November 1996, IGAD took responsibility for conflict resolution among its members. Djibouti has held the chairmanship since the March 1998 summit of IGAD's heads of state and government.

Somalia. Djibouti's relations with Somalia have been cooperative and relatively stable. Nationalistic claims to Somali territories in Djibouti were dropped following Djibouti's decision to remain independent in 1977. Since then, Djibouti has been active in mediating Somalia's disputes with its neighbors. Djiboutian leaders continue to seek peace in Somalia. Djibouti President Guelleh hosted the Arta Peace Conference in May 2000, an initiative that involved many of Somalia's businessmen, clan elders, and professional and civil leaders.

Eritrea. Relations between Eritrea and Djibouti have alternated between troubled and neighborly. Tension arises partly because the border between them separates members of the Afar ethnic group. Eritrea mediated peace talks in 1994 to end the 3-year civil war in Djibouti. The two countries established joint border operations against the guerrillas, and relations between them were good from 1994 to 1998. However, after the Eritrea-Ethiopia conflict began in 1998, Ethiopia began using the port of Djibouti (because it no longer had access to ports in Eritrea), and Eritrea accused Djibouti of supporting Ethiopia. Djibouti severed ties with Eritrea, resulting in border tensions and discontinued air service by Djiboutian air carriers. However, relations have significantly improved since the Eritrea and Ethiopia peace accord was reached.

Ethiopia. Ethiopia is one of Djibouti's major trading partners. President Guelleh is expanding Djibouti-Ethiopian cooperation in political, economic, and social integration. Both countries have committed to securing peace and stability in the region. The two countries also cooperate in their struggle against movements aimed at forming a sovereign "Greater Afar" land, a goal of some separatist parties in Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Eritrea.

In 1996, as a result of a trade and security agreement with Ethiopia, Djibouti handed over Somali rebels to Ethiopia and imposed restrictions on cross-border migration. Ethiopia's use of Djibouti's port has tripled since 1998, benefitting Djibouti's economy.

Arab League. After independence in 1977, the Republic of Djibouti became a member of the Arab League, although Arabs number no more

than 6,000 in its ethnically mixed population. Djibouti's Arab League membership allows Saudi Arabia to extend financial and diplomatic support. Saudi Arabia is also a major trading partner.

Iran. In July 1998, Iran and Djibouti signed a letter of understanding to consolidate their political, economic, trade, and industrial ties. The letter of understanding stressed cooperation at international, regional, and Islamic forums. Djibouti's government also expressed an interest in creating an oil refinery with the help of the Iranian government. Because of the strategic geographic importance of the Horn of Africa, both countries seek regional peace and security.

China. During his 1998 visit, China's President Jiang Zemin commented on the smooth development of Sino-Djiboutian relations despite the changes in international and domestic changes in both countries. China provides aid to Djibouti for a variety of improvements. Djibouti values its relationship with China and supports China's reunification with Taiwan.

Malaysia. Djibouti and Malaysia have established a trade relationship for commercial goods entering east Africa. To help manage Djibouti's free trade zone, Djibouti has sought Malaysia's involvement in the zone's petroleum, telecommunications, and banking sectors. Djibouti has also sought Malaysian assistance for infrastructure development assistance to include agriculture, power generation and supply, ports, and airports.

United States. Relations between the United States and Djibouti are good. In April 1977, the United States established a Consulate General in Djibouti. After Djibouti gained independence several months later, the U.S. Consulate General's status was raised to Embassy. The first U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti arrived in October 1980. On 13 June 1992, the United States and Djibouti agreed to furnish defense articles, related training, and other services.

France. France is Djibouti's closest Western ally. As a former French colony, Djibouti heavily depends on France for economic and national security. The French contribute US$720 million per year to Djibouti's GDP and employ about 1,400 people. In 1977, the two countries signed a bilateral

defense agreement, which requires France to intervene to defend the Djiboutian government from external aggression. Though these agreements remain, France has begun to reduce its military presence in Djibouti.

NGOs

Non-governmental organizations (NGO) play a marginal role in Djibouti. Although there are about 40 NGOs, few are known outside their immediate community. Most NGOs focus on the day-to-day problems faced by Djiboutians, including unemployment, youth issues, women's issues, refugees, HIV/AIDS patients, and nomads needing emergency relief. There are about 10 to 15 religious and medical NGOs in Djibouti including:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- L'Association d'Entraide du Quartier 4
- HANND (the Horn of Africa NGO network for development)
- Action and Development
- ADETIP
- A.G.I.R.
- Association ALBIRI
- Association Femme Developpment du district de Dikhil
- Association Navigateur
- Association Pour le Developpment de l'Action Culturelle
- Association Red Sea Relief and Rehabilitation
- Bender Djedid pour le Developpment Socio-Economique
- IRIS Organisation
- Nomad Aid-ONG
- ONG Ametern
- Peace and Development Beyond Borders.

ECONOMY

Djibouti's economy is based on service activities associated with the country's strategic location and status as a free trade zone in northeast Africa. Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and an international transshipment and refueling center.

Scant rainfall limits crop production; most food must be imported. Because Djibouti has few natural resources and little industry, it depends on foreign assistance to help support its balance of payments and to finance development projects.

Djibouti has a 50 percent unemployment rate. Inflation is not a concern, as the Djiboutian franc is fixed to the U.S. dollar. Per capita consumption has dropped 35 percent in recent years because of recession, civil war, and a high population growth rate (including immigrants and refugees). Faced with economic hardship, the government has fallen behind on long-term external debt and has had difficulty meeting the stipulations of foreign aid donors.

Statistics

Gross Domestic Product	$574 million (2000)
GDP Real Growth Rate	2% (2000)
Inflation Rate (Consumer Prices)	2% (2000)
Unemployment Rate	50% (2000)
Per Capita Income	$1,300 (2000)
Imports	US$440 million (1999)
Exports	US$260 million (1999)
External Debt	US$356 million (1999)

Labor

The labor force numbers about 282,000. Seventy-five percent of the population, including nomadic herders and produce farmers, works in

the agricultural sector. Eleven percent works in Djibouti's industrial sector; most of these semi-skilled laborers work at the port or railroad. The remaining 14 percent works in services.

Major employers are the food and beverage industry, shipping, construction, shipbuilding, and the national railroad. Salt factories and smaller industries that produce dairy products and bottle mineral water also staff the labor force.

Forty percent of Djibouti's GDP is from the French forces and their families living in the county. Government and Catholic organizations provide some humanitarian aid to the impoverished.

Livestock

Livestock cultivation in Djibouti is susceptible to weather conditions. During the droughts of 1983–84 and 1987–88, some nomads lost their entire herds. The Banque Nationale de Djibouti estimated the number of animals in 1999 at 60,000 cattle; 450,000 sheep; 500,000 goats; and 40,000 camels.

Fishing

Djibouti has a short coastline. The potential catch of fish, shellfish, and lobster has been estimated as high as 9,000 ton per year; however, the actual catch is only about 500 tons per year. Annual domestic consumption of fish is very low, at around 3.5 kilograms (8 pounds) per household.

The fishing industry uses about 140 small craft. In 1996, the Africa Development Bank agreed to upgrade the city's fishing port.

Aid

Djibouti received significant aid from Western and OPEC nations. Before 1989, it also received modest aid from communist nations. Djibouti's foreign debt has increased during the past decade; it began a 3-year economic reform program in July 1999. Consequently, the International Monetary

Fund approved a 3-year loan of about US$26.5 million for Djibouti under its Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility. France is Djibouti's primary source of aid (US$200 million in aid per year).

Trade

Djibouti exports goods such as hides, coffee, and salt to Africa, the Middle East, and western Europe. Major export partners include Somalia, Yemen, and Ethiopia.

Djibouti imports goods from Asian, Middle Eastern, and western European nations. Major import partners include France, Ethiopia, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and the United Kingdom. Import goods include food, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, and petroleum products. Djibouti's imports are double its exports.

Services

Water quantities are limited. The water available is reportedly high in mineral and salt content. Water sources include ground water; oases; several small, intermittent, sandy-bottomed streams in the northern mountains; and a subterranean river, the Ambouli, in south-central Djibouti. Active volcanoes heat underground water.

Drinking water distribution systems are subject to structural and equipment breakdowns and power disruptions, resulting in microbial contamination.

Djibouti Electric Authority

An oil-fired generating station in the capital supplies Djibouti with electricity. Installed capacity was 85,000 kWh in 1994, and production totaled 174 million kWh. However, the electricity generator requires new investment, and power outages are frequent. Electricity is 220 volts AC, 50Hz.

All petroleum products are imported. Fuel and energy generally account for one-quarter of total imports. Djibouti has considerable potential to develop geothermal energy; in 2001, a U.S. company began feasibility studies for production.

Khat

Djiboutians are consumers of a mild intoxicant, khat, which is imported from Ethiopia. Khat is the most significant commodity consumed in Djibouti, with some estimates suggesting it accounts for 40 percent of household expenditure.

Khat leaves are from a shrub that is cultivated primarily in East Africa and the Arabian peninsula. Although they may be used as a form of currency, khat leaves are most commonly chewed. Chewed in moderation, khat alleviates fatigue and reduces appetite. Compulsive use may result in manic behavior with delusions or paranoia, sometimes accompanied by hallucinations.

Khat-related violence is often prompted by late khat deliveries and disagreements among dealers attempting to gain control of the khat trade.

THREAT

Crime

Djibouti has one of the lowest crime rates in Africa. Petty crime occurs occasionally in the capital and elsewhere in the country.

Travel Security

Travelers should use caution when traveling to any remote area of the country, including the borders with Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia. Dji-

boutian security forces do not have widespread presence in these regions. The Department of Defense and the national police force share responsibility for road safety in Djibouti.

Due to narrow, poorly maintained, and poorly lit streets, drivers and pedestrians in Djibouti City should travel carefully. Excessive speed, unpredictable driving habits, pedestrians, livestock in the roadway, and the lack of basic safety equipment on many vehicles are other hazards. Speed limits are posted but not enforced. Khat is widely used, particularly in the afternoons, creating another traffic hazard. The police routinely set up wire coils as roadblocks on major roads that may be difficult to see at night.

Vehicles should not directly follow each other unless there is a serious danger of mines. Landmines are present in the northern districts of Tadjoura and Obock. In addition, mines are believed to be present in the Ali Sabieh district in the south. Travelers should stay on paved roads and check with local authorities before using unpaved roads.

Terrorism

The assessed threat level for Djibouti rose in February 2001. Al-Ittihad al-Islamia, a terrorist organization, maintains a presence in Djibouti.

In response to the terrorist attacks on the U.S. in September 2001, President Guelleh created the national antiterrorism committee (CNLT). This committee, under the chairmanship of the justice minister, Ismael Ibrahim Houmed coordinates the efforts of various governmental departments to prevent and fight against terrorism.

While Iraq, Libya, and Sudan maintain embassies in Djibouti, the government does not appear to support any terrorist activities undertaken by groups linked to these states. Politically, Djibouti follows the policy of mainstream Arab states, such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The Djiboutian government cooperates with the U.S. in apprehending, convicting, and punishing individuals responsible for terrorist acts.

Drug Trafficking

Khat is widely used. Penalties for use, possession, or trafficking in illegal drugs are strict, and convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines. Although khat is legal in Djibouti, it is considered an illegal substance in many countries, including the United States.

Threat to U.S. Personnel

Military activity and banditry have been reported along the border with Somalia, and acts of piracy have occurred off the Djiboutian coast. The French Navy handles piracy in the Gulf of Tadjoura.

ARMED FORCES

Organization

Djibouti's defense structure is defined by the September 1992 constitution, which establishes the president as commander in chief of the armed forces. The armed forces are organized within a unified, tri-service command. Each of these services takes its orders directly from the chief of the defense staff.

All services and the national security force are administratively integrated under the ministry of national defense. The national defense minister is responsible to the prime minister who reports to the president on defense matters. The police force falls under the minister of the interior.

Mission

The primary missions of the armed forces are internal security, counter-insurgency duties, and protection of the country's borders and coastline.

Strategy

Djibouti relies more on diplomacy than on military strength for its security. Djibouti accepts assistance from France and the United States and maintains a French military base in the country. The armed forces' doctrine emphasizes the internal security role.

Ground Force							1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Naval Force	Information Not Available										
Air Force	Information Not Available										

1/ NO RANK

Officer Rank Insignia

French influence is considered significant, reflecting the continued high-level French presence in Djibouti and the legacy of France's colonial stewardship. Djibouti has adopted French naval tactics for inshore patrol and counterinsurgency work.

Personnel

The armed forces have approximately 8,400 personnel. The army has about 8,000 personnel; the air force, 200; and the navy, 120.

Training and Education

France provides Djibouti's Armed Forces with most of its training. The use of Russian-made equipment has required the use of instructors from Ethiopia and Yemen, and some armored vehicle crews are believed to have been trained in Saudi Arabia. The French train squadrons in Djibouti, but advance flying and helicopter work is performed in France.

Capabilities

Although Djibouti has negligible military strength, it has French protection. The small armed forces of Djibouti have little military capability and are prone to tribal divisions.

Future Requirements and Force Modernization

Djibouti's defense requirements are financially limited; no materiel requirements are reported. France supports the country's forces, but purchases have been made on the local, secondhand market.

Key Defense Personnel

Minister of Defense	Ougoureh Kifleh Ahmed
Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces	Brig Gen Zakaria Cheik Ibrahim
Commander-in-Chief Djiboutian Armed Forces	Gen Fathi Ahmed Houssein
Deputy Chief of Staff	Col Youssouf Kayad Guelleh
Chief of Staff, Ground Forces	Col Zakaria Cehik Ibrahim
Commander, Naval Forces	Lt Col Abdourahman Aden Cher

Commanding Officer, Air Force Capt Daher Aden Abrar
Chief of Staff, National Police Force Colonel Ali Hassan Omar

Force Disposition

All service headquarters are in Djibouti City. Army units are deployed throughout each of Djibouti's military districts, concentrated on the borders with Ethiopia and Somalia. The only naval bases are in Djibouti City and Obock. The main airbase is at Ambouli in Djibouti City; other airfields are at Obock and Tadjoura. French military bases are along the Djibouti coast and on the border with Eritrea.

Uniforms and Insignia

Combat uniforms use a patterned desert camouflage. Officer ranks in ascending order include sous lieutenant, lieutenant, capitaine, chef de bataillon, lieutenant colonel, colonel, and general.

Army

Organization

Djibouti's Army is used for internal security and counterinsurgency. It is divided into three regional commands: the northern, central, and southern commands. The army order of battle consists of the regional commands, a rapid reaction force, an artillery battalion, an airborne company, an armored squadron, and a logistics and supply company.

Personnel

The Djibouti National Army (DNA) has 8,000 personnel.

Equipment

Armor

Role	Type	Quantity
Reconnaissance Vehicles	M11 AML-60/901 VBL	15
	AML-60/90	6
Armored Personnel Carrier	BTR-60	12
	Panhard Aml-245	

Artillery

Role	Type	Quantity
Howitzer	122-mm D-30	6
Mortar	120-mm Brandt	20
	81-mm Brandt	25

Antitank Weapons

Role	Type	Quantity
Antitank Guided Missile	HOT	6
Recoilless Rifle	106-mm M40A-1	16
Rocket-Propelled Grenade	RPG-7	

Air Defense Weapons

Role	Type	Quantity
Antiaircraft Gun	40-mm Bofors L/70	5
Light Antiaircraft Gun	23-mm ZU-23	5
	20-mm Tarasque	6

Infantry Weapons

Role	Type
Pistol	9-mm MAC MLE 50
	9-mm MAB PA-15
Assault Rifle	7.62-mm FN-FAL
	7.62-mm CETME 58
	5.56-mm FAMAS
	5.56-mm SIG 540
	7.62-mm G3
Submachinegun	9-mm MAT-49
Machinegun	7.62-mm AT-52
	7.62-mm RPD, RPK
	7.62-mm FN MAG
Heavy Machinegun	0.50-in Browning M2HB

Air Force

Organization

The primary role of the Air Force is to transport men and supplies. The Air Force may perform some aerial reconnaissance, but it has no combat capability. Djibouti has two air force bases, in Djibouti City and Tadjoura.

Personnel

The Djiboutian Air Force has 200 personnel.

Equipment

Fixed-Wing

Role	Type	Quantity
Transport	An-28	1
Liaison	Cessna U206G	1
VIP Transport	Cessna 402C	1
Government Transport	Falcon 50	1*

** civilian registered but government owned*

Rotary-Wing

Role	Type	Quantity
Liaison Helicopter	AS 355	2
Training Helicopter	Mi-2	2
Support Helicopter	Mi-8C	5

Air Defense Systems

Djibouti has no air defense systems.

Navy

Organization

The Navy is part of the Army.

Personnel

The Navy has 120 personnel.

Equipment

The Navy has eight patrol craft and one medium landing craft. The operational condition of these units is unknown.

Quantity	Type
1	BOGHAMMER 14-M PB
2	24-M PB
3	SWARY 4 PB
2	23-m PLASCOA PB
1	LCM(8) LCM

Gendarmerie

Djibouti maintains 1,200 security personnel. The Ministry of Defense has responsibility for these forces, which are organized into a battalion. The Gendarmerie has one patrol boat.

Foreign Forces

The French maintain 3,200 troops in Djibouti, including a Foreign Legion regiment and Marines. The French assist the Djiboutians with military-related operations and training and maintain a permanent naval contingent.

Deployment

French military bases are along the Djibouti coast and on the border with Eritrea.

Equipment

Air Equipment

Type	Quantity
Mirage F-1C	10
Alouette III Reconnaissance Helicopters	3
C-160 transport plane	1

Armored Vehicles

Type
Armed reconnaissance vehicles

Artillery

Type	Quantity
Antiaircraft Guns	
155-mm artillery Pieces	5

Naval Equipment

Type	Quantity
Command Ship	1
Frigates	4
Edic Cargo Landing Craft	1
Small Landing Craft	3
Repair Ships	2
Amphibious Craft	3

Coastal Defense Force and Marines

The Navy is responsible for coast guard duties.

National Police

The national police has 3,000 personnel. It is subordinate to the ministry of the interior.

APPENDIX A:
Equipment Recognition

SMALL ARMS

9-mm MAT-49

Effective Range	200 m.
Caliber	9-mm.
System of Operation	Blowback, automatic.
Overall Length	734 mm.
Feed Device	32-rd detachable box magazine.
Weight	3.4 kg.

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

7.62-mm FN FAL

Maximum Effective Range	600 m
Caliber	7.62-mm x 51 NATO
System of Operation	Gas, selective or automatic fire
Overall Length	1.095-m stock extended, 845-mm stock folded
Feed Device	20-rd steel or light box magazine
Weight (Loaded)	5.17 kg

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

5.56-mm FAMAS

Maximum Effective Range	300 m.
Caliber	5.56-mm x 45.
System of Operation	delayed blowback, selective fire, and 3-rd burst capability.
Overall Length	757 mm.
Feed Device	25-rd detachable box magazine.
Weight (Empty)	3.61 kg.

NOTE: In service with French armed forces in Djibouti.

7.62-mm FN MAG

Maximum Effective Range	1,500 m
Caliber	7.62-mm x 51 NATO
System of Operation	Gas, automatic
Overall Length	1.26 m
Feed Device	Belt
Weight (Loaded)	13.92 kg (with butt stock and bipod)

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

7.62-mm RPD

Maximum Effective Range	800 m
Caliber	7.62 x 39-mm
System of Operation	Gas, automatic
Overall Length	40.8 in.
Magazine Capacity	100-rd metallic link belt in drum
Weight	15.6 lbs

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

7.62-mm RPK

Maximum Effective Range	800 m
Caliber	7.62 x 39-mm
System of Operation	Gas, selective fire
Overall Length	48.2 in.
Magazine Capacity	40-rd, staggered row detachable box magazine or 75-rd drum magazine. Can also use 30-rd AK magazine
Weight (Loaded)	1.13 kg (40-rd box) 2.1 kg (75-rd drum)

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

.50 cal. Browning M2 HB

Maximum Effective Range	1,500 m
Caliber	.50 caliber Browning (12.7-mm x 99)
System of Operation	Short recoil
Overall Length	1.651 m
Feed Device	100-rd disintegrating link belt
Weight (Loaded)	38 kg

NOTE: In service with French and Djibouti armed forces.

RPG-7

Maximum Effective Range	1,700 m
Caliber	40-mm
Overall Length	1.1 m
Armor Penetration	260-300 mm.

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

Eryx

Maximum Effective Range	600 m.
Caliber	136-mm.
Overall Length	905 mm
Armor Penetration	900 mm.

NOTE: In service with French armed forces.

Wasp

Maximum Effective Range	400 m.
Caliber	70-mm.
Overall Length	800 mm
Armor Penetration	300 mm.

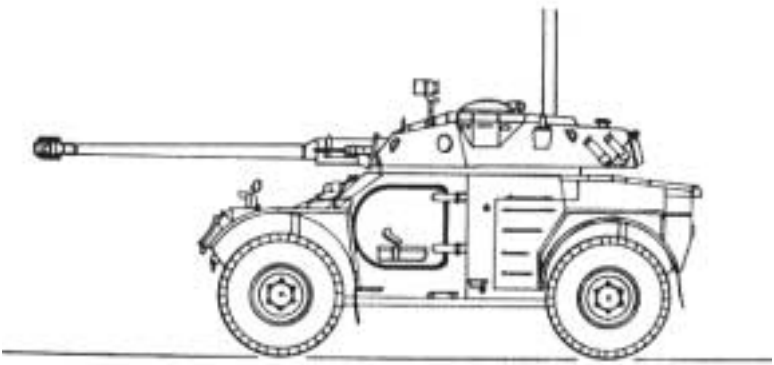
NOTE: In service with French armed forces.

APILAS

Maximum Effective Range	300 m.
Caliber	112-mm.
Overall Length	1.26 m.
Armor Penetration	720 mm.

NOTE: In service with French armed forces.

AML-90



Crew	3
Configuration	4 x 4
Armament	1 x 90-mm gun w/20 rds 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/2,000 rds 2 x 2 smoke grenade dischargers w/12 grenades
Armor	8 to 12 mm
Night Vision	Optional
NBC Capable	Optional
Maximum Road Range/speed	600 km/ 90 KM/h
Fuel Capacity	156 liters
Fording	1.1 m (without preparation), amphibious (w/kit)
Gradient	60%
Height	2.07 m
Length	5.11 m (gun forward)
Width	1.97 m

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

AML-60

Crew	**3**
Armament	**60 mm mortar** **7.62-mm MG**
Armor	**8 to 12 mm**
Night Vision	**600 km**
NBC Capable	**5,500 kg**
Maximum Road Range	**600 km**
Maximum Road Speed	**90 km/h**
Fording	**1.1 m**
Gradient	**60%**
Vertical Obstacle	**0.3 M**
Trench	**0.8 M**
Combat Weight	**5,500 kg**
Height	**2.07 m**
Length	**3.79 mm (gun forward)**

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

AMX-10RC

Crew	15,880 kg
Configuration	6 x 6
Armament	1 x 105-mm F2 rifled gun w/38 rds 1 x 7.62-mm MG w/4,000 rds 1 x 7.62-mm anti-aircraft 2 x 80-mm smoke grenade dischargers w/16 grenades (either side of turret)
Armor	Unk
Night Vision	Yes
NBC Capable	Yes
Maximum Road Range	1,000 km
Maximum Speed	85 km/h (road), 7.2 km/h (water)
Fuel Capacity	528 liters
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient	50%
Vertical Obstacle	0.8 m
Combat Weight	15,880 kg
Height	2.29 m (turret top)
Length	9.15 m (gun forward)
Width	2.95 m

NOTE: In service with French armed forces in Djibouti.

BTR-60

Crew/Passengers	2 + 16
Type	8 x 8
Armament	1 x 7.62-mm PKT MG w/2,000 rds
Maximum Speed	80 km/h
Maximum Range	500 km
Fuel Capacity	290 liters
Combat Weight	10,300 kg
Length	7.56 m
Width	2.82 m
Height	2.31 m
Night Vision	yes
NBC	yes
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.4 m
Trench	2 m

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

VAB-VTT

Crew	2 + 10
Configuration	4 x 4
Armament	
Main	1 x 12.7-mm MG
Armor	Unk
Night Vision	No
NBC Capable	No
Maximum Road Range	1,000 km
Maximum Road Speed	92 km/h
Fuel Capacity	300 liters
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.6 m
Combat Weight	13,000 kg
Height	2.06 m
Length	5.98 m
Width	2.49 m

NOTE: In service with French armed forces in Djibouti.

VBL

Crew/Passengers	2 or 3.
Configuration	4 x 4
Armament	Assorted MG or ATGM configurations.
Night Vision	yes.
NBC Capable	yes.
Maximum Road Range	600 km.
Maximum Speed	95 km/h.
Fording	0.9 m.
Gradient	50%.
Trench	0.50 m.
Combat Weight	3,490 kg.
Height	1.7 m (hull top).
Length	3.87 m.
Width	2.02 m.

NOTE: In service with French and Djibouti armed forces .

M40A1 106-mm RCL

Crew	3
Maximum Range	3,000 m (HEAT)
Rate of Fire	1 rd/min
Combat Weight	209.5 kg
Length	3.404 m
Width	1.52 m
Height	1.11 m
Prime Mover	4 x 4

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

155-mm TR

Crew	7 or 8
Caliber	155-mm
Maximum Range	24,700 (standard projectile), 32,000 (base-bleed projectile)
Rate of Fire	3 rds in first 18 secods. 6 rds/min for 2 min.
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck
Length	10 m (firing)
Weight	10,750 kg (travelling).

NOTE: In service with French armed forces in Djibouti.

122-mm D-30

Crew	7
Maximum Range	15,400 m (conventional) 21,900 m (RAP)
Rate of Fire	7 rds/min
Combat Weight	3,210 kg
Length	5.4 m
Width	1.95 m
Height	1.66 m
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

120-mm MO 120

Crew	5-6.
Caliber	120-mm.
Maximum Range	13,000 m.
Rate of Fire	10-12 rds/min (normal); 18 rds/min for limited period.
Length	3.01 m (overall).
Weight	582 kg (total).

NOTE: In service with French armed forces in Djibouti.

Mistral

Crew	1
Type	Two-stage, low altitude
Warhead	3 kg HE
Maximum Effective Range	5,000 m to 6,000 m (depending upon target type)
Guidance	Passive IR homing
Length	2 m
Weight	24 kg (launcher plus missile)

NOTE: In service with French armed forces in Djibouti.

20-mm ZU-23-2

Crew	5
Maximum Antiaircraft Range	5,100 m
Maximum Ground Range	7,000 m
Rate of Fire	1,600 to1,800 rds/min
Azimuth	Unlimited
Elevation	-10 to 90o
Fire Control	mechanical optical sight
Ammunition	API-T, HEI-T
Weight	950 kg
Length	4.57 m (traveling)
Width	1.83 m (traveling
Primary Mover	6 x 6 truck

NOTE: In service with Djibouti's armed forces.

Allouette III (SA-19)

Crew	1 or 2
Armament	Assorted guns, missiles, or rockets
Maximum Speed	118 kt
Maximum Range	340 nm
Length	12.84 m

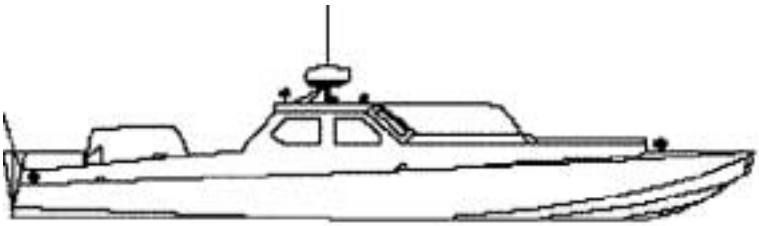
Mirage F1/

Mission	Single-seat multi-mission fighter and attack airdraft.
Armament	2 x 30-mm DEFA 553 cannon w/135 rds per gun. Assorted bombs, rockets and missiles.
Combat radius	230-378 nm.
Maximum Speed	M2.2.
Maximum Rate of Climb	12,780 m/min.
Height	4.5 m.
Length	15.23 m.
Wlngspan	8.4 m (without air-to-air missiles).

PLASCOA-Class

Complement	15.
Armament	1 x GIAT 20-mm gun. 1 x 12.7-mm MG.
Maximum Speed (kts)	25.
Displacement (t)	35 full load.
LOA/Beam/Draft m (f)	23 x 5.5 x 1.5 (75.5 x 18 x 4.9).

BOGHAMMAR 14 M - Class PB

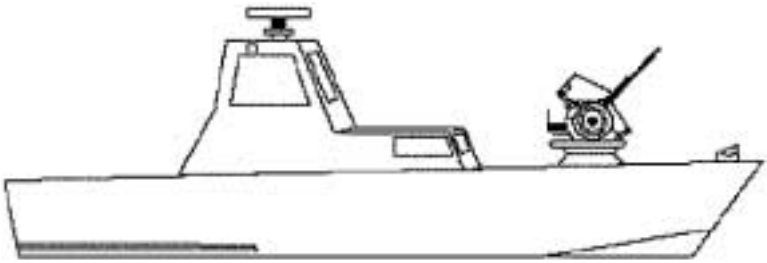


Complement	8.
Armament	1 x 12.7-mm MG.
Maximum Speed (kts)	40.
Displacement (t)	13.5.
LOA/Beam/Draft m (f)	14.3 x 3.7 x 1.2 (46.9 x 12.1 x 3.9).

ZHUK-Class PB

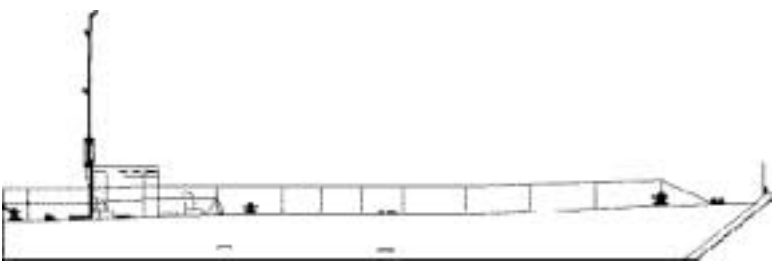
Complement	12 (3 officers).
Armament	2 x twin 14.5-mm MGs.
Maximum Speed (kts)	30.
Displacement (t)	60.
LOA/Beam/Draft m (f)	24 x 5 x 1.8 (78.7 x 16.4 x 5.9).

SWARY 4-Class PB



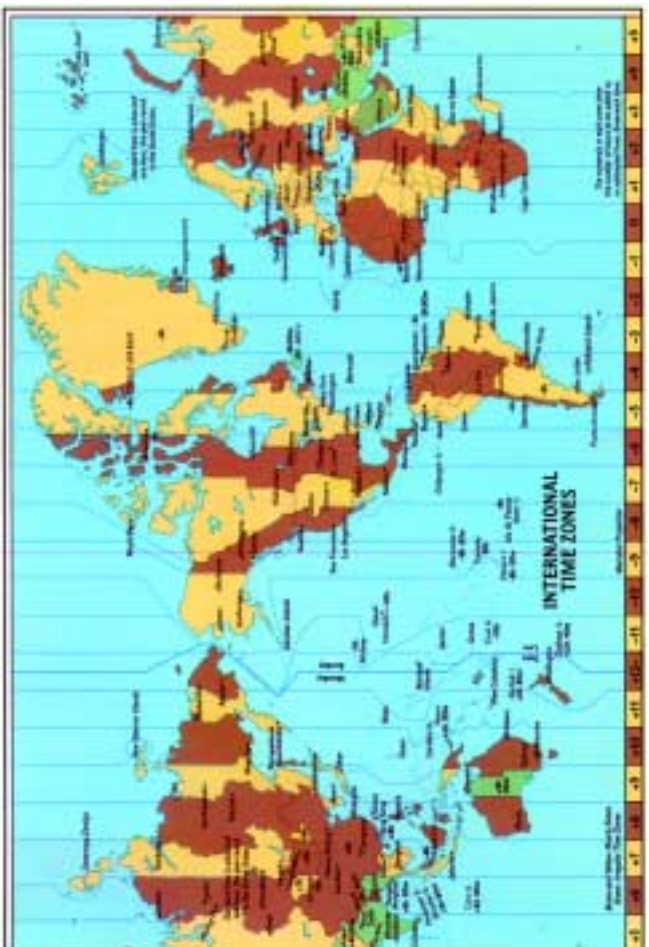
Armament	4 x 14.5-mm MGs (quad mount).
Maximum Speed (kts)	25.
Displacement (t)	7.
LOA/Beam/Draft m (f)	11 x 2.5 x 0.6 (36 x 8.2 x 2).

LCM(8)-Class LCM



Complement	6.
Maximum Speed (kts)	9.5.
Displacement (t)	118.
LOA/Beam/Draft m (f)	23.8 x 6.4 x 1.6 (78.1 x 20.8 x 5.2).

APPENDIX B:
International Time Zones



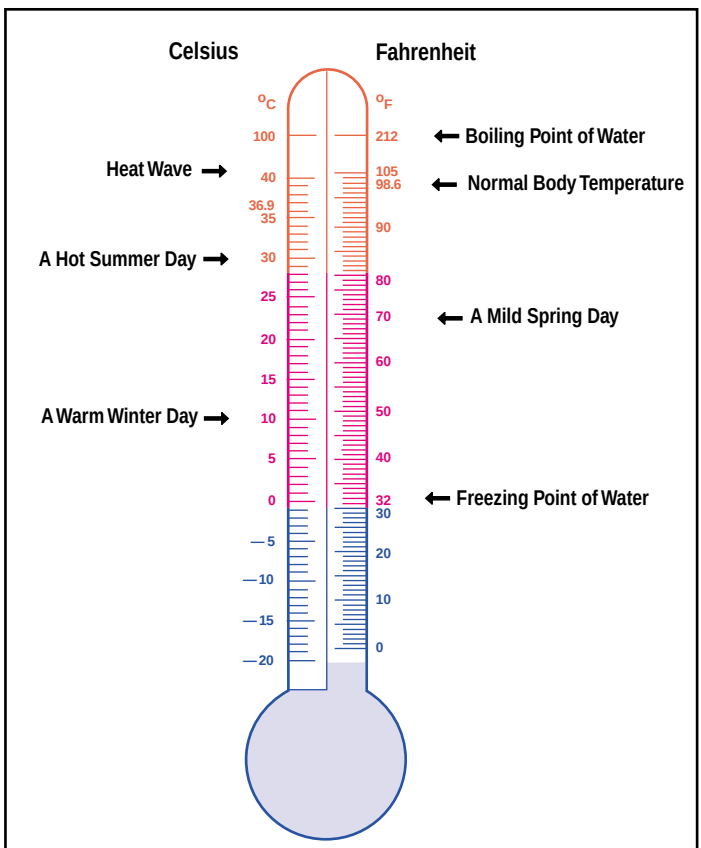
APPENDIX C:
Conversion Charts

When You Know Units of Length	Multiply by	To find
Millimeters	0.04	Inches
Centimeters	0.39	Inches
Meters	3.28	Feet
Meters	1.09	Yards
Kilometers	0.62	Miles
Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	30.48	Centimeters
Yards	0.91	Meters
Miles	1.61	Kilometers
Units of Area		
Sq. Centimeters	0.16	Sq. Inches
Sq. Meters	1.20	Sq. Yards
Sq. Kilometers	0.39	Sq. Miles
Hectares	2.47	Acres
Sq. Inches	6.45	Sq. Cm
Sq. Feet	0.09	Sq. Meters
Sq. Yards	0.84	Sq. Meters
Sq. Miles	2.60	Sq. Km
Acres	0.40	Hectares
Units of Mass and Weight		
Grams	0.035	Ounces
Kilograms	2.21	Pounds
Tons (100kg)	1.10	Short Tons
Ounces	28.35	Grams
Pounds	0.45	Kilograms
Short Tons	2.12	Tons

Units of Volume	Multiply by	To find
Milliliters	0.20	Teaspoons
Milliliters	0.06	Tablespoons
Milliliters	0.03	Fluid Ounces
Liters	4.23	Cups
Liters	2.12	Pints
Liters	1.06	Quarts
Liters	0.26	Gallons
Cubic Meters	35.32	Cubic Feet
Cubic Meters	1.35	Cubic Yards
Teaspoons	4.93	Milliliters
Tablespoons	14.78	Milliliters
Fluid Ounces	29.57	Milliliters
Cups	0.24	Liters
Pints	0.47	Liters
Quarts	0.95	Liters
Gallons	3.79	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.03	Cubic Meters
Cubic Yards	0.76	Cubic Meters
Units of Speed		
Miles per Hour	1.61	Km per Hour
Km per Hour	0.62	Miles per Hour

Temperature

To convert Celsius into degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Celsius by 1.8 and add 32. To convert degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.



Temperature Chart

APPENDIX D:
Holidays

1 May	Workers' Day
Variable	Al Issa and Al Nurah
Variable	Aid El Fitr (Ramadan)
27 June	Independence Day
August (Variable)	Aid ul Adha (Feast of Sacrifice)
August (Variable)	Islamic New Year
November (Variable)	Mouloud (Birth of the Prophet)

APPENDIX E:
Language

Arabic

Arabic Alphabet

Arabic is considered to be the language of Allah. The Koran is written in Arabic as is some of the world's finest poetry. It is the official language of Djibouti and is spoken by over 197 million persons worldwide. Arabic belongs to the Semitic branch of Afro-Asiatic languages. Its structure and grammar are different from English. Words are formed from roots by changing the vowels between the consonants that usually begin and end the word. For example, the word for book is Ketab and the word for library is Maktabah.

All Arabs have as their mother tongue some local variety of Arabic. These vernaculars differ markedly so that, for example, Moroccan Arabic is virtually unintelligible in Iraq. The local vernacular is used in everyday commerce, but rarely written. Contrasting to the local vernaculars is standard, or formal Arabic, which is used for writing and formal speech. Because it must be learned at school, large sectors of the Arab people do not command it sufficiently to use it themselves, although radio and other media are gradually spreading its comprehension. Standard Arabic has remained remarkably stable. In grammar and basic vocabulary the Arabic literature produced from the 8th century to the present is strikingly homogeneous; the works of the medieval writers differ from modern standard Arabic hardly more than Shakespeare's language differs from modern English. Standard literary Arabic is capable of expressing the finest shades of meaning. The vernaculars in their present form cannot perform the same task. If they were adapted, such a development would fatally split the unity of the Arab world.

Today tensions exist between the standard language and the vernaculars, particularly in imaginative literature. In drama, the demand for realism favors the vernacular, and many poets are tending toward their mother tongue. In the novel and short story, the trend is toward having the characters speak in the vernacular while the author uses formal language. Some of the most celebrated living novelists and poets, however, write exclusively in the standard language.

The Arabic alphabet is written from right to left, but numerals are written from left to right. There are 28 characters, all of which are consonants, and 10 numerals (see chart on page). Vowels are unwritten although three markers are used to ensure proper pronunciation. While there is no capitalization in Arabic, each letter has a different form depending on where it falls in the word at the beginning, the middle, the end, or standing alone.

Arabic Terminology

Key Phrases

English	**Arabic**
Yes.	aywaa.
No.	laa.
Please.	min faadlaak.
Welcome.	aahlaan wa saahlaan.
Thank you.	shokran.
Hello.	marhaba.
How are you?	keef halaak?
Good morning.	sobah alKher.
Good evening.	maasa alKher.
Good night.	laylaa saaidaa.
Goodbye.	maa al saalamaa.
With the grace of God.	al hamdu allah.
Excuse me.	asfaa.
Where?	aayn?
When?	maati?

Key Phrases

English	Arabic
What?	ma?
How?	kayf?
How much/many?	kaam?
Who?	maan?
Why?	limaza?
Which?	ay?
What is this?	ma esm haaza?
What does this mean?	ma maa'ni haaza?
Do you speak English?	haal taataakaalaam Englizi?
I understand.	aana aafhaam.
I don't understand.	aana laa aafhaam.
Can you help me?	momkin tisa'idini?
I'm hungry.	aana gaa'anaa.
I'm thirsty.	aana aatshan.
I'm tired.	aana taa'aabanaa.
I'm lost.	aana toht.
Hurry!	bisor'aa!
No smoking!	maamnoo' al taadkheen!

Vocabulary

English	Arabic
arm (body)	zaara'
bandage	aasaabe
beach	al shati
blanket	baataniye
book	ketab
boots	boot
bridge	al koobri
building	al maabni
coat	mi'taf
entrance	dokhool
exit	khorooj

Vocabulary

English	Arabic
first aid kit	ilbah is'aafaat aawaalliyaa
flashlight	baatariyaa
gloves	jowanti
gulf	al khaalij
harbor	al mina
hat	kobaa'aa
head	raa'aas
highway	taarig
hospital	mostaashfi
insect repellent	tarid lilhaashaarat
knife	saakin
leg	sag
map	khaarita
market	sook
matches	ood sagab
medicine	daava'
mosque	al jami'
police	bolis
radio	radyo
river	al naahr
soap	saboon
sea	al baahr
seacoast	shati al baahr
shoes	hiza
taxi	taaksi
toilet	al twaaleet
tower	al borj
watch	sa'aah
big	kaabir
small	saagir
fast	saari'
slow	bati

Vocabulary

English	Arabic
early	mobaakir
late	mit'akher
near	kaarib
far	baa'id
hot	sakhen
cold	Barid
heavy	taagil
light	khaafif
open	maaftuh
shut	maa'ful
right	sahh
wrong	gaalaat
old	gaadim
new	jaadid

Military Vocabulary

English	Arabic
aircraft	ta'ereh
aircraft carrier	hameleh ta'erat
air defense	defa' javi
airfield	motar
ammunition	zaakhireh
amphibious	baar ma'i
anti-air artillery	maadfa'iyeh modade al-ta'erat
antilanding defense	defa' zed al-aabrar
antitank artillery	maadfa'iyeh modade al-daababat
army	jish
artillery	maadfa'iyeh
aviation	tiran
battalion	kaatibeh
battleship	baraajeh
bomb	gaanbaaleh

Military Vocabulary

English	Arabic
camouflage	taamooyeh
cruiser (ship)	torad
chemical weapon	saalah Kimavi
coastal defense	defa' saheli
corps	filg
destroyer (ship)	maadmor
division	faaraageh
engineer	mohandes
garrison	hamieh
gun	maadfa'
handgrenade	gaanbeleh baadwiyeh
headquarters	giadeh
helicopter	helicoopter
howitzer	hawetzer
infantry	mosha'e
latitude	khat al-aarad
longitude	khat al-tool
machinegun	reshash
map	khaariteh
military	aaskaaria
mine	al-laagam
minefield	haagl al-laagam
mortar	haven
nuclear weapon	saalah noovi
platoon	faasileh
radar	radar
reconnaissance	estaatla'
rifle	bandgiyeh
submachinegun	reshash gaasir
tank	daababeh
tactics	taktiki
torpedo	toorpid

Military Vocabulary

English	Arabic
topography	toboografia
weapon	saalah
weather	al-taages

French

French Terminology

Key Phrases

English	French
Yes.	Oui.
No.	Non.
Please.	S'il vous plait.
Thank you.	Merci.
Thank you very much.	Merci beaucoup.
Hello.	Bonjour.
Good evening.	Bonsoir.
My name is...	Je m'appelle...
Good night.	Bonne nuit.
Goodbye.	Au revoir .
I beg your pardon?	Pardon?
Sorry!	Desole(e)!
Where?	Ou?
When?	Quand?
What?	Quoi?
How?	Comment?
How much/many?	Combien?
Who?	Qui?
Why?	Pourquoi?
Which?	Lequel/Laquelle?
What does this mean?	Que veut dire ceci?
What does that mean?	Que veut dire cela?
Do you speak?	Parlez-vous?

Key Phrases

English	French
Do you speak English?	Parlez-vouz anglais?
I understand.	Je comprends.
I don't understand.	Je ne comprends pas.
Do you understand?	Comprenez-vous?
Can you help me?	Pouvez-vous m'aider?
Can I help you?	Puis-je vous aider?
What do you want?	Que desirez-vous?
Can you show me?	Pouvez-vous m'indiquer?
Can I have?	Puis-j'avoir?
Can we have?	Pouvons-nous avoir?
Can you help me?	Pouvez-vous m'aider?
I'm hungry.	J'ai faim.
I'm thirsty.	J'ai soif.
I'm tired.	Je suis fatigue(e).
I'm lost.	Je me suis perdue(e).
It's urgent.	C'est urgent.
Hurry up!	Depichez-vous!
Give me.	Donnez-moi.
Give it to me.	Donnez-le-moi.
Bring me.	Apportez-moi.
Bring it to me.	Apportez-le moi.
I'm looking for...	Je cherche...
Show me.	Montrez-moi.
Show it to me.	Montrez-le moi.
Take me to...	Conduisez-moi...

Vocabulary

English	French
arm	l'appendice
back	le dos
bandage	le bandage
blanket	le couverture

Vocabulary

English	French
boots	les bottes
bridge	le pont
building	le batiment
chest	la poitrine
ear	l'oreille
entrance	entree
exit	sortie
eye(s)	l'oeil(les yeux)
face	le visage
finger	le doigt
foot	le pied
flashlight	la lampe de poche
gloves	les gants
hand	la main
harbor	le port
hat	le chapeau
head	la tite
hill	la colline
hospital	l'hopital
jaw	la machoire
knee	le genou
knife	le couteau
leg	la jambe
lung	le poumon
mouth	la bouche
map	le carte
market	le marche
matches	les allumettes
medicine	la medecine
mosque	la mosquee
neck	le cou
nose	le nez

Vocabulary

English	French
police	le police
radio	le poste de radio
rib	la cute
river	le fleuve
road	la route
soap	le savon
sea	la mer
shoes	les chaussures
shoulder	l'epaule
stomach	l'estomac
thigh	la cuisse
throat	la gorge
toilet	la toilette
tower	la tour
village	le village
wall	le mur
big	grand
small	petit
fast	rapide
slow	lent
early	tut
late	tard
near	pres
far	loin
hot	chaud
cold	froid
heavy	lourd
light	leger
open	ouvert
shut	ferme
right	juste
wrong	faux

Vocabulary

English	French
old	ancien
new	nouveaul

Military Vocabulary

English	French
aircraft	avion
aircraft carrier	porte-avions
air defense	defense aerienne
airfield	terrain d'aviation
ammunition	munition
amphibious	amphibie
anti-air artillery	anti-aerien artillerie
antitank artillery	antichar artillerie
army	armee de terre
artillery	artillerie
avaiation	aviation
battalion	bataillon
battleship	battaille navire
bomb	bombe
camouflage	camoufler
cruiser (ship)	croisiere navire
chemical weapon	arme biologique
coastal defense	defense cotiere
corps	corps
division	division
engineer	ingenieur
garrison	garnison
gun	canon
handgrenade	grenade ymain
headquarters	quartier general
helicopter	helicoptere
howitzer	obusier

Military Vocabulary

English	French
infantry	infanterie
latitude	latitude
longitude	longitude
machinegun	mitrailleuse
map	carte
military	militaire
mine	mine
minefield	champ de mines
mortar	mortier
nuclear weapon	charge nucleaire
radar	radar
reconnaissance	reconnaissance
rifle	fusil
submachinegun	mitrailleur
tank	char
tactics	tactique
torpedo	torpille
topography	topographie
weapon	arme
weather	temps

Somali

Somali Alphabet

Somali is written in the Roman alphabet. There are five short and five long vowels, pronounced as in the following English words:

A	at	II	feet
AA	lab	O	lot
E	bet	OO	call
EE	chair	U	put
I	lip	UU	roof

Most Somali consonants are pronounced as in English. However, a few letters are not:

X	hard "h" sound
Q	hard "k" sound
C	Arabic "ayin"
KH	kh in "khaki" or "khan"
DH	th as in rather

Somali Terminology

Units

English	Written Somali	Spoken Somali
sector/corps	qeyb	KAYB
division	gaas	GAS
brigade	guuto	GOO-TOH
battalion	urur	OOR-OOR
company	horin	HOR-IN
platoon	koox	KOOH

Equipment and Weapons

English	Written Somali	Spoken Somali
air defense	madafiicta lidka	MADA-FEE-I-TA LID-KA
artillery	dayuuraha	DA-YOOR-AHA
aircraft	dayuuradaha	DA-YOOR-AD
ammunition	hub, saanad	HUB, SAH-NAD
armor	gaashaaman	GAH-SHAH-MAN
artillery	madfac (pl madaafiic)	MAD-FA-A / MA-DAA-FII-I
bazooka, RPG	ooriga	GO-RI-GA
fighter plane	dayuurad dayaalka	DA-YOOR-AD DA-YAAL-KA
infantry	ciidanka or askarta lugta	I-ID-AN-KA LUG-TA / AS-KAR-TA LUG-TA
mechanized infantry	ciidamada gawaarida gaashaaman	I-ID-AM-AD-A GA-WAH-RI-DA GAH-SHAH-MAN
pistol	baastoolad	BAAS-TOO-LAD
rifle	rayfal	RAY-FUL

Equipment and Weapons

English	Written Somali	Spoken Somali
rocket, missile	gantaala	GAN-TAH-LA
surface-to-air missile	gantaala lidka day uuradaha	GAN-TAH-LA LID-KA DA-YOOR-AD-AHA
tank	care, carmati, taangi	KAH-REE, KAR-MAH-TI, TOHN-GEE

Additional Military Terms

English	Written Somali	Spoken Somali
enemy	cadow	AD-OW
friend	saaxiib	SAAH-HEB
Commander	taliye	TA-LI-YA
officer	sarkaal	SAR-KOL
soldier	askari	AS-KA-REE
troops	ciidamino	EEHD-AM-EE-NOH
general officer	saareye	SAH-REE-YE
Colonel	gaashaanle sare	GAH-SHAHN-LIH SAH-RI
Lieutenant Colonel	gashaanle dhexe	GAH-SHAHN-LIH DHIK-SEE
Major	gaashaanle	GAH-SHAHN-LIH
Captain	dhamme	DHAM-MIH
First Lieutenant	labad xiddigle	LAH-BAH HID-DIG-LIH
Second Lieutenant	xiddigle	HID-DIG-LIH
Sergeant	saddex alifile	SAD-DEHH AL-IF-LIH
Corporal	labad alifle	LAH-BAH AL-IF-LIH
Private	alifile	AL-IF-LIH

Phrases

English	Written Somali	Spoken Somali
give up	iska deyn	IS-KAH DAYN
come here	kali halakan	KAH-LEE HA-LA-KAN
come out	kawareg	KA-WA-REHG
go there	halkaf aad	HAL-KAF AHD
hands up	gaacmaha kor utaag	GAA-A-MA-HA KOR OO TAG

Phrases

English	Written Somali	Spoken Somali
halt	joogso	JOHG-SOH
lay down your weapons	hubka dhig	JUB-KAH DHIG
don't move	joogso	JOHG-SOH
sit down	farisso	FAR-EE-SOH
get up	toosid	TOO-SID
stay there	halkaf joogso	HAL-KAF JOHG-SOH
What is this?	kani wa maxay?	KAH-NEE WA MAH-HAY
Who is this man?	waan kuma nin kani?	WAH KOO-MAH NIN -KAH-NI
listen to me	i maqal	EEH MA-KAHL
no entrance	lama geli karo	LAH-MAH GE-LIH KAH-ROH
What do you want?	maxaad rabtaa	MAH-HAHD RAB-TAH
don't bother me	ha i labin	HAH EE LAH-BIN
I don't understand you	waxaad leedahay ma garan	WAH-HAHD LEH-DA-HAY MA GARAN
What is that?	kaasi wa axay?	KAH-SEE WA MAH-HAY
Do you speak English?	af ingiriski ma ku hadashaa?	KAH-SEE WA MAH-HAY AF EEN-GER-IS-KEE
excuse me	iaq raali ahaw	EE-KAH RAH-LE AH-AW
say it again	mar labad dheh	MAR LAH-BAD DHEH
American	maraykan	MAH-RAY-KAN
where?	xaggee?	HAG-GEE
What is your name?	magacaa?	MA-GAH-AAH
good, ok	waan jeclahay	WON JEH-LA-HAY

Vocabulary

English	Written Somali	Spoken Somali
water	biyo	BEE-YOH
tea	shaah	SHOH
coffee	qaxwe, bun	KOH-HWE, BUN
food	cunnada	UN-NAH-DA

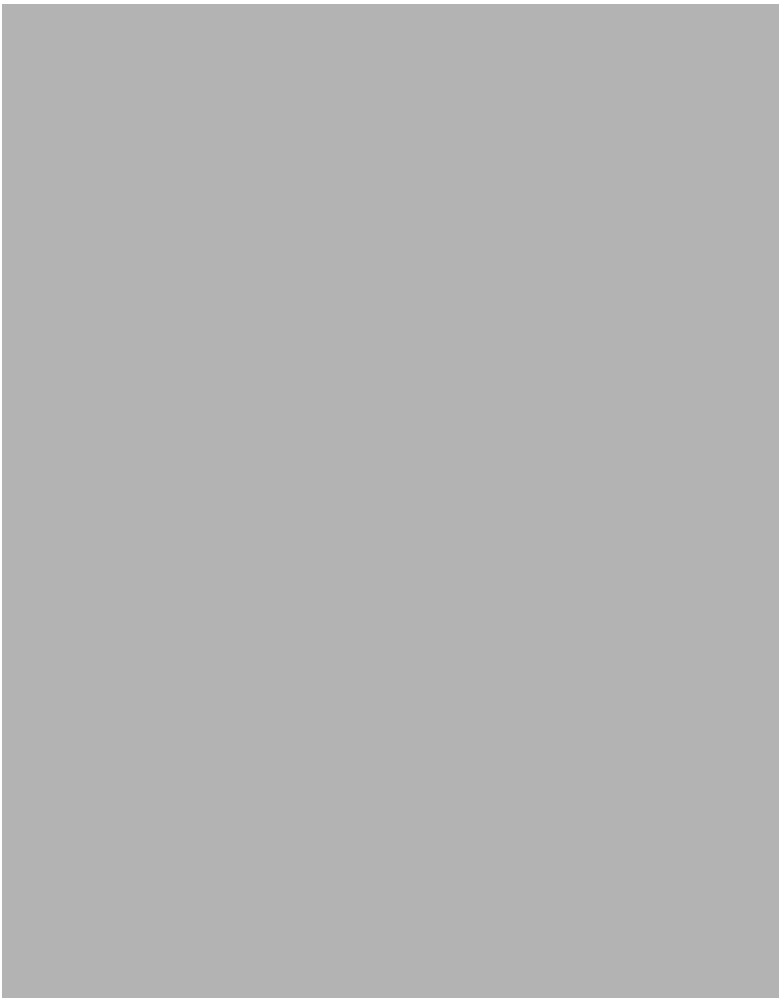
Vocabulary

English	Written Somali	Spoken Somali
hello	maa nabad baa	MAH NAH-BAD BAH
good morning	subax wanaagsan	SOO-BAH WON-OG-SEN
good day	maliin wanaagsan	MAH-LEEN WON-OG-SEN
good afternoon, evening	galab wanaagsan	GAH-LAB WON-OG-SEN
good night	habeen wanaagsan	HAH-BEYN WON-OG-SEN
good bye	nabad gelyo	NAH-BAD GEL-YOH

Medical Vocabulary

English	Written Somali	Spoken Somali
I am sick	waan bukaa	WOHN BOO-KAAH
I feel very well	aad baan u bukaa	ADH BAHN OO BOO-KAH
doctor	takhtar	TAKH-TAR
hospital	isbitaalka	IS-BIH-TAHL-KAH
medicine	daawo	DAH-WO
scorpion	hangarale	HAHN-GOR-AH-LEH
snake	mas	MOSS
pain	xanuun	HAH-NOON
fever	gandho, xummad	GAHN-DOW, HUM-MAHD
wound	nabar, daqar	NAH-BAR, DAH-KAHR
diarrhea	shuban	SHOO-BAHN

APPENDIX F:
International Road Signs



APPENDIX G:
Deployed Personnel's Guide to Health Maintenance

DoD-prescribed immunizations and medications, including birth control pills, should be brought in sufficient quantity for deployment's duration.

Only food, water, and ice from approved U.S. military sources should be consumed. Consuming food or water from unapproved sources may cause illness. Food should be thoroughly cooked and served hot.

Thorough hand-washing before eating and after using the latrine is highly recommended, as is regular bathing. Feet should be kept dry and treated with antifungal powder. Socks and underwear should be changed daily; underwear should fit loosely and be made of cotton fiber.

Excessive heat and sunlight exposure should be minimized. Maintaining hydration is important, as are following work-rest cycles and wearing uniforms properly. Sunglasses, sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher), and lip balm are recommended. Drinking alcohol should be avoided. Personnel with previous heat injuries should be closely monitored.

Uniforms should be worn properly (blouse boots). DEET should be applied to exposed skin and uniforms treated with permethrin; permethrin is not intended for use on skin. Proper treatment and wear of uniform, plus application of DEET to exposed skin, decreases the risk of diseases transmitted by biting insects.

Overcrowded living areas should be avoided. Ventilated living areas and avoiding coughing or sneezing toward others will reduce colds and other respiratory infections. Cots or sleeping bags should be arranged "head to toe" to avoid the face-to-face contact that spreads germs.

Contact with animals is not recommended. Animals should not be kept as mascots. Cats, dogs, and other animals can transmit disease. Food should not be kept in living areas as it attracts rodents and insects, and trash should be disposed of properly.

Hazardous snakes, plants, spiders, and other insects and arthropods such as scorpions, centipedes, ants, bees, wasps, and flies should be avoided. Those bitten or stung should contact U.S. medical personnel.

All sexual contact should be avoided. Properly used condoms offer some protection from sexually transmitted diseases but not full protection.

Stress and fatigue can be minimized by maintaining physical fitness, staying informed, and sleeping when the mission and safety permits. Alcohol should be avoided as it causes dehydration, contributes to jet lag, can lead to depression, and decreases physical and mental readiness. Separation anxiety, continuous operations, changing conditions, and the observation of human suffering will intensify stress. Assistance from medical personnel or chaplains is available.

Additional Information

Water

If unapproved water, as found in many lakes, rivers, streams, and city water supplies must be used in an emergency, the water may be disinfected by:

- Adding calcium hypochlorite at 5.0 ppm for 30 minutes;
- Adding Chlor-Floc or iodine tablets according to label instructions;
- Heating water to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes; or
- Adding 2 to 4 drops of ordinary chlorine bleach per quart of water and waiting 30 minutes before using it.

Either U.S. military preventive medicine or veterinary personnel should inspect bottled water supplies. Bottled water does not guarantee purity; direct sunlight on bottled water supplies may promote bacterial growth.

Water in canals, lakes, rivers, and streams is likely contaminated; unnecessary bathing, swimming, and wading should be avoided. If the tactical situation requires entering bodies of water, all exposed skin should be covered to protect from parasites. Following exposure, it is important to dry vigorously and change clothing.

Rodents

Rodents should not be tolerated in the unit area; they can spread serious illness. Diseases may be contracted through rodent bites or scratches, transmitted by insects carried on rodents (such as fleas, ticks, or mites), or by contamination of food from rodent nesting or feeding. Personnel can minimize the risk of disease caused by rodents by:

- Maintaining a high state of sanitation throughout the unit area;
- Sealing openings 1/4 inch or greater to prevent rodents from entering unit areas;
- Avoiding inhalation of dust when cleaning previously unoccupied areas (mist these areas with water prior to sweeping; when possible, disinfect area using 3 ounces of liquid bleach per 1 gallon of water).
- Promptly removing dead rodents. Personnel should use disposable gloves or plastic bags over the hands when handling any dead animal and place the dead rodent/animal into a plastic bag prior to disposal.
- Seeking immediate attention if bitten or scratched by a rodent or if experiencing difficulty breathing or flu-like symptoms.

Insects

Exposure to harmful insects, ticks, and other pests is a year-round, worldwide risk. The following protective measures reduce the risk of insect and tick bites:

- Use DoD-approved insect repellents properly;
- Apply DEET on all exposed skin;
- Apply permethrin on clothing and bed nets;
- Tuck bed net under bedding; use bed net pole;
- Avoid exposure to living or dead animals;
- Regularly check for ticks;
- Discourage pests by disposing of trash properly; eliminate food storage in living areas; and
- Cover exposed skin by keeping sleeves rolled down when possible, especially during peak periods of mosquito biting (dusk and dawn); keep undershirts tucked into pants; tuck pant legs into boots.

Uniforms correctly treated with permethrin, using either the aerosol spray-can method (reapply after sixth laundering) or with the Individual Dynamic Absorption (IDA) impregnation kit (good for 6 months or the life of the uniform) will help minimize risks posed by insects. The date of treatment should be labeled on the uniform.

Bed nets should be treated with permethrin for protection against biting insects using either the single aerosol spray can method (treating two bed nets) or the unit's 2-gallon sprayer. All personnel should sleep under mosquito nets, regardless of time of day, ensure netting is tucked under bedding, and use poles to prevent bed nets from draping on the skin.

DoD-approved insect repellents are:

IDA KIT: NSN 6840-01-345-0237
Permethrin Aerosol Spray: NSN 6840-01-278-1336
DEET Insect Repellent: NSN 6840-01-284-3982

Hot Weather

If heat is a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Stay hydrated by drinking water frequently;
- Follow work-rest cycles;
- Monitor others who may have heat-related problems;
- Wear uniforms properly;
- Use a sun block (SPF 15 or higher), sunglasses, and lip balm;
- During hot weather, wear natural fiber clothing (such as cotton) next to the skin for increased ventilation;
- Seek immediate medical attention for heat injuries such as cramps, exhaustion, or stroke. Heat injuries can also occur in cold weather;
- Avoid standing in direct sunlight for long periods; be prepared for sudden drops in temperature at night, and construct wind screens if necessary to avoid blowing dust or sand.

Sunscreens:

Sunscreen lotion: NSN 6505-01-121-2336
Non-alcohol lotion base sunscreen: NSN 6505-01-267-1486

WORK/REST TABLE

		EASY WORK		MODERATE WORK		HARD WORK	
Heat Cat	**WBGT Index (^{o} F)**	**Work / Rest**	**Water Intake (Qt/Hr)**	**Work / Rest**	**Water Intake (Qt/Hr)**	**Work / Rest**	**Water Intake (Qt/Hr)**
1	78 – 81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4
2	82 – 84.9	NL	1/2	50/10 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
3	85 – 87.9	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
4	88 – 89.9	NL	3/4	30/30 min	3/4	20/40 min	1
5	> 90	50/10 min	1	20/40 min	1	10/50 min	1

The work/rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours of work in the specific heat category. Individual water needs will vary +/- (plus/minus) 1/4 qt/hr. NL = no limit to work time per hour. Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be done in shade if possible. **Caution:** Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1 ½ quarts. Daily intake should not exceed 12 quarts. Note: MOPP gear adds 10^{o} to WBGT Index.

Food

High risk food items such as fresh eggs, unpasteurized dairy products, lettuce or other uncooked vegetables, and raw or undercooked meats should be avoided unless they are from U.S. military approved sources. Those who must consume unapproved foods should choose low risk foods such as bread and other baked goods, fruits that have thick peels (washed with safe water), and boiled foods such as rice and vegetables.

Human Waste

Military-approved latrines should be used when possible. If no latrines are available, personnel should bury all human waste in pits or trenches.

Cold Weather

If cold weather injuries are a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Drink plenty of fluids, preferably water or other decaffeinated beverages;
- Closely monitor others who have had previous cold injuries;
- Use well-ventilated warming tents and hot liquids for relief from the cold. Watch for shivering and increase rations to the equivalent of four MREs per day;
- Not rest or sleep in tents or vehicles unless well ventilated; temperatures can drop drastically at night;
- Dress in layers, wear polypropylene long underwear, and use sunglasses, scarf, unscented lip balm, sunscreen, and skin moisturizers;
- Insulate themselves from the ground with tree boughs or sleeping mats and construct windscreens to avoid unnecessary heat loss; and
- Remember that loss of sensitivity in any body part requires immediate medical attention.

WIND SPEED		COOLING POWER OF WIND EXPRESSED AS "EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE"																			
KNOTS	MPH	TEMPERATURE (°F)																			
CALM	CALM	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60
		EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE																			
3 - 6	5	36	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-70
7 - 10	10	30	20	15	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-95
11 - 15	15	25	15	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-80	-85	-90	-100	-105	-115
16 - 19	20	20	10	5	0	-10	-15	-25	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-60	-75	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125
20 - 23	25	15	10	0	-5	-15	-20	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-95	-105	-115	-120	-125	-135
24 - 28	30	10	5	0	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-50	-55	-65	-70	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140
29 - 32	35	10	5	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-40	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-100	-105	-115	-120	-130	-135	-145
33 - 36	40	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-70	-75	-85	-90	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140	-150
Winds Above 40 MPH Have Little Additional Effect		LITTLE DANGER					INCREASING DANGER Flesh may freeze within 1 minute						GREAT DANGER Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds								

First Aid

Basic Lifesaving

Those caring for injured persons should immediately:

- Establish an open airway,
- Ensure the victim is breathing,
- Stop bleeding to support circulation,
- Prevent further disability,
- Place dressing over open wounds,
- Immobilize neck injuries,
- Splint obvious limb deformities, and
- Minimize further exposure to adverse weather.

Injuries and Care

Shock

- Symptoms:
  - Confusion
  - Cold, clammy skin
  - Sweating
  - Shallow, labored, and rapid breathing
  - Rapid pulse
- Treatment:
  - An open airway should be maintained.
  - Unconscious victims should be placed on their side.
  - Victims should be kept calm, warm, and comfortable.
  - Lower extremities should be elevated.
  - Medical attention should be sought as soon as possible.

Abdominal Wound

- Treatment:
  - Exposed organs should be covered with moist, clean dressing.
  - Wound should be secured with bandages.
  - Displaced organs should never be reintroduced to the body.

Bleeding

- Treatment:
  - Direct pressure with hand should be applied; a dressing should be used if available.
  - Injured extremity should be elevated if no fractures are suspected.
  - Pressure points may be used to control bleeding.
  - Dressings should not be removed; additional dressings may be applied over old dressings.
- Tourniquet:
  - **NOTE: Tourniquets should only be used when an injury is life threatening.**
  - A 1-inch band should be tied between the injury and the heart, 2 to 4 inches from the injury, to stop severe bleeding; wire or shoe strings should not be used.
  - Band should be tight enough to stop bleeding and no tighter.
  - Once the tourniquet is tied, it should not be loosened.
  - The tourniquet should be left exposed for quick visual reference.
  - The time that the tourniquet is tied and the letter "T" should be written on the casualty's forehead.

Eye Injury

Treatment:

- Embedded objects should not be removed; dressings should secure objects to prohibit movement.
- Bandages should be applied lightly to both eyes.
- Patients should be continuously attended.

Chest Wound

Symptoms:

- Sucking noise from chest
- Frothy red blood from wound

Treatment:

- Entry and exit wounds should be identified; wounds should be covered (aluminum foil, ID card).
- Three sides of the material covering the wound should be taped, leaving the bottom untaped.
- Victim should be positioned to facilitate easiest breathing.

Fractures

Symptoms:

- Deformity, bruising
- Tenderness
- Swelling and discoloration

Treatment:

- Fractured limb should not be straightened.
- Injury should be splinted with minimal movement of injured person.
- Joints above and below the injury should be splinted.
- If not in a chemical environment, remove clothing from injured area.
- Rings should be removed from fingers.
- Check pulse below injury to determine blood flow restrictions.

Spinal, Neck, Head Injury

Symptoms:

- Lack of feeling and/or control below neck

Treatment:

- Conscious victims should be cautioned to remain still.
- Airway should be checked without moving injured person's head.

- Victims who must be moved should be placed, without bending or rotating victim's head and neck, on a hard surface that would act as a litter (door, cut lumber).
- Head and neck should be immobilized.

Heat Injuries

Heat Cramps

Symptoms:

- Spasms, usually in muscles or arms
- Results from strenuous work or exercise
- Loss of salt in the body
- Normal body temperature

Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms:

- Cramps in abdomen or limbs
- Pale skin
- Dizziness, faintness, weakness
- Nausea or vomiting
- Profuse sweating or moist, cool skin
- Weak pulse
- Normal body temperature

Heat Stroke

Symptoms:

- Headache, dizziness
- Red face/skin
- Hot, dry skin (no sweating)
- Strong, rapid pulse
- High body temperature (hot to touch)

Treatment:

- Victim should be treated for shock.
- Victim should be laid in a cool area with clothing loosened.
- Victim can be cooled by sprinkling with cool water or fanning (though not to the point of shivering).
- If conscious, victim may drink cool water (2 teaspoons of salt to one canteen may be added).
- Seek medical attention immediately; heat stroke can result in death.

Burns

Burns may be caused by heat (thermal), electricity, chemicals, or radiation. Treatment is based on depth, size, and severity (degree of burn). All burn victims should be treated for shock and seen by medical personnel.

Thermal/First Degree

Symptoms:

- Skin reddens
- Painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area.

Thermal/Second Degree

Symptoms:

- Skin reddens and blisters
- Very painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area.
- Blisters should not be broken.
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area.

Thermal/Third Degree

Symptoms:

- Charred or whitish looking skin
- May burn to the bone
- Burned area not painful; surrounding area very painful

Treatment:

- Source of burn should be removed.
- Clothing that adheres to burned area should not be removed.
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area.

Electrical Burns

Treatment:

- Power source must be off.
- Entry and exit wounds should be identified.
- Burned area should be treated in accordance with its severity.

Chemical Burns

Treatment:

- Skin should be flushed with a large amount of water; eyes should be flushed for at least 20 minutes.
- Visible contaminants should be removed.
- Phosphorus burns should be covered with a wet dressing (prevents air from activating the phosphorous)

Cold Injuries

Hypothermia

Symptoms:

- Body is cold under clothing
- Victim may appear confused or dead

Treatment:

- Victim should be moved to a warm place.
- Wet clothing should be removed; victim should be dressed in warm clothing or wrapped in a dry blanket.
- Body parts should not be rubbed.
- Victims must not consume alcoholic beverages.

Frostbite

Symptoms:

- Skin appears white or waxy
- Skin is hard to the touch

Treatment:

- Victim should be moved to a warm place.
- Affected area should be warmed in 104 to 108° F (40° C) water for 15 to 30 minutes (NOT hot water).
- Affected area should be covered with several layers of clothing.
- Affected area must not be rubbed.
- Victim must seek medical attention.

Emergency Life-Saving Equipment

Equipment may be improvised when necessary. Following is a list of possible uses for commonly found items.

Shirts = Dressings/Bandages
Belts, Ties = Tourniquets, Bandages
Towels, Sheets = Dressings/Bandages
Socks, Panty Hose, Flight cap = Dressings/Bandages
Sticks or Tree Limbs = Splints
Blankets = Litters, Splints
Field Jackets = Litters
BDU Shirts = Litters/Splints
Ponchos = Litters/Bandages
Rifle Sling = Bandages
M-16 Heat Guards = Splints

APPENDIX H:
Individual Protective Measures

Security Threats

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions which people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts such as locking your car and avoiding areas where crime is rampant. When physical protection measures are combined they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce your vulnerability to the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If you are detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence or improve your treatment.

Foreign Intelligence and Security Services

- Avoid any actions or activities that are illegal, improper, or indiscreet.
- Guard your conversation and keep sensitive papers in your custody at all times.
- Take it for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
  - Communications monitoring (telephone, telex, mail, and radio)
  - Photography
  - Search
  - Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments
- Do not discuss sensitive matters:
  - On the telephone
  - In your room
  - In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver

- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
  - ❑ In your room
  - ❑ In the hotel safe
  - ❑ In a locked suitcase or briefcase
  - ❑ In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
  - ❑ Open to photography from the ceiling
  - ❑ In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles
- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate "bugs" in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as naturally as possible, go to a safe location (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.
- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, are anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.
- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders or for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.
- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.

- Do not bring in religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, Koran, or other religious material for your own personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the U.S.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and local standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

  The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence or terrorist/insurgent threat is evident:

  - ❏ Police or military installations and personnel
  - ❏ Bridges
  - ❏ Fortifications
  - ❏ Railroad facilities
  - ❏ Tunnels
  - ❏ Elevated trains
  - ❏ Border areas
  - ❏ Industrial complexes
  - ❏ Port complexes
  - ❏ Airports

Detention

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the Embassy or consulate.
- Do not agree to help your detainer. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to help them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple no, delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the Embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your status, the Embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.
- Report to your unit's security officer and your service's criminal investigative branch upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the Embassy or consulate in country. Remember, you will not be able to outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

Foreign Terrorist Threat

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it is not. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today's terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in crime prevention programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vulnerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person's actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this

phase that the terrorist determines if a target is "hard or soft." A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who's Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

Travel Security

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijacking suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel on commercial aircraft outside the continental U.S. in uniform.
- Prior to traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents (that is, credit cards, club membership cards, etc.) which would reveal your military affiliation.

  NOTE: Current USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces when on official business. Also, the current I.D. card must be in possession at all times. These requirements include travel to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, the service member must be prepared to remove and

conceal these and any other items which would identify them as military personnel in the event of a skyjacking.

- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling. Keep in mind that the less time spent in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.
- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because it increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower profile you present, the less likely you will become a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and your survivability increases.

Hostage Situation

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an appropriate power-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents' financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control, alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity will ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political,

religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captor and that the plea is not made on your behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; consequently, you should take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remain still and avoiding any sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.

APPENDIX I:
Dangerous Animals and Plants

Snakes

Burrowing Asp

Description:
Adult length is usually less than 0.9 meter; relatively slender. Background varies; usually uniform dark purplish-brown to black above. Short, conical head, not distinct from the neck; snout broad, flattened, often pointed. Its fangs are well-developed and comparatively large in relation to the size of its head. Eyes minute with round pupils. Tail short, ending in distinct spine.

Habitat:
Rain forests and savanna. Commonly lives under stones or in burrows.

Activity and behavioral patterns:
May emerge at night, particularly after rain. Likely to bite if touched.

Venom's effects:
Venom primarily hemotoxic. Victims may experience intense local pain, swelling, and, in some instances, necrosis.

Boomslang

Description:
Adult length usually from 1.2 to 1.5 meters (3-5 feet); relatively slender. Its background varies from almost black to almost uniform green; no blotches or distinct spots. Short, stubby head and enormous emerald eyes. Scales strongly keeled and overlapping.

Habitat:

Most common in dry woodland, thorn scrub, savannahs, and swamps near streams and lakes. Not found in rain forest regions or true desert.

Activity and behavioral patterns:
Diurnal; spends most of time in trees and shrubs. Notably non aggressive and shy; quickly retreats if surprised. If cornered or restrained, inflates neck to more than twice usual size.

Venom's effects:
Potently hemotoxic; can cause severe bleeding internally and from mucous surfaces. Deaths reported.

Black Mamba

Description:
Adult length usually 2.5 to 3 meters; maximum of 4.3 meters; relatively slender snake. Background color may be brown, olive brown, dark olive, greenish brown or dark blackish gray. Interior of mouth blue-gray to blackish.

Habitat:
Dry, open woodland and scrub land, especially in area of rocky outcroppings, but not in rain forest or desert. Also found in abandoned termite mounds and mammal burrows. Generally found below 1,500 meters (4,920 feet) elevation.

Activity and behavioral patterns:
Essentially terrestrial, but climbs trees in search of prey or to seek shelter. Generally shy and elusive; moves off rapidly at the first sign of danger. When threatened, raises forepart of body from ground and spreads narrow hood. However, if intruder does not move, it will soon drop to the ground and seek cover. Uncertain temper and ready to attack if suddenly disturbed or molested; particularly irritable during mating season (spring or early summer). Very fast-moving snake.

Venom's effects:
Most dreaded African venomous snake; few people survive its bite unless antivenin administered promptly. Venom very potent neurotoxin.

Egyptian Cobra

Description:
Adult length usually from 1.5 to 2 meters (5-6.5 feet), maximum of 3 meters (10 feet). Its background is usually yellow-gray to brown or blue-black, but extremely variable. Belly yellowish with dark blotches. Most specimens have dark brown or black band across the throat.

Habitat:
Various habitats include flat land, scrubby bushes, grass clumps, irrigated fields, rocky hillsides, old ruins, and in vicinity of villages. Sea level to 1,600 meters (5,250 feet) elevation. Not found in rain forests or extreme desert conditions.

Activity and behavioral patterns:
Nocturnal; emerges at dusk, but often seen basking in sun near its retreat in early morning. Often occupies abandoned rodent burrows or termite

mounds. While not overtly aggressive, when harassed it will rear and spread an impressive hood up to 12 centimeters (4.7 inches) across.

Venom's effects:
Venom primarily neurotoxic, acting on nerves controlling respiratory muscles. Untreated cases may culminate in respiratory failure and death.

Mozambique Spitting Cobra

Description:
Adult length usually from 0.9 to 1.2 meters, maximum 1.5 meters. Its background is pale gray to olive-brown black; each scale edged in black. Belly is salmon pink. Irregular black crossbands on throat.

Habitat:
Found in open woodlands, plains, savanna, and rocky hillsides. Usually near water.

Activity and behavioral patterns:
Nocturnal; adults may emerge from shelters to bask during day, and forage at night. Young specimens much more diurnal and frequently encountered in open at any time of day. React to intruders by rearing body and spraying venom.

Venom's effects:
Venom primarily cytotoxic and can cause considerable tissue damage; neurotoxic symptoms generally minor. Fatalities rare. Neurotoxic symptoms may occur following unusually large dose of venom. Although snake rarely bites, large specimens can "spit" venom as far as 2 meters, aiming at the eyes. Venom does not affect unbroken skin, but can cause great pain and possible tissue destruction in the eyes.

Puff Adder

Description:
Adult length usually from 0.6 to 1 meter, maximum 1.5 meters; thick, heavily built snake. Background varies from bright to light yellow, yellow-brown, orange-brown, light brown, or gray. Belly yellowish white to gray with black blotches. Rough-scaled appearance and alternating pattern of dark and light chevron-shaped markings.

Habitat:
Most widely distributed venomous snake in Africa; encountered almost anywhere, at both low and high elevations, except in rain forests and extreme desert conditions.

Activity and behavioral patterns:
Both diurnal and nocturnal; known to bask in early mornings or late afternoons. Comparatively slow-moving and sluggish; relies on immobility and camouflage to escape detection. Bad tempered and excitable; when disturbed, makes long deep hissing noise and may lash out viciously.

Venom's effects:
Many serious bites reported, however, only a small portion prove fatal. Venom is potent cytotoxin, attacking tissue and blood cells. Symptoms include extreme pain with swelling and large blisters near the site of the bite.

Egyptian Carpet Viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.3 to 0.6 meter (1-1.5 feet); relatively stout snake. Background is variable, usually yellow, brown, gray, or reddish; may have a series of oblique pale crossbars, interspersed with dark spaces along back. Usually has rows of triangular or circular markings with pale or white edging along each side. Some have faded or barely visible markings. Belly pale, usually with brown or reddish spots. Head pear-shaped.

Habitat:

Found in oases, semi-desert, dry savanna, and rocky areas. Not found in extensive areas of soft sand or in true desert.

Activity and behavioral patterns:

Terrestrial, although occasionally climbs into low bushes to avoid hot or wet surfaces. Moves quickly. Primarily nocturnal. Hides in holes, under logs, rocks, and brush piles during day; may partially bury itself in sand or coil in or around grass tufts. When confronted, quickly assumes figure-eight coil, rubbing inflated loops of body together to make a distinctive noise similar to sawing wood. If further agitated, will strike continuously and vigorously; may even move toward an aggressor.

Venom's effects:

Major source of snakebites and fatalities in region; venom highly toxic to man. Symptoms include local pain, swelling, blistering, abdominal pain, vomiting, hematuria, bleeding from gums, and fever. Lasting pain and renal failure reported.

Arthropods

Scorpions

Although scorpions in the region are capable of inflicting a painful sting, only the Adroctonus amoreuxi and Buthotus minax scorpions are known to be life-threatening.

Spiders

Although there are several spider species found in the region that are capable of inflicting a painful bite, including some very large and physically imposing tarantulas, only the black widow spider is known to be life-threatening.

Insects

There is little specific information of medical importance regarding dangerous insects in Djibouti. However, nearly all countries have at least one species of moth having venomous/urticating hairs and/or whose larva (caterpillar) has venomous spines. Some caterpillars are very hairy (such as puss moths and flannel moths) and almost unrecognizable as caterpillars, with long silky hairs completely covering the shorter venomous spines. Others bear prominent clumps of still, venomous spines on an otherwise smooth body. Contact with these caterpillars can be very painful. Some are brightly colored.

Centipedes

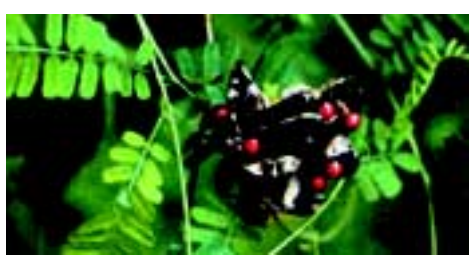
Although area centipedes are capable of inflicting a painful bite, none are known to be life-threatening.

Millipedes

Millipedes do not bite and in general are harmless to humans. However, when handled, some larger millipedes (may be more than 50 millimeters long) secrete a very noxious fluid that can cause severe blistering upon contact; some can squirt this fluid at least 2 feet.

Plants

Rosary Pea



Other names:
Precatory bean, coral pea, crab's eyes, lucky beans, Paternoster beans.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Contains several indole alkaloids such as abrine and abrin (a toxalbumin), which can kill. The unchewed seeds are impervious and will pass through the GI tract without harm. Seeds are attractive and frequently used to make rosaries, necklaces, etc. Poison can be absorbed through breaks in the skin if integrity of the hull is compromised; for example,

while stringing beads for a necklace. Onset of toxicity usually in one to three days. Rosary pea is documented to have a quickly fatal potential (neurotoxin and hemocoagulant), having killed a child who thoroughly chewed one seed. Dermatitis may also occur from wearing stringed beads.

Comments:
The genus includes 17 species of slender, twining vines with a woody base supported by other plants or a fence. Fruit is a dehiscent pod; inside the pod are 3-5 glossy, red and black seeds (used by many as ornaments). Note: Rosary pea seeds are black at the site of attachment (hilum) and are easily confused with the much less toxic Mexican Rhynchosia (piule). The colors are reversed in piule seeds. Symptoms of toxicity include nausea and vomiting with abdominal pains, bloody diarrhea, fever, shock, coma. Used in South America and Africa in folk medicine.

Bushman's poison

Other name:
Wintersweet

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Seeds have a high concentration of toxin (cardiac glycosides which resemble ouabain); the fruit pulp contains only traces. Wood extract is easily absorbed through the skin; can be mixed with latex from one of the Euphorbia family and gum from Acacia to make arrow poison; also used as an ordeal poison. Extracts applied to prickly fruits and laid in paths of barefoot enemy to kill. Symptoms of toxicity include pain, nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea. Variable latent period (interval between exposure and symptoms) with cardiac conduction defects and sinus bradycardia; hyperkalemia. Some species cause dermatitis, but this is not a common problem.

Comments:
Dense evergreen shrubs or small trees with a milky sap found in Arabia and tropical eastern and southern Africa. Fruit resembles an olive or small ellipsoidal plum and turns reddish to purple-black at maturity (one to two seeds). Fruit exudes a milky sap when cut. Aromatic flowers are tubular, white/pink, in dense clusters in the forks of the leaves.

Modikka

No Photograph Available

Mechanisms of toxicity:
The root is reported to contain prussic acid and a cyanogenic glycoside, which is destroyed by drying. It also contains a toxalbumin called modeccin, which is a protein-synthesis inhibitor. The usual poisoning scenario is that of the root being mistaken for an edible tuber, especially in situations of scarce food. Death has occurred after ingestion of the fruit. Symptoms within one day are mainly due to the hydrocyanic acid; the toxalbumin results in illness a few days later. Used in India as a "worming" medicine; sap is very irritating. Has been used in Africa to murder.

Comments:
Has been used in Africa as medicinals (e.g., for malaria and leprosy).

Desert Rose

Other names:
Monkey poison, mock azalea, impala lily.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Cardiac glycosides; used for ordeals, arrow poison, and as a fish stupifier.

Comments:
Five species; shrubs or trees; tropical and subtropical African and Arabian distribution. Thrive best in dry areas; have thick stems.

Croton

Other names:
Ciega-vista,
purging croton.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Long-lasting vesicular dermatitis results from contact with the toxic resin. The cathartic and purgative properties of the toxins (croton oil, a "phorbol," in leaves, stems, and seeds) causes severe gastroenteritis, even death; 20 drops potentially lethal (the oil applied externally will blister the skin). Many members covered with hundreds of sticky hairs that cling to the skin if contacted. Contact with the eyes can be very serious.

Comments:
Croton is a wooly-haired annual herb, evergreen bush, or small tree with smooth ash-colored bark, yellowish-green leaves, small flowers, and fruit.

Kaht

No Photograph Available

Other Name:
Khat, qat, cafta.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Leaves contain phenylpropanolamine and related stimulant compounds. Leaves chewed as a stimulant; allows the user to go for long periods without food; has reputation for causing near-manic type episodes, hallucinations, somnolence.

Comments:
20-foot high leafy bush that grows at altitudes between 3,000-6,000 feet in Yemen, Ethiopia, and East Africa.

Freshwater Mangrove

No Photograph Available

Other names:
Putat, bitung, laut

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Saponins and hydrocyanide have been isolated from fruit and seeds. Used as fish poisons in many Pacific islands. Fruit contains a triterpenoid saponin, and the seeds are emetic and have induced hypoglcemia in rodents.

Comments:
Large tree found growing along shorelines; have large (20-38 centimeters-long, 10-15 centimeters-wide) non-toothed leaves, white to pink flowers (on individual stalks; square in cross section), and one-seeded fruits (9-13 centimeters-long; square in cross-section). Seeds are crushed and used as fish poison by Australian troops and aborigines.

Jimsonweed

Other names:
Thorn-apple, stinkweed, Devil's trumpet.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
The entire plant is toxic due to tropane alkaloids. Fragrance from the flowers may cause respiratory irritation, and the sap can cause contact dermatitis. People have been poisoned through consumption of crushed seeds accidentally included in flour; also through attempting to experience the hallucinogenic "high." Can kill. In particular, jimsonweed has a quickly fatal potential.

Comments:
Originally called Jamestown weed after historic mass poisoning of soldiers sent to quell "Bacon's rebellion" in 1666 who ate the seeds during a severe food shortage. Jimsonweed is often confused with Angel's Trumpet.

Rattlepod

Other names:
Rattlebox, rattleweed, chillagoe, horse poison.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids (monocrotaline, heliotrine, retrosine); can kill. Low-level ingestions can cause lung damage; high levels will damage the liver. Some species have caused toxicity through the contamination of flour or when incorporated in teas.

Comments:
The fruits are inflated dehiscent legumes (pods) with parchment-like walls; the ripe seeds come loose within the pods and rattle when shaken. The flowers are pea-like. Found in open woods, roadsides, margins, sandy soils, and fields.

African Teak

Other names:
Osage Orange, fustic,bow wood.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Benzophenones, xanthones, stilbenes, flavonoids, and tannins known to the genus. Has a milky, bitter sap; yields orange dye that causes dermatitis.

Comments:
12 species found in tropical America, South Africa, and Madagascar.

Sasswood

No Photograph Available

Other names:
Ordealtree, mancona bark, camel poison, black bean, Cooktown ironwood.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Extremely poisonous; the two main species have similar toxicities. Alkaloids of esters and amides of cinnamic acid have been isolated. Most of the alkaloids are esters of diterpenoid carboxylic acids including cardiotoxic alkaloids. Powerful analgesic to the mucous membranes.

Comments:
Used as a fish poison.

Mole Plant

Other names:
Caper spurge, Mexican fire plant, milkweed, red spurge, poison spurge, mala mujer, cypress spurge, cat's milk, wartwort, sun spurge, candelabra cactus, Indian spurge tree, milkwood, pencil tree, pencil cactus, rubber euphorbia.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Herbs, often with colored or milky sap, containing complex terpenes; irritate the eyes, mouth, and gastrointestinal tract, and many cause dermatitis by direct contact. In some cases rain water dripping from the plant will contain enough toxic principle to produce dermatitis and keratoconjunctivitis; can blind. Some contain urticating hairs (skin contact breaks off ends and toxic chemicals are injected). The caper spurge has killed those who mistook the fruit for capers. The Mexican fire plant

was known for having medicinal properties in the first century and has killed children. Red spurge causes dermatitis. The pencil cactus has an abundant, white, acrid sap extremely irritating to the skin; has caused temporary blindness when accidentally splashed in the eyes, and has killed as a result of severe gastroenteritis after ingestion.

Comments:
Approximately 2,000 species of extremely variable form; may appear as herbs, shrubs or trees — many are cactus-like. Fruit is usually a capsule opening in three parts, each one seeded; sometimes a drupe.

Pokeweed

Other names:
Pokeberry, poke salet.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Mature stems, roots, and berries poison (saponins mostly in foliage and roots). Can kill when not prepared properly.

Comments:
Young shoot tips, less than 6", eaten in many cultures, including Canada; requires proper preparation (boiled with water changes; water contains toxic substances — kills snails that carry bilharzia). Dye from berries used to color ink, wine, sweets.

Kamyuye

No Photograph Available

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Contains latex with a mixture of sequiterpene alcohols. Has long been used as a medicinal. Used in Africa as a poison. Fatalities have occurred when the bark was used to prepare medicine for stomach problems.

Comments:
Tropical African aromatic shrub. Source of vanilla-scented oil.

Physic Nut

Other names:
Purging nut, pinon, tempate, Barbados nut.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Quickly fatal potential. Fruit has two or three black, oily, pleasant tasting, poisonous seeds (also toxic roots and leaves) containing a plant lecithin (a toxalbumin called curcin) which, in contrast to many of the toxic lecithins, causes toxicity rapidly (has caused death — severe toxicity can follow ingestion of a single seed); also has intensely cathartic oils (some have used the oil for lamps, etc.); has caused fatal intoxication. Bark has been used as a fish poison. Also a skin irritant (hairs), as are all euphorbs.

Comments:
Naturalized worldwide, 170 species of warm and tropical northern American trees or shrubs, usually has red flowers. Fruit is often a 3-sided capsule.

Poisonvine

No Photograph Available

Other names:
Arrow poison plant.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Seeds have digitalis-like toxins used as arrow and spear poison in Africa.

Comments:
Genus of 38 tropical shrubs. Monkeys have died after eating a few leaves.

Balsam apple

Other names:
Leprosy gourd, bitter gourd, cucumber gourd

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Seeds and outer rind of ripe fruit contain a toxalbumin called momordin; the ripe fruit also has an hypoglycemic agent. Small amounts cause headache, flushing, salivation, dilated pupils, emesis, diarrhea, abdominal pain. Can kill.

Comments:
A slender vine with small yellow flowers. Fruits have a rough outer rind, variable shape but like a gourd, usually yellowish with reddish pulp.

Yellow Heads

No Photograph Available

Other names:
Woolly-headed gnidia

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Shrubs or small trees with extremely irritating resin. The root and flower of many species are strongly purgative — is the source of the drug radjo. Some species have been shown to contain mezereine (irritant resin) and daphnine (an alkaloid).

Comments:
Genus includes approximately 140 species found in tropical and southern Africa to the Arabian peninsula, and from Madagascar to western India and Sri Lanka.

Heliotrope

Other names:
Cherry pie, scorpion's tail,
Indian heliotrope.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids. Cause of large epidemics (Afghanistan, India) of illness following ingestion of bread made with flour contaminated with members of this genus. The pathologic effects (Budd-Chiari syndrome) take weeks to months, and death comes slowly over years. Chronic copper poisoning has occurred associated with this plant.

Comments:
A large genus of worldwide distribution (250 tropical and temperate trees and shrubs).

Balogna Sausage Tree

No Photograph Available

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Common in South Africa. The powdered fruit is used as medicine for numerous ailments (frequently applied externally). The ripe fruit is a purgative. The fruit can be 12 to 20 inches long and weigh up to 8 pounds. The fruit is regarded as highly poisonous; however, the toxic principles are not clear. Used by various African groups as a sexual excitant and in wound treatment. Often the fruit is added to beer to add intoxicating effect, but this tends to cause headache.

Comments:
A large tree pollinated by bats; the tree has adapted by developing long stalks from which the flowers are suspended, hanging in open air so the bats have easy access.

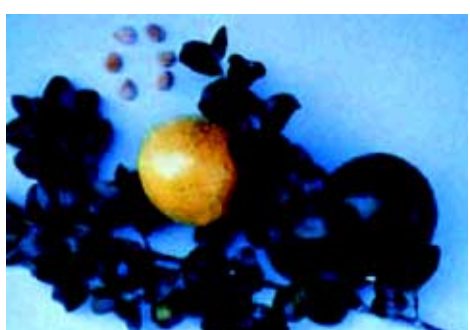
Black Henbane

Other names:
Insane root,
fetid nightshade.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Old well-known medicinal and deadly poison (hyoscyamine, atropine) has many uses in many cultures. Tropine alkaloids in pod seeds; has caused death; dermatitis.

Comments:
Erect, hairy annual with coarse, hairy stems 1-5 feet tall, native to Europe. Found in "weed communities" along roadsides on nutrient-rich sandy soils and loam. Dusky yellow flowers with violet veins. Fruit capsules contain many black seeds (can be confused with poppy plant seeds).

Strychnine



Other names:
Nuxvomica tree,
Snakewood tree

Mechanisms of toxicity:
The entire plant, including the seeds, contains the powerfully acting indole alkaloid strychnine, which can kill.

Comments:
Genus of 190 species of trees, shrubs and vines with berry-like fruits, found in most tropical regions. Some have the reputation of having edible fruit despite dangerous seeds. A source of curare obtained by stripping and macerating its bark. Curare, now used as a muscle relaxant, was formerly used as an arrow poison by South American Indians.

Poison Ivy

Other names:
Japanese tallow or wax tree, manzanillo, western/eastern poison oak, poison sumac, Chinese/ Japanese lacquer tree, scarlet rhus

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Contains allergenic nonvolatile oils known as urushiols in the resin canals; these oils are highly sensitizing (delayed, type IV sensitivity) for some individuals

Comments:
All species deciduous. Leaves turn red before being shed. Poison ivy is a climbing or trailing vine with trifoliate, alternate leaves smooth above and hairy beneath. Poison oak is never a climbing shrub, alternately 3-leafed, smooth above and hairy beneath. Found in disturbed areas and along trails in North America and is a common source of dermatitis. Sumac is a shrub or small tree with 7 to 13 alternate leaflets, and is found in swampy areas of North America. Few dermatitis cases are caused by this species as it inhabits isolated areas and most people are not exposed to it. Some suffer intense, debilitating reactions from contact with the sensitizing chemicals.

Nettle Tree

Other names:
Ortiga brava, pringamoza.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Trees and shrubs with powerful stinging hairs. The intensity of sting delivered by these plants is species-vari-

able. The bushy, tree-like varieties tend to be more irritating. Any contact between leaves or branches and skin can result in profound burning pain that can last for more than 24 hours. There is usually no permanent damage incurred.

Comments:
35 native species in tropical and southern Africa, and tropical America. Often used as hedges or local medicinals.

Panama Tree

Other names:
Castano, tartargum.

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Seeds edible, but pods have internal stiff bristles that easily penetrate skin, causing intense irritation.

Comments:
200 tropical species.

Coca

No Photograph Available

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Leaves are chewed for their stimulating effect by the natives of the Peru-Bolivia region. The source of cocaine.

Comments:
Growth is markedly affected by the environment, especially temperature. Fruit is bright red, pointed, succulent. Commonly found in the upland soils of tropical South America, cultivated in the lowlands of various tropical areas.

Castor Oil Plant

Other Name:
Castorbean

Mechanisms of toxicity:
Used to make a feed supplement; a lecithin, which is a highly toxic chemical, and some low-molecular weight glycoproteins with allerenic activity have resulted in serious poisoning. Factors making this a high-risk plant threat are its attractive nuts with a hazelnut-like taste; the highly toxic ricin present in high concentration (2-6 seeds can be fatal); and stability of ricin in the presence of gastric enzymes. The seeds are used to make necklaces, requiring boring a hole through the seed, and breaking the otherwise impermeable coat, allowing the possibility of toxin to reach the skin and enter the body through minor abrasions. Poisoning becomes evident after several hours.

Comments:
Seeds of this ancient plant have been found in Egyptian graves dating as far back as 4,000 B.C. Cultivated worldwide for 6,000 years for castor oil.

APPENDIX J:
International Telephone Codes

International Telephone Codes

Algeria	213	Malta	356
Australia	61	Mexico	52
Austria	43	Morocco	212
Bahrain	973	Netherlands	31
Belgium	32	Nigeria	234
Brazil	55	New Zealand	64
Canada	1	Norway	47
China	86	Oman	968
Cyprus	357	Philippines	63
Denmark	45	Portugal	351
Djibouti	253	Qatar	974
Egypt	20	Republic of Korea	82
Ethiopia	251	Saudi Arabia	966
Finland	358	Senegal	221
France	33	Seychelles	248
Gabon	241	Singapore	65
Germany	49	Somalia	252
Greece	30	South Africa	27
Hawaii	1	Spain	34
Hong Kong	852	Sweden	46
Indonesia	62	Switzerland	41
Iran	98	Syria	963
Iraq	964	Taiwan	886
Ireland	353	Tanzania	255
Israel	972	Thailand	66
Ivory Coast	225	Tunisia	216
Japan	81	Turkey	90
Jordan	962	UAE	971
Kenya	254	United Kingdom	44
Kuwait	965	United States	1
Libya	218	Yemen	967
Madagascar	261	Zambia	260
Malaysia	60	Zimbabwe	263

AT&T (public phones)	0072-911 or 0030-911	On-base	550-HOME or 550-2USA

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes