



Djibouti

The small, arid East African country of Djibouti is strategically located along one of the world's busiest shipping routes on the Bab el Mandeb Strait, which serves as the gateway from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The country has increasingly become a hub for foreign militaries. It is home to U.S. Africa Command's Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA), based at Camp Lemonnier, the only enduring U.S. military installation in Africa. A former French colony, Djibouti also hosts a sizable French military presence and provides facilities for multinational antipiracy operations off Somalia's coast. In 2015, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) opened a liaison office in Djibouti to enhance regional antipiracy efforts. Japan established its first post-World War II overseas military base there in 2011. China opened its first military base abroad there in 2017. Italy also maintains military facilities in the country.

With almost no arable land, few natural resources, and little industry, Djibouti's economy depends heavily on its services sector and trade through its busy international port complex. Rents and related revenue from foreign militaries are an important source of revenue. The country is pursuing an ambitious agenda to transform itself into a commercial trade hub for the broader region. Neighboring Ethiopia, a landlocked country of over 100 million people, relies on Djibouti for the transit of 90% of its formal trade, recently facilitated by a new Chinese-built rail line between the two countries. China's growing engagement with Djibouti is multifaceted, ranging from major investments in infrastructure to China's establishment, in Djibouti, of a geostrategic naval base. China, which holds a majority of Djibouti's external sovereign debt, considers the country as part of its Belt and Road Initiative, which aims to connect countries to Chinese global trade routes. (For more detail, see CRS In Focus IF11304, *China's Engagement in Djibouti*.)

Humanitarian and Development Situation

Situated along Somalia's northwest border and across the Mandeb strait from Yemen (Figure 1), Djibouti is host to more than 29,000 refugees and asylum seekers fleeing conflict in neighboring states. Many refugees transit via Djibouti to other countries, given limited access to livelihood opportunities there. Djibouti's own population of just under 1 million people grapples with chronic drought, which contributes to a high prevalence of acute malnutrition. More than 80% of its food is imported. Djibouti is categorized as a lower-middle-income country, but it ranks near the bottom of the U.N. Development Program's Human Development Index (172 out of 188 countries). The official unemployment rate is nearly 40%, and more than 20% of the population lives in extreme poverty. Female genital mutilation/cutting is prevalent.

Figure 1. Djibouti



Source: CRS, using ESRI and U.S. State Department data.

Political Situation

President Ismaël Omar Guelleh has led Djibouti since 1999, when he was elected after the retirement of the country's first president, Hassan Gouled Aptidon (Guelleh's uncle). Critics argue that Guelleh's government is authoritarian and corrupt. His political opponents contend that opening the country to foreign bases has shielded the president from greater Western criticism of abuses, allowing Guelleh to tighten his hold on power, despite public discontent.

In 2010, near the end of Guelleh's second term in office, the parliament amended the constitution to abolish term limits. He has since won reelection two more times, in 2011 and 2016 (despite having vowed that his 2011 reelection would be his "third and final time"). The 2016 election, which he won with nearly 88% of the vote, was marred by reports of government harassment of opposition supporters and restrictions on freedom of assembly and the press. Opposition parties, some of which boycotted the elections, asserted that the results were rigged. The next presidential polls are scheduled for 2021.

Guelleh's governing Union for the Presidential Majority coalition (UMP after its French acronym) maintains an overwhelming majority in parliament, and power within the coalition is heavily concentrated in the president's own party. The main opposition parties boycotted the most recent parliamentary elections, in early 2018.

The State Department's latest human rights report cites "government abridgement of the ability of citizens to choose or influence significantly their government" as a key issue. The report highlights arbitrary arrests of opposition members, journalists, academics, and demonstrators; suppression of the opposition; and restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly. The report also suggests that "officials engaged in corrupt practices with impunity."

The Economy

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates Djibouti's GDP at \$2.4 billion in 2019, or \$2,218 per capita. The IMF has assessed that Djibouti's strategy of investing in infrastructure to transform itself into a logistics and commercial hub "offers great opportunity for economic growth and development." The IMF cautions, however, that the country is in debt distress, with public debt estimated at 104% of GDP. The IMF forecasts annual GDP growth of 6% through 2024.

Regional Relations

Djibouti's relations with its neighbors in the Horn of Africa are evolving, amid shifting alignments in the broader region around the Red Sea. The Arab Gulf countries, Turkey, and China are playing a growing role in the region, as countries in the Horn, each facing various domestic challenges, look abroad for investment, development financing, and diplomatic support. Djibouti's relationship with the United Arab Emirates (UAE)—an increasingly important player in the Horn—is strained over a dispute with Dubai's state-owned DP World. DP World is in a legal battle with Djibouti over its 2018 termination of DP World's 30-year contract to operate the Doraleh Container Terminal. A Chinese port operator now reportedly manages the facility.

Djibouti has generally enjoyed good relations with East African governments, with the exception of neighboring Eritrea. Djibouti and Eritrea fought a brief border conflict in 2008 over the remote but strategically important peninsula of Ras Doumeira, near the Bab al Mandeb Strait. After various negotiations and prisoner of war exchanges, Eritrea and Djibouti declared an end to their dispute and an intent to normalize relations in September 2018.

U.S. Relations

The Trump Administration characterizes Djibouti as a "key U.S. partner on security, regional stability, and humanitarian efforts across the region." U.S. military facilities in Djibouti serve as an important base for U.S. operations in the region, elevating the tiny country's importance for U.S. officials. The Horn of Africa is a hub for U.S. counterterrorism efforts: U.S. officials estimate that regional Al Qaeda affiliates such as Al Shabaab in Somalia and Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) in nearby Yemen continue to pose a significant transnational threat. The presence of elements of the Islamic State (IS/ISIS) in the region has also been raised as a concern.

More than 4,000 U.S. military and civilian personnel are deployed at Camp Lemonnier, an enduring forward operating site maintained by the U.S. Navy. These forces contribute to counterterrorism and antipiracy operations, as well as regional stabilization efforts. Some of these forces are deployed to support CJTF-HOA, which serves as an operational headquarters for countering violent extremist groups in East Africa, most notably Al Shabaab in Somalia, and conducting security cooperation, crisis response, and personnel recovery/casualty evacuation missions.

The U.S. military has expanded its infrastructure in Djibouti since it originally deployed forces in 2002, and in 2015, the Navy opened the first permanent U.S. military barracks in Africa there. In 2014, the Obama Administration negotiated with the Guelleh government new terms to renew its lease

for these facilities, which provide jobs to more than 1,000 local workers and third-country nationals. Under the terms of a previous lease agreement, the United States paid Djibouti more than \$30 million annually. President Guelleh sought higher fees and additional U.S. contributions to support Djibouti's economic growth. Under the follow-on 20-year deal, the United States reportedly pays over \$60 million annually. At the time of the lease negotiations, there were rumors that both China and Russia were considering the establishment of military facilities in Djibouti, spurring speculation that these prospects may have factored into the increased cost. To reinforce the strategic partnership with Djibouti and maintain basing access, Congress provided enhanced authority in P.L. 113-291 for the Department of Defense (DOD) to acquire goods and services of Djibouti for activities in AFRICOM's area of responsibilities. In 2016, Congress broadened that authority to cover other strategic African partners in P.L. 114-328.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Food for Peace program maintains a warehouse in Djibouti for pre-positioned food assistance commodities; it serves as a hub for rapid response to humanitarian emergencies in the broader region. Djibouti also hosts a U.S.-funded regional center for preventing and countering violent extremism.

U.S. Assistance and Security Cooperation

U.S. bilateral aid administered by the State Department and USAID totaled over \$18 million in FY2018, with some additional funding allocated from regionally and centrally managed programs, including for emergency humanitarian aid. The State Department has requested \$8 million for FY2020 (an increase from the \$2 million requested for FY2019), with almost \$6 million requested in military aid and \$2 million to address youth unemployment.

Djibouti receives security assistance from the United States through a variety of programs administered by the State Department and DOD, most of which are not reflected in the State Department's annual bilateral request referenced above. These programs include border and coastal security and related regional stabilization and counterterrorism initiatives, which aim to protect both the host country and U.S. forces stationed there and to promote military professionalization. U.S. security assistance funding has significantly outweighed development aid to Djibouti.

In 2011, Djibouti deployed military forces to join the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Djibouti has received U.S. training and assistance in support of that deployment (currently estimated at roughly 1,000 troops), including through State Department Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds. The State Department has also provided security assistance through a regional initiative, the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-Terrorism (PREACT). State Department antiterrorism funds for civilian security forces have supported efforts to improve port and airport security, and refurbish border posts. DOD has notified Congress of roughly \$100 million in "global train-and-equip" counterterrorism assistance to Djibouti since FY2006.

Lauren Ploch Blanchard, Specialist in African Affairs
Sarah R. Collins, Research Assistant

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.