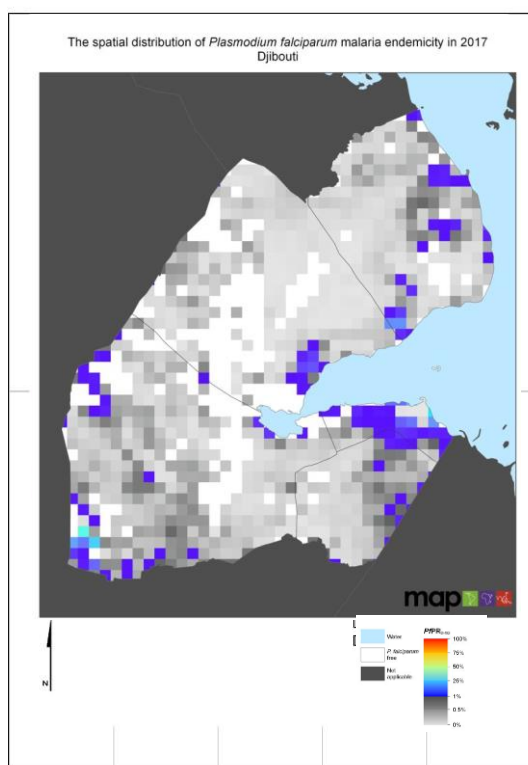


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Nearly 50% of the population of Djibouti is at low risk of malaria, while the remaining in the desert is free of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 49,402.

### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)	
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.0
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	96
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2019)	0
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	43
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	14
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	87
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	12
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	85

### Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

## Malaria

### Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health and malaria.

For Djibouti, with the indoor residual spraying (IRS) campaign planned for the fourth quarter of 2020, it was of vital importance that the IRS campaign went ahead, whilst taking into account physical distancing, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO. Without this IRS, coupled with the need to sustain essential health services including malaria case management, there will be an increase in malaria cases and deaths.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

### Progress

The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO, and has completed the insecticide resistance management and monitoring plan. The country has recently increased the quality of their public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D).

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 49,402.

### Key challenges

- Increases in malaria cases have been experienced in the country since 2015.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		Djibouti has faced stock outs of ACTs and RDTs. Some emergency funds have been secured to cover some of these stock outs, whilst WHO has provided case management supplies. Vector control interventions have been completed including for refugees

The country has responded to the recommended action on finalising the insecticide resistance management and monitoring plan, and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

### New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2019, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in malaria incidence and mortality	Q4 2021

## RMNCAH and NTDs

### Progress

Djibouti has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention skilled birth attendants.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Djibouti is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Djibouti is low for soil transmitted helminths (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Djibouti in 2019 is 0, with no change compared with the 2018 index value (0).

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Submit the preventive chemotherapy coverage data for Soil Transmitted Helminths to WHO	Q1 2020		The country confirms that Mass Drug Administration was not conducted in Djibouti between 2015-2019. The country submitted a request for consultant support to WHO to map endemic NTDs in Djibouti and MDAs will be conducted once the mapping is done based on the results, While waiting for the mapping, the NTD programme is collecting NTD data reported by the hospitals, focusing on leishmaniasis and trachoma
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		No progress reported





Djibouti has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding and the country continues to track progress as this action is implemented. Djibouti has also responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing lack of data on postnatal care and vitamin A coverage and low coverage of ARTs, with small increases recently reported and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

## New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch up activities	Q4 2021

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due