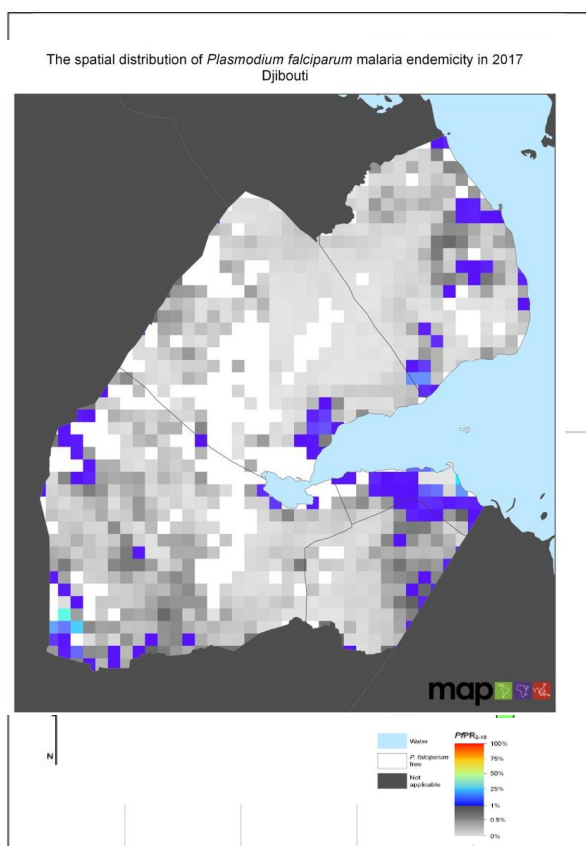


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2018 was 25,319.

#### 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 2018 (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	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
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, %)(2018)	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	30
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	10
% 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 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	84

#### 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 including malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women. Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Djibouti, with the indoor residual spraying (IRS) campaign planned for the fourth quarter of 2020, it will be of vital importance that the insecticides for the campaign are ordered on time and that the IRS campaign goes 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.

### **The Global Fund**

The Global Fund has announced that Djibouti will receive US\$10.9 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Djibouti's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Djibouti this is calculated at US\$4 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Djibouti is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

### **Progress**

The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Djibouti has decreased the estimated malaria mortality rate by more than 40% since 2015. The country has recently increased the quality of their public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D).

### **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 including malaria.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 25,319.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2018	Q4 2020		Djibouti declared a malaria emergency in 2019 and prepared an emergency response plan. The country secured emergency resources from the Global Fund for ACTs, RDTs and LLINs. The Ministry of Health implemented vector control including LLINs and IRS in the affected areas. In addition, the country held a round table for resource mobilization which resulted in funding pledges from a number of partner organisations. The number of cases has reduced
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q4 2020		Deliverable not yet due
Emergency Preparedness	Following the extensive flooding in the country, ensure that the emergency response plan is in place to respond to any potential upsurges of malaria	Q2 2020		In response to the flooding, LLINs were distributed in the affected areas. Additionally larval control has been planned. Emergency stocks have been procured to ensure that case management needs are covered

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	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

## 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. The country has not reported preventive chemotherapy coverage in 2018 to WHO.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Take steps to confirm the epidemiological situation of Soil Transmitted Helminths and Schistosomiasis to determine the extent to which interventions for preventive chemotherapy are required. For trachoma, should Djibouti wish to submit a dossier to be validated as having eliminated trachoma as a public health problem, begin compiling data using the WHO Dossier preparation guidelines	Q1 2019		The country received funds from ESPEN to support the NTD programme to conduct the mapping and is working to complete the implementation plan
NTDs	Submit the preventive chemotherapy coverage data for Soil Transmitted Helminths to WHO	Q1 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 responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action 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.

## New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

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