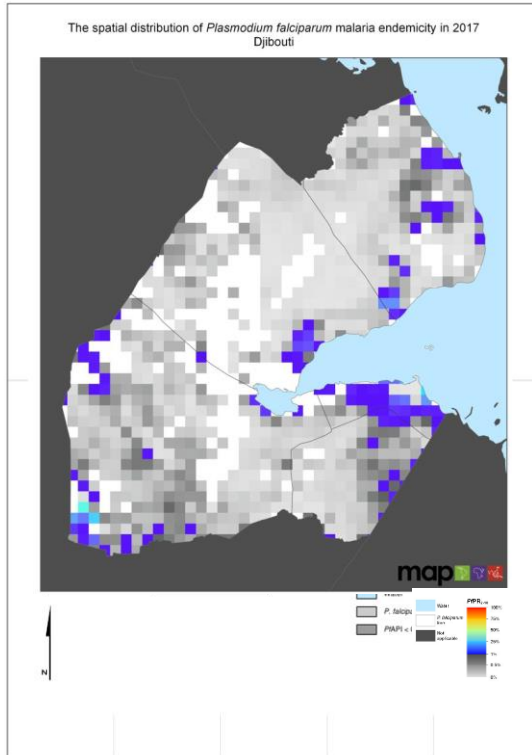


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2021 was 58,916 and 19 deaths.

Metrics

| Commodities Financed | |
|---|-----|
| LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need) | |
| Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need) | |
| Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need) | 100 |
| Policy | |
| Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC | |
| Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan | |
| Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan | |
| Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign | |
| End Malaria Council and Fund Launched | |
| Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact | |
| Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO | |
| 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 (>6 months stock) | |
| ACTs in stock (>6 months stock) | |
| LLIN/IRS campaign on track | |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population) | 67 |
| On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015) | |
| On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015) | |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19 | |
| Scale of Implementation of ICCM | |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021) | |
| Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021) | 32 |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses) | |
| DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | 59 |

Key

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

Malaria

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that Djibouti will receive US\$11.5 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. 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\$ 4.6 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. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Djibouti has sufficient funds to procure the necessary ACTs for 2023. 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 national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees. The country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 58,916 and 19 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Increases in malaria cases have been experienced in the country since 2015.
- Invasion of the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito leading to increased urban malaria transmission.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| Policy | Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC | Q1 2023 | | No progress reported |
| Address vector control coverage | Work to fill funding gaps for vector control | Q4 2023 | | The country has secured funding through the Global Fund to cover the planned Indoor Residual Spraying and mosquito nets needed for Djibouti city |

| 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 and mortality between 2015 and 2021 | Q4 2023 | | The country conducted the mid-term review of the national strategic plan in 2022 and an assessment on the epidemiological profile was made. The invasion of <i>Anopheles stephensi</i> which transmit malaria in urban areas was a key factor in the increase. The malaria incidence decreased in 2022 (34.1/1000) compared to 2020 and 2021 (59.1/1000). Causes of the decrease were identified including the introduction of electronic case notification, the introduction of a new RDT, and the implementation of the ITN mass campaign distribution. The country hopes to sustain coverage moving forward, including with the new Global Fund resources |

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.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

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 zero for soil transmitted helminths (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Djibouti in 2021 is 0, with no change compared with the 2020 index value (0).





Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|-----------|--|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| NTDs | Recognising the negative impact of COVID-19 on the 2021 MDA coverage, ensure that NTD interventions including MDA for Soil Transmitted Helminths is implemented. Given Djibouti last reported data in 2015 to WHO/HQ, if new epidemiological data are available, this should be submitted to WHO using EPIRF and then the country can be classified as not requiring PC for STH, based on recent epi results | Q4 2023 | | Deliverable not yet due |

Djibouti has also responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing lack of data on vitamin A coverage and low coverage of ARTs in children,

with recent increases in coverage and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
|  | Action achieved |
|  | Some progress |
|  | No progress |
|  | Deliverable not yet due |