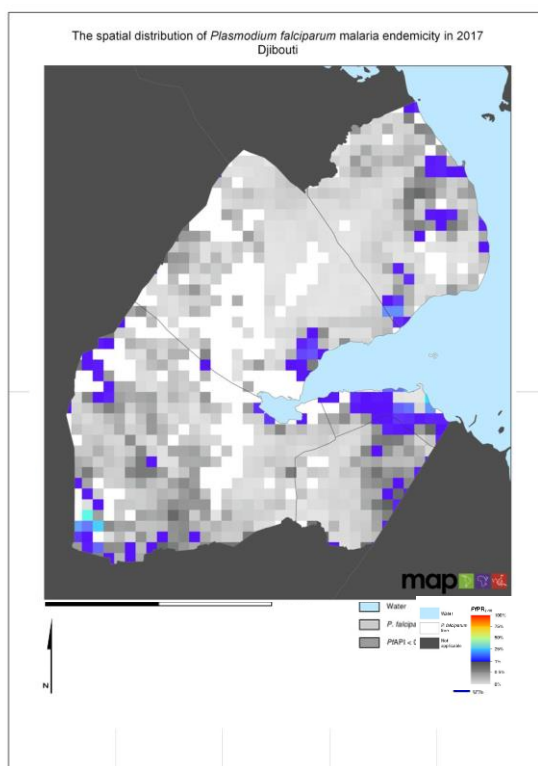


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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	
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	
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)	75
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 (2022)	
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2022 (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

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

The country has responded to the recommended actions on drug resistance monitoring and finalising the insecticide resistance management and monitoring plan and continues to track progress as these actions are 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		With the support of WHO EMTO in 2022, the county conducted an NTD situation analysis and confirmed soil transmitted helminths are no longer a public health problem. The country found it was highly endemic for leishmaniasis and is working with WHO to have medicines for identified cases. The country is also working to mobilise more resources for leishmaniasis medicines.

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