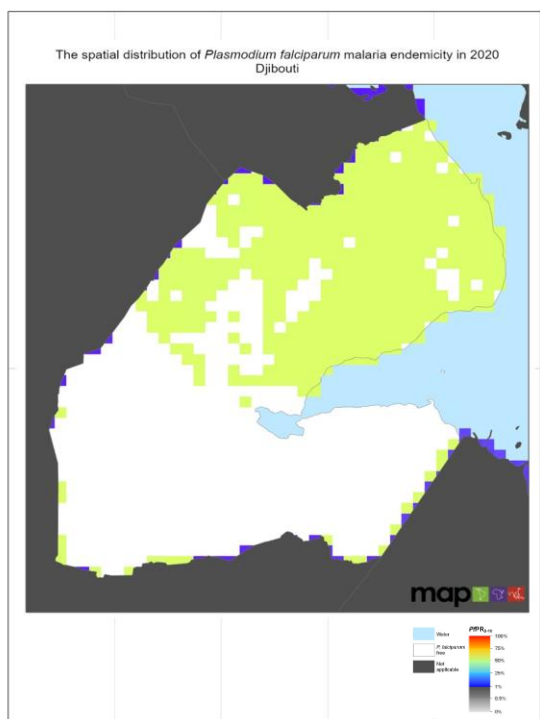


Djibouti ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		61
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		100
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)		80
Domestic Financing for Malaria (2025)		\$1,866,764
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 efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		95
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RTDs in stock (>6 months stock)		
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD Index, %)(2023)		0
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		0
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)		17
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		72
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

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 2023 was 38,944 and 42 deaths.

Key

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

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$150 million.

Progress

Djibouti has sufficient funds to procure the necessary ACTs and RDTs for 2023-2026. 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 2023 was 38,944 and 42 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
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and deaths since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and mortality	Q4 2025		The country is faced with resistance to malaria diagnostics and the invasion of the <i>Anopheles stephensi</i> as well as displaced populations from neighbouring countries, which has contributed to the increase in cases and deaths. In response, Djibouti is introducing new RDTs and is testing new tools to address the new malaria vector species

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.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Djibouti has also responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children, with recent increases in coverage and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

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 2023 is 0, with no change compared with the 2022 index value (0). The country did not organize any MDA.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		The country is considering incorporating vector-borne diseases especially dengue into the national determined contributions and national climate action plans
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis and reach WHO targets	Q4 2025		Following the NTD situation analysis conducted to assess the level of NTD endemicity, the country is not in need of MDAs for any NTD targeted for MDAs. Only case management is being conducted at health facility level for any case detected.
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has no budget line for NTDs and NTD financial resources are only available from WHO. The country is working to mobilize government and other partners resources to be able implement all planned NTD interventions.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due