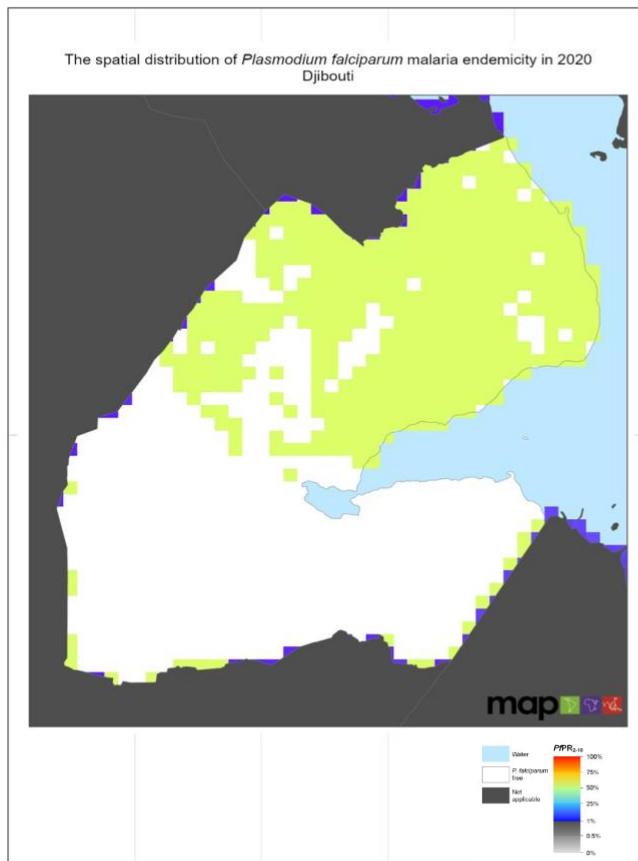
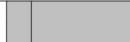


# Djibouti ALMA Quarterly Report

## Quarter Four, 2025

### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics	
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)	
RDTs 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, %) (2024)	
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	 12
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0–11 month olds)	 77
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 2024 was 39,523 and 36 deaths.

### Key



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

## Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. 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. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries 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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, "The Price of Retreat," highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Djibouti cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 2,213 additional cases, 37 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$21.1 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Djibouti there will be a US\$47.5 million increase in GDP.

### Progress

Djibouti 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. The Honourable Minister of Health has been appointed as an ALMA RBM Malaria champion.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 39,523 and 36 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	Red	No progress reported

The country has responded to the recommended actions on the lack of progress to achieving reductions in malaria cases and deaths, drug resistance monitoring and finalising the insecticide resistance management and monitoring plan and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

## New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Work to address the increase in malaria incidence and mortality since 2015, and the lack of progress in reductions in malaria deaths which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and deaths	Q4 2026

## Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Djibouti has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children.

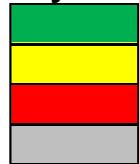
## Neglected Tropical Diseases

### Progress

Djibouti is not carrying out preventive chemotherapy for soil transmitted helminths and is instead implementing NTD case management in health facilities for soil transmitted helminths.

## 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	Yellow	Djibouti's current National Plan is coming to an end this year. The country is working to revise this plan to include NDC and NCAPs and has requested support from WHO/EMRO and other partners to finalize this plan
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025	Yellow	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. Routine NTD case management is being conducted in health facilities.

**Key**

Action achieved

Some progress

No progress

Deliverable not yet due