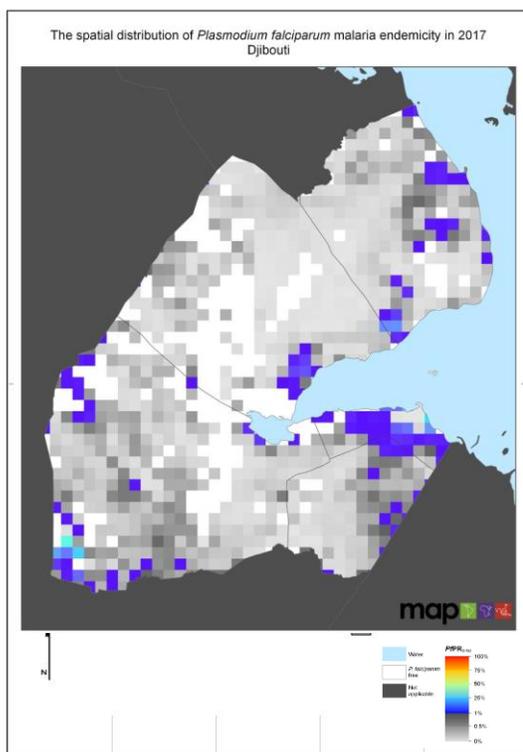


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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	
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
LLINIRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLINIRS 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 (2019)	43
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	14
% 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 2019 (vaccination among 0–11 month olds)	85

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 and 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	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		Djibouti is working to ensure the continuity of services for malaria. There are sufficient stocks for RDTs and ACTs for malaria case management. However, there was a slight reduction in the number of patients tested against those treated due to concerns by patients of contracting COVID-19. PPEs are available for all health care providers. Larval source management, IRS, LLIN distribution for migrants and for routine are planned for October 2020. The LLIN for mass campaigns was finalized in February 2020.
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		The country submitted the GF application but were sent back for iteration

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
Address funding	With the GF funding application being sent back for iteration, work to address the comments of the TRP and resubmit	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		Djibouti has submitted a request for consultant support to assist in the mapping of the endemic NTDs. Once this mapping is completed, the country plans to carry out MDA
NTDs	Submit the preventive chemotherapy coverage data for Soil Transmitted Helminths to WHO	Q1 2020		The country confirms that MDA was not conducted in Djibouti between 2015-2019. The country submitted a request for consultant support to WHO to map endemic NTDs in Djibouti and MDAs will be conducted once the mapping is done based on the results
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		Deliverable not yet due

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 also responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions 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.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO