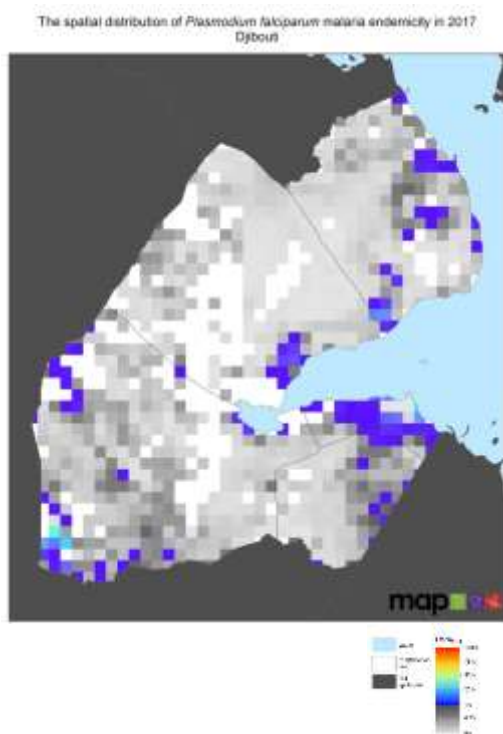


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2019 (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)		13
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		85

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.

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.

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).

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 25,319.

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.

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 has faced stock outs of ACTs and RDTs. Some emergency funds have been secured to cover some of these stock outs, whilst WHO has provided case management supplies. Vector control interventions have been completed for refugees
Address funding	With the GF funding application being sent back for iteration, work to address the comments of the TRP and resubmit	Q4 2020		Djibouti resubmitted the GF funding request

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

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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