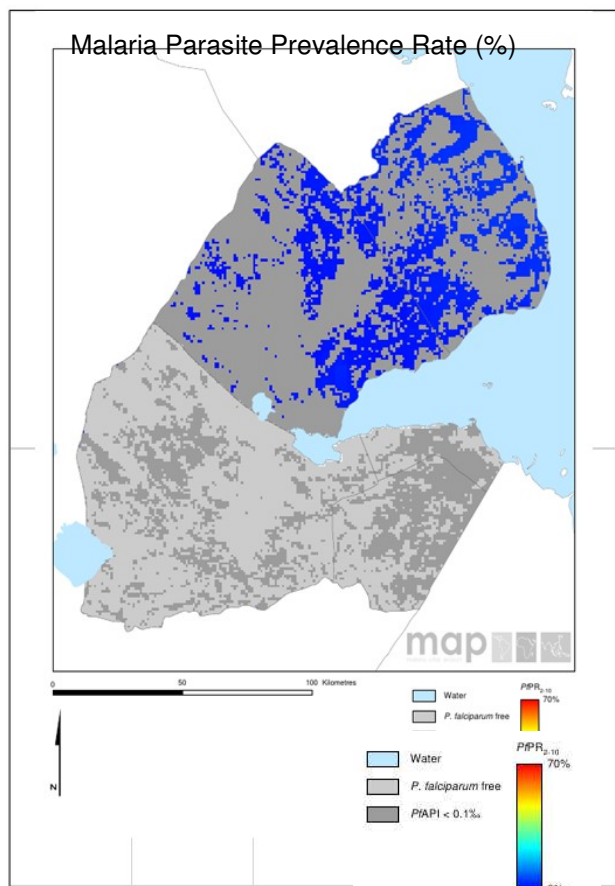


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2017 was 14,671.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	0
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.7
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	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	27
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	11
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	87
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	12
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	78
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	68

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Djibouti has secured sufficient resources to fund the ACTs and RDTs required for 2019 and has secured resources for IRS. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Djibouti has decreased the estimated malaria incidence and mortality rates by more than 40% since 2010.

Key challenges

- Increases in malaria cases have been experienced in the country since 2015.
- Lack of resources to fully implement vector control 2018-2020, including the LLINs required to complement the IRS.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 14,671.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in malaria cases	Q4 2018		Djibouti is planning to roll out IRS in the areas where the malaria upsurge has occurred and is also working to complete the LLIN campaign

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 submitted data on preventive chemotherapy coverage for soil transmitted helminths to WHO.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Identify and address reasons for the decrease in coverage of DPT3	Q2 2018		No progress reported
NTDs	As a priority, submit the data on Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Soil Transmitted Helminths	Q1 2019		The country did not carry out PC in 2017 due to a lack of resources. Schistosomiasis: transmission has likely been interrupted but confirmatory surveys are required. Djibouti has been advised by WHO to conduct mapping of Soil Transmitted Helminths Elimination of Trachoma as a public-health problem has likely been achieved; but the country should inform WHO and compile and submit a dossier with the aim of starting the validation process

Djibouti has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding and coverage has recently increased, but the country continues to track progress as this action is implemented. Djibouti has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing lack of data on postnatal care coverage and low coverage of ARTs 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