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 2021 was 58,916 and 19 deaths.
Malaria
Progress
The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Djibouti has sufficient funds to procure the necessary ACTs for 2023. 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 2021 was 58,916 and 19 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC</td>
<td>Q1 2023</td>
<td>[Red]</td>
<td>No progress reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**RMNCAH and NTDs**

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 2021 is 0, with no change compared with the 2020 index value (0).
### Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Recognising the negative impact of COVID-19 on the 2021 MDA coverage, ensure that NTD interventions including MDA for Soil Transmitted Helminths is implemented. Given Djibouti last reported data in 2015 to WHO/HQ, if new epidemiological data are available, this should be submitted to WHO using EPIRF and then the country can be classified as not requiring PC for STH, based on recent epi results</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td></td>
<td>With the support of WHO EMTO in 2022, the county conducted an NTD situation analysis and confirmed soil transmitted helminths are no longer a public health problem. The country found it was highly endemic for leishmaniasis and is working with WHO to have medicines for identified cases. The country is also working to mobilise more resources for leishmaniasis medicines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Key**

- **Action achieved**
- **Some progress**
- **No progress**
- **Deliverable not yet due**