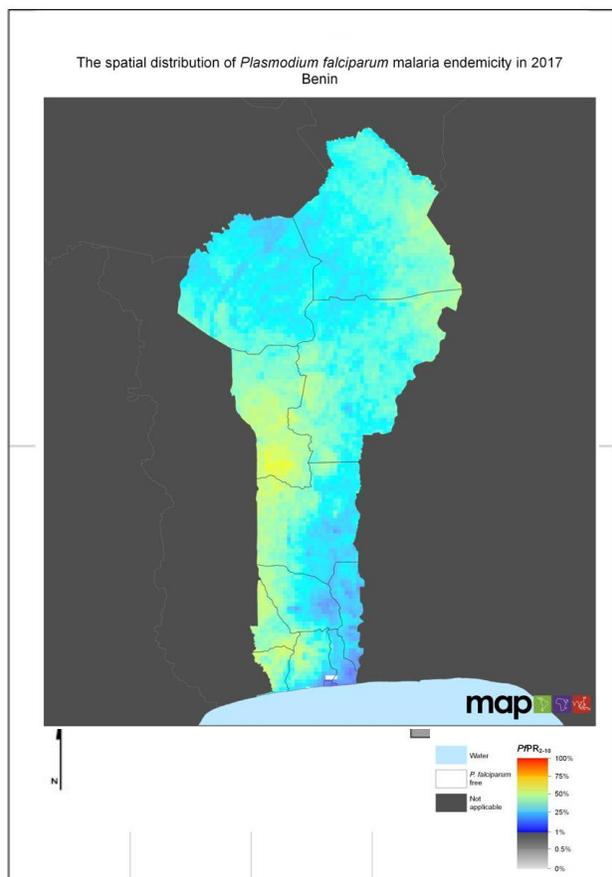


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic throughout Benin. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 2 048 584 with 2,138 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	70
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	99
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.3
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	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
On track to reduce case incidence by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	60
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	61
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	44
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	78
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	78
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	41
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	76

Key

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

Malaria

The Global Fund

The Global Fund has announced that Benin will receive €94.4 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 Benin'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 Benin this is calculated at €50.7 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Benin 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

Benin has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. The country has successfully raised resources for the financing of the required number of RDTs and ACTs in 2019. Benin has scaled up implementation of iCCM. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Benin has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 2,048,584 with 2,138 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.

New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
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	Q2 2020

RMNCAH

Progress

Benin has made good progress on tracer RMNCAH interventions, in particular skilled birth attendants, vitamin A and postnatal care coverage, and has recently increased coverage of ARTs in both children and in the total population.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Benin is measured by using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Benin is very good for lymphatic filariasis (86%), onchocerciasis (80%) and for schistosomiasis (79%). However, preventive chemotherapy coverage is low for soil transmitted helminths (39%) and for trachoma (38%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Benin in 2018 is 60 and shows a decrease compared to the 2017 index value (77).

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Work to increase the preventive chemotherapy for Soil Transmitted Helminths and Schistosomiasis to reach the WHO targets	Q4 2020