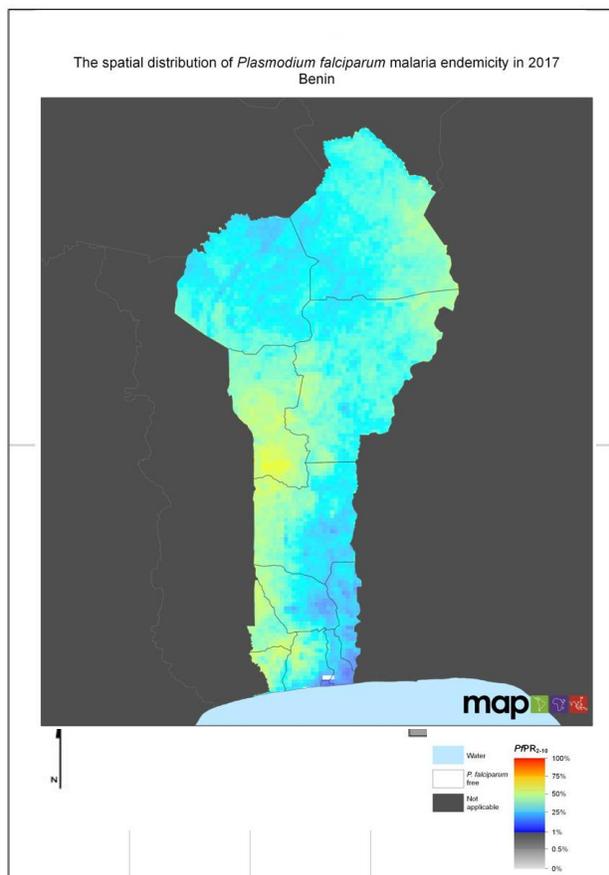


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2020 projection (% of need)	98
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	
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)	66
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	41
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	0
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

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 including 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 and young children (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy and seasonal malaria chemoprevention). 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 Benin, it will be of vital importance to ensure that the universal coverage campaign for long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) goes ahead as scheduled in 2020, whilst taking into account physical distancing in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. Without this campaign, coupled with the need to sustain essential health services including malaria case management and delivery of seasonal malaria chemoprevention, there will be an increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 33.4% increase in malaria cases, and a 98.3% increase in malaria deaths in Benin. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

Progress

Benin has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. The country has successfully raised resources for most of the financing of the required number of RDTs and LLINs in 2020. 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 2018 was 2,048,584 with 2,138 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.
- 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 Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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		Benin submitted the GF malaria application in April 2020

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
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

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).

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to increase the preventive chemotherapy for Soil Transmitted Helminths and Schistosomiasis to reach the WHO targets	Q2 2020		Due to a strike of education and health personnel in the first semester of 2018, there was a gap in distributing MDA medicines and the coverage was lower as the number of distributors was insufficient. The country has since addressed this shortfall

New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Address the falling coverage of vitamin A	Q1 2021
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO