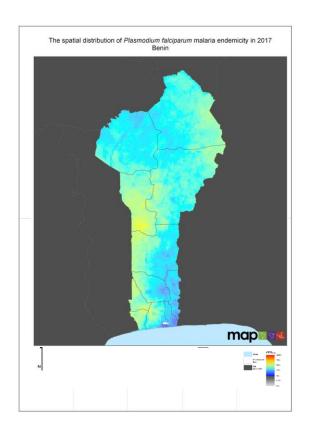
# Benin ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2023



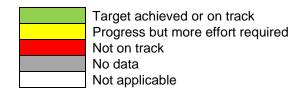
## **Scorecard for Accountability and Action**



Commodities Financed		
LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		10
Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		10
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	Γ	
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	•	
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		10
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs an	d C	ovid 19
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021)		7
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)		3
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)		8
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	Ī	7
5170 <b>4</b>		

Malaria is endemic throughout Benin. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 3,163,648 with 2,956 deaths.

## Key



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#### Malaria

#### **Global Fund Allocation**

The Global Fund announced that Benin will receive US\$102.7 million for HIV. tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. 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 US\$ 56.5 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. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

#### **Progress**

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard Benin has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted atrisk population. The country successfully raised resources for the financing of the required number of ACTs, RDTs and LLINs in 2023 and has good stocks of essential malaria commodities. 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 successfully launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Benin has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Scorecard, but this is not yet shared on the ALMA Scorecard Knowledge Hub. 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 3,163,648 with 2,956 deaths.

#### Key Challenge

• Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.

### **RMNCAH**

#### **Progress**

Benin has made good progress in the tracer RMNCAH intervention, vitamin A coverage.

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. Lymphatic Filariasis and trachoma are currently under surveillance. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Benin is 48% for schistosomiasis, 59% for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis, 68% for onchocerciasis and 100% for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Benin in 2021 is 72 and shows a small decrease compared to 2020 index value (77).

**Previous Kev Recommended Actions** 

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to increase the preventive chemotherapy coverage for schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis to reach WHO targets.	Q4 2023		Deliverable not yet due

Benin has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing the low coverage of ARTs in children and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

