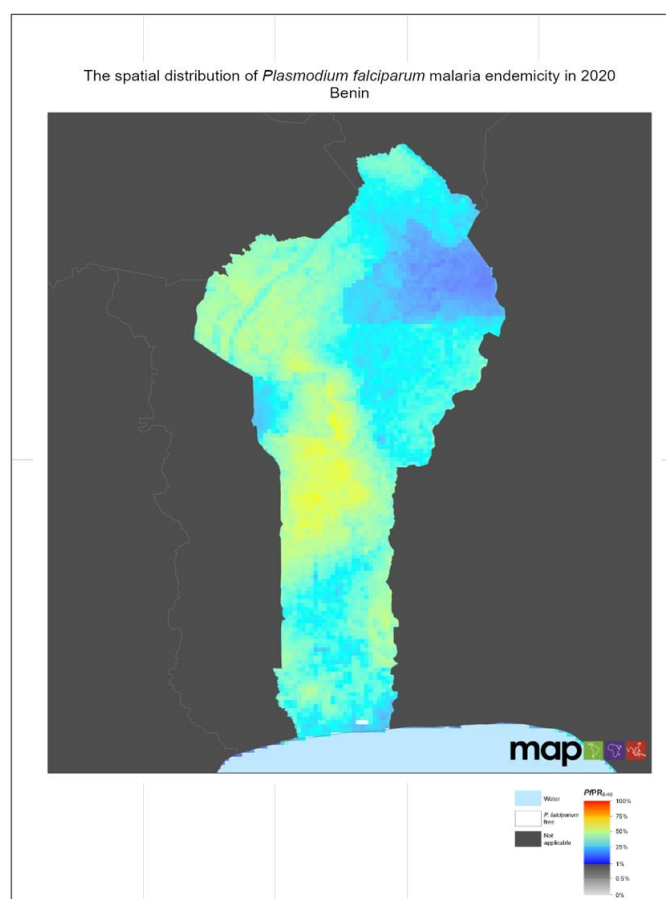


Benin ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2025

Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic throughout Benin. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 2,069,294 with 2,759 deaths.

Metrics

Policy

Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		

Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		100
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)		20
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		40
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	▲	48
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		63
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Key

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

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage.

Progress

Benin has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring and has reported the results to WHO, and in response to the high levels of insecticide resistance, has rolled out next generation insecticides and nets. Benin has successfully launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Benin has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Scorecard, and it is shared on the ALMA Scorecard Knowledge Hub. The country has launched their ALMA youth corps.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 2,069,294 with 2,759 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.
- Serious funding gaps to sustain essential life-saving malaria services including the impact of recent reductions in ODA

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		The activities planned with USG funding support are progressing. The SMC campaign is scheduled to launch in Q3 2025, in a synchronized effort with Togo, Ghana, and Burkina Faso

Benin has responded positively to the recommended action addressing the lack of drug resistance testing and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

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 and soil transmitted helminths. Trachoma was eliminated in 2023 and Lymphatic Filariasis and trachoma are currently under surveillance. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Benin is 50% for schistosomiasis, 68% for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis, 0% for onchocerciasis and 100% for trachoma and lymphatic filariasis (as they are under surveillance). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Benin in 2023 is 20% and shows a very substantial decrease compared to 2022 index value (75). The country did not reach WHO MDA coverage targets for onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and for soil transmitted helminthiasis.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		The country has not yet integrated data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease into the NDC. There is an ongoing consultation between vector-borne disease programmes and meteorological services to collect data in order to assess the impact of climate change on vector-borne disease. The NMCP plans to discuss with the HMIS department on the integration of malaria-related climate data into DHIS2
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for onchocerciasis and increase preventive chemotherapy coverages for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis to reach WHO targets	Q4 2025		The country conducted Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis MDAs in March 2025 and Onchocerciasis MDA was conducted in May 2025. The country is now working on MDA reports and other NTD interventions including surveillance are being conducted as planned.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due