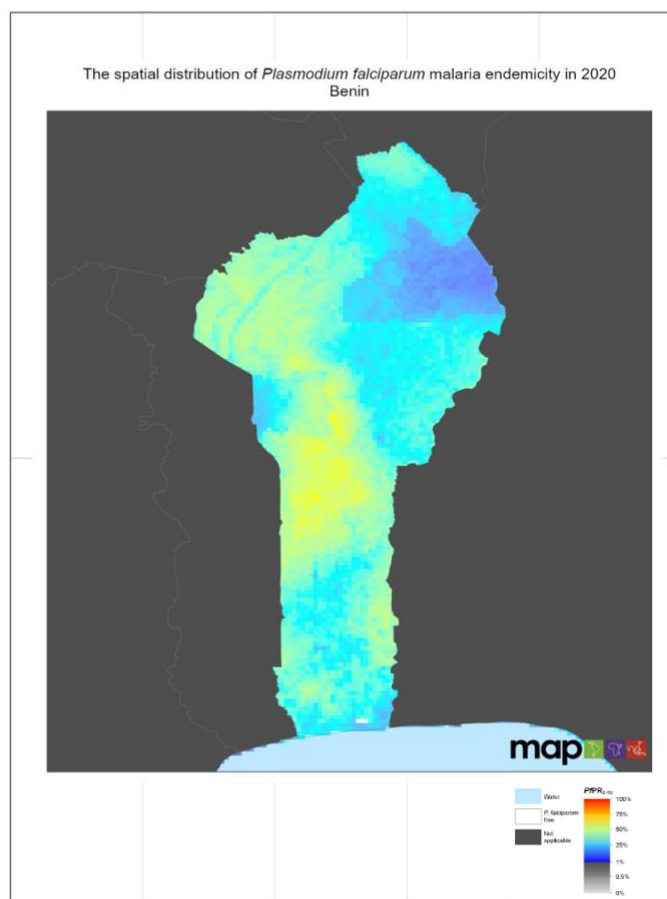


Benin ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2025

Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic throughout Benin. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 1,767,457 with 2,362 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, %)(2024)	▲	72
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	▲	80
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 - The Big Push towards 2030

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. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Benin cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 4,610,371 additional cases, 4,417 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$712 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Benin there will be a US\$4.1 billion increase in GDP.

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 2024 was 1,767,457 with 2,362 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	Work to address low stocks of RDTs	Q1 2026		The programme leveraged the MaCRA project and DHIS2 data to perform "last-mile" tracking. By identifying health zones with surplus stock, they were able to redistribute RDTs to facilities experiencing critical shortages, particularly in northern regions where malaria incidence is highest. To resolve the malaria diagnostic shortages of late 2025, the NMP initiated an emergency replenishment of RDTs in January 2026 targeting the high-need while adopting the Global Fund's wambo.org pooled procurement platform to slash lead times by 25%. Moving forward, the national warehouse is now maintaining a mandated six-month safety buffer to ensure that subsequent shipments arrive well before stocks hit critical levels, effectively stabilizing the supply chain for the 2026 season.

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 97% for schistosomiasis, 27% for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis, 74% for onchocerciasis and 100% for trachoma and lymphatic filariasis (as they are under surveillance). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Benin in 2024 is 72% and shows a very substantial increase compared to 2023 index value (20).

Previous Key Recommended Action

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 consultation is ongoing between the vector-borne disease programme and meteorological service to collect data in order to assess the impact of climate change on vector-borne disease. The NMP is implementing the MPR and SNT through which they plan to triangulate climate data and epidemiological data to guide the mix of interventions. The process is ongoing on the integration of malaria-related climate data into DHIS2 .

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due