



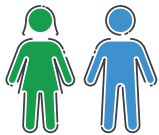
Benin

COUNTRY PROFILE

Climate

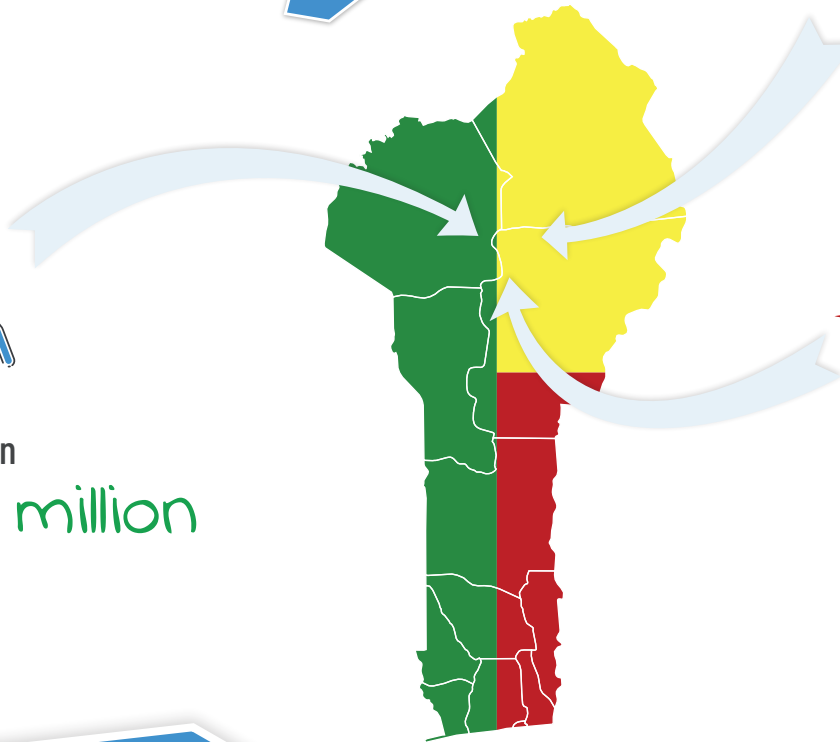
Tropical

A hot and humid climate with 4 seasons in the south:
Rainy season (April to July)
Dry season (August to September)
Rainy season (October to November)



Population

12.1 million



Geography

Located on the Gulf of Guinea, the Republic of Benin is a state in the West African sub-region. It is bordered by

Togo, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Niger



The "March to Kigali" Campaign

While NTDs and malaria are entirely preventable and treatable diseases, they continue to be a major obstacle to economic and social development in Africa, affecting the most marginalized populations.

The "March to Kigali" campaign was launched in April 2021, in the context of the build-up to the summit on NTDs and malaria on the eve of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Kigali, Rwanda, which provided a unique opportunity to further garner global attention and accelerate action to end these preventable and treatable diseases.

While this summit has been postponed due to COVID-19, the "March to Kigali" campaign seeks to maintain and foster this energy and to develop an integrated approach to advocating for the elimination of both NTDs and malaria.

"March to Kigali" is led by a group of like-minded CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) representing a range of Francophone and Anglophone African nations. It builds on the existing partnerships and platforms of the "No to NTDs" and "Zero Malaria Starts with Me" campaigns and aims to secure commitments from regional, national and sub-national stakeholders to end these epidemics by 2030, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It includes political engagement, private sector engagement, civil society and youth engagement.



Malaria

2,515,038 confirmed cases in 2019

3,234 confirmed deaths in 2019.

The prevalence of malaria varies by department, from a minimum of 17% in the Littoral to a maximum of 51% in rural areas.

INCIDENCE : in 2020, the incidence of malaria in children under 5 years of age is 41.4%, while it is 17.6% in the general population.

CASE-FATALITY : 2.7% in children under 5 and 1.2% in the general population.

DOMINANT PARASITE SPECIES : Plasmodium falciparum (>98%)
The highest malaria rate is found in the departments of Atacora, Donga, Zou, Mono and Couffo.

SUCCESSSES:

- > Universal coverage in means of protection against malaria through the organisation, every three years, of free distribution campaigns of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets to all households in the country. The 2020 edition of the campaign has been extended to all villages and city districts in Benin.
- > Distribution of mosquito nets to pregnant women during prenatal consultations.
- > Household spraying in the Djougou-Duaké-Copargo and Kandi-Gogounou-Ségbana health zones, as well as chemoprevention of seasonal malaria, which began in two health zones in 2019, namely Tanguéta-Matéri-Cobly and Malanville-Karimama, not forgetting two new zones added this year, namely Banikoara and Kandi-Gogounou-Ségbana
- > The management of cases by community relays.

CHALLENGES:

- > The beneficiary populations divert the funding and resources they receive for other uses, especially to strengthen their economic activities.
- > Funding for malaria elimination support has stagnated for several years.
- > Drug and insecticide resistance and climate change have become major threats to progress in malaria elimination.

Together let's march to Kigali to say
« No to NTDs » and
« Zero Malaria Starts with Me »



#marchtokigali



NTDs

Benin is endemic for :

- > Lymphatic Filariasis, Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, Geohelminthiasis, Trachoma, Dracunculiasis, Leprosy, Human African Trypanosomiasis, Buruli ulcer
- > Up to 2016, 5 million people in Benin have received treatment for NTDs while 1.9 million in need of treatment have not been treated

SUCCESSSES:

- > Creation of the National Programme for the Control of Transmissible Diseases
- > Creation of the National Programme for the Control of Leprosy and Buruli Ulcer
- > Integration of activities at the peripheral level of the health pyramid
- > Existence of strategies to combat most NTDs
- > Existence of a line item in the national budget to fight against NTDs

CHALLENGES:

- > Access to safe water in some areas of the country remains very difficult
- > Resistance from some people regarding personal hygiene practices
- > Maintaining the gains
- > Integration of NTD data in the DHIS2
- > Elaboration of elimination files (Lymphatic Filariasis and Trachoma)
- > Development of a plan for the sustainability of the programme



water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- > 2 out of 5 Beninese have access to drinking water in rural areas, with strong disparities between departments. In urban areas, the access rate is 76%.
- > 1 in 3 Beninese has improved access to sanitation. In rural areas, the access rate drops to 16%. In urban areas, it stands at 59%.
- > Clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services are essential to the prevention of NTDs in Benin.
- > Solid waste management in urban and peri-urban areas.
- > Management of urban coastal areas through clearance and development actions.
- > Access to and use of sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools and health facilities and safe management of faecal waste to reduce human excreta in the environment.