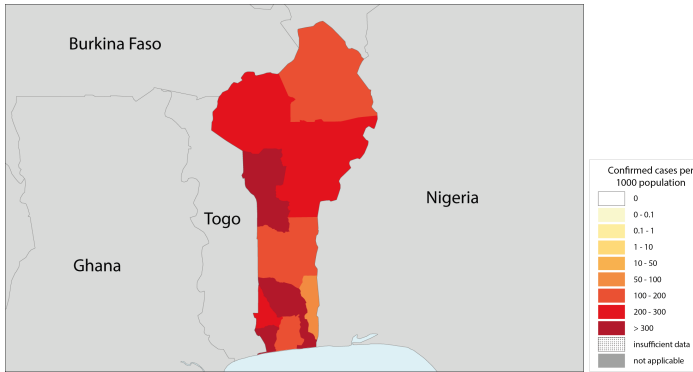


Benin

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%	Parasites and vectors	
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	11.2M	100	Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	0	-	Major anopheles species:	<i>An. gambiae, An. funestus, An. melas</i>
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-	Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	1 573 163 Estimated cases: 4.1M [2.8M, 6.6M]
Total	11.2M		Confirmed cases at community level:	171 442
			Confirmed cases from private sector:	159 890
			Reported deaths:	2182 Estimated deaths: 7.3K [5.7K, 8.9K]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted	Medicine	Year adopted					
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2007	AL	2004					
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2007	AL	2004					
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2006	QN	2004					
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-	AS; QN	2004					
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	-	-	-					
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2005	-	-					
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2011	Type of RDT used: P.f only						
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2008	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)						
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	No	-	Medicine	Year					
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs) is banned	banned	-	AL	2011-2017					
Surveillance	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	No	-	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species	
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	No	-	0	1.55	3.5	28 days	6	<i>P. falciparum</i>	
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	-	-	Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)						
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Insecticide class	Years	(%) sites ¹	Vectors ²	Used ³		
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2005	Carbamates	2010-2017	27.78% (36)	<i>An. funestus s.l., An. gambiae s.l., An. gambiae s.s.</i>	No		
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	-	-	Organochlorines	2010-2017	100% (21)	<i>An. funestus s.l., An. gambiae s.l.</i>	No		
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	-	Organophosphates	2010-2017	22.22% (27)	<i>An. gambiae s.l., An. gambiae s.s.</i>	Yes		
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-	Pyrethroids	2010-2017	100% (70)	<i>An. coluzzii, An. funestus s.l., An. gambiae s.l., An. gambiae s.s.</i>	Yes		
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	-							
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-							
Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-								
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-								

¹Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)

²Principal vectors that exhibited resistance

³Class used for malaria vector control in 2017