



U. S. CDC
Benin



Accessible link: <https://www.cdc.gov/global-health/countries/benin.html>

CDC has collaborated with Benin's public health partners since 1999 to strengthen the country's core public health capabilities. These include data and surveillance; laboratory capacity; workforce and institutions; prevention and response; and innovation and research. CDC's work focuses on global health security, including developing Benin's workforce through the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP). Priority program areas address malaria prevention intervention, diagnostics, and case management, tuberculosis (TB) research, measles and rubella studies, and polio-related activities.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Data & Surveillance

- Support evaluation of surveillance systems, data analysis for different diseases, and assessment of care and treatment for severe malaria cases among children under 5 years of age



Laboratory

- Provides training, reference testing, and reagents and supplies through the International Reagent Resource (IRR) to detect measles, rubella, and polio



Workforce & Institutions

- Supported training for 99 public health professionals who graduated from Frontline FETP



Prevention & Response

- Delivered over 11 million mosquito nets, 20 million rapid diagnostic tests, 20 fast-acting malaria medicines, and 8 million doses of preventive treatment to pregnant women since 2007



Innovation & Research

- Work with the National Referral University Hospital to conduct clinical trials to assesses the efficacy and safety of several drug-sensitive tuberculosis regimens

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

CDC's global health security work in Benin focuses on strengthening the country's public health systems in the following core area:

Workforce Development

Since 2016, CDC supports training scientists through FETP. This program strengthens Benin's workforce capacity to identify and stop outbreaks before they spread. The program consists of the Frontline level, and a new Intermediate level established in 2022. Through FETP, trainees evaluate surveillance systems, analyze data for different diseases, and assess care and treatment for severe malaria cases among children under 5 years of age.

MALARIA

Malaria is endemic to Benin and is the leading cause of mortality among children under five years of age and of morbidity among adults. CDC began supporting Benin in 2008 through the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). CDC supports malaria prevention and control interventions through the following activities:

- Distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets
- Indoor residual spraying
- Preventing malaria in pregnancy
- Improving diagnostics and case management
- Increasing access to rapid diagnostic tests, artemisinin-based combination therapies, and intermittent preventive treatment in public health facilities and private clinics

TUBERCULOSIS RESEARCH

Through the Tuberculosis Trials Consortium, CDC works with the National Referral University Hospital to conduct clinical trials to assess the efficacy and safety of several drug-sensitive tuberculosis regimens.

MEASLES AND RUBELLA

CDC serves as a Global Specialized Laboratory in the WHO Measles and Rubella Laboratory Network. CDC provides reagents and supplies through the IRR along with training and reference testing.

POLIO

CDC serves as a Global Specialized Laboratory in the WHO Global Polio Laboratory Network. CDC provides reagents and supplies through the IRR, training and reference testing.



African Woman walking on the road

