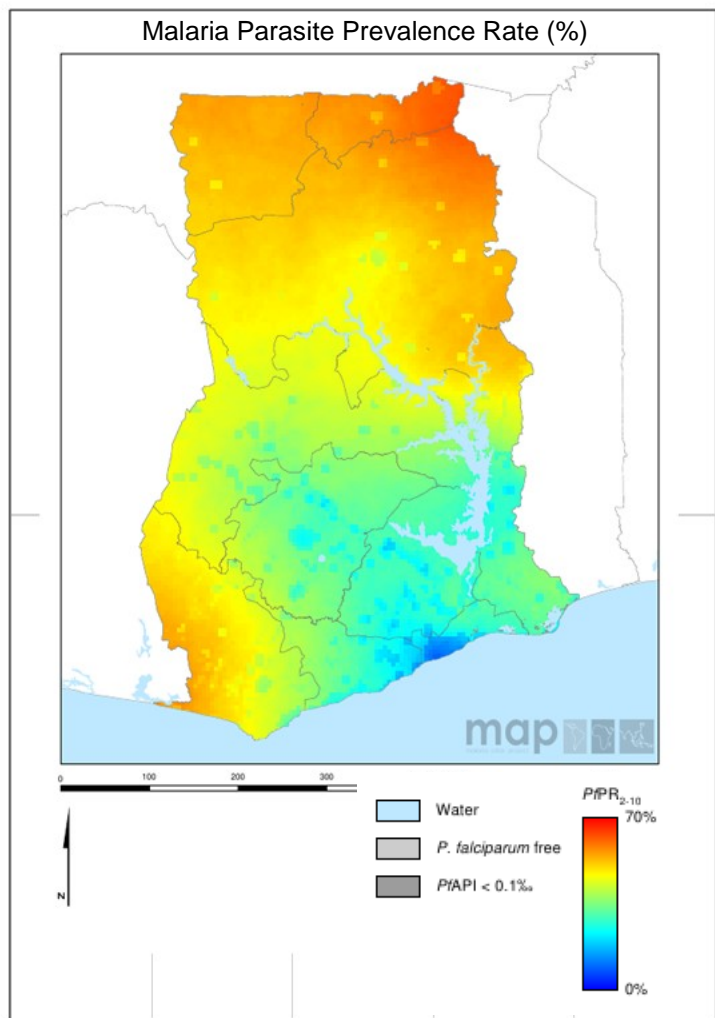


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Ghana is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 8,453,557 with 2,200 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control		
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)		
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)		
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)		
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.4
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact		
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▲	100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)		81
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		74
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		52
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	▲	96
DP T3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	▲	98
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		81

Key

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

Progress

Ghana has banned the import and sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and has introduced policies of Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. Ghana secured sufficient resources for most of the antimalarial commodities required to sustain coverage in 2015 and has achieved operational coverage of vector control of 100%.

The country has also achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, in particular DPT3 vaccination, vitamin A, postnatal care and PMTCT. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 8,453,557 with 2,200 deaths. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenges

- The lack of significant new resources allocated to malaria in the Global Fund New Funding Model jeopardises the country's ability to sustain the impressive gains made in the fight against malaria.
- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.