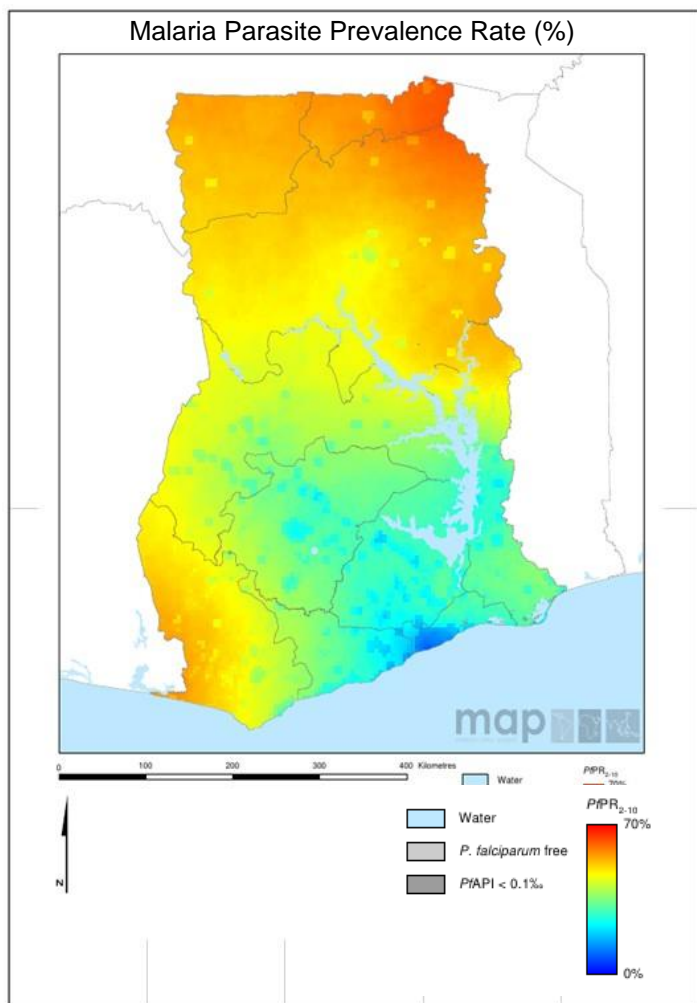


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.4
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	34
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	27
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	74
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	81
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	52
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	96
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	98

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Ghana has secured sufficient resources for the essential antimalarial commodities required to sustain coverage in 2016 and has achieved operational coverage of vector control of 100%. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. Ghana has scaled up coverage of iCCM.

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 Challenge

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address Funding	Submit non-costed extension to sustain GF resources until end of 2017	Q2 2016		Ghana submitted a non-costed extension to sustain GF resources until end 2017
Vector Control	Share the status of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan with WHO	Q1 2017		Ghana has developed a national insecticide resistance monitoring plan but is yet to develop a management plan

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Vector control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 4 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017

MNCH





Progress

The country has achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, in particular DPT3 vaccination, vitamin A, and postnatal care. Ghana has a high rating in terms of public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D). The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs especially in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due but Ghana has increased ART coverage by 4% in both the total population and in children

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA