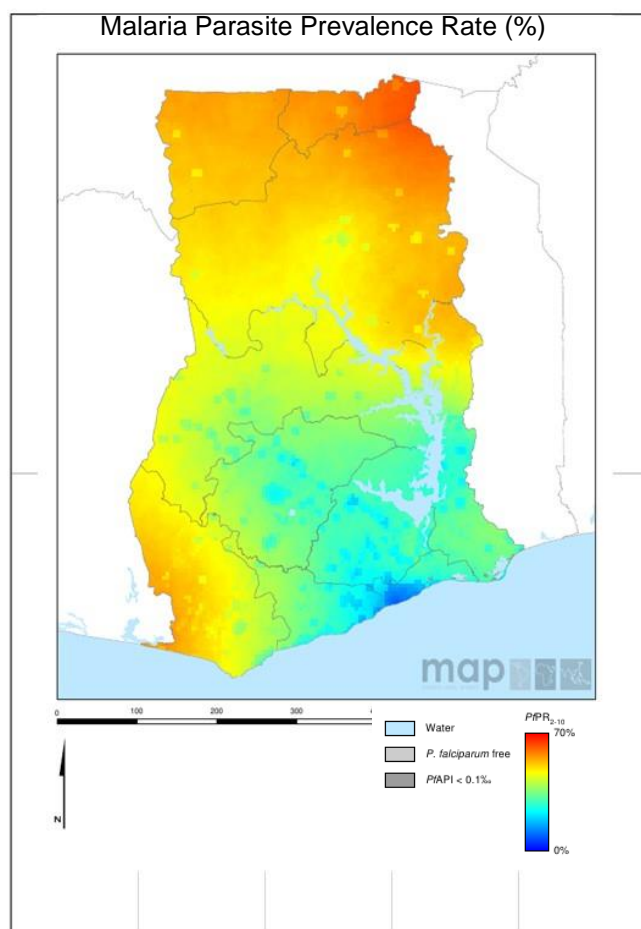


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Ghana is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 10,228,988 with 599 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.6

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	37
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	40
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	23
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	71
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	81
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	52
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	33
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	99

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 anti-malarial commodities required to sustain coverage in 2018 and has achieved 100% operational coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Ghana has scaled up coverage of iCCM. Ghana has further increased its already high rating in terms of public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D). The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 10,228,988 with 599 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.
- Gaps in funding to allow IRS and SMC scale up

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

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

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Ghana is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Ghana is high for trachoma (100%), good for onchocerciasis (55%), and lymphatic filariasis (49%); and, low for schistosomiasis (25%) and for soil transmitted helminths (11%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Ghana in 2017 is 37, which represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2016 index value (70). Ghana is congratulated for being the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to eliminate trachoma as a public health problem and this momentum needs to be maintained for the remaining diseases where treatment coverage levels have decreased.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Ghana has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing the low coverage of ARTs in the general population and in children, with recent increases reported, as well as decreasing coverage of vitamin A and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Identify the reasons for the decrease in Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Soil Transmitted Helminths, Lymphatic Filariasis, Onchocerciasis and Schistosomiasis and work to address the causes of underperformance to achieve PC coverage at WHO recommended targets	Q4 2019

