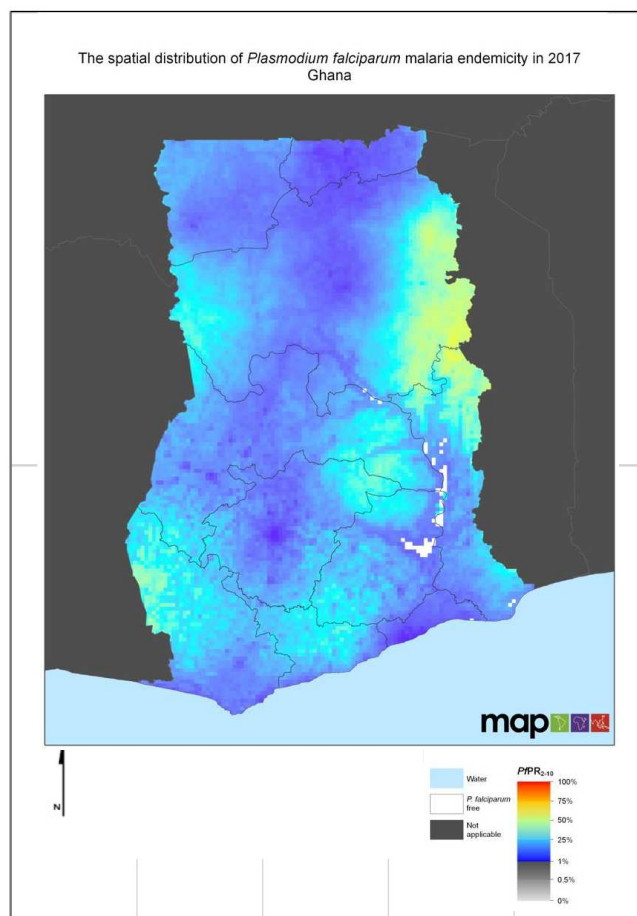


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (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 (2018)	34
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	20
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	78
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	81
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	52
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	50
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	97

### 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 2019 and has distributed sufficient numbers of LLINs and carried out IRS sufficient to achieve 100% operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. 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 Elimination Scorecard. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact approach. Ghana has also launched its Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

### **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 scale up.

## **RMNCAH and NTDs**

### **Progress**

The country has achieved high coverage of tracer RMNCAH interventions, in particular exclusive breastfeeding, DPT3 and postnatal care. Ghana has also recently increased coverage of skilled birth attendants and vitamin A. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard, including with the introduction of community level scorecards.

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).

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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	Q4 2019		Ghana reports that due to lack of resources, they targeted priority districts in 2017 and achieved good coverage (between 69.18% and 87.25%) for all MDAs. Lack of resources for coverage of all endemic districts remains a challenge but additional resources have been mobilised in 2019 from USAID

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

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due