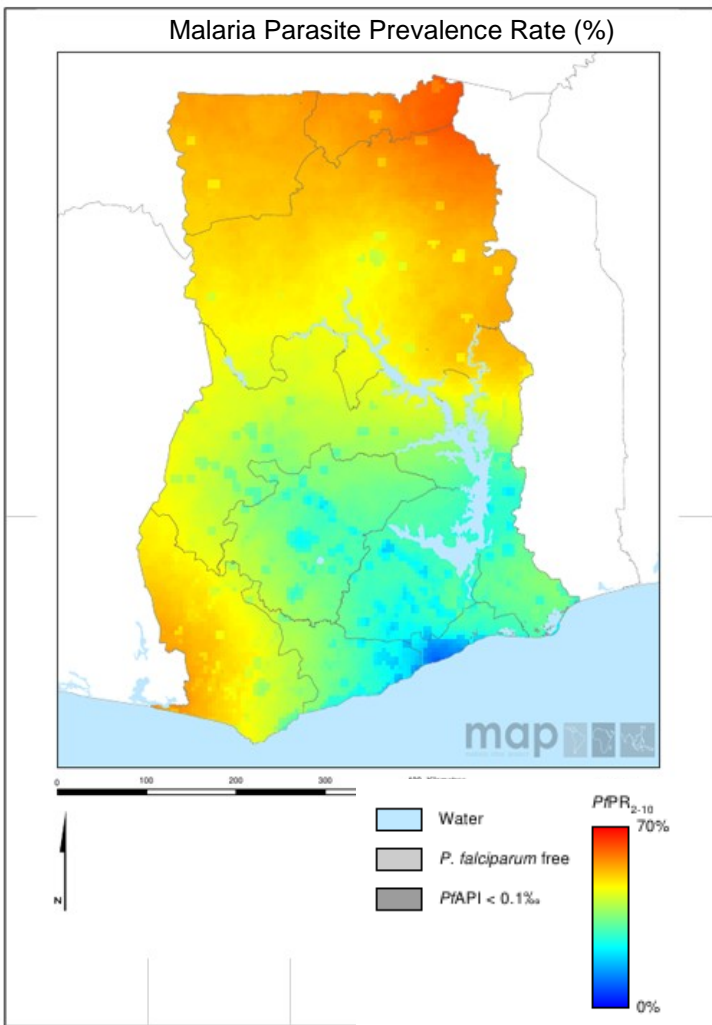


Scorecard for Accountability and Action







The entire population of Ghana is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 7,200,797 with 2,506 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 2013 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.7
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)	▼ 75
On track in 2013 to Reduce Malaria Incidence by >75% by 2015 (vs 2000)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2013 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	62
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	68
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	46
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)	17
DPT3 coverage 2013 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	90
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	83

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. The country has achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, in particular PMTCT and DPT3 vaccination, 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.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 7,200,797 with 2,506 deaths.

### 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.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Mobilise additional resources or fast track reprogramming of existing resources to address the replacement of commodities lost in the central medical store fire	Q4 2015		Ghana has fast tracked the delivery of ACTs, RDTs, LLINs, amodiaquine/SP and injectable artesunate to avoid stock-outs of essential commodities lost in the medical store fire

Ghana has responded positively to the recommended action addressing low coverage of vitamin A and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

<sup>1</sup> MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA/iERG