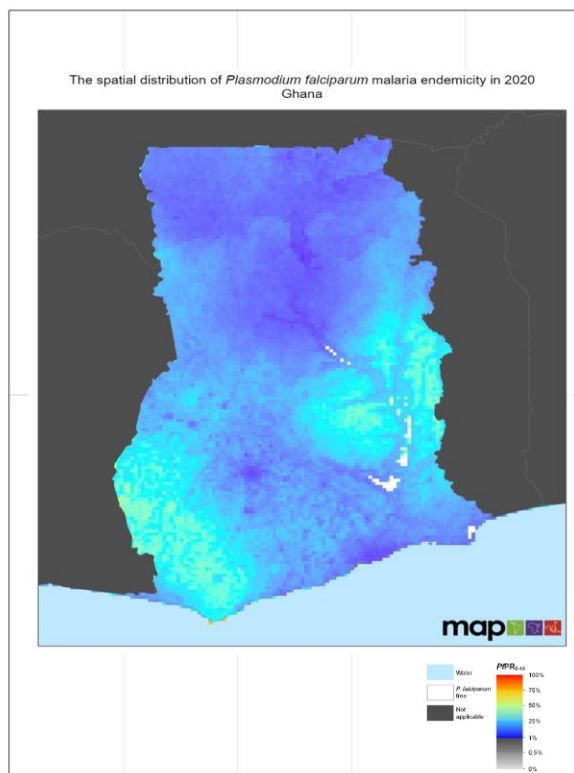


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Ghana is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 5,900,188 with 146 deaths.

Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	72	
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	100	
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	12	
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4	
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	79	
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)	72	
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	80	
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	30	
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)	41	
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	95	
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Key

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

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a \$1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$125 million.

Progress

Ghana has secured sufficient resources for ACTs and RDTs required to sustain coverage in 2024-26 but has significant gaps to fully implement the national strategic plan. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and in response to the resistance levels reported has scaled up the delivery of next generation nets and insecticides. Ghana has also carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. Ghana has also launched its Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign. Ghana has decreased the estimated malaria incidence by more than 40% since 2015. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Ghana has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Elimination Scorecard and has posted the scorecard to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country received the ALMA Joyce Kafanabo Award for innovation and Excellence during the AU Summit in February 2023. The country could consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action. The country has launched their ALMA youth corps.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 5,900,188 with 146 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.
- Lack of resources to achieve full coverage of essential malaria interventions and fully implement the national strategic plan.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Resource Mobilisation	Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding	Q2 2024		The country has maintained coverage of case management, SMC, management of malaria in pregnancy and surveillance over the next three years but has gaps in IRS from 2025. Additional resource mobilisation is needed to help fill these gaps. This includes new domestic funding to support IRS in two districts. The country has signed the Yaoundé declaration which commits to increased domestic resources for the fight against malaria
Impact	Work to develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Yaoundé declaration	Q4 2024		The country is working to launch a high level intersectoral ministerial committee to oversee the malaria elimination agenda. The Government has rolled out financing for Indoor Residual Spraying in two districts. The country has engaged parliamentarians and also held a private sector roundtable where various participants made commitments to support either in cash and in-kind.

Ghana has responded positively to the recommended action addressing the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in the national strategic plan and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

The country has achieved high coverage of tracer RMNCAH DPT3. 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. The country has also published the RMNCAH and community scorecards on the ALMA Scorecard Hub.

Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the recommended action on ART coverage in children, and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases





Progress

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. In 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for trachoma (eliminated), 100% soil-transmitted helminths (under surveillance), 66% for lymphatic filariasis, 37% for schistosomiasis and 77% for onchocerciasis. Overall, the preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Ghana in 2023 is 72, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2022 index value (63). The country did not reach any WHO MDA coverage target in 2023. The country has established a budget line for NTDs.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due