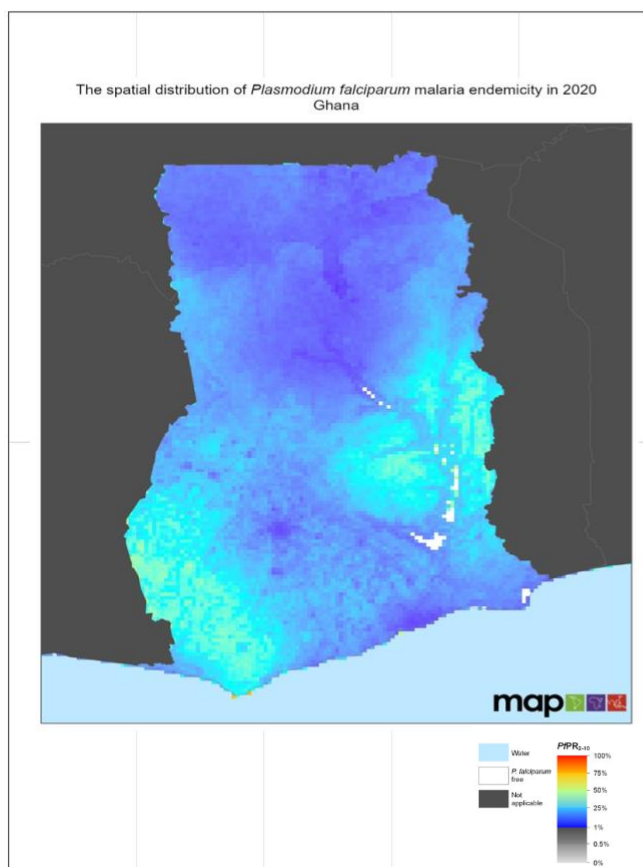


Ghana ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2025



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

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		5
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		51
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
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 (2024)		36
DPT3 coverage 2024 (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. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. 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. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Ghana cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 10,143,481 additional cases, 21,744 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$2.3 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Ghana there will be a US\$10 billion increase in GDP.

Progress

Ghana 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, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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 including the recent reductions in ODA

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 Head of State has requested the Minister of Finance, in collaboration with other ministers, to fill the financial gaps. The MOH is prioritizing the most impactful interventions in the health sector. Additional resource mobilisation is needed to help fill gaps. The country has mobilised new domestic funding to support IRS in two districts. The country is finalising the plans for the launch of their Inter-ministerial co-ordinating council (EMC)
Impact	Work to develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Yaoundé declaration	Q4 2024		The NMCP is working with Parliamentarians to explore areas of advocacy aligned to the key pillars of the Yaoundé declaration. 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
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		Following the termination of key PMI partners, the Government of Ghana developed contingency plans to ensure continuity of essential health services, including malaria interventions. Efforts include mobilizing domestic resources, engaging with partners, and exploring how the centrally managed US government ODA mechanisms can help to maintain commodity supply and service delivery. These actions aim to sustain progress toward malaria elimination despite funding shifts. The NMCP is currently facing also budget constraints linked to the Global Fund request to decrease the current grant budget. The country launched the 2025 SMC campaign, including with USG support. The majority of the USG commodities will be delivered in Q4 2025-Q1 2026

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, and coverage has recently increased.

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