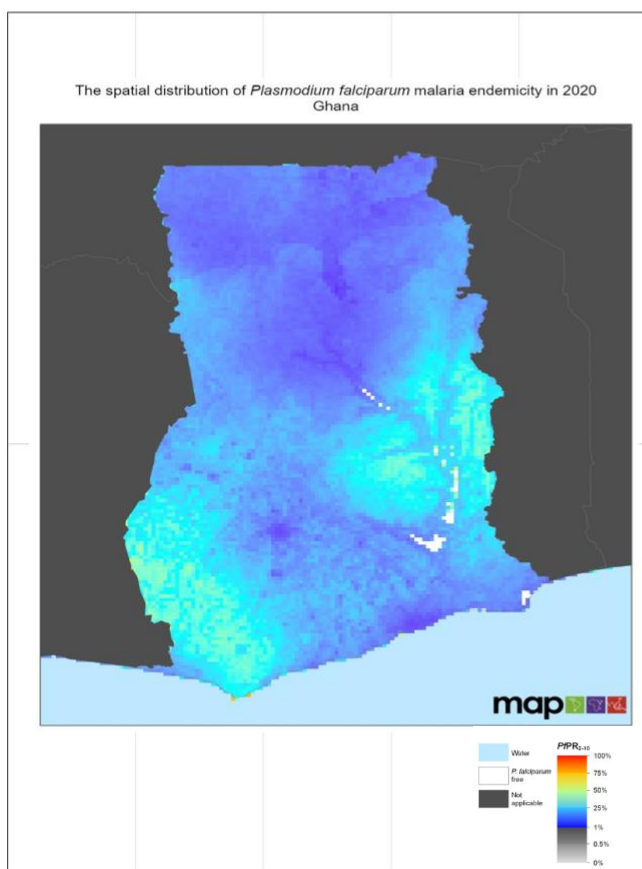


Ghana ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Ghana is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 5,731,367 with 74 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, %)(2024)		71
% 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 - The Big Push towards 2030

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 2024 was 5,731,367 with 74 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		Ghana has responded to the significant funding gap caused by the cessation of USAID funding, by directing its efforts toward accelerating domestic resource mobilization and innovative financing. The government has focused on strengthening the primary mechanism for health financing, the National Health Insurance Scheme by structurally increasing its financial commitment. Specifically, the government has announced a significant increase in the NHIS allocation in the national budget, from approximately GH¢ 5.9 billion in 2024 to GH¢ 9.8 billion in 2025 (a 66% increase). The country is expanding its financing mechanisms by launching the Ghana Medical Trust Fund ("Mahama Cares") to finance non-communicable diseases and attract private and philanthropic capital. These steps are part of a broader strategy to improve tax collection, close loopholes, and expand public-private partnerships across the economy to reduce reliance on foreign aid and ensure the continuity of essential services like malaria prevention, maternal health, and HIV/AIDS treatment.
Impact	Work to develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Yaoundé declaration	Q4 2024		Areas of advocacy aligned to the key pillars of the Yaoundé declaration have been identified by the NMCP in collaboration with Parliamentarians. The country is working to launch a high level intersectoral ministerial committee to oversee the malaria elimination agenda. The country is monitoring the contribution made by the private sector during the round Table.

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.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Work to ensure that malaria elimination is prioritised in the America First Global Health Strategy Country Memorandum of Understanding, and that costed prioritised plans are developed	Q1 2026

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 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for trachoma (eliminated), 100% soil-transmitted helminthiasis (under surveillance), 67% for lymphatic filariasis, 33% for schistosomiasis and 83% for onchocerciasis. Overall, the preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Ghana in 2024 is 71, which represents a small decrease compared with the 2023 index value (72). The country did not reach WHO MDA coverage target for schistosomiasis in 2024. 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		Ghana is actively collating and integrating data on the impact of climate change on vector-borne diseases (VBDs), such as malaria and dengue, to inform its future climate and health policies. Through initiatives supported by international partners, the country is conducting Climate and Health Vulnerability Assessments and working to strengthen integrated data systems between meteorological and health agencies to improve disease surveillance and management. This evidence-based approach is crucial for Ghana's commitment to fully incorporating health sector resilience into its next set of national climate commitments, particularly in the upcoming NDC and its ongoing National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, ensuring that climate action directly addresses VBD risks.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due