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.
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).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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