The entire population of Ghana is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 8,453,557 with 2,200 deaths.
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 and has achieved operational coverage of vector control of 100%.

The country has also achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, in particular DPT3 vaccination, vitamin A, postnatal care and PMTCT. 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 2014 was 8,453,557 with 2,200 deaths. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

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.