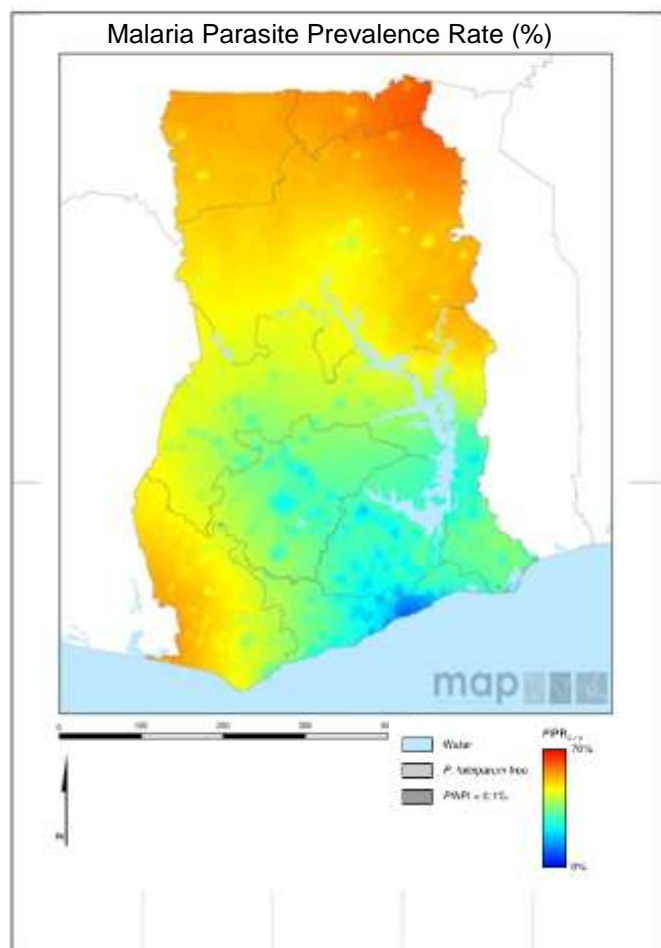


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Ghana is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 10,448,267 with 1,264 deaths.

#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.6
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	70
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	34
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	15
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	71
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	81
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	52
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)	28
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	93

#### Key

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

## **Malaria**

### **Progress**

Ghana has secured sufficient resources for the essential anti-malarial commodities required to sustain coverage in 2018 and has achieved 100% operational coverage of vector control. 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 Control and Elimination Scorecard.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 10,448,267 with 1,264 deaths.

### **Key Challenge**

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.

### **Previous Key Recommended Action**

The country has responded positively to the recommended actions on the development of the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan.

## **MNCH and NTDs**

### **Progress**

The country has achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, in particular exclusive breastfeeding, DPT3 and postnatal care. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

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 lymphatic filariasis (74%), onchocerciasis (84%), and trachoma (100%). Coverage is 67% for schistosomiasis and 41% for soil transmitted helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Ghana in 2016 is 70, which represents a slight increase compared with the 2015 index value (63).

### **Previous Key Recommended Actions**

Ghana has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing the low coverage of ARTs in the general population and in children, decreasing coverage of vitamin A and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.