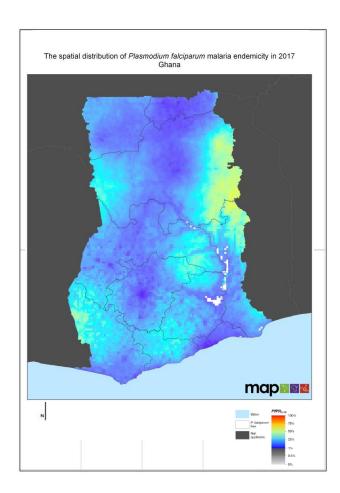
Ghana ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2019



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics Commodities Financed and Financial Control 100 LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need) Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of 100 Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of 100 World Bank rating on public sector management 3.6 and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D) Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010 Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017) Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk 100 On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015) On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015) Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018) Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018) Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018) % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant 78 Postnatal care (within 48 hrs) 81 Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months) 52 50 Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses) DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 97

The entire population of Ghana is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 11 154 394 with 428 deaths.

Key

month olds)



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Malaria

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Ghana will receive US\$226.7 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Ghana's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Ghana this is calculated at US\$119.7 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Ghana is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

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 2018 was 11,154,394 with 428 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.
- Gaps in funding to allow IRS scale up.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2020

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%). Preventive chemotherapy coverage data for onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis schistosomiasis were submitted to WHO but still under validation process. The 2018 index value is not yet calculated.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	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	Q4 2019		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

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.

