The entire population of Ghana is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 6,077,543 with 277 deaths.
Malaria
Progress
The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Ghana has secured sufficient resources for the essential anti-malarial commodities required to sustain coverage in 2023 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 and has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. Ghana has scaled up coverage of iCCM. 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. Ghana has decreased the estimated malaria incidence by more than 40% since 2015.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, 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.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 6,077,543 with 277 deaths.

Key Challenges
- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.
- Lack of resources to achieve full coverage of essential malaria interventions

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<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>Resource Mobilisation</td>
<td>Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding</td>
<td>Q2 2024</td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

RMNCAH and NTDs
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.

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 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for trachoma, 100% soil-transmitted helminths, 70% for lymphatic filariasis, 59% for schistosomiasis and 49% for onchocerciasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Ghana in 2021 is 73, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2020 index value (0).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Action achieved</th>
<th>Some progress</th>
<th>No progress</th>
<th>Deliverable not yet due</th>
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