

# 15X GHANA

Ghana and the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) first joined forces to fight malaria in 2008. Ghana is a high burden malaria country with the disease impacting all parts of the country. In 2016, Ghana reached a major milestone: achieving the highest rate of intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women in sub-Saharan Africa.



## GHANA STEPS UP THE FIGHT

**1 OF 3**

African countries selected to pilot the first malaria vaccine

**↑50%**

Increase in percentage of 2 doses of intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy from 2006-2016

**↑64%**

Increase in percentage of insecticide-treated net access from 2003-2016

**↓46%**

REDUCTION IN ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 SINCE 2006



### WHAT'S BEHIND A NEARLY 30% INCREASE IN MALARIA PROTECTION FOR PREGNANT WOMEN IN GHANA?

A straightforward intervention called intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women (IPTp) can reduce the negative effects of malaria in pregnancy and increase the chances of a healthier mother and baby. In 2006, just 25% of Ghanaian women received two of at least 3 recommended doses of this life-saving treatment. With support from PMI, in 2016, Ghana recorded the highest IPTp coverage in sub-Saharan Africa, as 60% of pregnant women receive the recommended three or more doses and 78% receive at least two.

Despite rising coverage levels, certain districts in the country demonstrated uneven progress in expanding IPTp access. PMI worked with Ghana's government to understand the specific needs of these struggling areas and funded tailor-fit solutions, including focusing on quality-improvement of community outreach and home visits, on-the-job training and creating mothers' support groups. In one district where PMI helped implement these solutions, coverage in pregnant women receiving 3 or more doses of IPTp jumped from 28% in 2017 to 54% in 2019, moving the district closer to national coverage levels. PMI's expertise and deep country partnerships allow it to take success models like Ghana's national IPTp coverage and adapt these interventions through targeted solutions to meet the needs of specific communities.

