



# Update on Malaria Elimination in Ghana

“Cross-border collaboration and surveillance initiatives”



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# Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Strategic Goals and Objectives
- Interventions
- Malaria Elimination in Ghana
- Cross-border collaboration and surveillance initiatives

# Introduction: The NMEP

## Mandate

*To lead all malaria elimination efforts in the country; Coordinating activities of all agencies and partners*

## Mission

*To ensure that the **entire population of Ghana** has a **universal and equitable access to interventions** for malaria prevention and treatment and to achieve elimination in selected areas.*

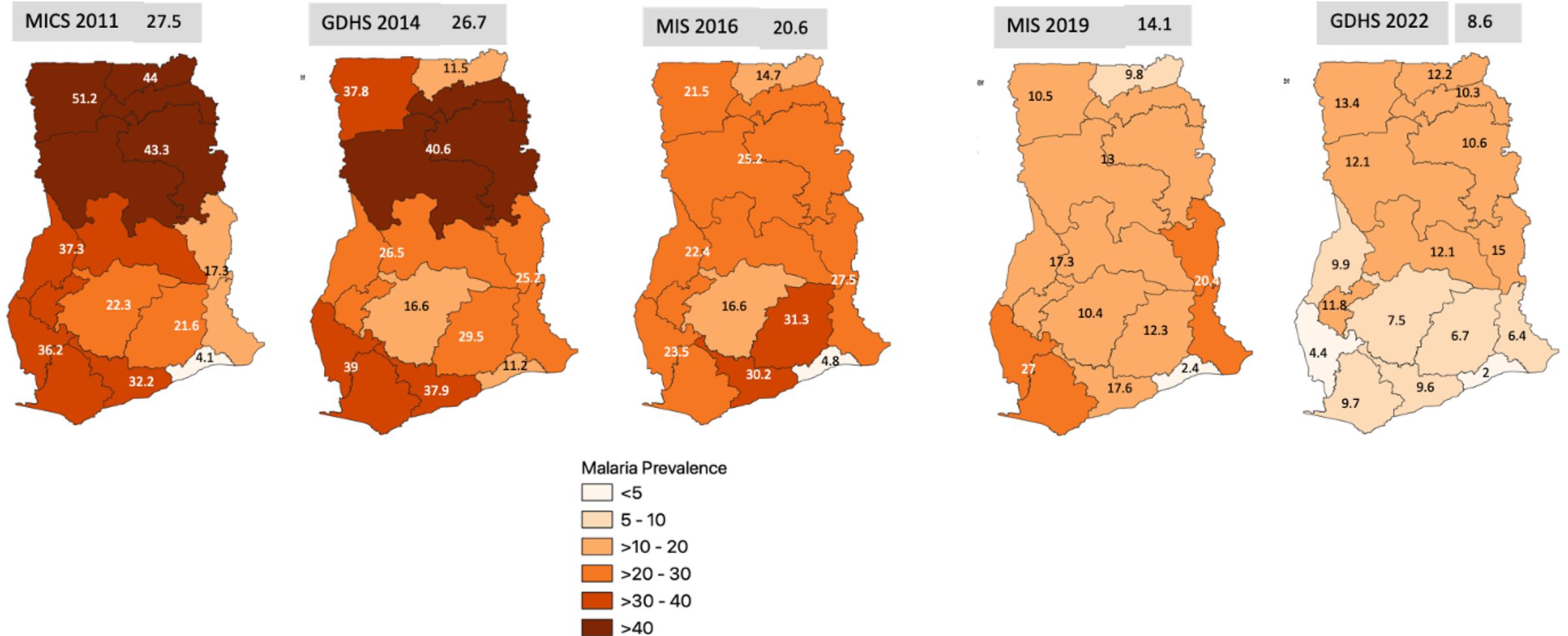
## Vision

***Malaria Free Ghana** to contribute to the improvement of economic and social development.*

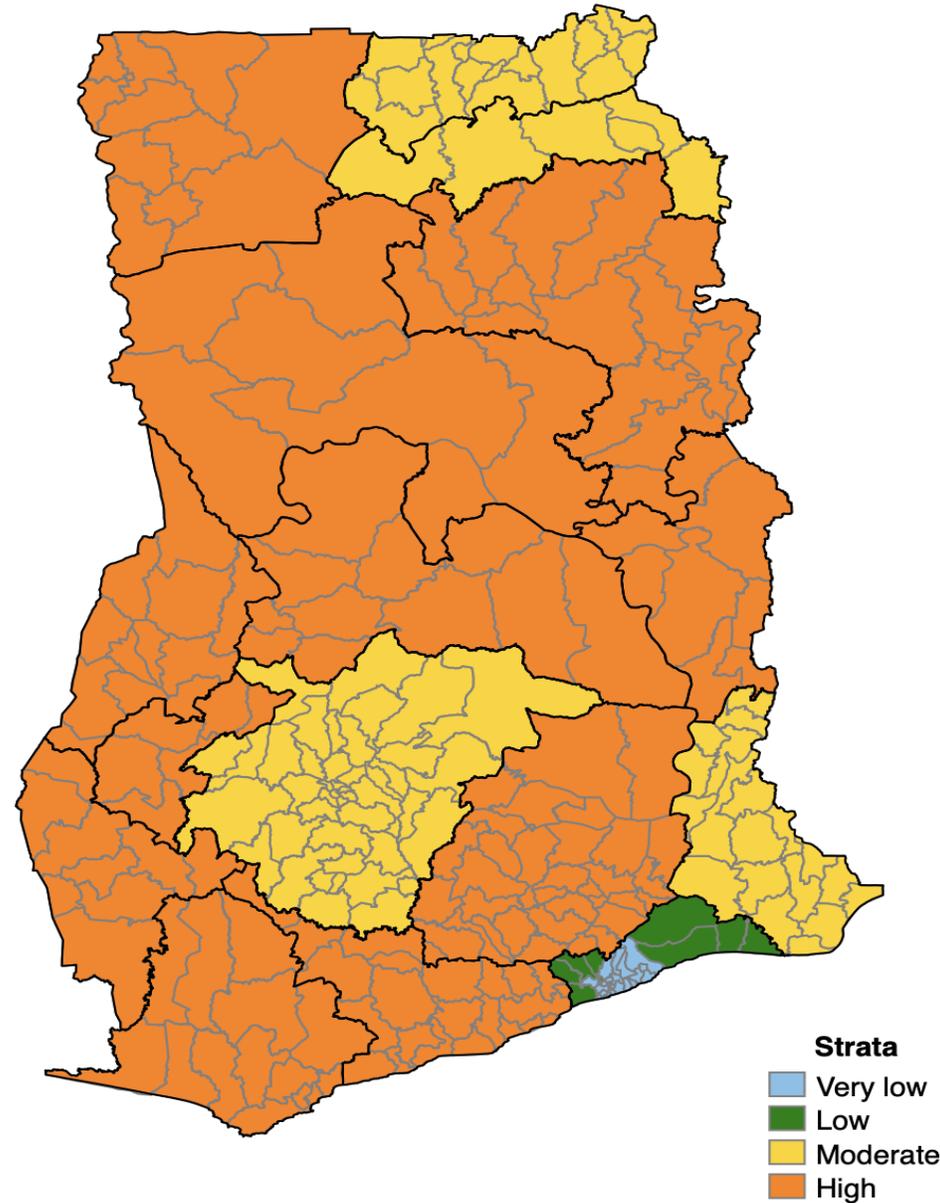
# Introduction: Progress with Malaria Control In Ghana

- Made **progress** over the years:
  - Reduced Malaria mortality (all ages) from 10.9 per 100,000pop in 2012 to 0.45 per 100,000pop in 2022 (**96% reduction**)
  - Reduced Malaria morbidity (all ages) from 277 per 1000pop in 2012 to 155 per 1000pop in 2022 (**44% reduction**)
  - Improved parasitological testing from 38% in 2012 to 98% in 2022 (**158% increase**)
- Remains a **public health problem**
  - OPD suspected malaria cases : 10 million in 2022
  - Confirmed malaria cases: 5.2 million in 2022
  - Admissions: 438,461 in 2022
  - Malaria deaths: 151 deaths in 2022

# Progress with Malaria Control In Ghana: Parasite Prevalence

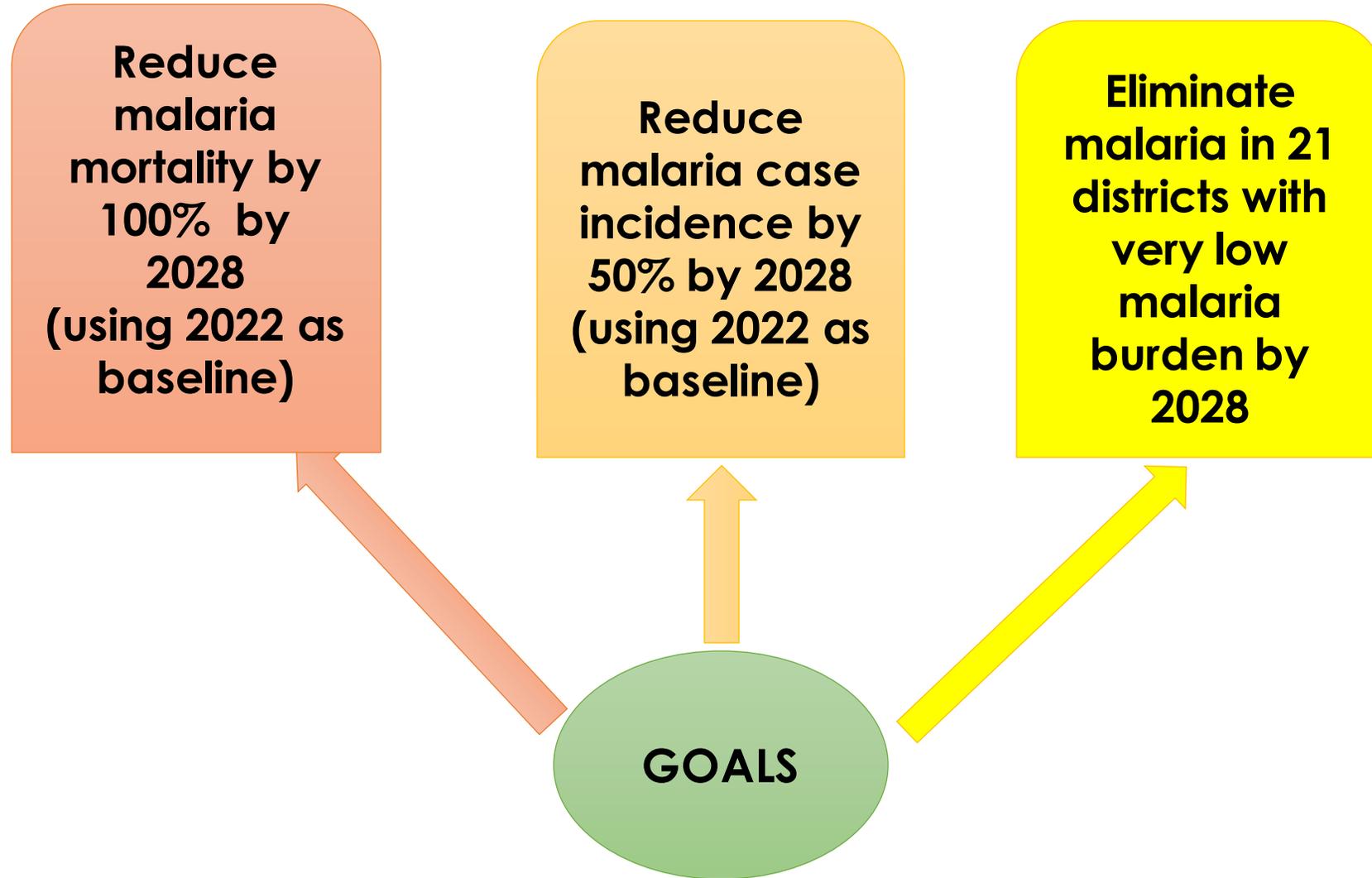


# Malaria Risk Stratification in Ghana: 2023 Stratification



Epi zone	Number of districts
Very low	21
Low	8
Moderate	83
High	149
Total	261

# Malaria Elimination Strategic Plan, 2024-2028



# “New” Interventions – NMESP 2024-2028

- **Chemopreventive Interventions**

- Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria in School Children (IPTsc)
- Post discharge malaria chemoprevention (PDMC)
- Mass Drug Administration (MDA)

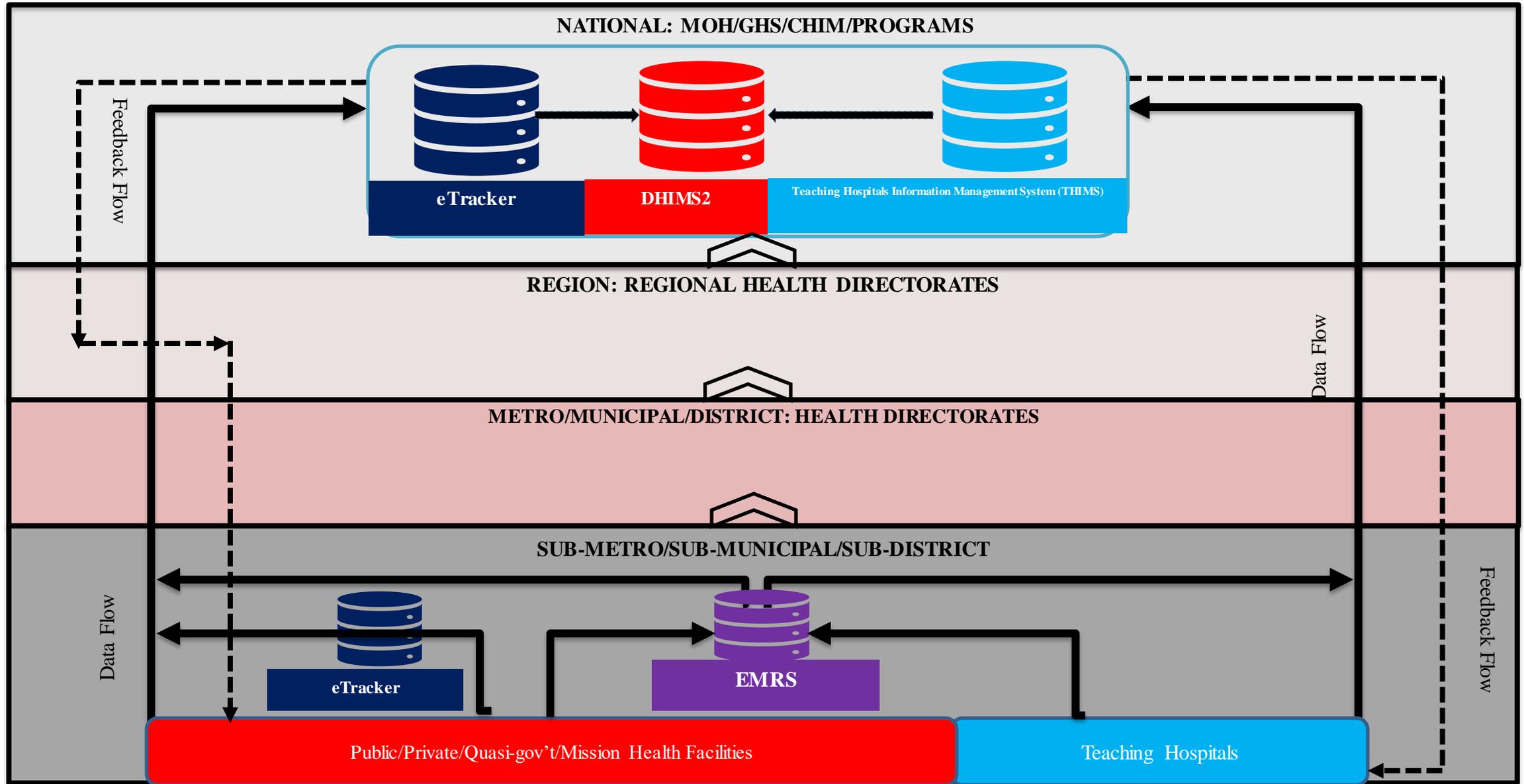
- **Case management Interventions**

- Single low dose primaquine for gametocyte clearance and transmission blocking
- Patient follow up and retesting for cure
- Enhanced diagnosing capacity

# “New” Interventions – NMESP 2024-2028

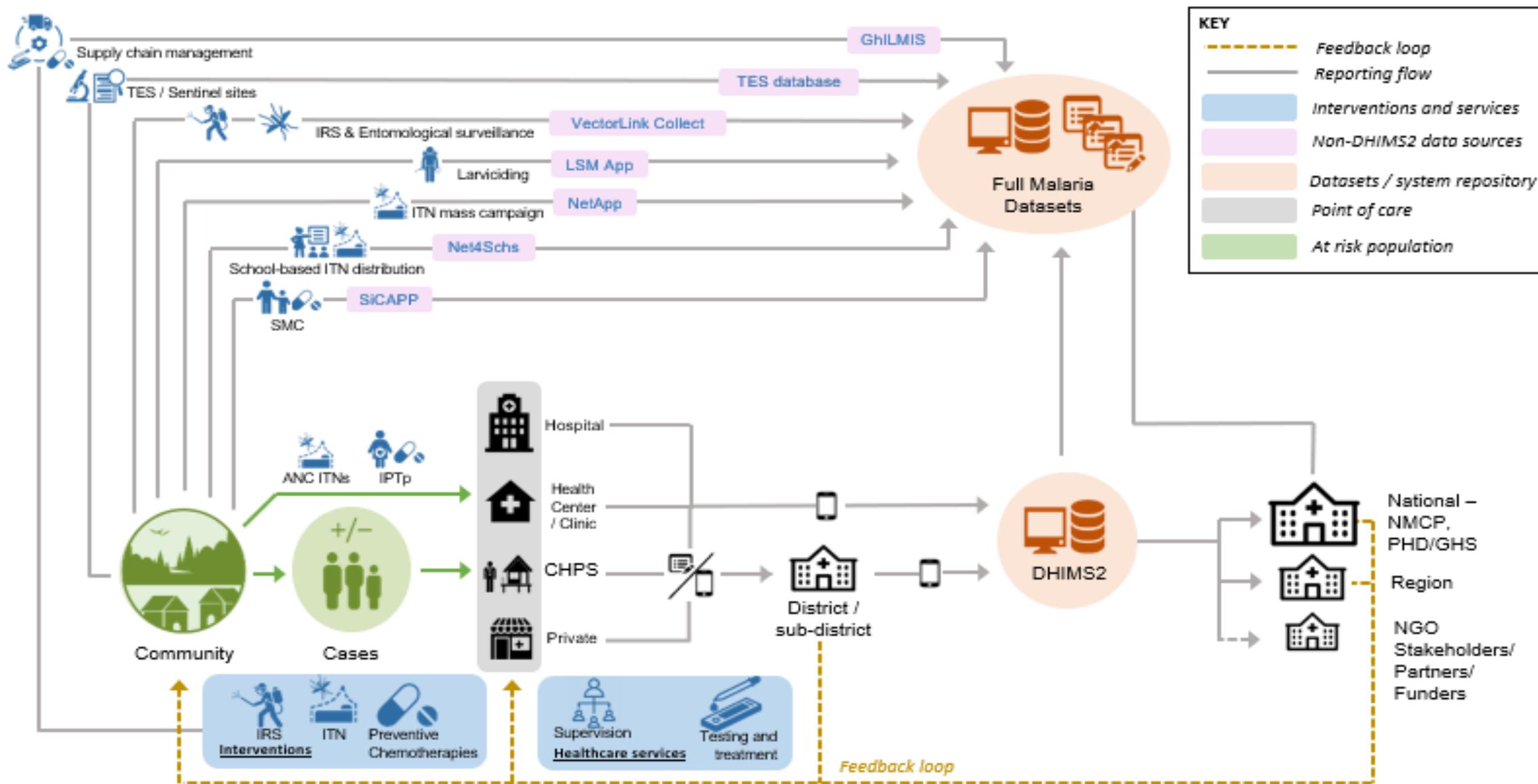
- **Surveillance interventions**
  - Surveillance in Pharmacies and OTCMS
  - Case-based reporting
  - Case and foci investigations and response
    - Reactive Case Detection and Treatment/ response
  - **Cross-border malaria surveillance**

# MALARIA SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM



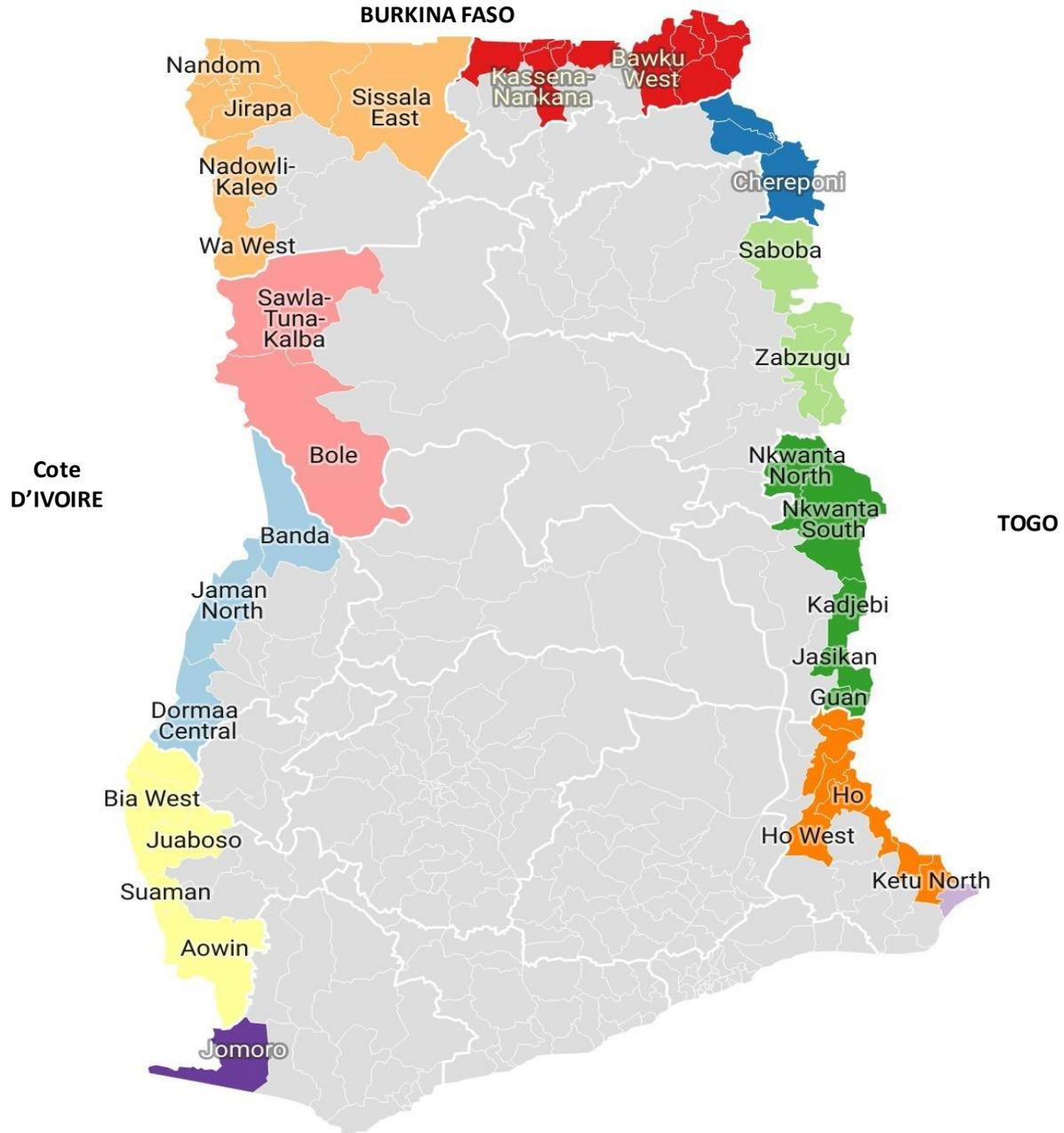
# Ghana Malaria Surveillance System Data Flow

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# **Cross-Border Collaborations and Surveillance System**

# BORDER DISTRICTS OF GHANA



# Cross Border Collaborations

Various cross-border collaboration exist between Ghana and our neighboring countries ;

- Military
- Immigration
- Education
- **Health**
- Agriculture
- Labour

# Cross Border Collaborations - Health

**The Port Health Department** is in charge of cross border activities on all health conditions in collaboration with various disease programmes at ***land, sea and air Points*** of entries and exits in partnership with other agencies such as;

- Ghana Immigration Service
- Ghana Revenue Authority (Customs Division)
- NIB
- Military
- Customs
- Plant Quarantine
- Police
- Veterinary Services Department
- Local Assembly
- Food and Drugs Authority
- Ghana Ports and Harbors Authority
- Ghana Airport Company Limited
- Ghana Shippers Council
- Importers and Exporter Association of Ghana
- Aviance and other ground handlers
- Airlines and allied agencies
- Ghana Ambulance Authority

# Cross Border Surveillance System – Port Health

- Typically, travelers are screened for any form of disease as captured in the IDSR
- If a case is suspected, the required case investigation form is filled and the district is notified according to existing protocols
- Provide basic clinical support and first aid and isolation and quarantine service
- Subsequent actions are determined by the collaboration between the Port Health staff, the district and the other border management agencies
- The main form of data capture is paper-based as electronic surveillance is not established at the borders
- Routine cross-border surveillance is minimal to negligible, however should a case be suspected, notification, reporting and response mechanisms are activated per the IHR 2005 guidelines

# Cross Border Surveillance System – SWOT

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Port health Department responsibly for all entry and exit border health screening</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Inadequate Port Health staff where they operate</li> <li>ii. No Port Health staff for some approved PoEs</li> <li>iii. No staff at unapproved borders</li> <li>iv. Inadequate logistics for surveillance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In-country Political will ECOWAS/WAHO</li> <li>ii. Opportunity for expansion and collaboration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Political instability and insurgencies</li> <li>ii. Importation and exportation of infectious pathogens from and to neighboring countries</li> <li>iii. Inadequate funding</li> <li>iv. Treats of terrorism</li> </ul>
<p>Reporting system in place for screening of travellers' temperature and other vital stats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Absence of an electronic surveillance system for cross-border surveillance</li> <li>ii. Port health data not integrated with HMIS</li> <li>iii. Screening does not include malaria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Electronic national HMI</li> <li>ii. HMIS ability to onboard port health reporting</li> </ul>	
<p>Engagement with neighboring country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Infrequent meetings and no cross border surveillance system established yet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Existing corss border collaborations with NMEP (SMC), Imigration service etc.</li> </ul>	

# Cross Border Collaboration and Surveillance System Initiatives

- Strengthen collaboration between NMEP and Port Health Department
- Establish transactional electronic surveillance system for port health interoperable with national HMIS and neighboring countries system if possible
- Integrating port health reporting into HMIS
- Establish a strong vector surveillance and control systems at the various borders
- Advocate for infrastructure improvement at point of entries to maximize the usefulness of these initiatives and enhance cross border surveillance
- Build the capacity of Port Health Officers and other border management agencies to strengthen cross border surveillance
- Strengthen cross-border collaboration
- Highlight cross-border surveillance as part of current engagement with neighboring countries

# Acknowledgement



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- Media
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**THANK YOU**