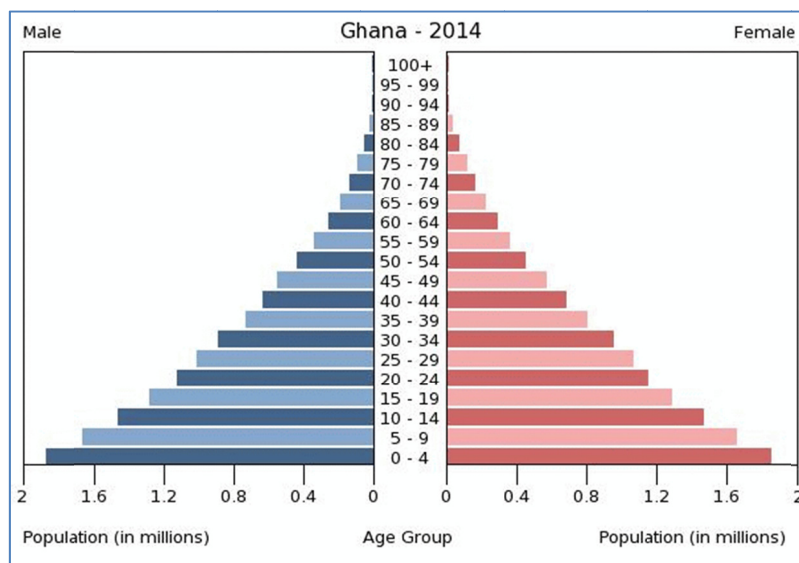


## Ghana

The following explains some of the key reasons why AMF is providing nets to people in Ghana.

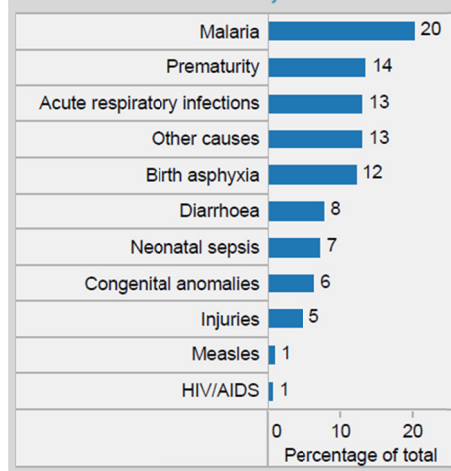
- Ghana as a whole is ranked 139<sup>th</sup> out of 185 countries by the World Bank in terms of Gross National Income (purchasing power parity adjusted) at \$3,880 per year.
- Children under five are most severely affected by malaria, and they make up the highest proportion of the Ghanaian population, comprising approximately 7% of the whole population.



- This is reflected in WHO malaria statistics. Malaria is the biggest killer of under 5's in Ghana. It is also one of the easiest to address.

No of deaths (000s) 2012	
Lower respiratory infections (10.7%)	22.4
Stroke (8.7%)	18.3
Malaria (8.3%)	17.4
Ischaemic heart disease (5.8%)	12.1
HIV/AIDS (4.9%)	10.3
Preterm birth complications (3.7%)	7.9
Diarrhoeal diseases (3.6%)	7.6
Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (3.5%)	7.3
Meningitis (3%)	6.3
Protein-energy malnutrition (2.9%)	6.2

### Distribution of causes of deaths in children under-5, 2013

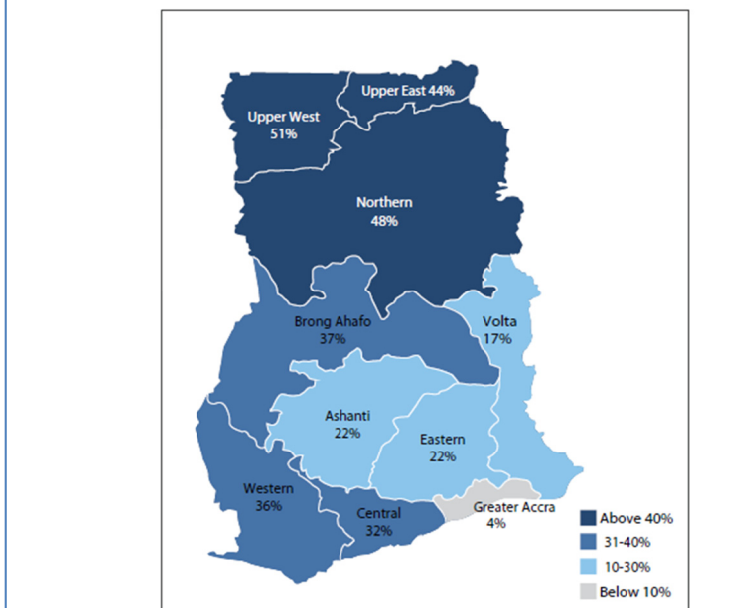


- The under-5 mortality rate in Ghana is 62 out of 1,000 children, worse than many other countries in Africa that would generally be considered at a lesser stage of development. Clearly this is intensely linked to malaria.
- Looking at the population as a whole, malaria is still one of the largest killers, but can be addressed easily with nets in comparison to the other factors.

## Upper West Region

- 51% malaria prevalence in children 6-59 months in 2011
- 84% of the population is classed as rural.
- People, particularly children and pregnant women suffer disproportionately more here than in other regions of Ghana.
- The Upper West Region has low socio-economic indicators, and has been identified by the Ministry of Health as the most “deprived” region.

Figure MB.8: Malaria prevalence in children age 6-59 months by region, Ghana, 2011



## Northern Region

- The second worst region for malaria prevalence in children – 48% of all children 6-59 months old in 2011.
- The Northern Region of Ghana is a remote, sparsely populated savannah area with limited medical and other infrastructure. Malaria is the main reason for seeking health care and for pediatric hospital admissions.
- In the Northern Region, malaria is hyperendemic and occurs perennially with only little seasonal variation. In the city of Tamale, children experience approximately three clinical episodes of malaria per year. In the surrounding rural areas, malaria shows more diversity in the number of episodes.
- The region has an under-5 mortality rate of 124 deaths per 1000 live births, 10.8% of children dying before their 5th birthday. Malaria contributes to near 25% of these deaths. This makes it the worst region for under-5 mortality in Ghana.

## Greater Accra Region

- Malaria is endemic in the Greater Accra Region. It accounts for as much as 40% of public health expenditure, 30–50% of inpatient admissions, and up to 50% of outpatient visits to an ever-increasing population with resource constraints.
- Malaria is the key factor influencing mortality and morbidity in the region.
- Only 1.4% of Ghana’s land area, but 15.4% of the population – very high population density.
- Typically, lower ownership of nets than other regions in Ghana.
- The state of sanitation in Greater Accra is poor, characterised by choked drains, indiscriminate waste disposal and uncollected refuse in central waste containers – a breeding ground for the malaria carrying mosquitoes.
- Studies suggest that malaria burdens are significantly higher in the smaller communities outside the metropolitan area, despite being in the same ecological zone.