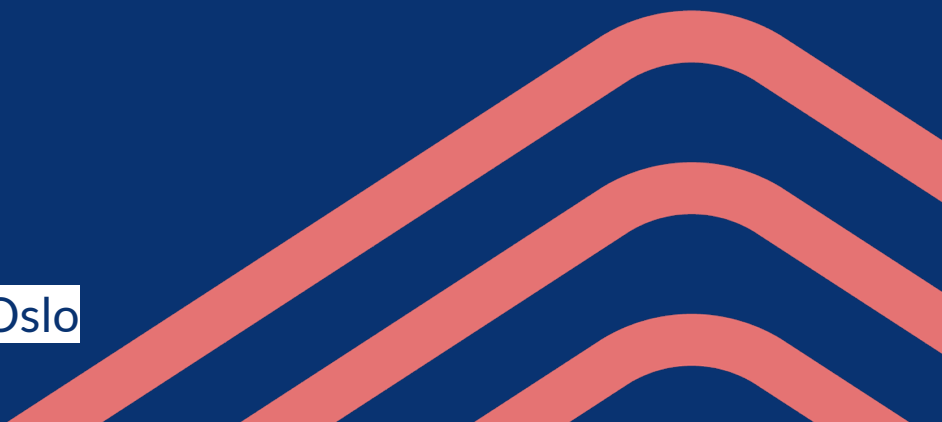


GHANA

Climate × Health Journey

Oswald Dachaga | GHS-CHIM | DAC 2026, Oslo

A decorative graphic consisting of three thick, red, wavy lines that curve upwards from the bottom right towards the center of the slide, set against a dark blue background.

Why Ghana Moved Fast

01

Early Adopters

Ghana began exploring DHIS2 climate tools in 2024 — before any official TA was in place. The CHIM team independently tested ERA5 data imports and Climate App configuration on DHIMS2.

02

NMDR with NMEP

Joint work with the National Malaria Elimination Programme on the DHIS2-based National Malaria Data Repository created a natural entry point for climate-health analytics.

03

Policy Reference

DHIS2 climate tools are the reference resource for 5 national policy documents: HNAP, SNT for Malaria, GHS Strategic Plan, HMIS Strategic Plan, Free PHC Policy.

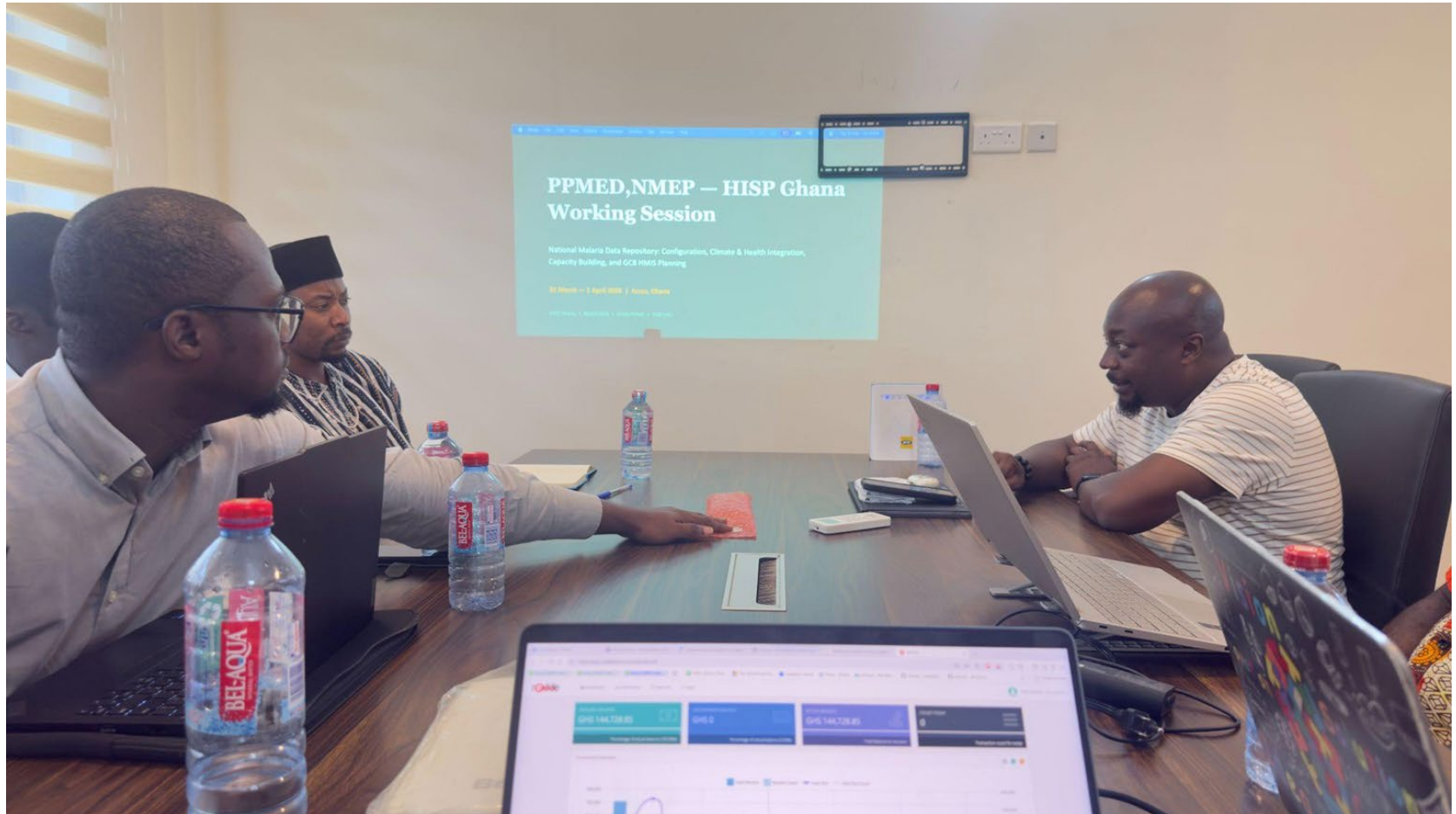
04

Trusted Partners

HISP Ghana and UiO provide embedded support. GHS-CHIM, PPMED, and NMEP own the process — external partners amplify, not drive.



Joint Working Session between HISP, GHS-PPMED & NMEP



What We've Built

Climate App v1.16 deployed on
DHIMS2 (v2.42) and CHAP core
setup

9 ERA5-Land climate variables
imported: temperature, precipitation,
humidity, dewpoint, UTCI
(mean/min/max)

Over 10-year historical dataset
(2015–2025) for all 261 districts

14-chart Climate-Health Analytics
Dashboard live on DHIMS2

Dual-axis charts linking malaria,
meningitis, TB with climate variables

NMDR integration: climate layer
available on nmep.chimgh.org/nmdr

Anchored in 5 national policy
documents (HNAP, SNT, GHS SP,
HMIS SP, FPHC)



Coordination & Engagement

GHS Leadership

PPMED, CHIM, and Disease Control led governance. Weekly coordination with NMEP and other stakeholders

HISP Ghana

Technical backbone: DHIS2 configuration, ERA5 data pipeline, dashboard design, Tracker/Aggregate metadata, and training support.

UiO / HISP Centre

Climate App development, CHAP core modelling platform, Copernicus/GEE data access, and research coordination with the Global Fund.

Global Fund TA

Climate × Health Technical Assistance grant funding the scale-up.

Recommendations

1. Start before the TA arrives

Countries already using DHIS2 should begin exploring climate tools immediately — Ghana's head start made the official TA implementation dramatically faster.

1. Embed climate data in routine HMIS

Climate variables should sit alongside disease data in DHIS2, not in separate systems. Routine analytics staff can then use familiar tools.

1. Anchor in national policy

Link climate-health analytics to existing national strategies (HNAP, SNT, PHC) to ensure sustainability beyond project funding.

1. Enhance working relationships

HISP teams should embed themselves into the routine operations of Country HMIS teams; you must be seen as part of their operations and not only show up to provide TAs



Thank you!

If you have any questions,
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