

### Abstract

Malaria affects many in the developing countries significantly the under-fives and pregnant women, and impedes economic development particularly among the poor communities. According to world malaria elimination program, Ghana is among the countries considered as being in the malaria control phase. With many years of policy development and control interventions, malaria mortality among the under-fives declined from 14.4% in 2000 to 0.6% in 2012. Planning and policy have mainly been centered on preventive measures including antimalarial drugs and Insecticide treated net uses. Environmental management provides an effective technique for malaria control however, this has not been fully appreciated as an effective model for malaria vector control in Ghana. The study aimed to understand the relationship between solid and liquid waste disposal practices and malaria incidence in twenty-seven districts in Ashanti Region of Ghana and also identifies future strategies to reduce malaria transmission through improvement in urban waste disposal. Study results identified *Kumasi metropolis* and *Atwima Nwabiagya* district as having the highest and lowest malaria incidence in the under-fives populations and by districts respectively. The result further demonstrated weak relationship between liquid waste disposals and malaria incidence among the under-fives and by districts.