



Ghana's Transition Roadmap: A Path to Self-Financing Immunisation Services

2023-2030





Overview of Ghana's immunisation program

Ghana's progress in immunization

The Expanded Programme for Immunisation (EPI) is integrated into the **decentralized health system** implemented by the **Ghana Health service** throughout the country. It is essential part of the country's Primary Health Care services.

High performing immunisation programme (99% Penta1 and 3, 95% measles 1st dose. *Source:Wuenic 2022*) with 13 Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs) available.

Key strategies for delivering services are **static, outreach, mobile, mop-up, campaigns and camp-outs**. The services are provided **free of charge** to all eligible persons.

The future of Ghana's immunisation program

Around 1.2 million children are born a year in Ghana and must be reached by Primary Health Care services including immunisation.

New vaccines development:

1. **Malaria vaccine** will be scaled up to cover 25 new districts per year from the 136-district in 2024 to 261 districts by 2029 and switch from RTS,S to R21 is expected in 2025.
2. **Hepatitis B birth dose** vaccine is expected to be introduced from 2025.
3. **Human papillomavirus (HPV)** vaccine will be introduced from 2026.

The Government of Ghana has developed a national roadmap for **Vaccine Development And Manufacturing**.





Preparing towards full self-financing of immunisation services

Sustaining Ghana's high performance after entry in accelerated transition

Ghana entered the accelerated transition phase in January 2022 and was expected to initially transition out of Gavi's support in 2027.

Under the revised policies approved by Gavi Board in December 2022, Ghana will now stay in accelerated transition until 2029 and should be **fully self-financing from January 2030**.

Simultaneously, there is a pressing need to enhance financial support for the national vaccine manufacturing strategy.

Immunisation Service Financing in Ghana

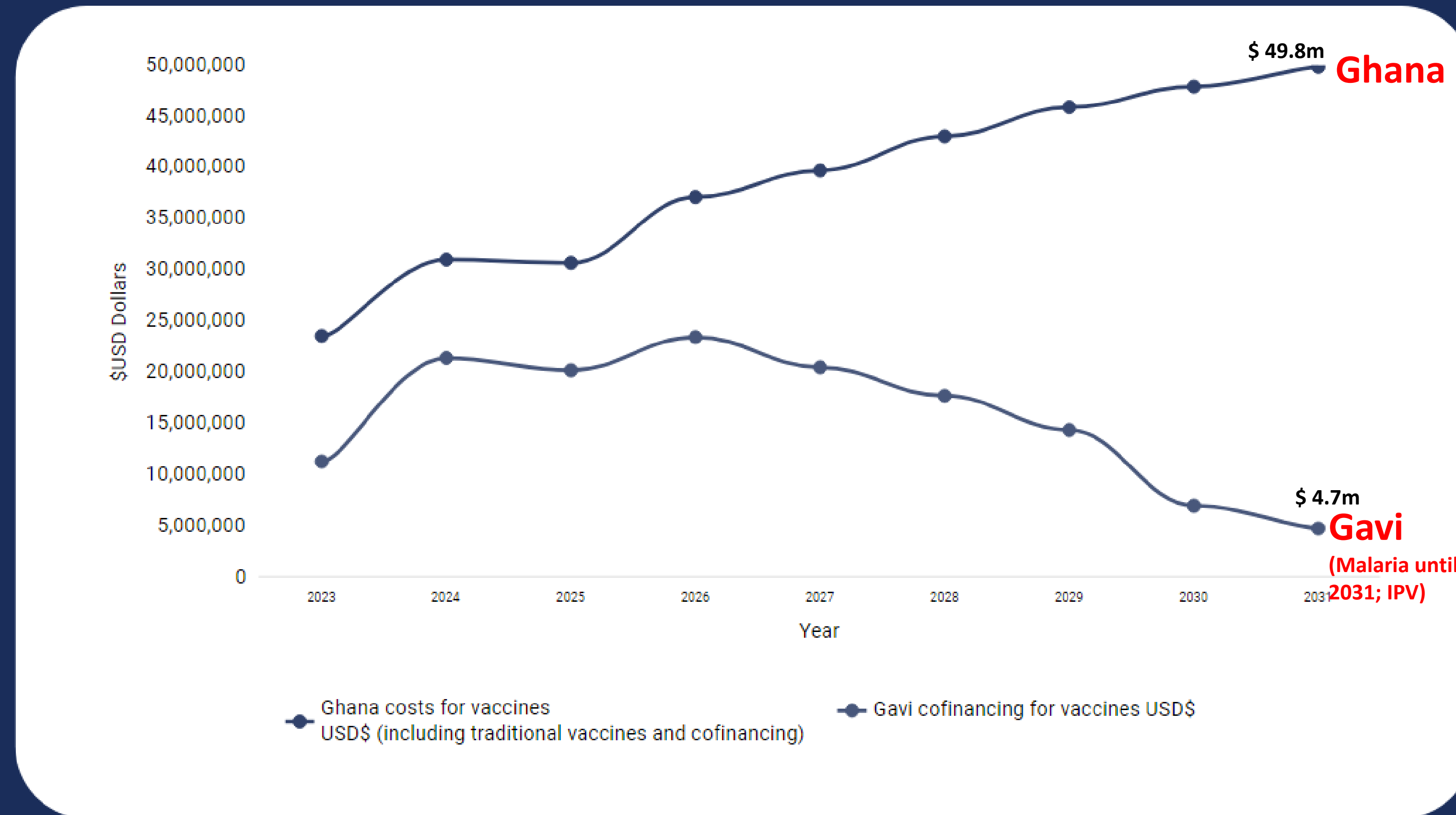
An important financial support from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

In the last 5 years (2018-2022), the Government of Ghana has paid **USD 34.4 million (28%)** of the cost of vaccines out of a total of **USD 121 million**. The remaining 72% has been co-financed by Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

Including Gavi support for health systems strengthening makes **Gavi's' total support to immunisation services in Ghana went up to approximately 80% of all immunisation services in Ghana** (vaccines procurement and delivery costs).

Progressive increase of vaccines procurement costs*

Ghana is gradually shouldering an increasing share of vaccine expenses**.



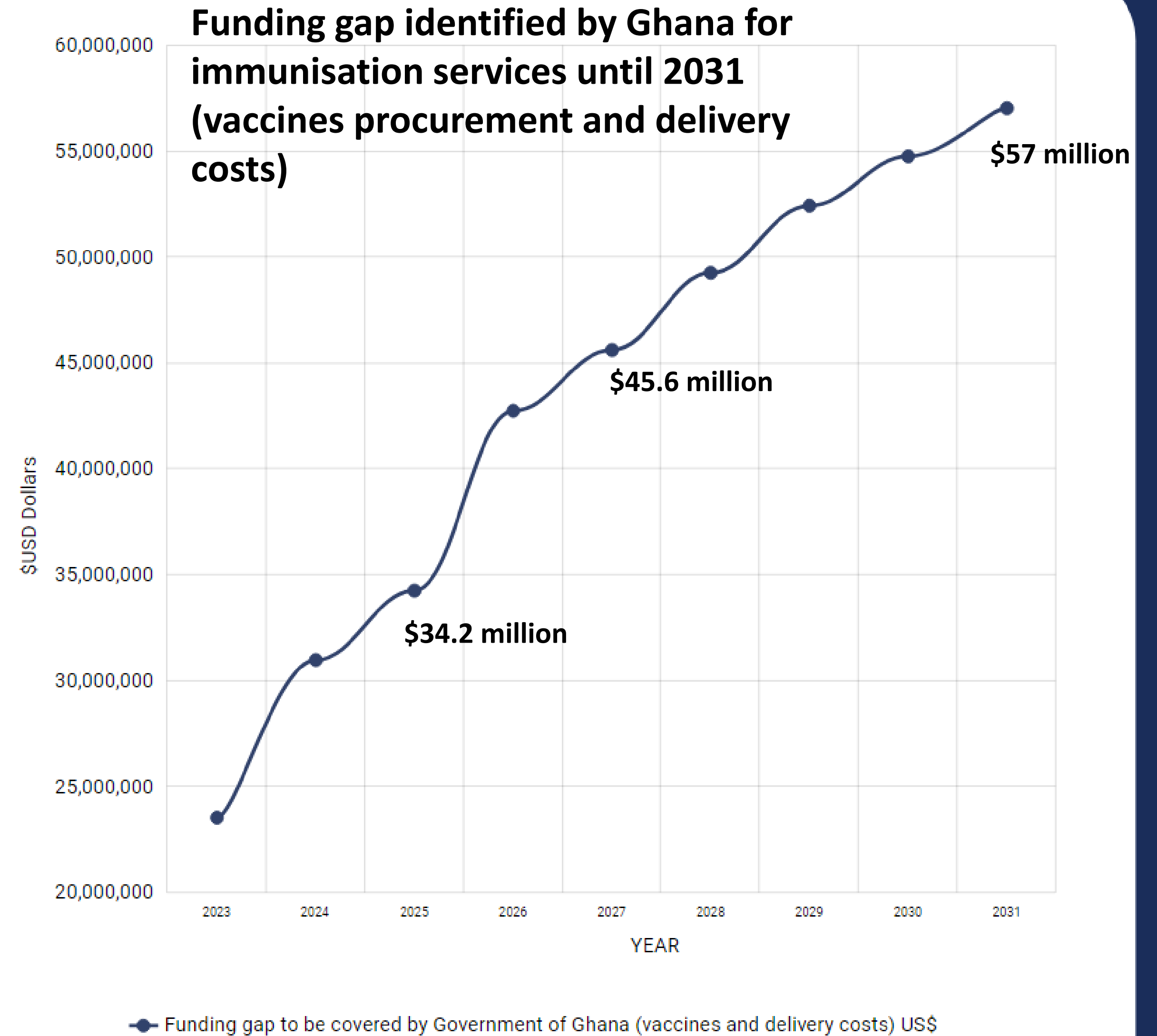
**Estimations based on 1.2 million children cohort.*

***Includes estimations for current vaccines, devices and shipping costs +*

assumptions : switch from Malaria RTS,S to R21 from 2025; HPV from 2025 and Hepatitis B birth dose from 2024.

Immunisation financing as a challenge : an important funding gap identified.

By 2030, Ghana would have to progressively double the country budget for vaccines procurement and delivery costs from \$23.5 million in 2023 to \$57 million in 2031.



A participatory and inclusive process

Ghana's Transition Roadmap for immunisation financing

Demonstrating government ownership, commitment, and concern for the transition and immunisation costs, a national steering committee was established in 2023 to formulate a Transition Roadmap to recommend strategies and interventions to achieve full autonomy in immunization financing in 2030.

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Parliament, National Health Insurance Authority, National Vaccine Institute, CSOs, private sector, international partners, including Gavi Alliance partners, are part of the committee. The roadmap process is supported by Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.



Strategic framework of the Transition Roadmap

Vision : ensure sustainable full self-financing of an effective and efficient performance of immunization services

**Objectives of the transition
roadmap in Ghana**

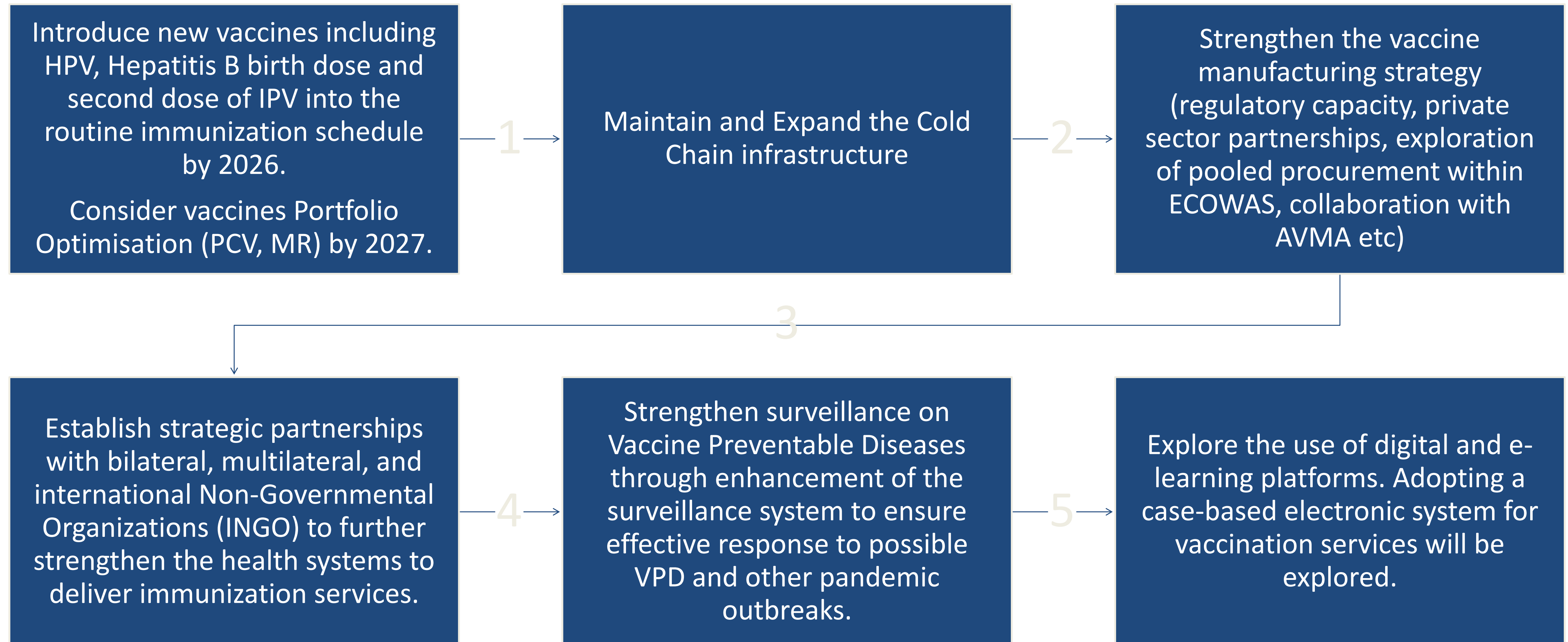
**1. Sustain and improve on vaccination coverages
and EPI program performance including newly
introduced vaccines**

2. Strengthen immunization governance

**3. Increase domestic resources to finance
immunization**

Objective 1 - Key interventions

Sustain and improve on vaccination coverages and EPI program performance including newly introduced vaccines



Objective 2: Strengthen immunization governance

Key interventions



Improving how the **Immunisation Coordination Committee (ICC)** and **National Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG)** work by updating their roles to the transition context, schedules, and procedures to enhance oversight and technical functions.



Examining and **improving the organizational structure of the EPI** to make it operate more efficiently and make decisions more promptly.



Creating and carrying out an **advocacy plan that involves key influencers**, aiming to garner support from both the public and private sectors, including innovative approaches for self-financing immunization.



Support an **effective public financial management systems to enhance financing of primary health care services (delivery of services)**.

Increase domestic resources to finance immunization

Key interventions



Advocating for **immunisation** services to be a Government **Flagship/Priority Programme** to receive direct budget allocation for immunization services including vaccine financing.



Advocating for National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) Allocation to MOH, for **non-core activities**, to be **increased** and that immunization financing be fully covered within this.



Advocating for the **conversion of the COVID-19 levy to a Health Security/Emergency levy** to support the procurement of vaccines and the implementation of the EPI.



Considering the **Integration of immunization service financing into the NHIA benefit package.**



Increase **private sector** and partner support for key interventions.



Intensifying **resource mobilization** with other development partners for more grants and concessional Loans.

Timeline of the Ghana's Transition Roadmap

2023-2030



Funding support will be required and sought for and secured from government as well as health development partners.

Gavi's continued support during this period of transition is critical.

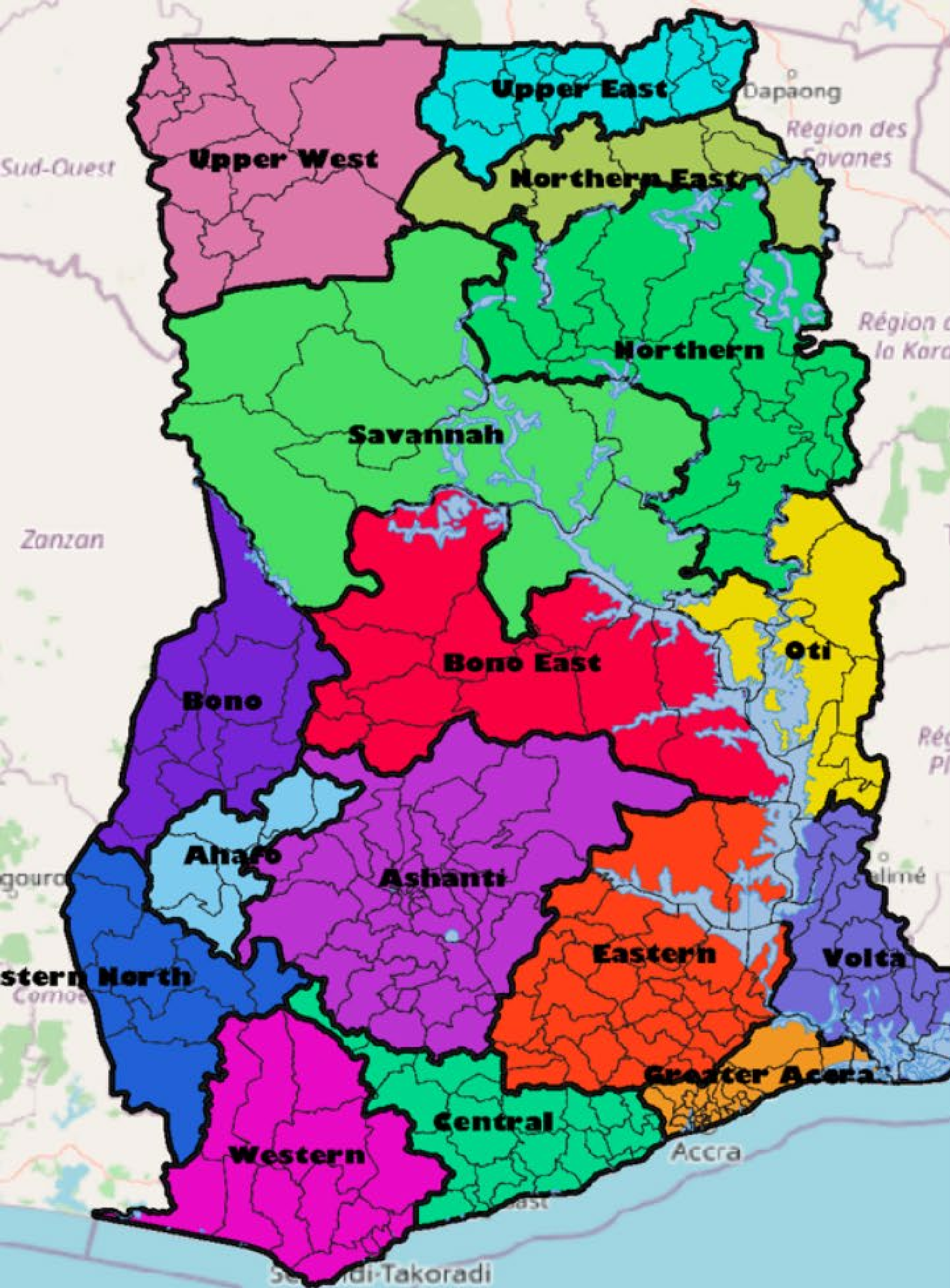
Continue to provide financial and technical support to Ghana's immunization program as the country transitions towards self-financing, ensuring sustained coverage and access to immunization services for all.

Continue to support innovations and effective private-public partnerships in the health sector.

Advocate for strong support for new vaccines introductions, before and after transition.

Support Ghana's and Africa's vaccine manufacturing strategies.





Thank you.