

Ghana's Transition Journey: Lessons for Countries & Global Reflections

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Introduction & Objectives

01

Provide a country-led perspective on Ghana's Gavi transition journey

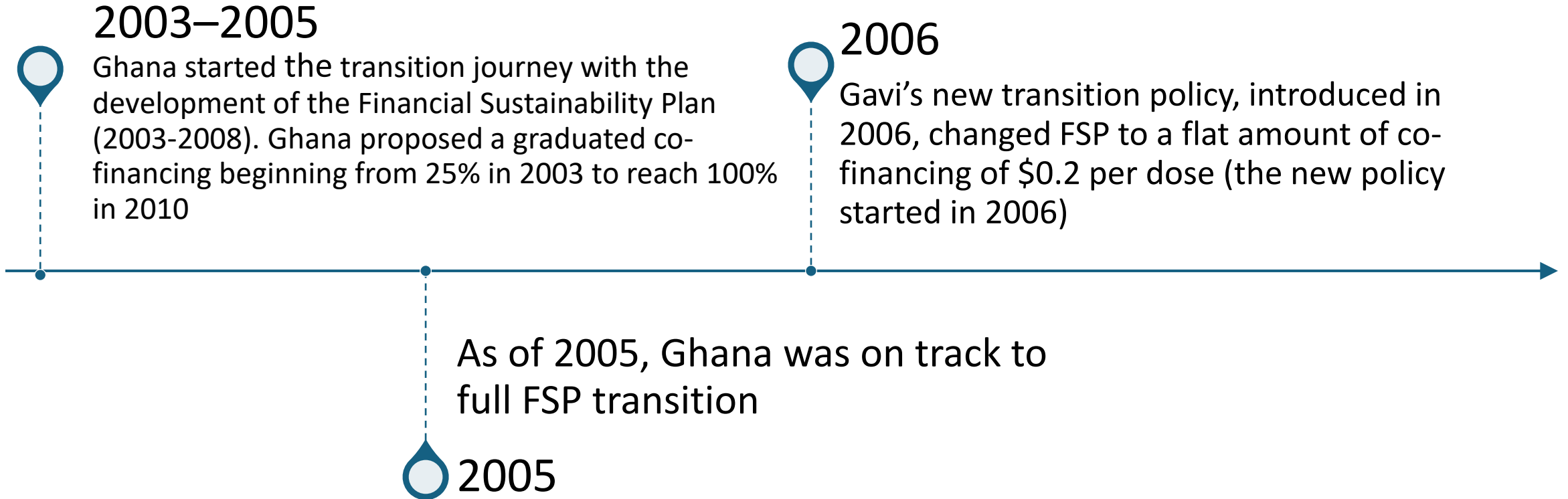
02

Highlight systemic challenges and innovations

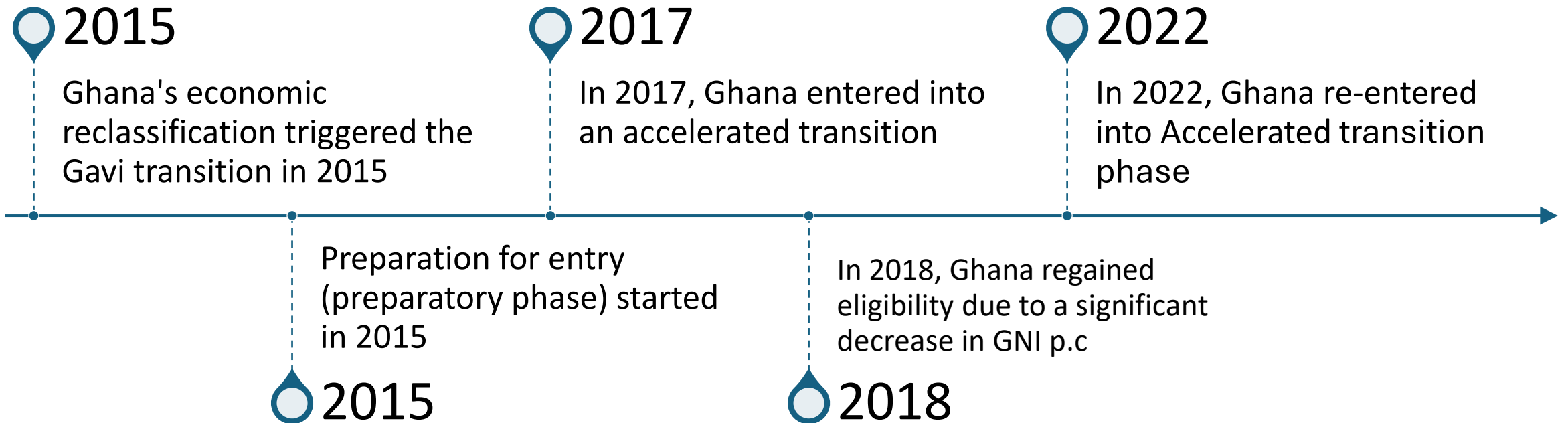
03

Offer lessons for countries, Gavi, and Global Audience

Transition in Context



Transition in Context



Transition in Context

- Ghana has engaged the International Monetary Fund (IMF) multiple times since 2005, primarily through Extended Credit Facility (ECF) arrangements (2009) and other stabilization programs (2015-2018, 2023-2026)
- Along this journey, Ghana defaulted in 2013, 2014, 2016 and 2018 and had significant disbursement delays in 2023
- As of 2025, Ghana remains in accelerated transition to graduate in 2029.
- 2030 would be the first year without any Gavi support
- One major effect of the defaults and delays in funds transfer is the intermittent shortage of vaccines

Systemic Challenges Faced

Challenge	Impact
PFM System & Fiscal constraints	Insufficient Public Financial Management and Procurement Systems Alignment Limited fiscal space; pressure to fund competing health priorities
Procurement & supply chain	Delays in cash disbursements affecting operational readiness resulting in vaccine stockouts
Technical Capacity Constraints	Weak capacity in areas such as vaccine costing, procurement systems post transition, and financial risk forecasting. Overreliance on partners and technical assistance for technical functions (e.g., forecasting, budgeting tools).
Political will	Fluctuating prioritization of immunization in budget negotiations
Governance & Stakeholder Coordination	Limited coordination among health financing actors and global commitments

Opportunities



Integration of immunization budgeting into the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework



Multi-sectoral Transition Task Team (MOH–MOF–Partners)

Donor coordination and engagement on health financing-HF-WG



Country-led transition roadmap & Steering Committee

Role of Inter-agency Coordinating Committees (ICCs)



NHIF as a potential financing source and uncapping of the NHI Levy

Opportunities



The Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG) served as an anchor for evidence-based decisions



CSO as watchdog groups monitoring transparency and delivery, with tailored advocacy with Parliament and subnational governments



Contracting an immunization Financing & Budget Consultant, as well as a Health Commodity Financing Consultant to provide support and monitor the transition roadmap

Implications for Countries



Start transition planning early, even before on onset of transition



Political economy analysis is essential: the transition \neq technical process only



Embed co-financing in PFM systems (e.g., MTEF, budget ceilings, integration immunization in budget)



Cultivate local champions to sustain visibility and accountability

Implications for Gavi & Partners

01

Consider tailored
pacing of
transition vs.
linear eligibility
model

02

Expand the scope
of transition
support beyond
vaccines (e.g., HR,
data systems)

03

Invest in country-
led financing

04

Adopt graduated
off-ramping with
flexible re-entry
options

Reflections for Global Partners

01

Donors must harmonize support and avoid parallel transition agendas

02

Encourage pooled funding mechanisms for sustainability post-donor transitions

03

Invest in transition diplomacy, support high-level political buy-in

04

Prioritize peer learning among transitioning countries (South-South)

Final Reflections

Ghana's story = resilience + experimentation under fiscal pressure

Transition is not an endpoint but a systems transformation catalyst

Countries and donors must redefine success beyond medium-term post transition financing

Thank you



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