

# Sustainable Resource Mobilisation

2023 Health Summit

Labadi Hotel Accra

Kwakye Kontor

# Outline

- Why Resource Mobilisation Needed
- Overview of Health Financing in Ghana
- Fiscal Space To Finance Health
- Options For Expanding Fiscal Space

# Introduction

## Why Resource Mobilization needed ?

- Rising healthcare costs and poor access to health services have become a significant concern for policy-makers; therefore, there is constant efforts to generate fiscal space through alternative revenue measures to support health care.
- SDG funding

# UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE ROADMAP FOR GHANA (2020 – 2030)

**All people in Ghana have timely access to high-quality health services irrespective of ability to pay at the point of use.”**



GHANA'S ROADMAP  
FOR ATTAINING  
UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE  
2020 - 2030



**Ghana UHC**

*A Promise to Keep!*

# Why Prioritizing Resource Mobilization

## Ghana Universal Health Coverage Drive

### Goal:

- Increased access to quality essential health care and population-based services for all by 2030
- To attain at least 80% coverage of Ghanaians having access to essential health services
- Attain 100 per cent health insurance coverage for primary-level services

# Health Financing functions



**Resource mobilization:** how the health system generates and collects revenue

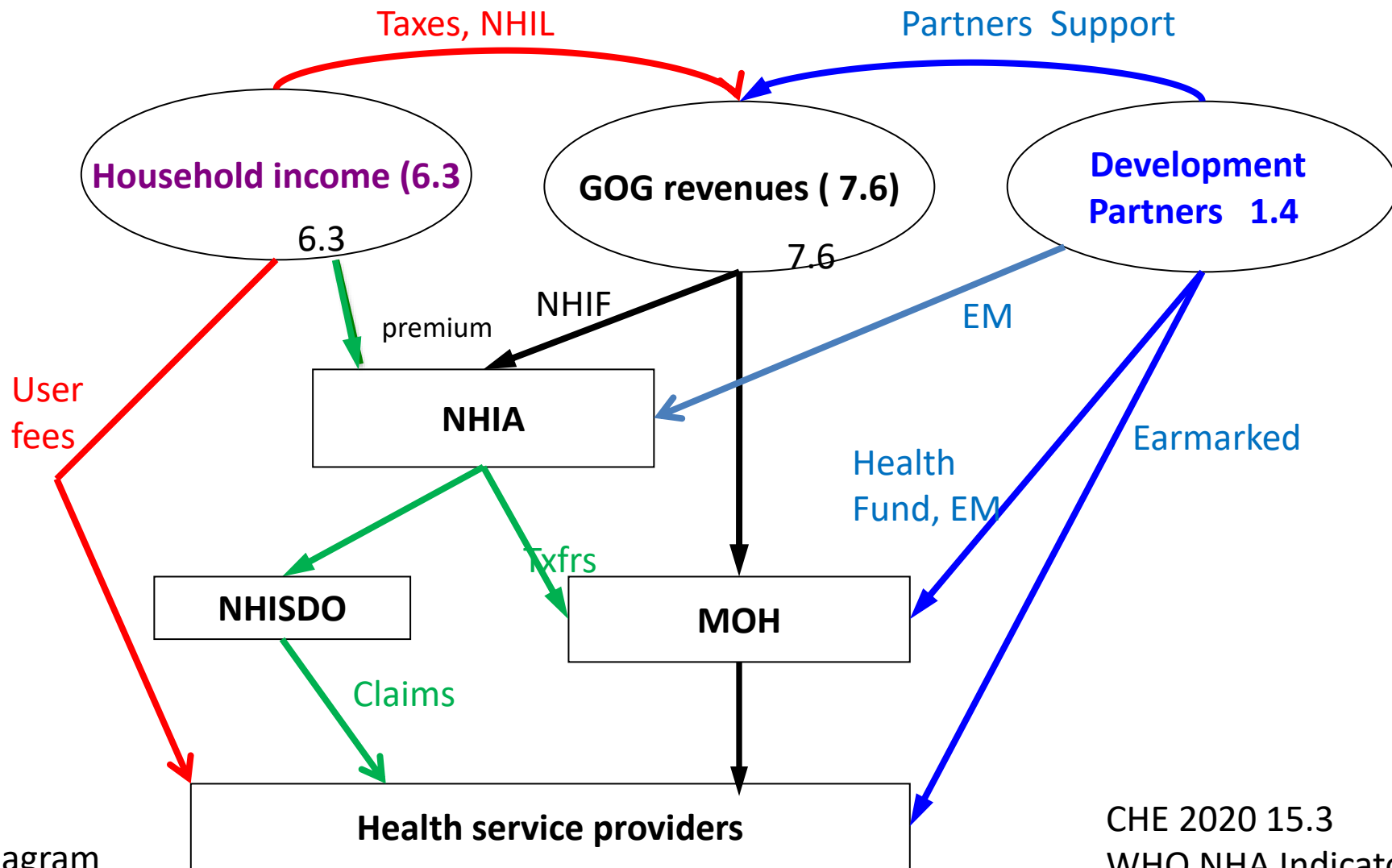


**Pooling:** combining financial resources from multiple sources to share the financial risk of paying for healthcare



**Purchasing:** mechanisms to pay providers for healthcare services

# Overview of Health Financing in Ghana



CHE 2020 15.3  
WHO NHA Indicators

# Do We Have The Fiscal Space To Finance Health ?

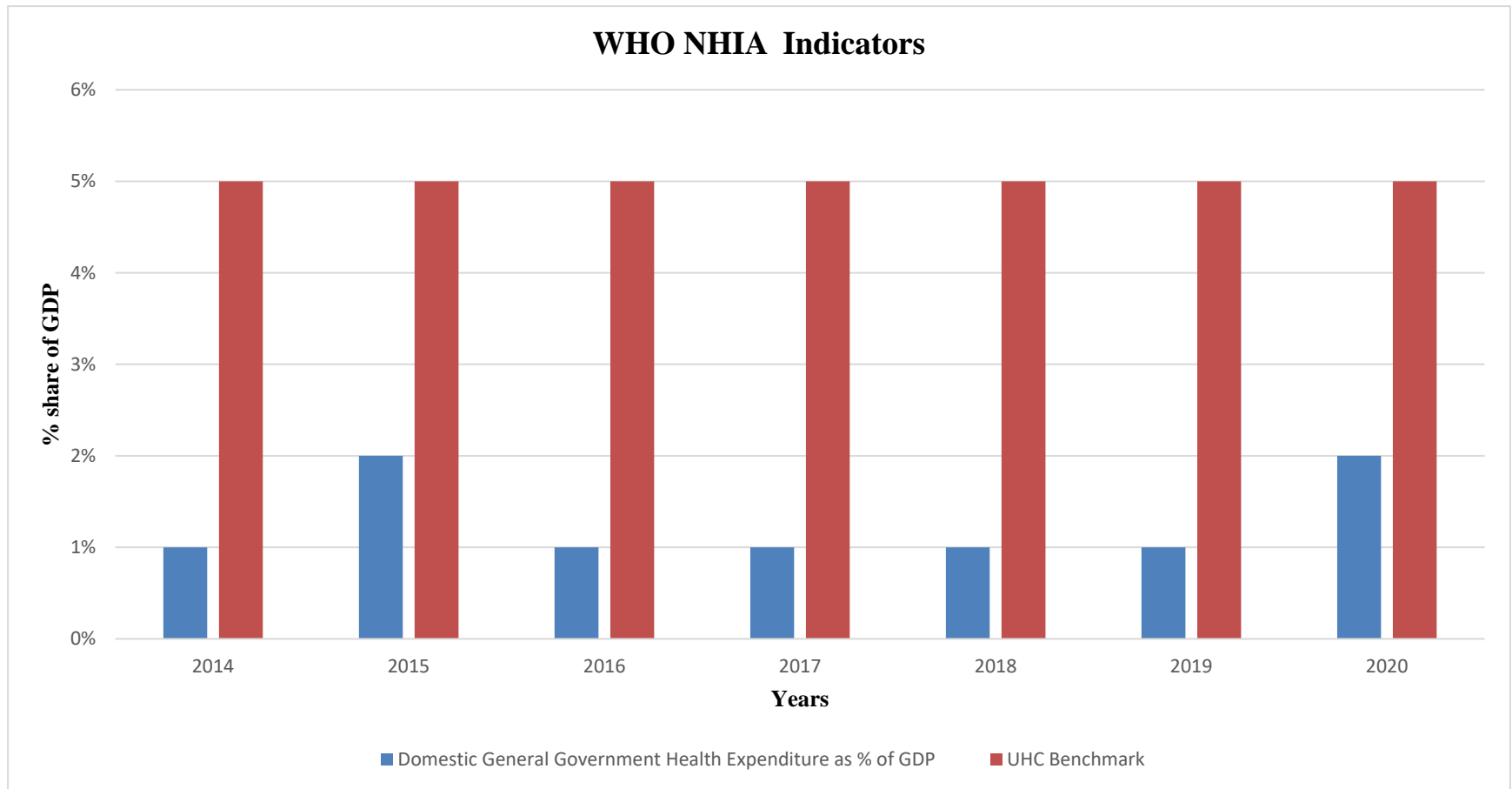
- What is fiscal space
  - Fiscal space refers to the capacity of the government to provide additional budgetary resources for the desired purpose without jeopardizing the sustainability of its long-term financial position



# Do We Have The Fiscal Space To Finance Health ?

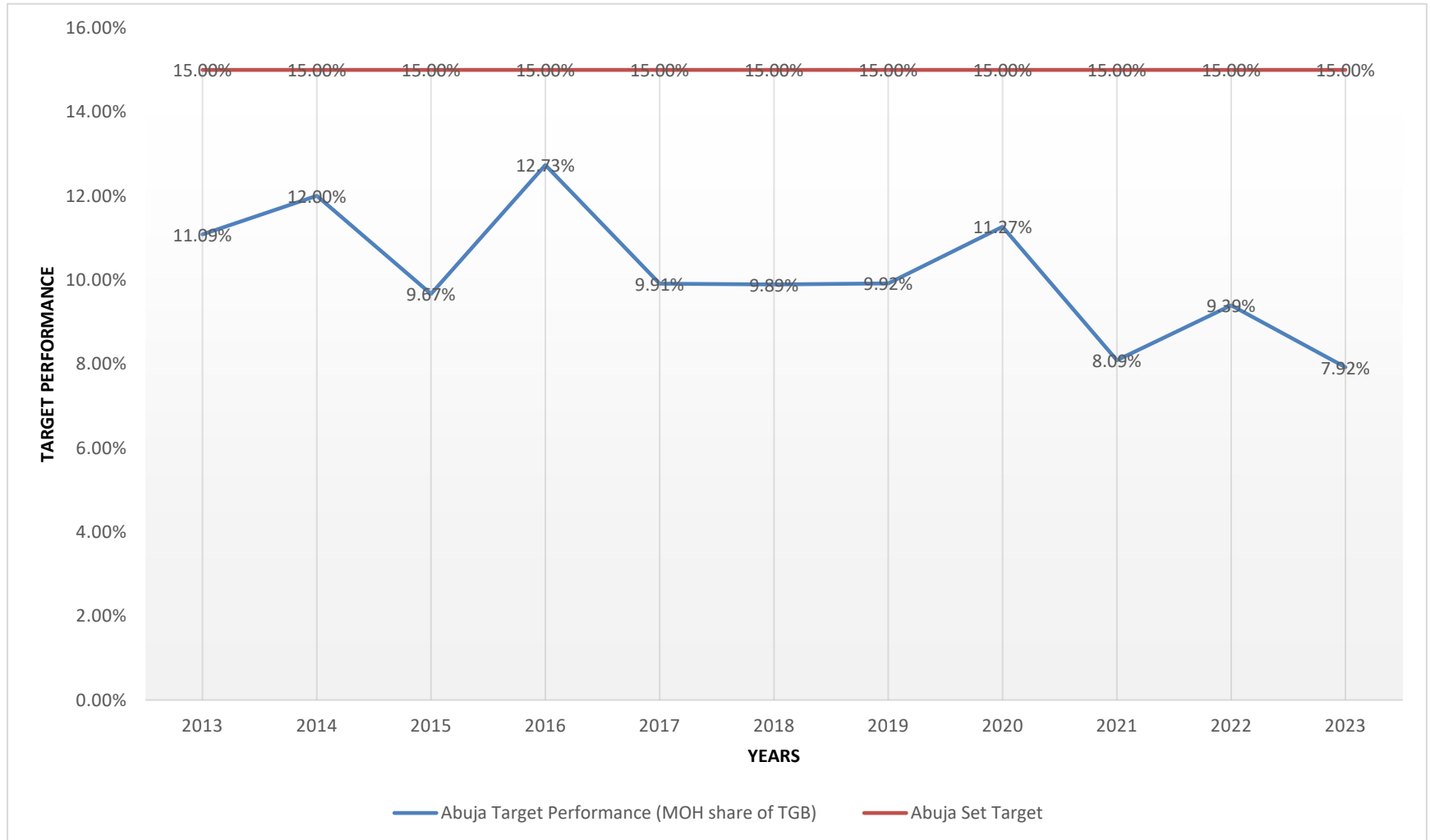
- UHC minimum benchmark of 5% of Domestic health expenditure to GDP and UD\$86 per capita spending or,
- Abuja target of 15%
- increases total health budget
  - compensation budget against goods and service and capex
- Decline donor resources \*\*\*
- Health emergencies
- Increasing cost of service delivery

# Domestic General Health Expenditure As % Of GDP



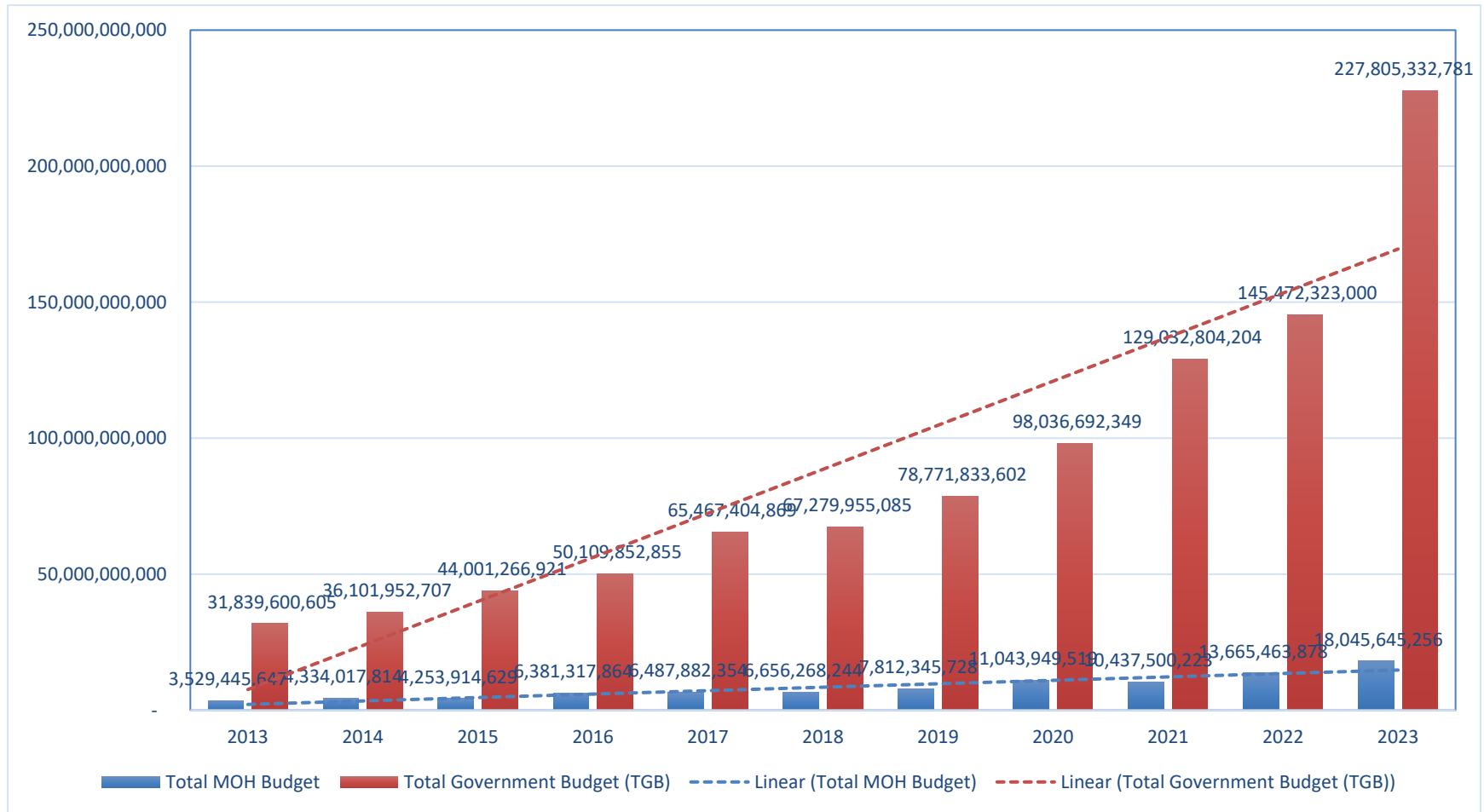
UHC benchmark (minimum) : At least 5% Domestic Health spending as % GDP or USD 86 per capita spend and a target of US\$ 86 per capital spending : 80% coverage of essential PHC McIntyre and Mehnus 2014

# Abuja Target Performance



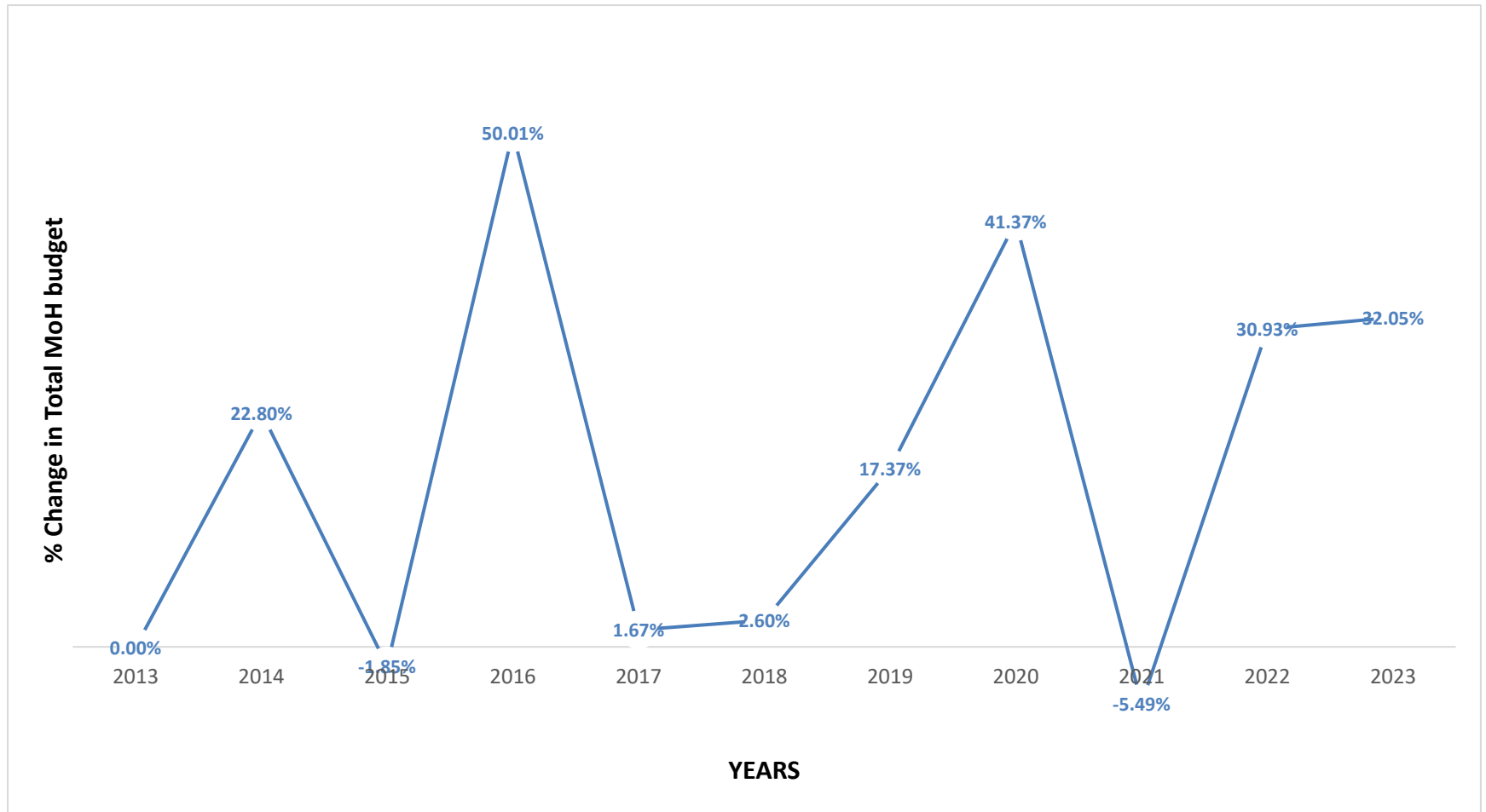
MoF Budget Statements

# Total Gov't Budget Against Total Health Budget



Source: MoF Budget Statement

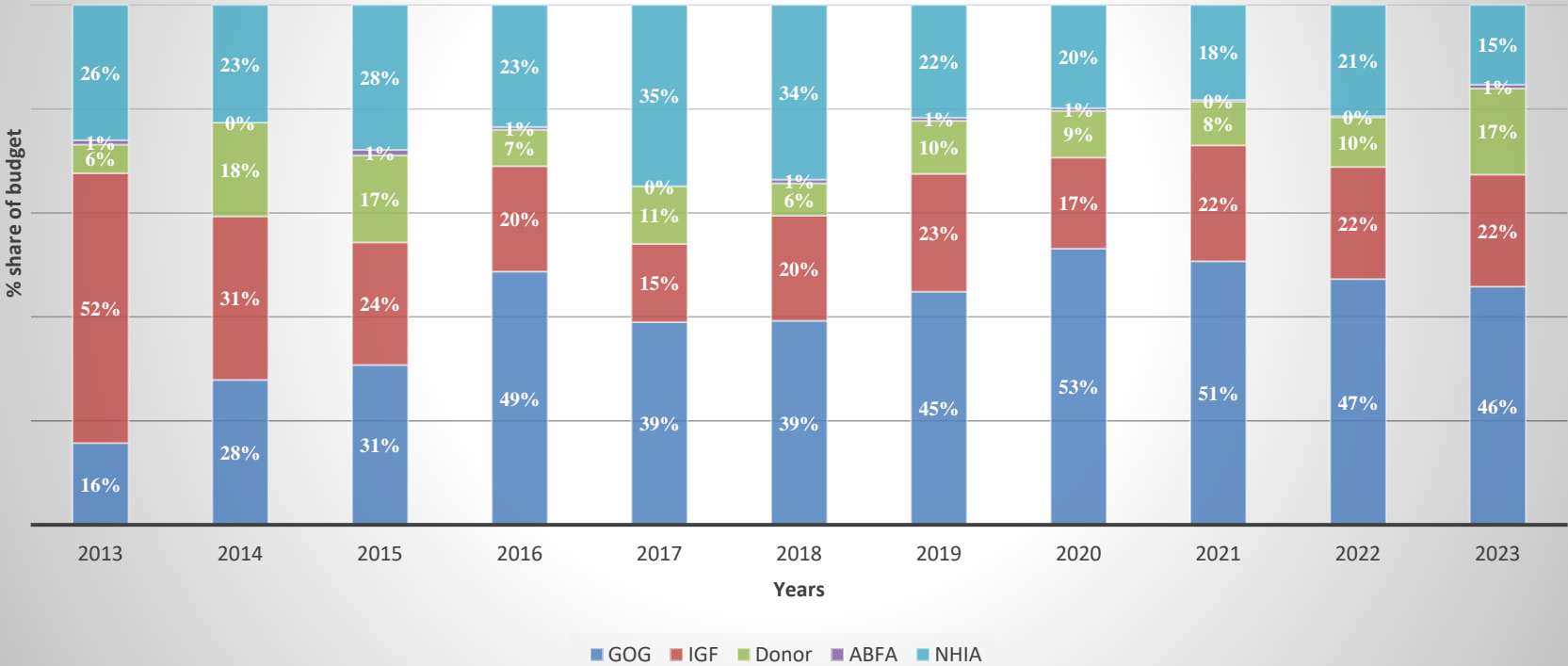
# MoH Budget % Annual Increase



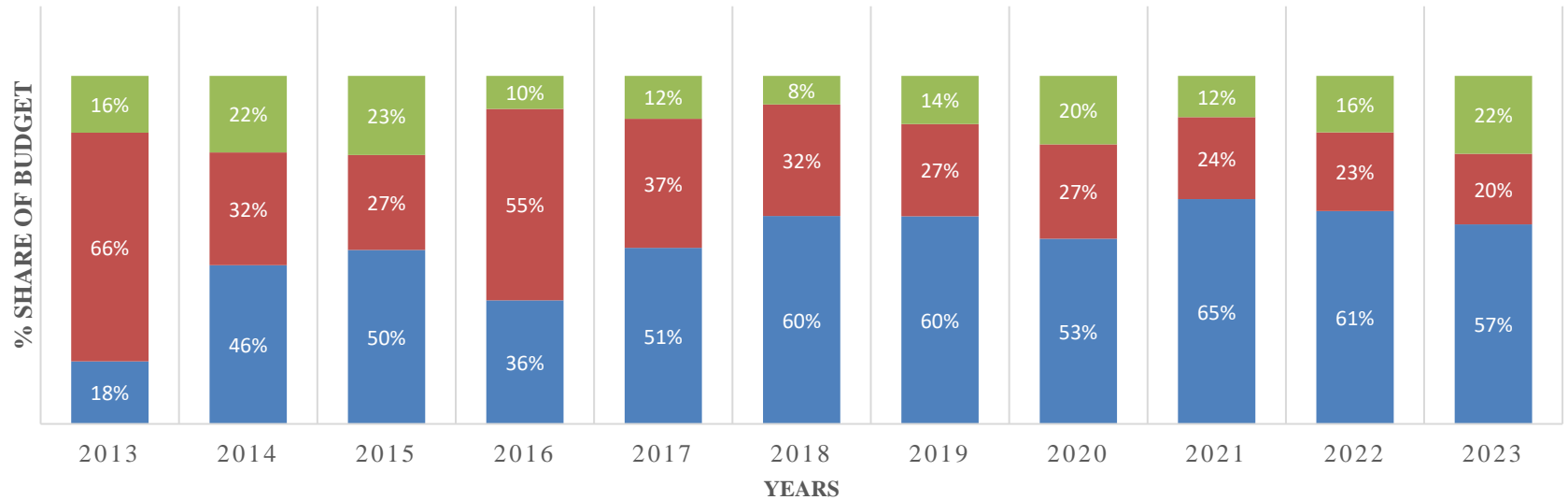
MoF Budget Statements

# MoH Budget By Sources

TOTAL MOH BUDGET BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (%)



# MOH Budget By Line Items



■ Compensation of Employees ■ Goods and Services ■ Capex

# Challenges

- Limited fiscal space
- De-capping of NHIF & IGF
- Delay in releases
- Weak alignment of donor resources
- Private sector



# Options For Expanding Fiscal Space

Option	Description
Increase in GDP/Govt spending	<p>Nominal health budget should grow as a result if the share is held constant – data show erratic changes in the health budget though</p> <p>De-capping the NHIF and IGF</p> <p>Engage and dialogue</p>
Increase prioritisation of health	<p>Health receives a larger share – how to make the case?</p> <p>International benchmarks?</p> <p>Earmark selected taxes on tobacco/alcohol and introduce new ones on sugar-sweetened drinks – dual benefit</p>
Efficiency gains	<p>Improved reallocation of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Towards preventive services (to save future costs, particularly of NCD treatment)</li> <li>• Towards primary health care (to reduce spending on higher cost hospital care)</li> </ul> <p>Improved PFM – reduce wastage</p> <p>Align external resources better with health sector priorities</p> <p>Reduce fragmentation of financing and transaction costs</p>

# Options For Expanding Fiscal Space

Option	Description
External funding	Less likely as Ghana becomes middle income country ***
Private sector support	How do we engage and dialogue with the private sector to support health
Implementation of the health financing strategy	<b>Goal</b> of the Ghana HFS is equitable, efficient, effective, transparent, and sustainable health financing mechanisms that contribute to achieving improved health outcomes, financial risk protection, consumer responsiveness, and access to quality essential health care and population-based services for all by 2030

# Key Factors For Successful RM

- Political will – essential
- Evidence-base and strong investment case
- Negotiation skills
- Holistic consideration of new or higher tax implications
- Efficiency gains