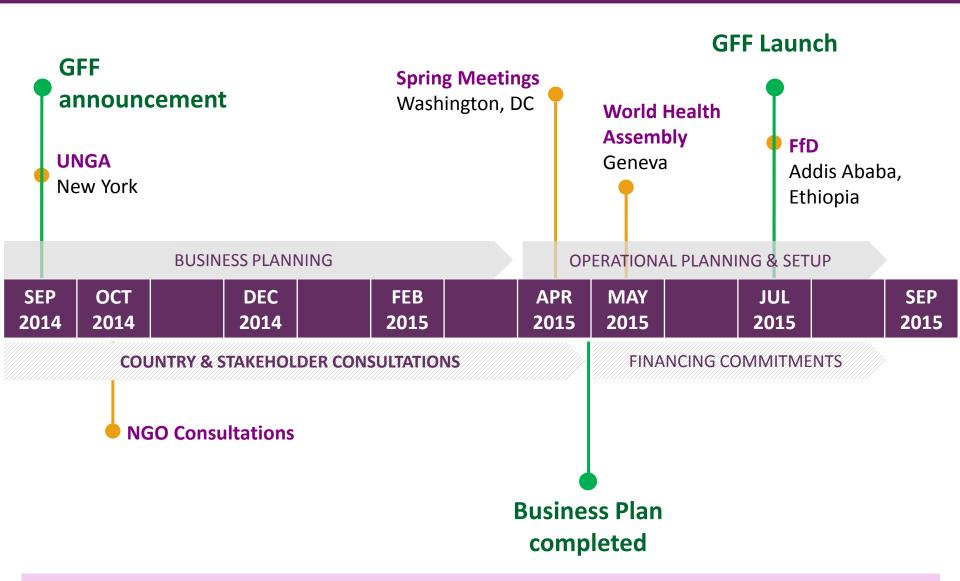


GFF timeline



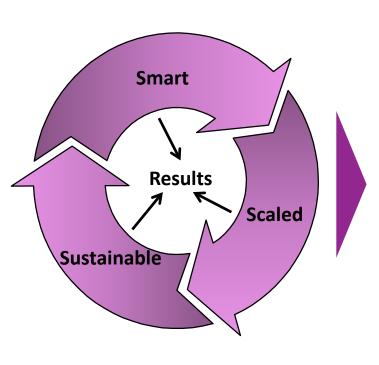
- Process supported by multi-stakeholder Oversight Group & Business Planning Team
- 4 frontrunner countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania

Outline

The "what" of the GFF

The "how" of the GFF

The "who" of the GFF



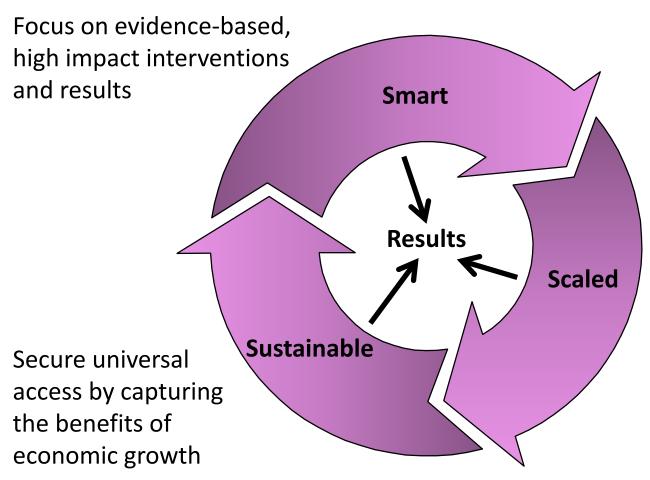
- Investment Cases for RMNCAH
- Mobilization of financing for Investment Cases
- 3. Health financing strategies
- 4. Global public goods

The GFF as a broader facility

The GFF Trust Fund

Governance

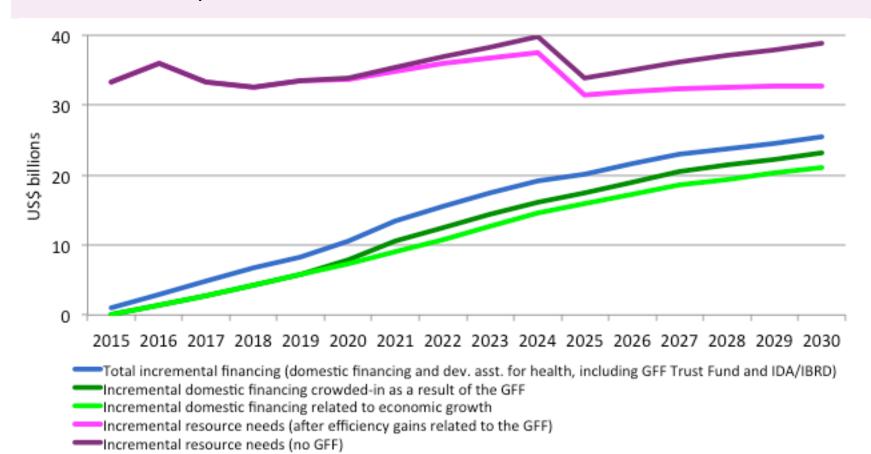
What: Smart, scaled, and sustainable financing for results



Finance RMNCAH at scale through significantly increased domestic and international financing

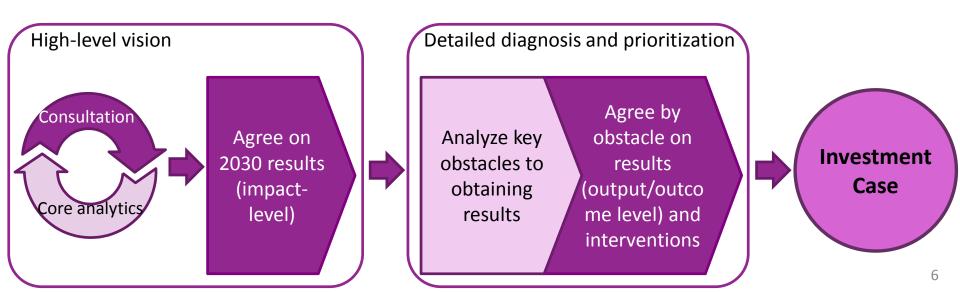
What: Bridging the funding gap for RMNCAH

- Smart financing: improving efficiency by approximately 15% in 2030
- Scaled financing: crowding-in domestic resources and by attracting new external support (mobilizing a cumulative total of >US\$57 billion between 2015 and 2030)
- Sustainable financing: supporting ~20 countries to graduate from needing GFF financing for RMNCAH
- ➤ The combined effects would prevent 24-38 million deaths of women, adolescents, and children by 2030



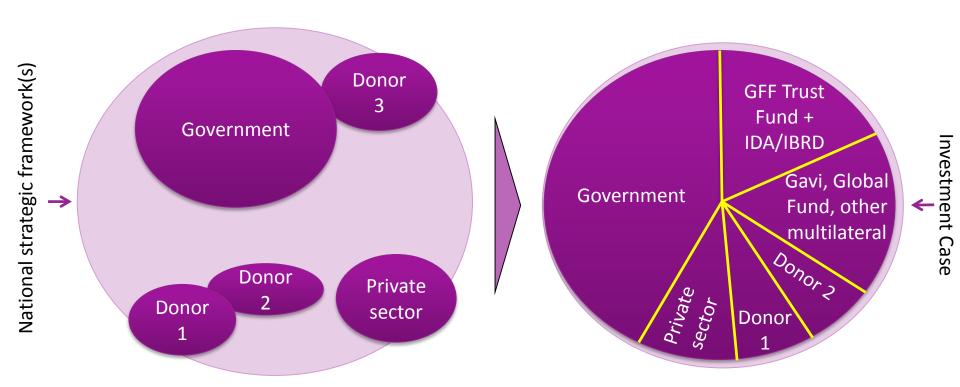
How #1: The Investment Case





How #2: Mobilization of financing for Investment Cases: Complementary financing of the Investment Case

The Investment Case sharpens the focus on evidence-based, high impact interventions while reducing gaps and overlaps as financiers increase funding for RMNCAH



How #2: Mobilization of financing for Investment Cases: Other approaches

- 1. Increased government investment in RMNCAH
 - Wide spectrum of approaches to increase domestic resource mobilization, both formal and informal
- 2. Linking grant funding to IDA and IBRD projects
 - The link benefits both trust fund and IDA/IBRD:
 - Improves efficiency of grant financing by using existing systems, and ensures that grant financing is tied into ongoing strategic dialogues on macroeconomic policies and is on-budget
 - Improves quality of national priority-setting process and so of IDA/IBRD financing
 - HRITF had an average ratio of one dollar of grant resources to four dollars of IDA, which the GFF expects to match
- 3. Innovative engagement of global and local private sector resources
 - Untapped potential at national level around service delivery, supply chain management, medical technology, access to finance
 - Key entry points: Investment Cases and health financing strategies, both of which take mixed health systems approach

How #3: Health financing strategies

Health financing assessment

Health financing strategy

Implementation, including capacity building

Comprehensive assessment:

- Entire health sector, not only RMNCAH
- Both public and private
- Historical trends and forward-looking projections
- Efficiency and equity

Long-term vision for sustainability of financing for 2030 targets:

- Domestic resource mobilization
- Risk pooling
- Purchasing

Costed implementation plans to facilitate implementation:

- Based on national planning cycles and ideally in tandem with Investment Case (3-5 years)
- Includes capacity building and institution strengthening

How #4: Global public goods

- Initial phase:
 - Focus on knowledge, learning, and evaluation (building on HRITF experience)
 - Establish CRVS "Center of Excellence"
- Potential additional specific initiatives to be defined within these broad categories:
 - Knowledge, learning, and evaluation
 - Data and information systems
 - Commodities
 - Innovation

Who: the country platform

Partners

- Government
- Civil society (notfor-profit)
- Private sector
- Affected populations
- Multilateral and bilateral agencies
- Technical agencies (H4+ and others)

Structures

- Not prescriptive about form
- Build on existing structures while ensuring that these embody two key principles: inclusiveness and transparency



- Diversity in frontrunner countries:
 - Ethiopia and Tanzania used existing structures
 - Kenya established a new national steering committee

Roles

- Preparation and finalization of Investment Case and health financing strategies
- Complementary financing
- Coordination of technical assistance and implementation support
- Coordination of monitoring and evaluation

GFF Trust Fund

Eligibility

- 62 low and lower-middle income countries
- Must be willing to commit to increasing domestic resource mobilization and interested in using IDA/IBRD for RMNCAH

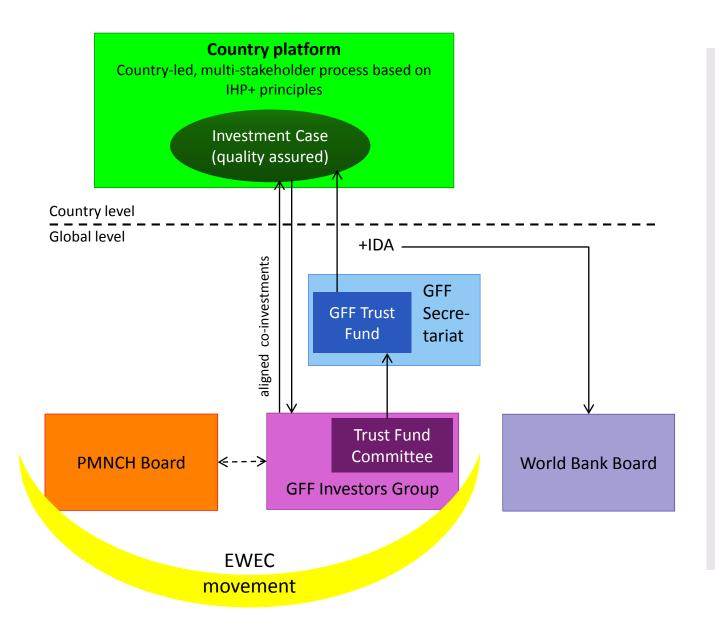
Resource allocation

- Three criteria: need, population, income
- Range of US\$10-60 million per country
- No repartition by issues/target population
- CRVS fully integrated but additional funding of up to US\$10 million if country includes in Investment Case and uses IDA/IBRD

Roll-out

- \$800 million pledged to date
- Four frontrunner countries (DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania)
- Additional 5-10 countries to be selected as a next step

Integrated governance of GFF as a financing facility and of the GFF TF



Structurally linked governance of the financing facility and of the trust fund

- GFF Investors Group ensures effective cofinancing of RMNCAH Investment Cases in GFF countries
- GFF TF Committee: subset of the Investors Group with devolved decision-making on GFF TF allocations
- GFF Secretariat manages
 TF and provides support
 to Investors Group and
 TF Committee
- WB Board: final commitment of TF and IDA resources; fiduciary oversight