

Introduction to the Global Financing Facility (GFF)

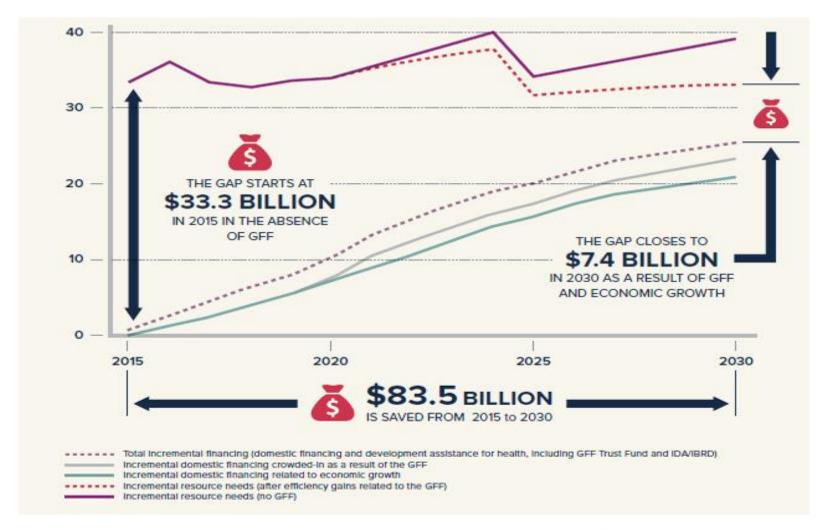
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GFF objective: bridging the funding gap for women's, adolescents', and children's health





What results do we want to achieve?

Overall objective:

End preventable maternal, newborn, child and adolescent deaths and improve the health and quality of life of women, adolescents and children

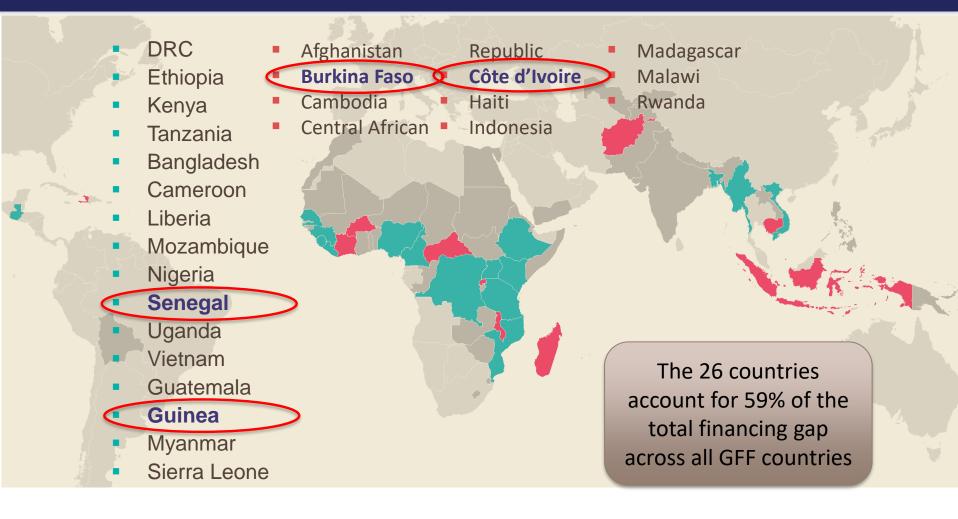
SDG targets

- MMR <70/100,000
- U5MR <25/1,000
- NMR <12/1,000
- Universal access to SRHR services
- Universal health coverage
- Internationally agreed targets for stunting and wasting

Closing the financing gap would prevent 24-38 million deaths by 2030



Countries leading the way









Sountry ownership and leadership

GFF supports countries to get on a trajectory to reach the SDGs through three related approaches

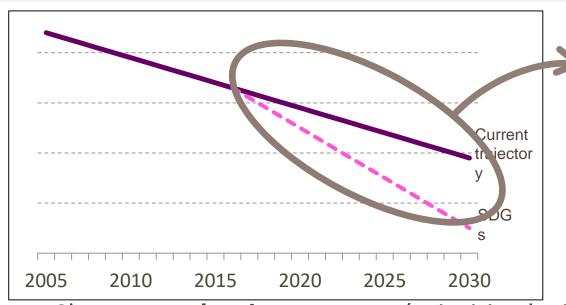
- Identifying priority investments to achieve RMNCAH outcomes
- Identifying priority health financing reforms

 Strengthening systems to track progress, learn, and course-correct

- Getting more results from existing resources and increasing financing from:
 - Domestic government resources
 - IDA/IBRD financing
 - Aligned external financing
 - Private sector resources



1. Driving improved results through prioritization



Objective: identify what needs to happen to get on a trajectory to reach the SDGs

- Short-term: **key investments** (prioritized within resource constraints) needed to achieve RMNCAH results (Investment Cases):
 - Health systems strengthening and multisectoral approaches alongside high-impact RMNCAH interventions
 - Focusing on equity
- Long-term: key reforms to health financing systems (health financing strategies/implementation plans)

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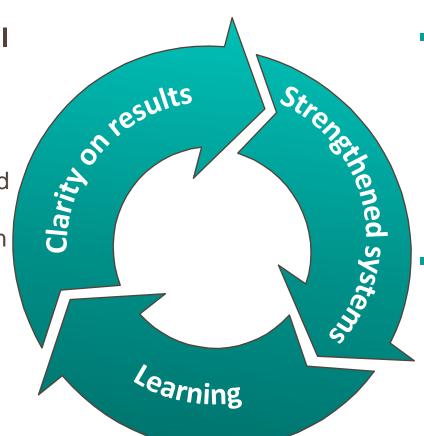
2. Mobilizing resources

- Mobilizing domestic resources for RMNCAH
 By increasing government revenue
 By increasing government allocations to RMNCAH in the budget
- Financing from IDA and IBRD
 So far, US\$1.8 billion IDA/IBRD financing → every \$1
 grant financing linked to \$5.8 IDA/IBRD financing
- Aligned external financing
 Strong engagement by a range of bilateral and multilateral financiers to increase efficiency and effectiveness
- Leveraging private resources for RMNCAH



3. Strengthening systems to track progress, learn, and course-correct

- Core and optional indicators:
 - Programmatic, health financing, health systems strengthening, and M&E capacity
 - Taken largely from Global Strategy, SDGs, and WHO Core 100



- central: initial rapid assessment of gaps in M&E systems enables inclusion of priorities in Investment Cases
- Dedicated
 resources for
 strengthening civil
 registration and
 vital statistics

 Cross-country sharing of experiences (in-person and virtual)



Country Platform



Using the CIP to inform the GFF Investment Case

- CIP priorities can feed directly in to the Investment Case
- The costings in the CIP will directly feed in to the finance mapping and funding gap identification
- Targets of the CIP can also be transferred to the Investment case and be used for accountability in the GFF monitoring plan



The GFF, the World Bank & support to FP in OP countries

- WB contributes about \$600M to RH across the 9 OP countries
- In the region, thru IDA18, WB is increasing funding for RH/FP by 2-3 times
- GFF money seeks to leverage IDA/IBRD at 1:4 or 1:5 to bring more money to fill RMNCHA gaps
- GFF is contributing to 2 new WB operations in OP countries (RCI & Burkina Faso) & has 2 recent operations (Guinea & Senegal)

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Learn more

- www.globalfinancingfacility.org
- GFF@worldbank.org



