



**COUNTRY-POWERED
INVESTMENTS FOR
EVERY WOMAN,
EVERY CHILD.**

FRAMEWORK FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION



GLOBAL
FINANCING
FACILITY

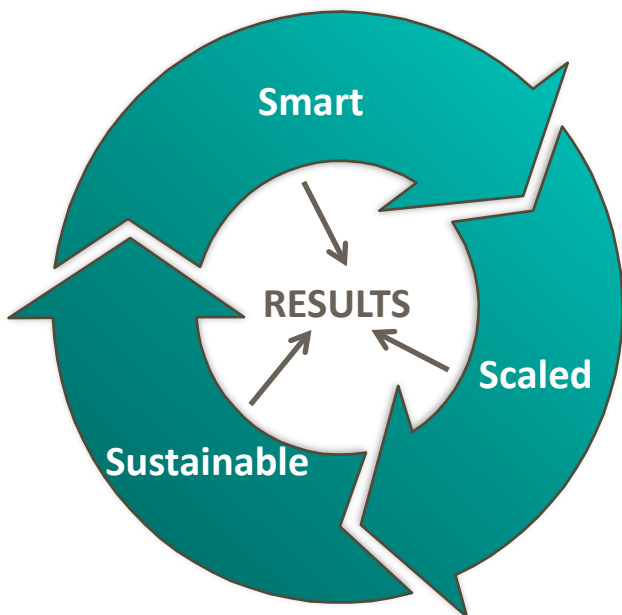


SUPPORTED BY
WORLD BANK GROUP

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Overview of the GFF

The “**what**” of the GFF



The “**how**” of the GFF

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

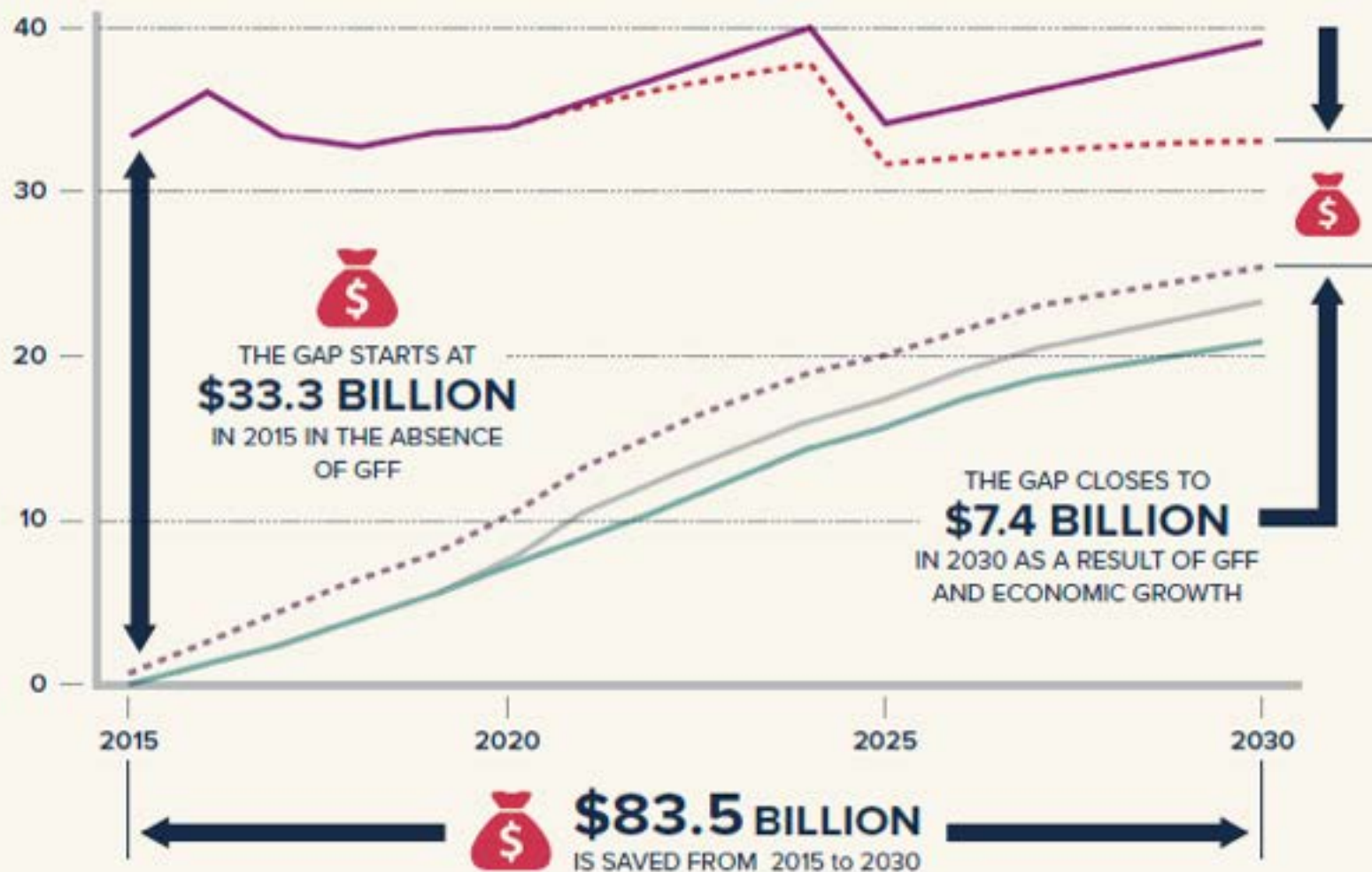
The “**who**” of the GFF

The GFF as a broader facility

The GFF
Trust
Fund

Governance

Bridging the Funding Gap



- Total incremental financing (domestic financing and development assistance for health, including GFF Trust Fund and IDA/IBRD)
- Incremental domestic financing crowded-in as a result of the GFF
- Incremental domestic financing related to economic growth
- Incremental resource needs (after efficiency gains related to the GFF)
- Incremental resource needs (no GFF)

Resource Mobilization: The Gap

Financing for RMNCAH has increased but gap still ~US\$33.3 billion (US\$9.42 per capita per year)

- GFF works to close the gap in three ways:
 - Increasing *domestic resources* and improving the efficiency of the use of current resources
 - *Increasing private sector financing* through innovative financing mechanisms that increase investment into RMNCAH and foster private sector partnerships
 - Mobilizing *development assistance for health* and improving the coordination of this assistance

Combined effect - the gap falls to US\$7.4 billion (US\$1.74 per capita) by 2030

Domestic Resources

- Ensure economic growth leads to increased government revenue (strengthened tax collection)
- Ensure health is prioritized in national budgets
- Ensure that within health sector, RMNCAH receives adequate resources
- Improve utilization of health financing – allocative efficiency:
 - Identify best buys for value for money
 - Look at how and where services are delivered to improve technical efficiency

Private Sector

- **Private financing** - mobilize international private capital and the broader resources of private companies that operate globally:
 - through *innovative financing* mechanisms that increase investment into RMNCAH
 - through *partnerships* with private sector at global, regional and national level to draw in resources and expertise

Innovative Financing

- For Example:
 - Pay-for-performance structures
 - development impact bonds (Cameroon)
 - Catalytic financing for private investment
 - In collaboration with IFC and other private investors
 - First potential deal: access to capital for health providers across several GFF countries in Africa

Private Sector Partnerships

- The GFF facilitates partnership for innovation, global public goods and resource mobilization, including in-kind contributions of expertise, technical assistance and capacity building
- These partnerships can be characterized as:
 - Between private sector and specific countries
 - With the private sector for global public goods
 - With global public sector to mobilize resources for countries

- Funding for RMNCAH has increased but needs to continue to grow (while ODA flat lining)
- Improve the efficiency of DAH:
 - Improve country level coordination (continue to see duplication in financing of some areas and insufficient resources for key priorities)
 - Address global level allocations of DAH still not in line with need, especially RMNCAH
- Use DAH in more innovative ways through approaches that create a multiplier effect and are strongly results focused (e.g., IBRD buy-downs)
- DAH is gaining in importance in humanitarian and fragile settings

- New sources include *emerging donors* not yet engaged on RMNCAH (certain geographies/types of countries - e.g., fragile states)
- Provide further support to countries that wish to make greater use of *financing from IDA, IBRD*, and other multilateral development banks for RMNCAH
- The *Global Fund and Gavi* are increasing financing to RMNCAH (GF 2017-2022 strategic plan)
- Investment Cases create an optimal environment for improving *alignment* at the national level by in-country bilateral donors and multilateral financiers
- Global allocation of ODA is suboptimal - improvements in the *global allocation of financing* could improve efficiency

Role of GFF Trust Fund

- The GFF Trust Fund provides catalytic funding to close the financing gap:
 1. By *supporting Investment Case and Health Financing Strategy development* which are critical to mobilizing and improving the efficiency of domestic financing and DAH
 2. By *linking to IDA and IBRD financing* - incentivizes the allocation of additional financing for RMNCAH and improves the quality of IDA/IBRD financing by strengthening the process of identifying national priorities
 3. By providing technical assistance on how countries can increase domestic resource mobilization and directly incentivizing it
 4. By crowding-in private financing, including by supporting pay-for-performance schemes and by de-risking private investments

Resource Mobilization: Next Steps

1. Increase Domestic RM -
 - Credible health financing strategy that outlines strategic approaches to increase domestic resources for health
 - Links to allocations of additional IDA funds to RMNCAH
 - Attracts aligned funding to bridge gaps
2. Define pathways for private sector financing :
 - Local engagement and cooperation around Investment Cases
 - Innovative financing
3. Align financing at country level - active engagement of local bilateral ODA as well as alignment of Gavi and Global Fund
4. Raise resources for GFF Trust Fund and associated IDA which requires advocating for the Trust Fund to potential donors

PMNCH support needed on four dimensions:

1. Advocate for increased resources at both national and international levels
2. Advocate for complementarity of financing and alignment around investment case to increase efficiency and improve value for money
3. Support the need for allocative efficiency of DAH
4. Advocate for innovative approaches to increase multiplier effect of existing resources

- Advocate for specific elements of domestic financing such as:
 - Mobilize around “good health taxes” (i.e., sin taxes)
 - Robust budget lines for neglected multisectoral issues such as WASH
 - Strong role for the private sector
- Outreach events and partnership advocacy efforts
- Develop champions and cultivate high level advocates
- Support accountability and transparency