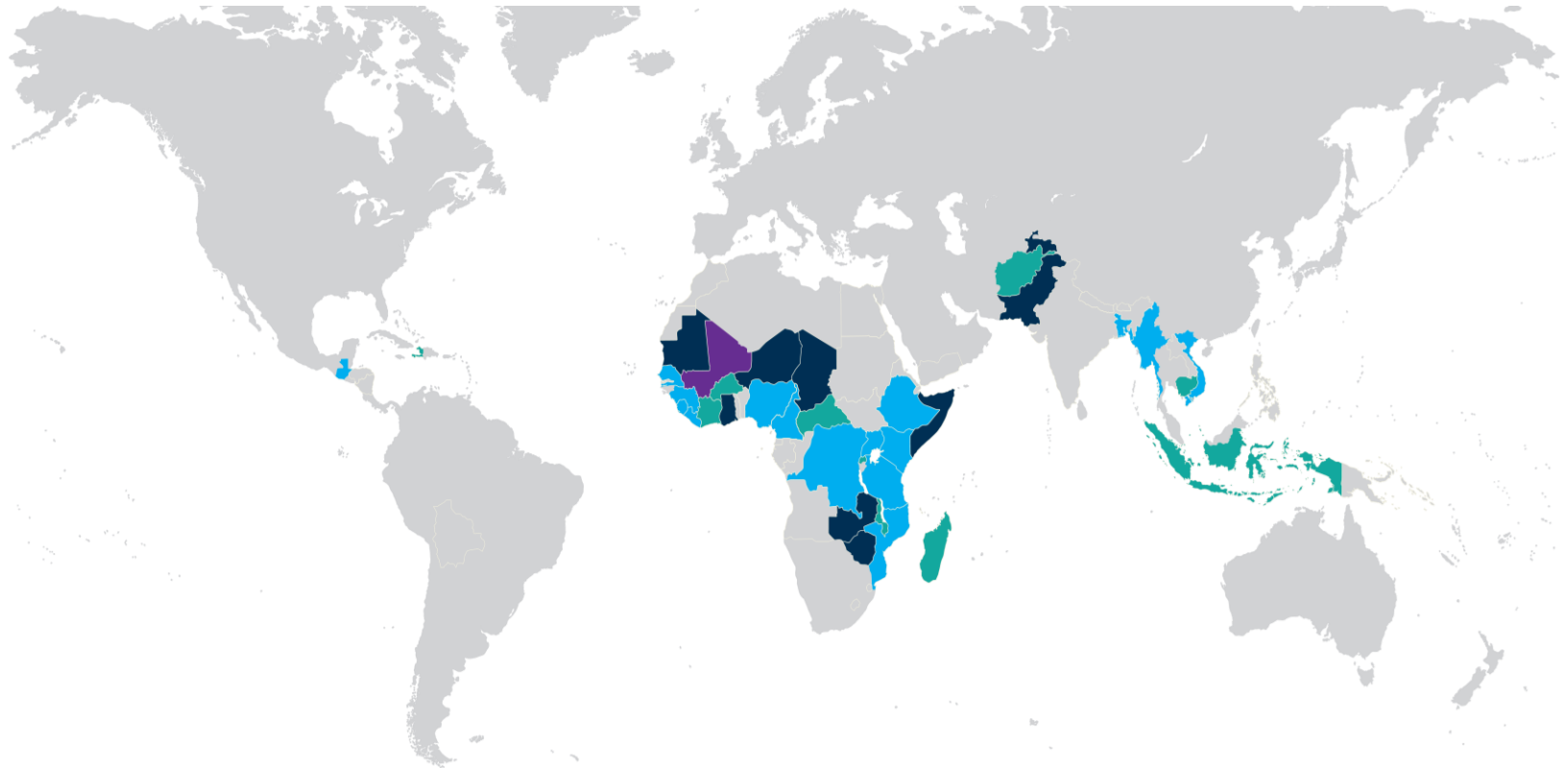


Portfolio Update – Focus on New Countries

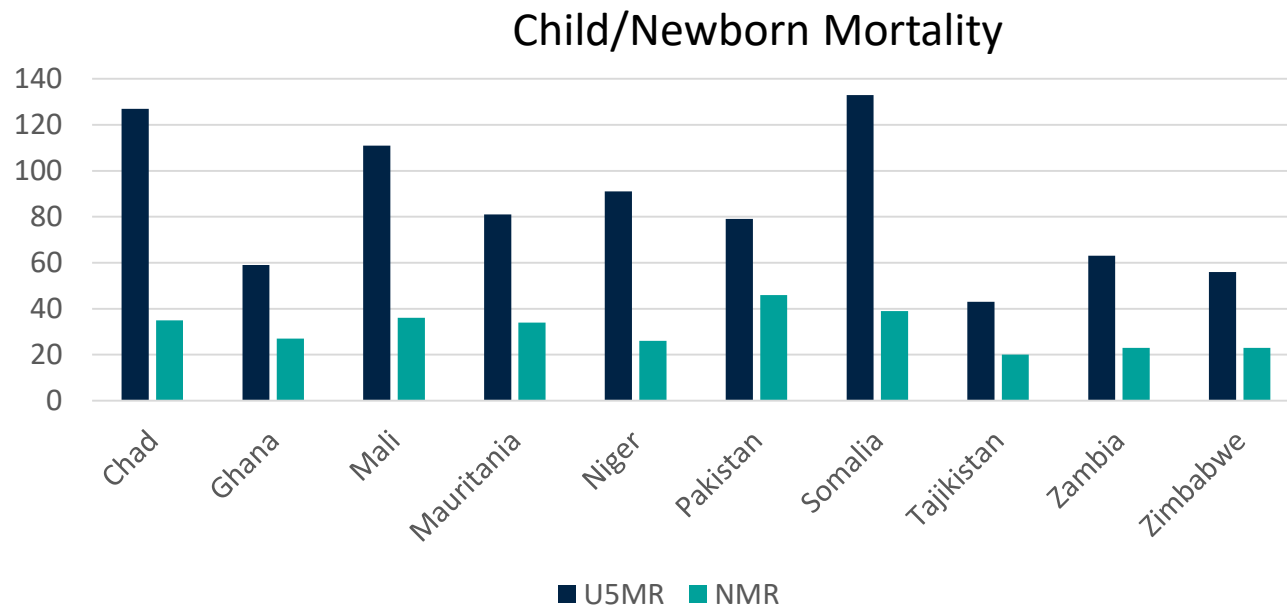
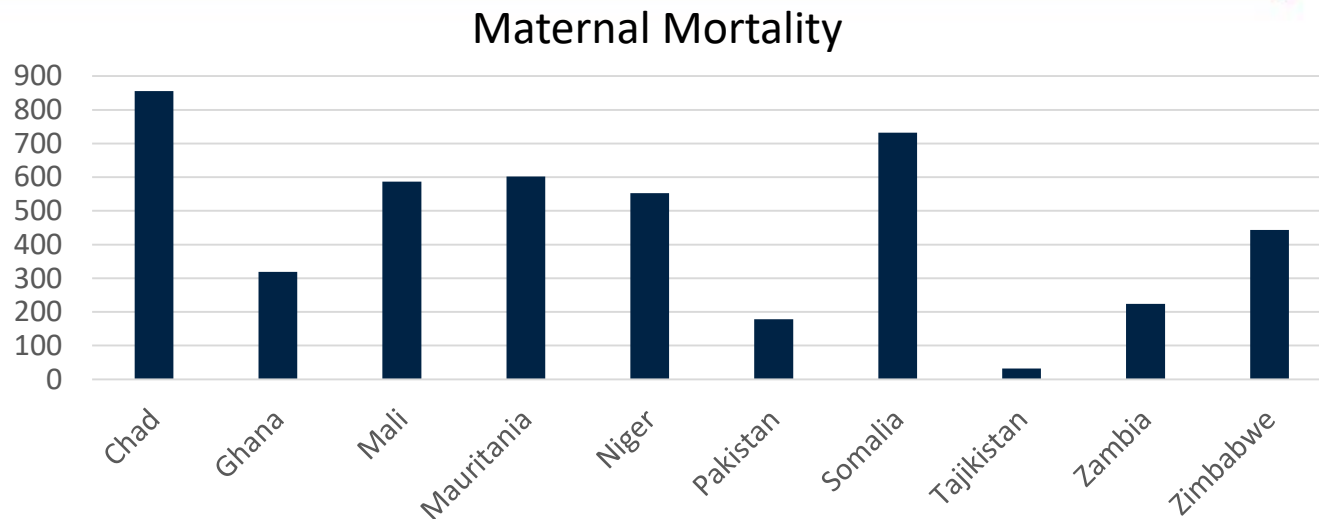


The GFF: 10 new countries

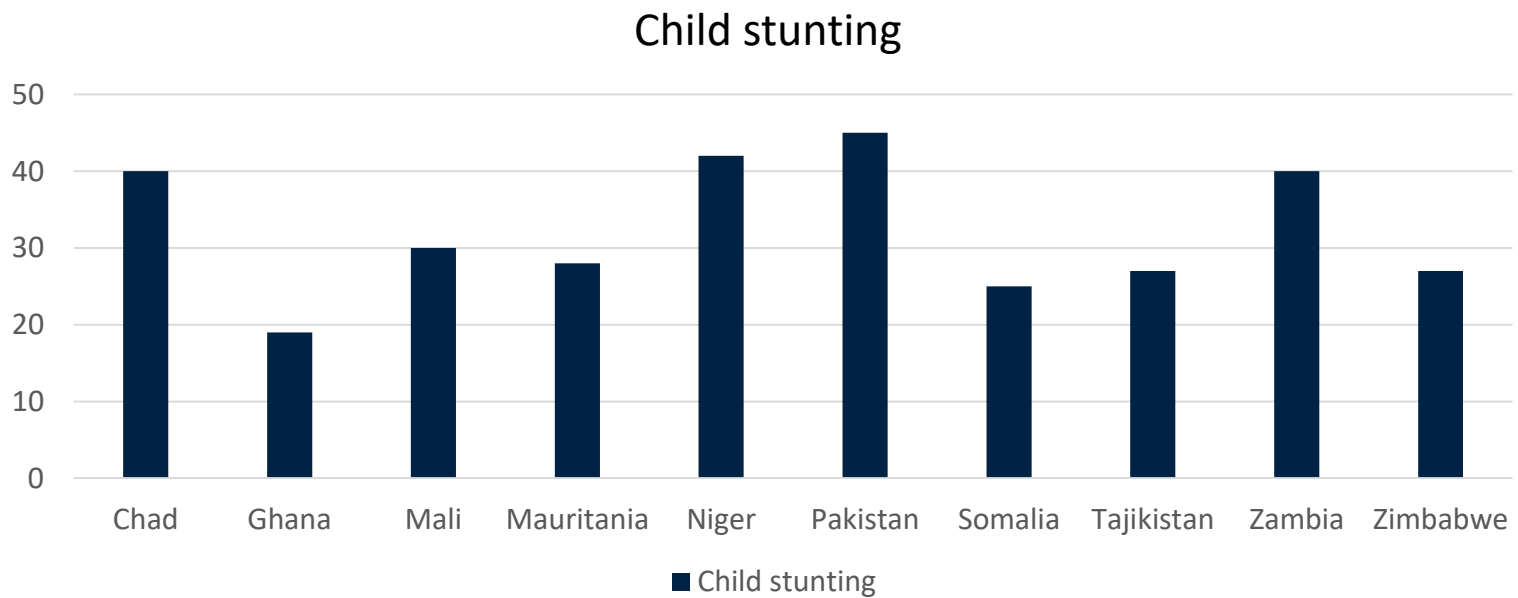
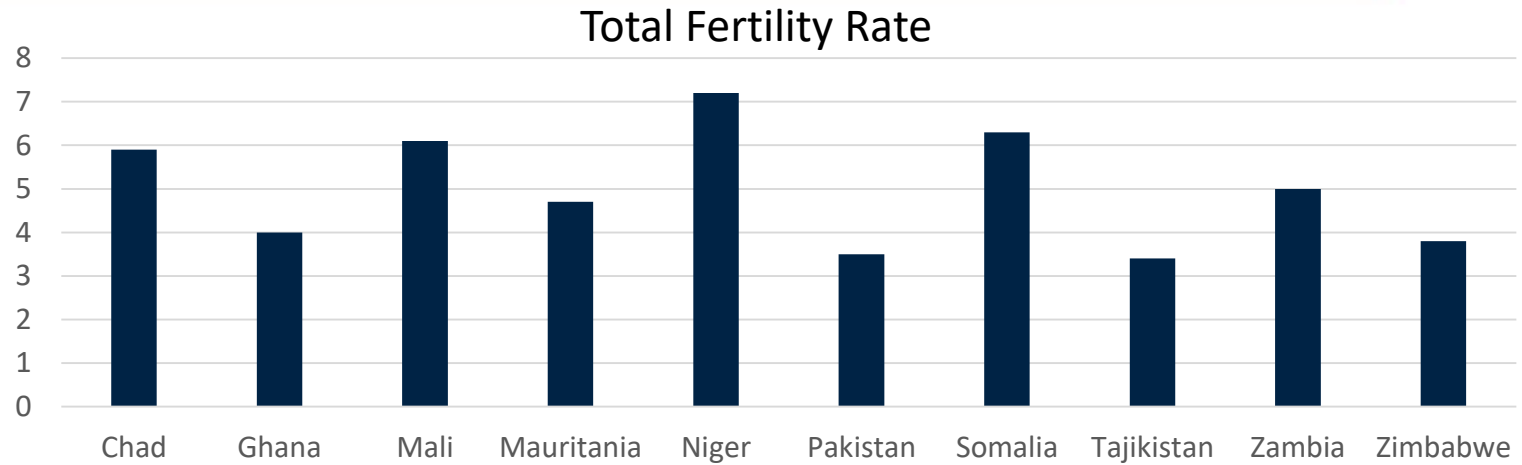
Bangladesh	Guinea	Nigeria	Malawi	Central African Republic	Tajikistan	Chad
Cameroon	Kenya	Senegal	Cote d'Ivoire	Haiti	Pakistan	Mauritania
DRC	Liberia	Sierra Leone	Afghanistan	Indonesia	Zambia	Niger
Ethiopia	Mozambique	Tanzania	Burkina Faso	Madagascar	Zimbabwe	Ghana
Guatemala	Myanmar	Uganda	Cambodia	Mali	Somalia	
		Vietnam	Rwanda			



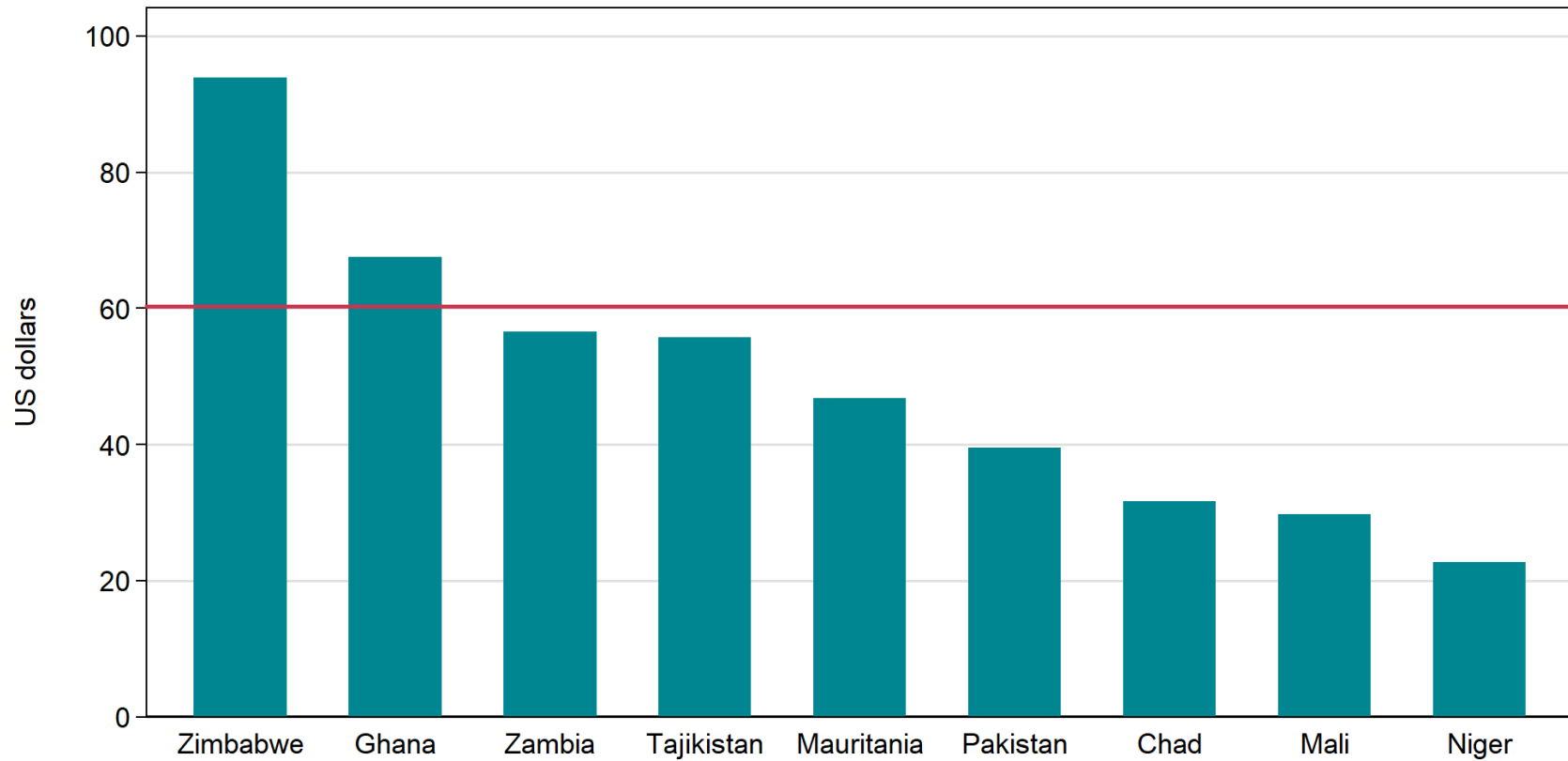
Maternal, Child and Newborn Mortality



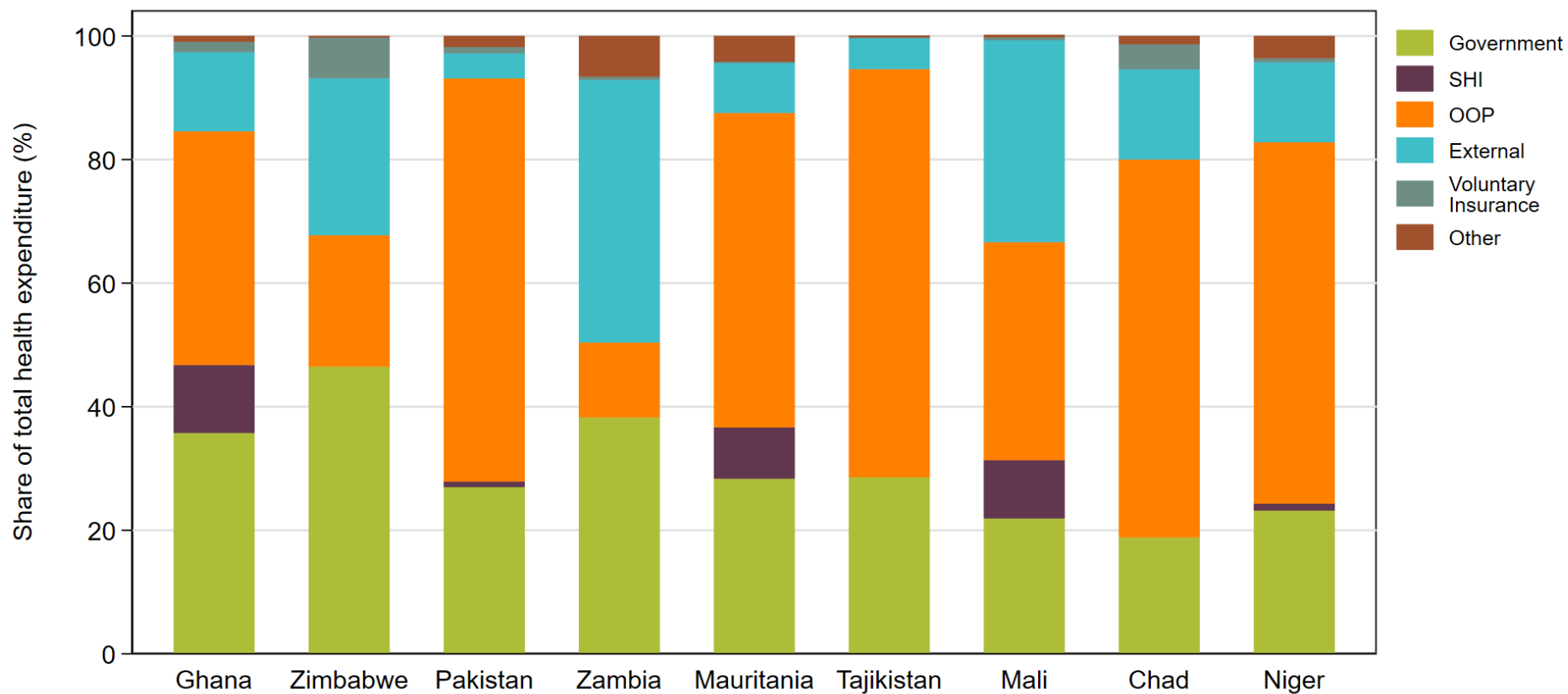
Fertility and Chronic Malnutrition

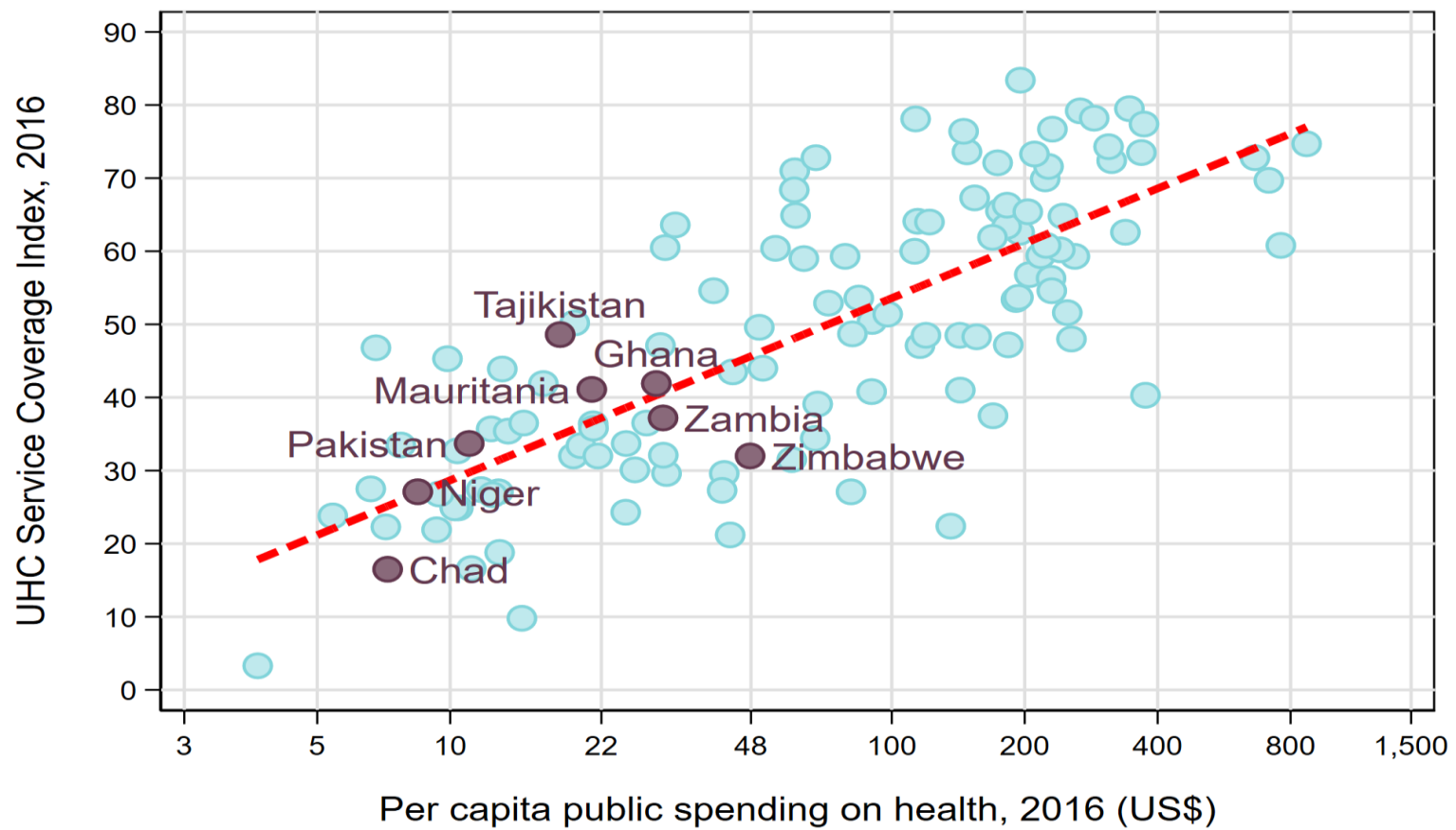


Total health expenditure per capita, 2016



Composition of total health expenditure, 2016





Impact of new countries on portfolio

- Global portfolio: Tajikistan – new (and only) country in Central Asia
- Strong commitment to Africa (72%)
- Maintain proportion of fragile States (33%)
- Strong focus on high fertility countries
- Emphasis on high burden, low financing countries (e.g. Sahel, Chad)
- Strong overlap with Human Capital Index Bottom 30



Process so far

- March: Letter setting out expectations, confirming interest
- May: GFF country selection
- July-September: GFF Initiation Missions
- August-September: Hiring of GFF Liaison Officers
- Early October: GFF Country Workshop
- October/November: Development of investment case roadmaps



Revised Investment Case preparation guidelines

- Investment case supports countries to progress on Universal Health Care through Primary Health Care
- Alignment with national budget process from the start
- Focus on i) prioritized package of services and ii) up to 5 reforms
- Clarity of process to improve quality
- Improved guidance on prioritization
- Independent Support Team for better quality and engagement



Observations in new GFF-supported countries so far

- Useful to begin the engagement with Ministry of Finance/Planning
- Setting expectations from the start (letter) is helpful
- Positioning of the Govt FP is critical
- UHC through PHC requires different approaches depending on the country (e.g., Somalia vs Ghana)
- Significant potential for alignment of financiers in-country
 - 3 Gs
 - New donors to the GFF Trust Fund
- Resource mapping: quick way to see value-add of the GFF in-country
- Need more systematic country communications



Strong potential for alignment to ICs

- **Chad:** France, EU, GIZ, Global Fund, GAVI, IsDB, Swiss Cooperation, USAID, WB
- **Ghana:** USAID, JICA, GAVI, Global Fund, KOICA, DFID, WB
- **Mali:** Netherlands, Canada, USAID, DFID, France, IsDB, BMGF, GAVI, Global Fund, WB
- **Mauritania:** AfDB, China, France, EU, Spain, Belgium (Enabel), GAVI, Global Fund, IsDB, Saudi Arabia, USAID, WB
- **Niger:** Global Fund, GAVI, France, Spain, DFID (WISH programme), EU, Belgium, KfW, WB
- **Pakistan:** BMGF, IsDB, DFID, USAID, GAVI, Global Fund, WB
- **Somalia:** DFID, GAVI, Global Fund, WB, potentially some humanitarian partners
- **Tajikistan:** EU, GAVI, Global Fund, AsDB, IsDB, GIZ, KfW, USAID, Aga Khan Foundation, WB
- **Zambia:** SIDA, USAID, EU, DfID, GAVI, Global Fund, WB
- **Zimbabwe:** Health Development Fund [Sweden, DFID (UK & Northern Ireland)], EU and GAVI), Global Fund, USAID, WB

Two Key Issues

- Country leadership is the foundation of the GFF model. What support do governments need to effectively take the lead in the development and implementation of the Investment Case?
- How can we maximize the alignment of financiers around the investment case?



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