The GFF has created a new model with countries in the driver’s seat that brings together multiple sources of financing in a synergistic way to support national priorities for women, children and adolescent health and wellbeing. A key element of this model is drawing on the multiple sectors that influence health and nutrition outcomes across birth, early years and adolescence, such as health, education, water and sanitation, and social protection. Sixteen countries are benefitting from the approach and many others are keen to join the GFF, but the generous initial contributions to the GFF Trust Fund from governments of Canada and Norway, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and MSD for Mothers are fully committed.

The GFF replenishment roadmap will offer a series of high-level events to provide potential investors with the in-depth technical information needed for making decisions about contributions.

The first replenishment for the GFF Trust Fund is being launched to respond to the demand from countries that want to be part of the GFF. It seeks to mobilize an additional US$2 billion to enable the GFF process to expand over the period 2018–23 to the 50 countries facing the most significant needs—the existing 16 countries plus 34 new countries.
Investing in the GFF Trust Fund will catalyze financing of country priorities for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition (RMNCAH-N) from four different sources of funding:

- domestic government resources;
- aligned external financing; and
- private sector resources and financing from the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), generating two types of returns on investment:

**HEALTH RETURNS**

In terms of the lives saved and improved health, nutrition, and well-being of women, children, and adolescents, with a particular focus on five targets of SDG3 and SDG2, by 2030:

- Reducing maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births,
- Reducing under-five mortality rate to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births,
- Reducing neonatal mortality rate to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births,
- Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health services,
- Achieving universal health coverage,
- Achieving internationally agreed targets for stunting and wasting.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RETURNS**

From the investment in human capital, which both leads to a more productive workforce and improved economic performance (contributing to realizing benefits of the demographic dividend) and to broader benefits for the SDGs, as a healthy population is a precondition to achieving progress in many other areas.

**WHY INVEST NOW?**

Many women, children, and adolescents die needlessly each day, and the lack of financing is a key barrier. At the national level, the impact of women, children, and adolescents dying and not getting the care they need translates into significant economic losses and a reduced ability to benefit from the demographic dividend.

The GFF frontloads resources and uses them catalytically to support countries’ transition from reliance on external assistance. The work must begin now to influence countries’ trajectories. Modeling how to close the US$33 billion financing gap shows that overall need for resources for the GFF Trust Fund, increases from now until 2023 and “savings” from the GFF approach would amount to US$83.5 billion over the period 2015–30.

IDA just completed its largest replenishment to date, generating US$75 billion for national priorities over the next three years. The GFF Trust Fund is linked to IDA and so the increased availability of IDA financing creates a historic opportunity to use this financing for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health and nutrition.

We have proof of concept from two years of operationalization in 16 countries wherein women, children and adolescents are benefitting from the new financing model. As a result, the demand is high from countries that are interested to be part of the GFF and benefit from smart, scaled and sustainable financing.

The replenishment goal of US$2 billion is ambitious, but the potential for impact is great and the GFF is confident that we will seize this unique opportunity to change the course of financing for the SDGs and improve the lives of millions of women, children, and adolescents across the world by preventing 24 million–38 million deaths of women, children, and adolescents by 2030.