

IDA 21



IDA in FOCUS

How #IDA works for Health

June 25, 2024
8:30-9:30am EDT



WORLD BANK GROUP

Without action, the number of people without access to health services will increase from 4.5 bn to 5 bn by 2030

New threats to access to health systems

Fiscal challenges

- Spending on health systems falling

Bilateral aid to developing countries' health systems more than halved between 2019 and 2022

Disease challenges

- Pandemic risk rising
- AMR spreading

70-100 million people live in extreme poverty compared to pre-pandemic years

Demographic challenges

- Populations aging

The proportion of the world's population over 60 years will nearly double between 2015 and 2050

Transforming Challenge to Action: New health targets and increased ambitions with countries, partners and CSOs

WORLD BANK GROUP SCORECARD		FY24 – FY30
CLIENT CONTEXT	WORLD BANK GROUP RESULTS	
PEOPLE		
1 Protection for the poorest	Percentage of people covered by social protection and labor programs, of which (%) in the poorest quintile	Millions of beneficiaries of social safety net programs**
2 No learning poverty	Percentage of children who cannot read by end-of-primary-school age	Millions of students supported with better education*
3 Healthier lives	Percentage of children under five stunted	Millions of people receiving quality health, nutrition, and population services*
	Percentage of people receiving essential health services	Millions of people benefitting from strengthened capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to health emergencies*
PROSPERITY		
4 Effective macroeconomic and fiscal management	Countries at high risk of or in debt distress	Percentage of countries that implemented reforms toward debt sustainability relative to the total number of countries at high risk or in debt distress**
	Countries with tax revenue-to-GDP ratios (including social security contributions) below or equal to 15%	Countries with tax revenues-to-GDP ratio at or below 15% (including social security contributions) that have increased collections, considering equity**
PLANET		
5 Green and blue planet and resilient populations	Number of people exposed to hazardous air quality*	Net GHG emissions per year*
	Countries without renewable natural capital accumulation	Millions of people with enhanced resilience to climate risks*
	Percentage of terrestrial and aquatic areas that are protected	Millions of hectares of terrestrial and aquatic areas under enhanced conservation and management*
	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	



Moderator Shakuntala Santhiran, Ajay Banga, World Bank Group President and Dr. Tedros Adhanom, Director-General, World Health Organization (WHO) at the World Bank in Washington, DC on April 18, 2024. Photo: Dasan Bobo/World Bank.

New Health Targets and Ambitions:

Provide quality health services to an additional 1.5bn people over the next five years

- Global Challenge Programs on Strengthening Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response and on Nutrition and Food Security
- Mainstreaming climate across all health system investments as part of the target of 45% climate financing
- **Partnerships:** This new ambition will take new ways of working with partners, including CSOs, UN agencies, academia and global health agencies.

The World Bank's increased ambition in Health support its wider Evolution

VISION

To create a world free of poverty on a livable planet

MISSION

To end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity on a livable planet

Doubling down on impact

Modernizing our approach to delivery

WB PLAYBOOK

- Knowledge Compact
- Global Challenge Programs
- Crisis Preparedness and Response Toolkit
- Concrete goals: 45% climate financing; 1.5bn people reached with health services

- Working as One World Bank
- People and Culture
- Operations Efficiency and Effectiveness
- Partnerships for Impact

FINANCIAL MODEL

IBRD - IDA - IFC - MIGA - Concessional Finance

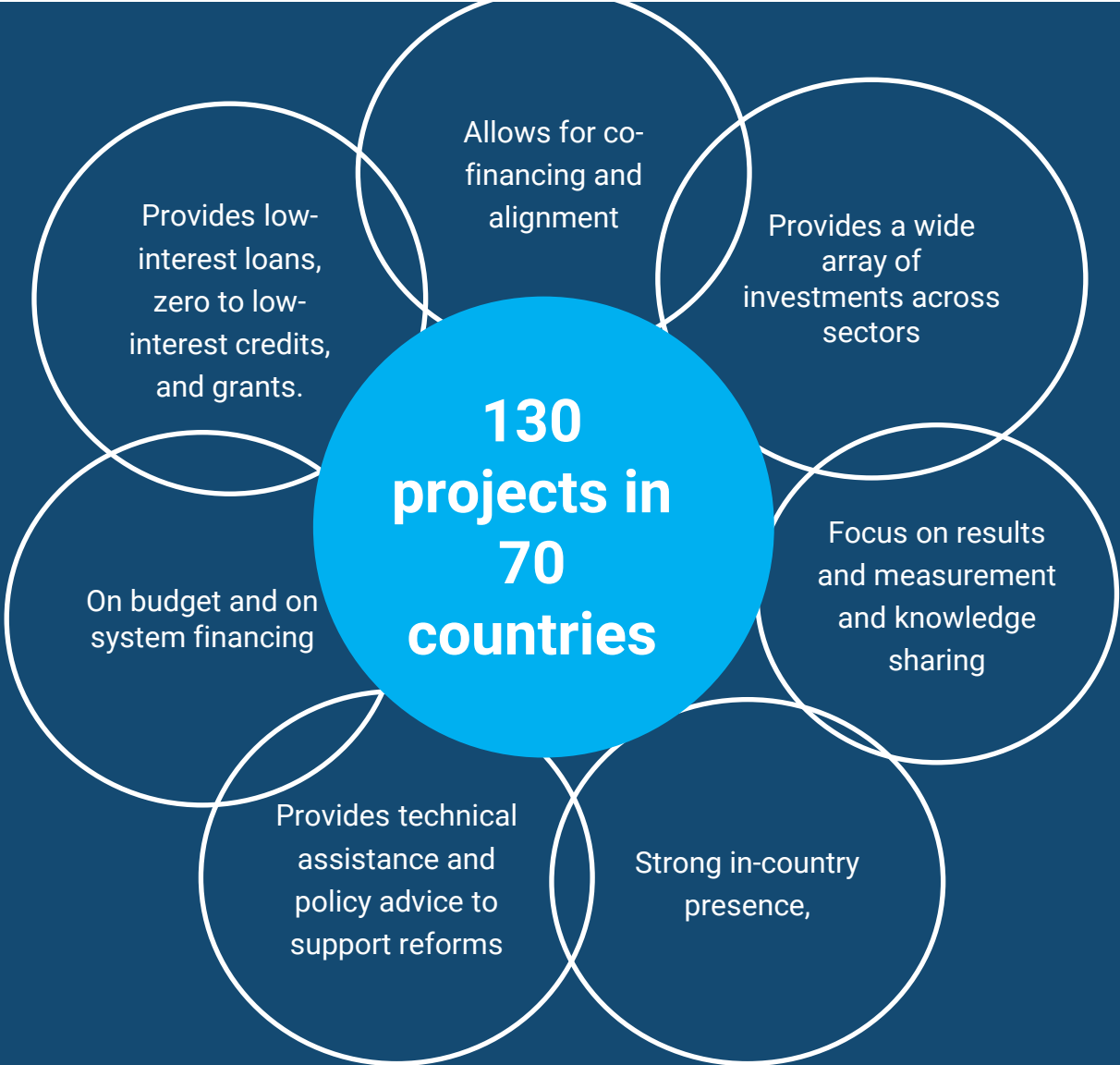
RESULTS SCORECARD

- HNP contributes to and tracks indicators on 'Healthier Lives':
 - Millions of people receiving quality health, nutrition and population services
 - Number of countries benefitting from strengthened capacity to prevent, detect and respond to health emergencies

\$16.8 billion (IDA)



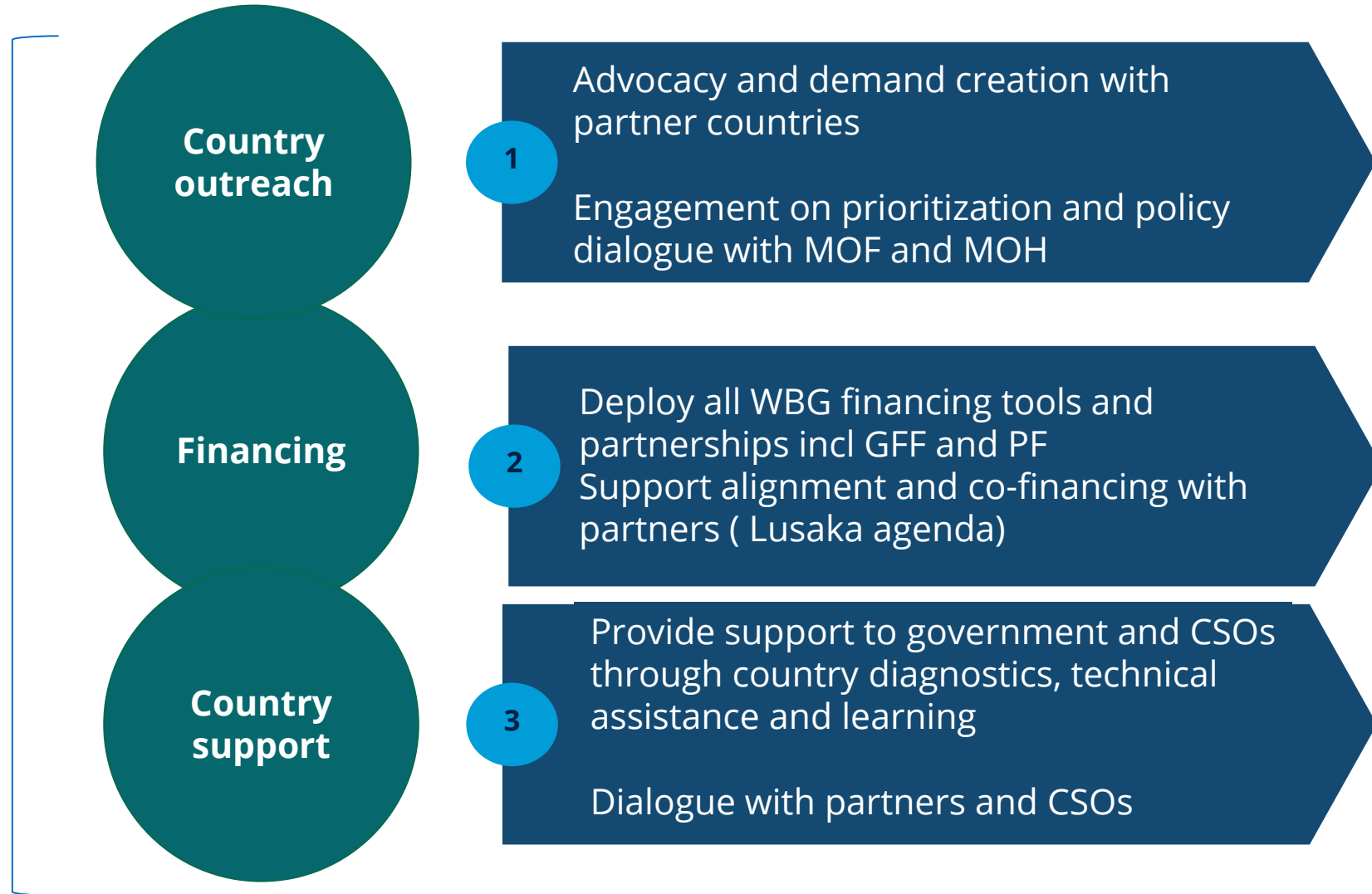
130 projects in 70 countries



- Global knowledge
- Lending, relationships with health and finance ministries,
- Investments in other sectors

Engaging countries, partners and CSOs to identify bottlenecks and prioritize health systems investments

This will require engagement with countries analytical/diagnostics support, capacity building.



IDA 21 will pursue UHC by focusing on three pathways to reach more people

1

Expand geographical coverage

2

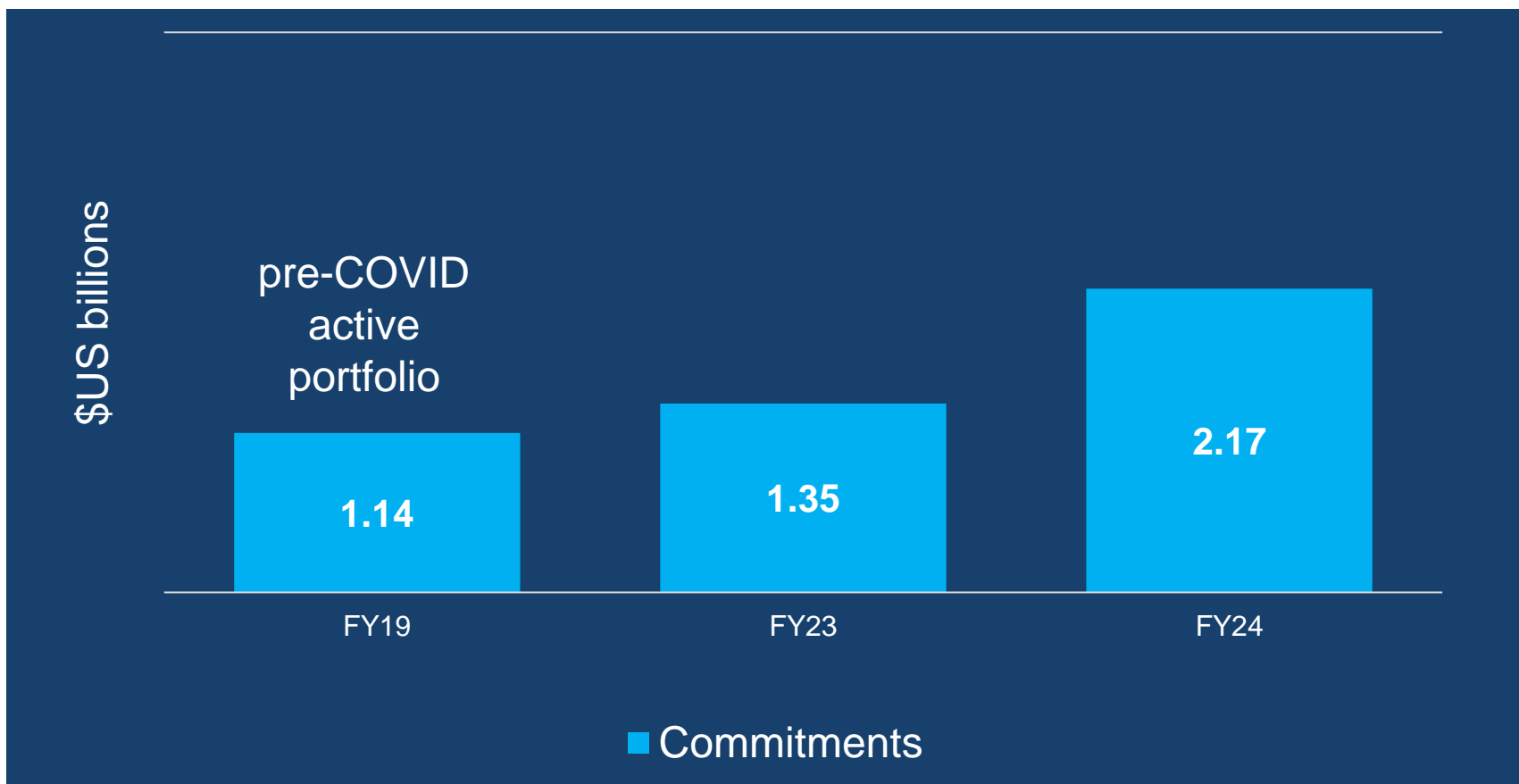
Expand scope of services to reflect new disease burden and demographic changes

3

Lower financial barriers to health care

With continued efforts to strengthen countries capabilities to better be prepared and respond to shocks and pandemics

HNP IDA commitments by year (US\$ billion)



Health operations have grown including post-covid

Active HNP portfolio = \$34 billion in over 100 countries

Active IDA portfolio in health = \$16.8 billion 130 projects in 70 countries

Geographies : 74 % towards Africa, 14% towards South Asia 14%

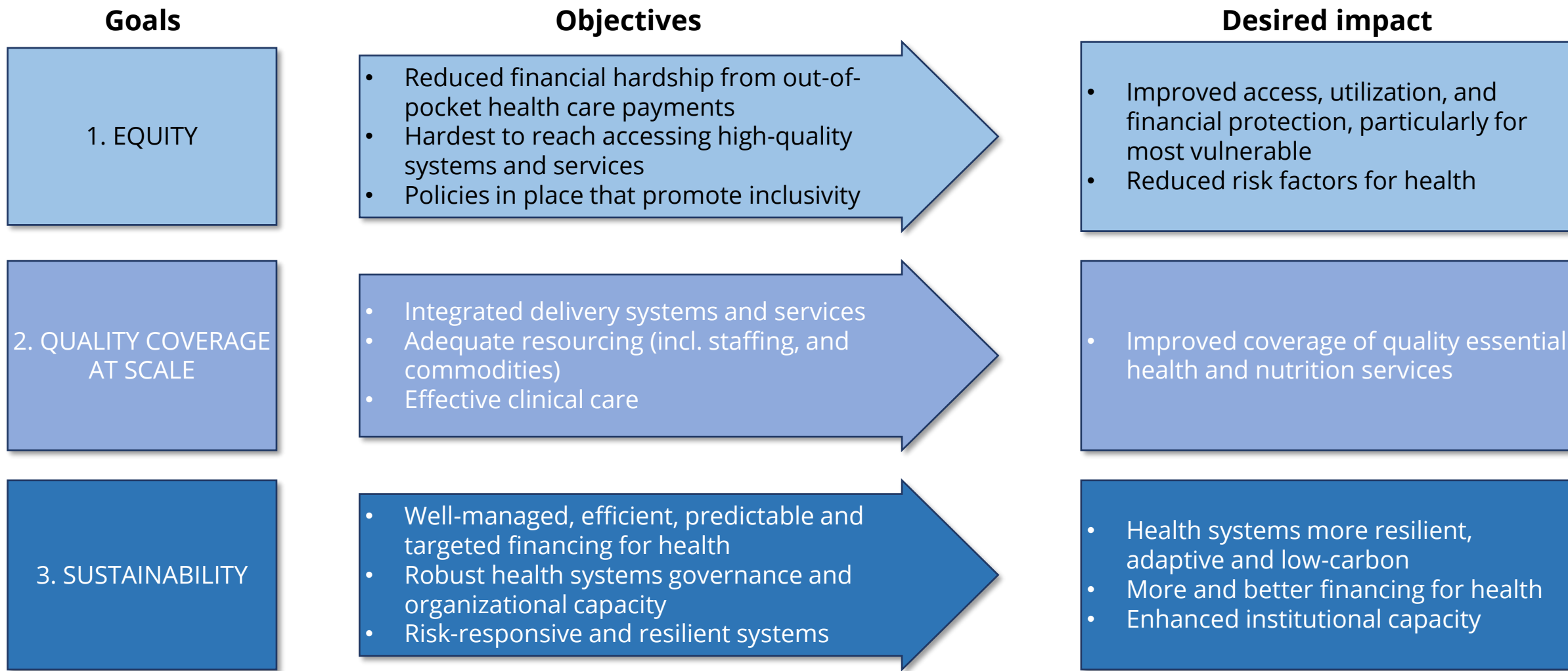
Use all available financing tools through IDA and concessional grant funding

Reshape knowledge and learning program

Create more impact through strategic partnerships (e.g., Lusaka Agenda)

Stronger measurement framework

IDA system efforts will be focused on helping countries achieve UHC goals



Lao PDR



- [Lao PDR Health Governance and Nutrition Development Project](#) helped increase coverage of reproductive, maternal and child health, and nutrition services in selected regions.
- **Tackled inequity** by boosting vaccination rates in 50 remote districts
- Increase in vaccinations rates (22% of measles and a 30% increase of DTP and hepatitis B).
- Following project Health and Nutrition Services Access Project (HANSA II) cofinanced by Gavi, the Global Fund and DFAT to promote **alignment of partners**

Nigeria



- The [Nigeria States Health Investment Project](#) contributed to significant improvements in maternal and child health services in participating states.
- Demonstrated **Results Based Financing** approaches can accelerate progress on health outcomes in Nigeria.
- Built **social accountability** through community management of health facilities and performance measurement of health outputs; and
- Invested in strengthening **monitoring and evaluation (M&E)** mechanisms

Mozambique



- Mozambique [Primary Health Care Strengthening Program](#) contributed to improving utilization of RMNCAH-N services.
- In 2022/23, the Ministry of Health reported that:
 - 67% percent of pregnant women had at least four antenatal visits during their pregnancy compared with 42% in 2017.
 - 58% of secondary and technical schools offered SRH services, compared to 32% in 2019.
- Supported health systems:
 - Incentivized **protecting government spending** in health , also in historically underserved areas.
 - Increased the number of **community health workers**, from 1,000 in 2018 to 8,300 in 2022.
 - Community access to **health services** expanded four-fold, from nearly 240,000 households in 2018 to an estimated two million in 2022.

Haiti



- Following earthquakes and hurricane, lingering political and institutional crisis
- Strengthening of [Primary Health Care and Surveillance in Haiti](#) Project (PROSYS) supported **rehabilitation of 180 health facilities**, reopened with improvements.
- Also included access to **water and sanitation** resources, the restoration of the **cold chain** material supplies, incinerators, a **clean energy system**, and a residence to house personnel working at night.
- Resulted in **3.5 million children being immunized**, while also offering four prenatal visits and assisting deliveries to pregnant women in the targeted departments.
- Reinforced the **epidemiological surveillance** in the country at large.

More and better services

Policy Commitment (*under draft*)

Support at least one quarter of IDA countries to build human capital in the critical early childhood and adolescent years.

- Brings health within a broader Human Development agenda
- Focus on the two critical points in the life cycle for human capital accumulation: early childhood and adolescent years.
- Early Years: maternal and child health, nutrition in the first 2000 days.
- Adolescents: sexual and reproductive health services, keeping girls in school, support for disadvantaged youth

Corporate scorecard and target

Millions of people receiving quality HNP services

- Clear target : Provide 1.5bn people quality affordable health care services.
- Operationalizes a shift from # services to # people
- Expands the scope of services counted (in line with changing disease burden and commitment to universal health coverage)
- Introduces accountability to demonstrate quality of WBG investments

Better Pandemic and Crisis Preparedness and Response

Policy Commitment (*under draft*)

Support all active IDA countries to improve the crisis-readiness of health, education or social protection systems to limit disruptions in service delivery during shocks

- Crisis readiness of systems to shocks includes health emergency preparedness, prevention and response; of services and adaptive social protection
- Focus on the resilience of the underlying systems to support outcomes for People.

Corporate scorecard and target

Number of countries benefitting from strengthened capacity to prevent, detect and respond to health emergencies

- Measures progress at country level
- Eligible activities based on international recommendations AND WBG 'know-how'
- Includes strengthening country and regional core public health capacities, emergency-ready health care, regional manufacturing, and enhanced readiness
- Leverages Crisis Preparedness & Response Toolkit, IDA Crisis Window etc.)



Time bound opportunity to work with CSOs for the largest available global source of concessional financing to support health for all

Securing an ambitious IDA replenishment

Ensuring health is prioritised in budgets and policy dialogue with countries

Enabling alignment of external financing behind country led plans incl multistakeholder engagement

Promoting system investments while prioritizing agendas (lagging behind (SRH, NCD))

