

**Cross-Global Health  
Institution (GHI)  
Messaging  
Guidance**

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## Use Case

The following document provides suggested messaging for use in communicating around the value and impact of the Global Health Institutions (GHIs), aligned with the research presented in the [Health Perceptions Hub](#). These messages are not meant to be prescriptive and can be adapted to meet your needs. For comments or corrections, please reach out to [resources@globalhealthstrategies.com](mailto:resources@globalhealthstrategies.com).

## Overarching Narrative

Over the last 20 years, global health institutions like Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, the Global Financing Facility and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative have leveraged their unique strengths and worked alongside governments, communities and a range of other partners – including WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank’s International Development Association – to respond to health need in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Their impact shows that human ingenuity and global cooperation can drive unprecedented and extraordinary progress. With the support of these institutions, countries are leading the way to achieving sustainable health outcomes, fueling economic progress in some of the world’s most vulnerable and under-resourced regions.

While each of these partnerships has a distinct focus, their collective efforts are complementary and comprehensive, each contributing a crucial piece to the larger puzzle of global health. They address a wide spectrum of health issues, from disease prevention and vaccination to health financing and policy development, and their work supports countries in covering urgent gaps while also strengthening health systems for the long term, including in the face of future health threats – from new outbreaks to conflict to climate change.

As we enter 2025, these organizations are working to meet the growing demand for health services in the global south. Today, we have an unprecedented opportunity to accelerate progress by providing the necessary funding to these institutions to achieve our shared goals and improve health outcomes, especially for children.

## Cross-Cutting Key Messages

**For more than two decades, global health institutions like Gavi, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, the Global Financing Facility, and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative have shown that human ingenuity and global cooperation can drive unprecedented and extraordinary progress. In partnership with donor governments, countries, communities, and other multilaterals – like WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank – they are transforming the world.**

- Global health institutions are all working to help countries improve the health and wellbeing of people worldwide, including by combating the leading causes of disease and death among children.
- Over the last 20 years, these institutions have worked together to amplify their impact and drive stunning health progress.
  - The number of children who die every year has been [cut in half](#) since 2000 and the average person is living [six years longer](#), largely thanks to vaccines.
  - [65 million](#) lives – more than the entire population of Italy – have been saved through Global Fund-supported health programs since 2002.
  - More than [1.1 billion](#) children in the world's poorest countries have received the lifesaving protection of vaccines, averting 18.8 million future deaths since 2000.
  - More than 100 million women have delivered their babies safely since 2015.
- These health gains have lasting [socio-economic effects](#). More babies are surviving infancy and growing into healthy children. Healthy children go to school and become educated. Healthy adults support their families and contribute to their economies. Healthy communities prosper.

**Today's challenges are threatening this progress, making it more important than ever that these institutions continue their collaborative efforts to save more lives.**

- The COVID-19 pandemic [slowed, stalled or even reversed](#) health progress, and many countries still have work to do to catch up. Climate change is already driving disease spread and increasing the number of displaced and vulnerable communities. Competing priorities and debt crises are forcing governments to make tough decisions on health funding.
- With LMICs in the driver's seat, each of the global health institutions is adapting to a changing world and working to build more equitable, resilient and sustainable health systems.

- When health systems are strong, a parent knows when and where to bring their child for regular vaccines. A health worker trusts that the medicines they prescribe will be in stock for their patients. A government official can monitor changes in disease spread and make informed decisions that prevent more people from falling ill.
- These institutions are making joint investments in common priority areas that build this strong foundation, like supply chains, data systems and community health workers – investments that ensure more people have access to the health services they need today and protect them from health threats in the future.
  - For example, in Togo, Gavi and The Global Fund are exploring ways to strengthen and use the same health information systems, as well as avoid duplicating investments in the same equipment, like refrigerators, used to improve the cold chain.
  - Other multilaterals also play an essential role. For example, the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA) builds health system infrastructure and health management information systems that countries rely on for ongoing health services. This work also enables institutions like Gavi and the Global Fund to understand where needs are greatest and most effectively provide community interventions.
- Looking ahead, the global health institutions are continuing to strengthen their coordination by creating efficiencies, filling gaps and minimizing overlap. This will allow them to help accelerate country-led progress.
  - The Lusaka Agenda sets a bold vision for how the global health institutions can maximize their impact by aligning their efforts more closely than ever before. This means less bureaucracy, more coordination, and a greater focus on results.
  - Moving forward, global health institutions are working to improve coordination through leveraging their existing platforms, harmonizing their strategies and mapping current areas of financial and technical collaboration. This means that investments from these institutions are mutually supportive, amplifying benefits instead of diminishing their returns.
    - Efforts to strengthen collaboration are already underway – for example, Gavi, the Global Fund and the Global Financing Facility are prioritizing four main workstreams together: malaria, health systems strengthening, country engagement and enabling functions (e.g., travel systems and technology).
    - Also, the Global Fund’s network of CSO partners and community health programs, along with the Global Financing

Facility's ministerial network, are supporting Gavi's ability to roll out vaccines in countries and communities.

**2024-2025 offers an unprecedented opportunity to fast-track progress and improve health – especially for children. Now is the time for the world to step forward, not back, and fully fund these global health institutions to do their life-saving work.**

- Global health institutions like Gavi, the Global Fund, the Global Financing Facility, and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) – with critical engagements from local communities and UN organizations like the WHO and UNICEF – are the right partnerships to meet this moment.
  - **Equity:** Global health institutions are at the heart of achieving health equity. Investing in these institutions strengthens health systems, ensuring that everyone, no matter where they live or their economic status, has the chance to lead a healthy life.
    - For example, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative creates detailed maps of families in communities and trains health workers on how to ensure no child misses out on essential vaccines. In some places, this means health workers go door-to-door in a community, vaccinating children at bus stops or traveling by boat and bike to find a single family living in a remote community.
  - **Health security:** As we have witnessed time and again, diseases know no borders. These institutions play vital, complementary roles in pandemic preparedness and response, protecting countries from future health threats and safeguarding the hard-won health progress of the past.
    - For example, at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, Gavi led efforts with partners to procure and deliver vaccines, while the Global Fund scaled access to essential diagnostics and treatments. Polio infrastructure (such as surveillance systems, community networks, and emergency operations centers) developed by the GPEI were utilized in the first line of defense against COVID-19, and it is now being used to track and respond to a variety of other outbreaks.
  - **Climate:** The communities most affected by a warming climate are those served by these global health institutions. As climate-sensitive diseases pose increasing risks, these institutions are evolving to meet growing needs, collaborating more closely to address the challenges where progress is most at risk.

- For example, malaria is one of the diseases most at risk of backsliding – and spreading into new areas – due to climate change. Global health institutions are coming together to ensure communities have access to all the tools at our disposal. Gavi and partners are supporting countries to introduce the first-ever WHO-recommended malaria vaccines, while the Global Fund supports countries in scaling up tools for preventing, diagnosing and treating malaria.
    - Those displaced by climate change are often more susceptible to malaria, TB and other diseases, as extreme weather events and changing environments can disrupt health services and create conditions ripe for disease transmission.
  - **Cost-effectiveness:** Investing in these institutions is one of the smartest choices in global health. Each leverages decades of experience and the ability to respond swiftly to community needs, making them among the most cost-effective ways to improve health outcomes globally.
    - Through bulk procurement and negotiation, these institutions have significantly lowered prices for vaccines, treatments and other tools, helping donor dollars save even more lives.
    - These institutions also drive innovation to accelerate progress in a more cost-effective way. For example, the Global Fund’s support of the New Nets Project helped prevent [13 million](#) malaria cases and save more than 24,000 lives just in four years by introducing new dual-insecticide bed nets
  - **Innovation:** Global health institutions have contributed to extraordinary advances in diagnostics, treatments and vaccines. Thanks to catalytic investments from these initiatives, tools like childhood vaccines or bed nets to prevent malaria work better, cost less and are easier to deliver than ever before.
- These global health institutions partner with a wide range of global and national organizations, as well as national governments, civil society organizations and the private sector. In particular, the WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank’s IDA have an important role in making the work of these global health institutions possible.
  - WHO plays a key role in promoting global health by providing technical assistance to countries, setting international standards, coordinating responses to health emergencies, and collecting and analyzing health data to inform global health institutions, among other responsibilities. Its research and recommendations guide the work of the global health institutions across a host of key issues.

- UNICEF, as the world's largest provider of vaccines, plays an essential part in procurement and delivery, allowing the global health initiatives to reach children with lifesaving innovations.
- The World Bank's IDA prioritizes building health infrastructure and reaching the most vulnerable, crisis-hit, and hardest-to-reach populations, ensuring that essential health services are accessible to all.
- Investing in these global health institutions presents an unprecedented opportunity to save more lives, build stronger and more equitable health systems and protect all communities from diseases that know no borders. Through continued partnership and support, we can cut child deaths in half once again, end polio and the scourge of malaria and create a healthier, more prosperous world for generations to come.
  - Gavi is seeking at least [\\$9 billion](#) to implement its new five-year strategy that will protect 500 million children, saving 8-9 million lives between 2026 and 2030.
  - The Global Fund is expected to launch its next replenishment campaign in early 2025, following a record-breaking replenishment outcome of [\\$15.7 billion](#) in 2022.
  - Following a \$500 million pledge from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that will help protect 370 million children annually from polio, the GPEI is seeking to fill the remaining \$1.1B funding gap in its current 2022-2026 strategy.
  - GFF is seeking to raise the remainder of the \$800M it needs to support the health of women, children and adolescents, [after \\$445M was pledged](#) in October 2023.



# Talking Points: Examples of Collaboration

## Health Systems Strengthening

- The global health institutions help countries strengthen their health systems. Strong health systems are the foundation of resilient communities and contribute to long-term, sustainable growth and development.
  - When health systems are strong, a parent knows when and where to bring their child in for regular vaccines. A health worker trusts that the medicines they prescribe will be in stock for their patients. A government official can monitor changes in disease spread and make informed decisions that prevent more people from falling ill.
- That's why global health institutions prioritize investments in both their unique areas of expertise, as well as [areas of collaboration](#), including in health workers, logistics, supply chain capacity strengthening and health data management systems.
  - *Health workers:*
    - In Mali, the Global Fund and Gavi are working with the Ministry of Health to establish and support community health centers with trained community health workers, which improve access to HIV/TB and malaria testing and treatments and strengthen immunization coverage.
    - The Global Polio Eradication Initiative has invested in digital payments for health workers, helping make funds more reliable and improving health worker motivation and retention.
  - *Supply chains and logistics:*
    - The Global Fund and Gavi have worked with the government of Uganda to construct a modern warehouse for health products – Gavi supported the cold-room technology, while Global Fund investments helped secure important equipment, like forklifts. These efforts are improving the country's ability to store and keep important medicines and other health products in stock so communities can access them.
  - *Health data management:*
    - The Global Fund, Gavi and WHO are helping countries collect, share and analyze data, allowing health programs to use that data in real-time to deliver quality services and stop an outbreak before it becomes a crisis.
    - In Chad, the Global Fund and Gavi have collaborated to provide IT equipment and training that has supported the rollout of

DHIS2 – a data management platform that is allowing countries to collect, share and analyze data so they make real-time decisions.

- Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, Gavi and Global Fund joined forces with other institutions through the [Access to COVID-19 Tools \(ACT\) Accelerator](#) to complement each other’s strengths and holistically support health systems around the world.
  - Gavi spearheaded COVAX, the vaccine delivery pillar of ACT-A, to help lower-income countries protect on average [54 percent](#) of their populations with two doses of vaccine, including 81 percent of all healthcare workers. Through this mechanism, WHO enabled the Global Fund and Gavi to finance equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics, as well as to protect hard-won gains against infectious diseases and support communities to respond to the pandemic.
  - Meanwhile, the Global Fund’s COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM) [mobilized](#) more than \$4.5 billion for country responses to COVID-19 to mitigate the impact on HIV, TB and malaria programs and quickly improve formal and community health systems.
- This collaboration can also drive down disease incidence and improve community protection, reducing the burden on health systems in key areas.
  - Through their combined efforts and investments in Malawi, the Global Fund, Gavi and the WHO have collectively driven down HIV incidence and mortality by 79% and 70% respectively between 2010 and 2023, while antiretroviral coverage increased from 27% to 91% during that time.

## *Malaria*

- Gavi, the Global Fund and other partners are working together with country leaders to strengthen the impact of collective investments, accelerate the introduction of new tools and drive progress toward a malaria-free world.
  - In countries where the Global Fund invests, malaria deaths have gone down by [28 percent](#) between 2002 and 2022. In the absence of malaria control measures, deaths would have increased by 90 percent and malaria cases by 79 percent in the same period.
- This includes ensuring communities have access to a full toolbox of effective interventions – including insecticide-treated bed nets, antimalarial treatments and vaccines – to combat the disease in their local contexts.
  - These institutions came together to jointly invest in pilot programs for introducing the RTS,S vaccine – the first WHO-recommended vaccine

to prevent malaria. Gavi continues to support countries rollout of malaria vaccines.

- Gavi, the Global Fund and Unitaid committed [nearly US\\$70 million](#) to fund pilots to introduce RTS,S for children through routine immunization programs in Ghana, Kenya and Malawi.
- Malaria vaccines are one part of a comprehensive strategy for stopping malaria, which includes other tools supported by Global Fund programs like insecticide-treated mosquito nets and malaria prevention drugs for pregnant women and young children.
- By investing in the next generation of tools, fully funding Gavi and the Global Fund and renewing multi-sector collaboration, the world can make a big push for malaria eradication in the next decade.

## *Climate and Health*

- Rising temperatures, extreme weather, and changing ecosystems pose major threats to global health and the countries where the global health institutions work are most affected.
  - Countries with limited resources often face the brunt of climate's health impacts despite contributing the least to carbon emissions that fuel these changes. Food and water insecurity, already a challenge, worsen with climate change.
  - The World Health Organization has estimated that climate change will cause an additional 250,000 deaths by year – mostly from malnutrition, diarrhea, heat stress and malaria.
    - By 2030, an additional up to 62 million people will be at increased risk of endemic malaria, and up to 48 million will be at risk for seasonal transmission in sub-Saharan Africa.
  - While malaria is among the diseases most impacted, others will be too. For example, population movements disrupt delivery and continuity of health services for HIV, and pollution increases the risk of TB. Climate change will also impact other vector-borne diseases, such as dengue and yellow fever.
  - In addition to expanding the geographic range and severity of vector-borne diseases, climate disasters can disrupt water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, increasing the risk of deadly diarrheal diseases like cholera and typhoid – diseases that are vaccine-preventable.
  - A warming planet will affect health systems too, due to the increase in disease burden, higher health risks to the health workforce and

potential disruption of supply chains for health services due to extreme weather.

- These institutions actively work alongside countries to adapt to and mitigate climate change.
  - Many of the diseases that could spread more easily due to climate change are preventable through vaccines, so Gavi is working to manage emergency stockpiles and ensure countries have the infrastructure needed to deliver these vaccines.
  - The Global Fund is helping to build surveillance systems that can monitor climate-driven disease changes and training health workers who can respond to climate shocks.
  - Global health institutions like Gavi and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative are also reducing their carbon footprint, such as by using solar-powered refrigerators to keep vaccines cold. The Global Fund is supporting transitions toward low carbon health systems through clean energy, waste management and supply chain efficiency.
- These global health institutions are doing their part to prevent future health crises caused by climate change. This upfront investment will save lives, strengthen communities, and promote long-term health security.

# Talking Points: Global Health Institutions

## Gavi

- Gavi was created in 2000 to work with governments and other partners to make sure that every child is safe from vaccine-preventable diseases. Before Gavi existed, new vaccines took decades to reach low-income countries, leaving millions unprotected. Today, new and underutilized vaccines are reaching communities in these countries faster than ever before.
  - For example, Bolivia introduced the rotavirus vaccine with Gavi support just two years after it was introduced in a high-income country.
- Since then, Gavi has helped immunize more than 1.1 billion children in 78 lower-income countries, preventing more than [18.8 million future deaths](#), and generating more than \$250 billion in economic benefits by preventing illness, death and long-term disability. Today, a child born in a Gavi-supported country is 70% less likely to die from a vaccine-preventable disease before their fifth birthday than when the Alliance was established in 2000.
  - Every \$1 spent on immunization in Gavi-supported countries gives a return of \$54, in wider economic benefits.
- Gavi helps countries procure and deliver vaccines against 20 deadly infectious diseases including polio, measles, pneumonia, and diarrhea. Gavi is also protecting future generations of women against cervical cancer with their support for HPV vaccination.
- One of the distinct advantages of Gavi's approach is its built-in sustainability. By aggregating demand for vaccines, Gavi can negotiate lower prices, while simultaneously requiring countries to increase their financial contributions as their economies grow.
- But we can't stop now. No one should suffer or die from a disease because they don't have access to the tools that prevent them.
  - Countries want vaccines to protect their children and communities, and Gavi is our best mechanism to deliver those vaccines equitably and sustainably.
- On June 20, the Gavi 6.0 [Investment Opportunity](#) (IO) and the African Vaccine Manufacturing Accelerator were launched at an event co-hosted by Gavi, France and the African Union.
  - The 6.0 Strategy (2026 to 2030) aims to vaccinate more children, against more diseases, and faster than ever before. This means immunizing 500 million children and save 8-9 million lives over five years, generating \$100 billion in economic benefits for Gavi countries.

- Gavi's \$9 billion replenishment ask is an investment in the next generation and the next chapter in global health and economic security.
  - **Donors – including the U.S., E.C., France, Spain and the Gates Foundation have pledged towards the \$9 billion target.** In a challenging ODA environment, it is a positive start to the Gavi 6.0 resource mobilization effort.

## *Global Financing Facility*

The Global Financing Facility (GFF) is helping to drive health progress for millions of women, children and youth in poorer countries, thanks to its focus on strengthening primary health systems, ability to unlock additional financing and a unique country-led approach.

- Housed at the World Bank, the GFF launched in 2015 to accelerate health investments for women, children and adolescents in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).
- It partners with 36 countries to provide catalytic financing and technical assistance and places an emphasis on primary health system reform and strengthening, recognizing this as a key route to improving reliable and affordable healthcare for women, children and adolescents.
- The GFF places countries in the driver's seat for developing and implementing their health plans, a process that brings together stakeholders from across government, civil society, and the private sector and secures longer-term commitments.
  - This approach has successfully benefited women and children in GFF partner countries since 2015, for example:
    - More than 500 million women receiving access to modern family planning, preventing 187 million unintended pregnancies.
    - More than 100 million women delivering their babies safely and increased antenatal visits for pregnant mothers.
    - 111 million newborns benefiting from the early initiation of breastfeeding.
- Crucially, GFF funding goes further. Thanks to its position within the World Bank, the GFF is able to tie its grants to World Bank lending and unlock additional financing from domestic and other development resources.
  - The \$2 billion committed to GFF since 2015 has unlocked \$32 billion total in funding for women, children and youth health.

Despite the GFF's success in boosting health and resilience, the global shocks in recent years have set back progress and continue to present obstacles to getting women and young people the services they need.

- Like many countries, GFF partners are still dealing with stretched health systems and constrained budgets as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and concurrent crises, such as climate, debt and inflation.
- While the GFF acted quickly with financing and assistance to boost primary care delivery and prevent the worst impacts of the pandemic, two-thirds of GFF partner countries experienced disruptions in health services in 2022.
- In the coming five years, most GFF partner countries will be unable to increase spending on health due to economic constraints.

## *Global Fund*

- The Global Fund is one of the greatest health success stories of all time. Over the past two decades Global Fund efforts have saved 65 million lives – that is 65 million teachers, doctors, neighbors, parents, children and friends.
- In countries where the Global Fund invests:
  - New HIV infections decreased by 61% between 2002 and 2023. 695,000 mothers living with HIV received medicines to keep them alive and healthy while preventing HIV transmission to their babies.
  - A record 7.1 million people were found and treated for tuberculosis in 2023.
  - Malaria deaths dropped by 28% between 2002 and 2022. In the absence of malaria control measures, deaths would have increased by 90%. The Global Fund also distributed a record number of mosquito nets to prevent malaria in 2023 – 227 million.
- Despite these impressive results, many countries are off track to end AIDS, TB and malaria by 2030 – the Sustainable Development Goal.
  - Colliding crises – climate change, rising debt and growing conflict, among others – threaten to reverse progress and put the health and lives of those most vulnerable to HIV, TB and malaria at greater risk.
  - Unless we take bold action now, the 2030 goals will remain out of reach.
- The Global Fund is uniquely positioned to respond to these crises, given their flexible model, strong and diverse partnerships and community-led focus.
- Meeting our global goals requires that we have more investment, become even smarter in how we invest, and accelerate the use of innovations so they reach those who need them most.
- The clock is ticking. We must redouble our efforts to end AIDS, TB and malaria, and build a healthier and more equitable world.

## *Global Polio Eradication Initiative*

- The world has made immense progress against polio, and we have a historic chance to end polio for good.
  - Thanks to the power of vaccines and over three decades of global collaboration led by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), wild polio cases have fallen 99.9% since 1988, and over 20 million people are walking today who would have otherwise been paralyzed by the virus.
- But making history is never easy. In the places where polio remains today, there are serious challenges to reaching all children with polio vaccines and other life-saving interventions.
  - The program is operating amidst complex threats to the safe delivery of health care – from persistent conflict and climate disasters to growing distrust in science and community fatigue around vaccination.
  - The GPEI and its partners have shown great resilience in the face of complex challenges in the past. If we don't stay committed, the virus could quickly make a comeback and paralyze thousands of children again every year.
- Governments and health workers, with support from the global polio program, have the tools and strategies needed to overcome the final hurdles to eradication and deliver broader health benefits to communities along the way.
  - Impactful innovations like the novel oral polio vaccine and improved disease surveillance tools are helping to strengthen campaign quality and outbreak response.
  - Meanwhile the program and its partners continue to find new ways to reach all children, especially those in the most vulnerable communities, with not just polio vaccines but other essential health services like measles vaccines, vitamins and more.
- Achieving and sustaining a polio-free world is only possible if donors, polio-affected country governments, and global advocates rally together and renew financial and political commitments to the GPEI.
  - The GPEI urgently needs financial and renewed political commitments from donors, polio-affected country governments, and global advocates to achieve its goal.
  - Recent contributions from Saudi Arabia (US\$500 million) and Canada (CAN\$151 million) are important and welcome steps towards filling the funding gap, but the GPEI must be fully funded to be able to reach its goal.



## *World Bank International Development Assistance (IDA)*

- The world is facing significant, urgent and overlapping crises that cross national borders. All countries are affected. To overcome these challenges, and safeguard global prosperity and security, all countries must collaborate to pool money and resources on an international scale. This involves fully funding mechanisms capable of addressing the challenges – including IDA, one of the largest sources of assistance to the poorest countries.
- IDA is one of the world’s best vehicles for providing concessional multilateral aid to the lowest-income countries.
  - IDA is the arm of the World Bank that supports the world’s poorest countries to end poverty on a livable planet.
  - It is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world’s 75 poorest countries. Its money comes in from donor contributions, bond issuances, and loan re-payments, and it goes out either as grants or low-cost and long-term loans to fund projects mutually agreed to by the World Bank and country governments.
  - IDA’s financial assistance is paired with technical assistance by World Bank experts during project design and implementation, helping to build local capacity and having multiplier effect across government interventions and improving the effectiveness/efficiency of other multilateral investments.
  - Since 1960, 36 IDA countries have achieved a level of economic prosperity that means they no longer need access to IDA funds. 26 of these countries have become IDA donors, including Korea.
  - IDA’s innovative finance model has an unmatched capacity to support the world’s poorest countries. Every \$1 donated is leveraged into \$3.5 for low-income countries.
  - As a result of IDA financing between 2012 and 2023:
    - 1.2 billion people received essential health services
    - 117 million people gained access to improved water services, and
    - 92 million people obtained new or improved electricity services.
  - External evaluations of IDA have confirmed IDA’s highly effective delivery and approach. The Centre for Global Development ranks IDA very highly in supporting country ownership, prioritizing funds, and evaluating impact. The Multilateral Organization Performance

Assessment network has commended its unique hybrid financial model, its mean economic rate of return, and others have noted the opportunity to scale its work.

- To effectively respond to the poly-crisis facing low and lower-middle income countries, donors must support a successful IDA21 replenishment. This will involve increasing donor contributions to IDA, strengthening its implementation and rejuvenating its model.