

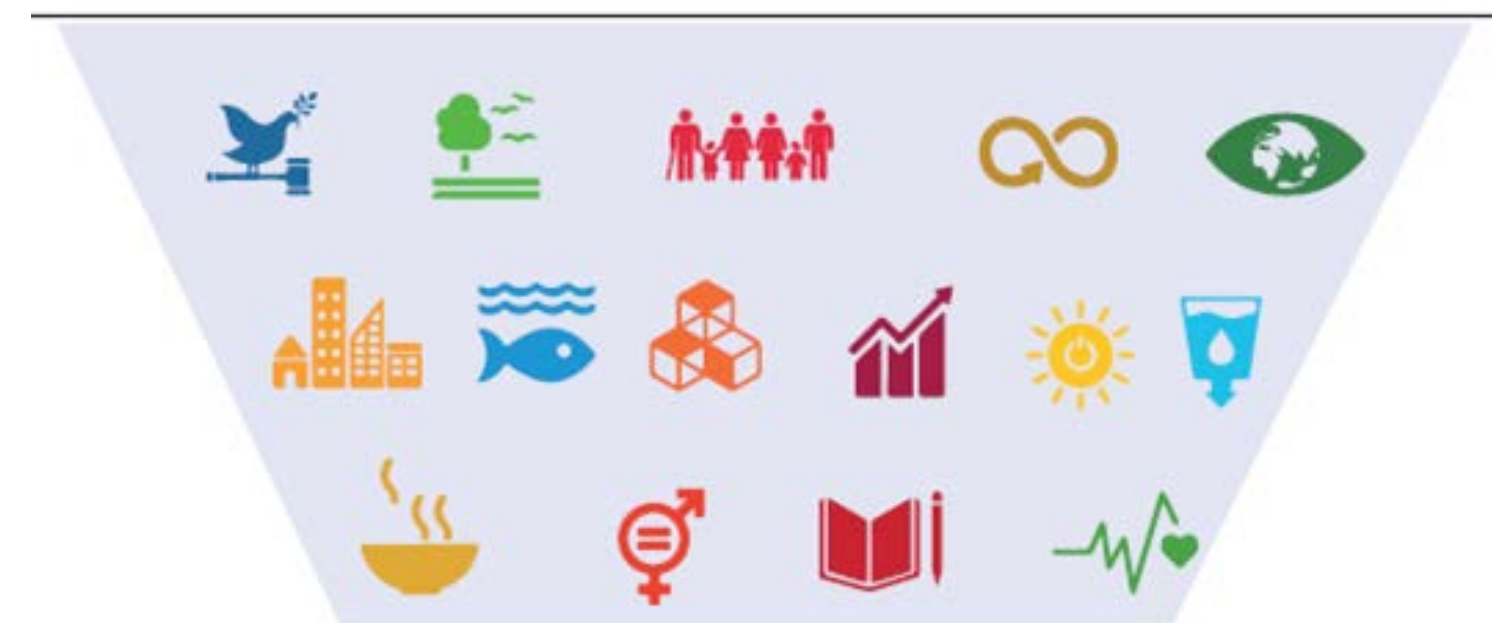


Integrated national financing frameworks

Tom Beloe, Chief of Programme, UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub

Integrated national financing framework

National sustainable development plan



Gap between sustainable development aspirations and policies that mobilise the necessary investments

Policies governing each type of public & private finance

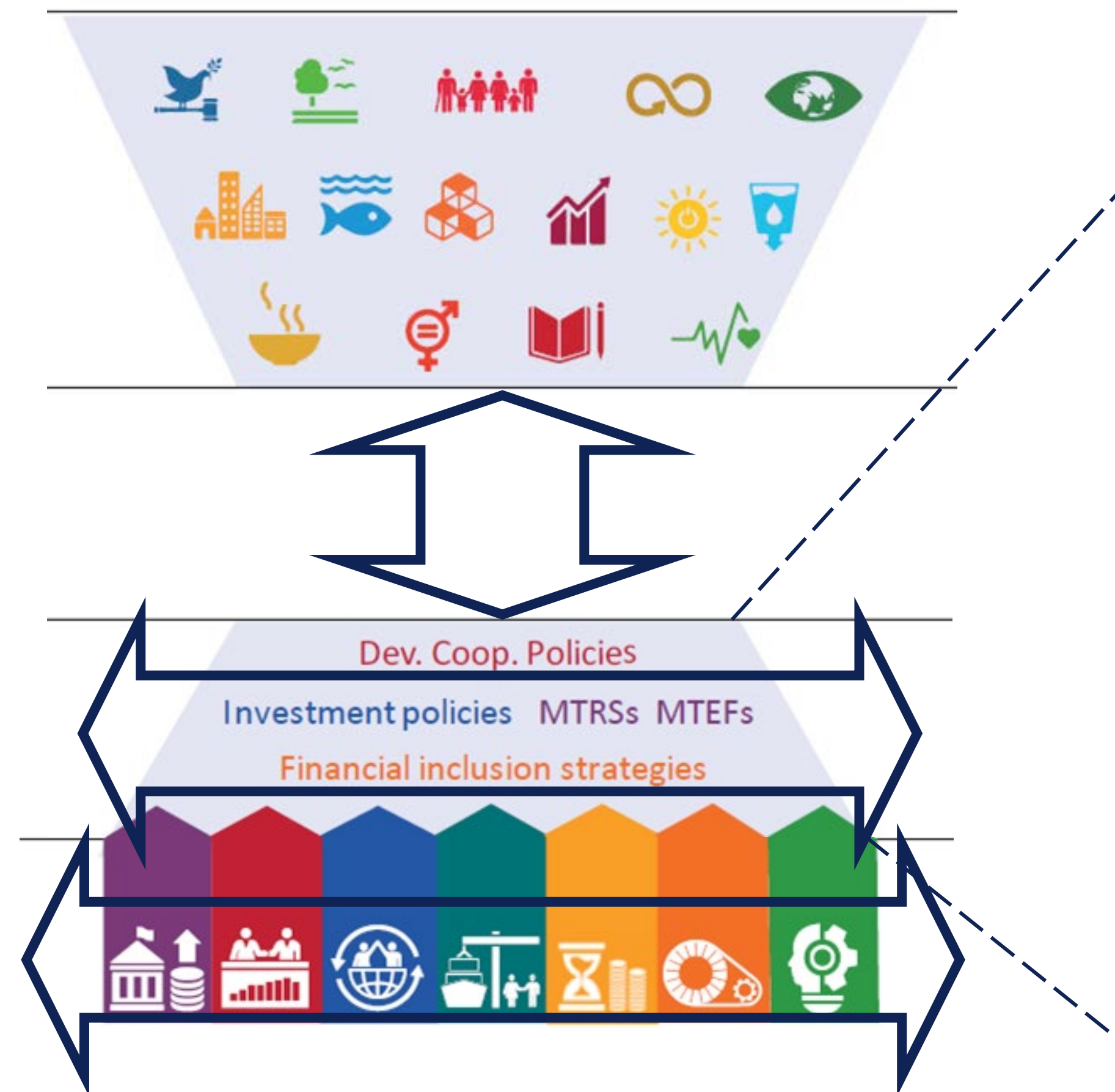


Public and private financing

- Many plans are not costed
- Many do not have a strategy detailing how they will be financed
- Where there is a financing strategy, it often only considers public finance

Integrated national financing framework

- 1 Integrating plan and financing policies
- 2 Integrating public and private financing policies
- 3 Integration and collaboration across public and private sectors



Policies and regulations governing:

Government finance: revenue, budget, debt

State -owned entities

Development cooperation

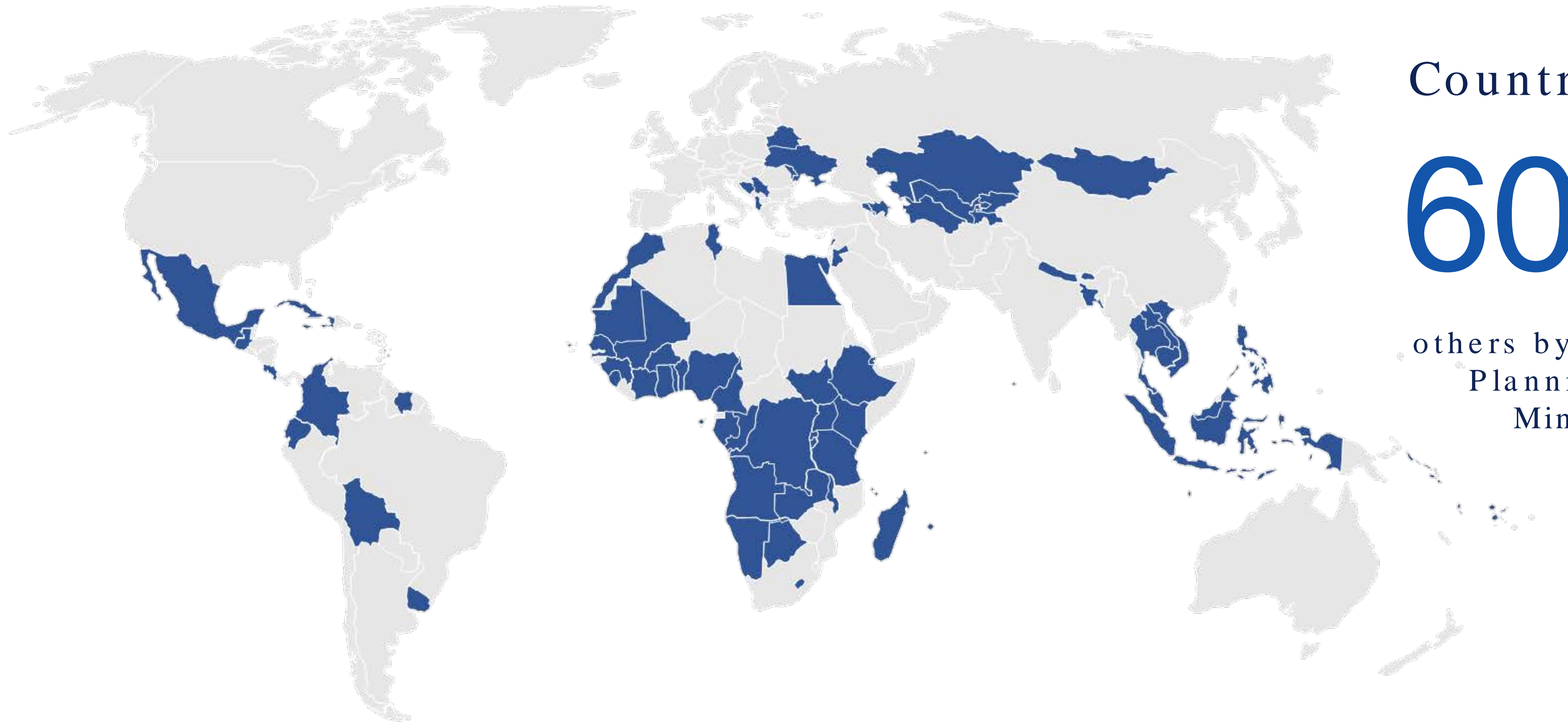
Public -private partnerships and blended finance

Markets that work for the SDGs: financial sector, commercial investment

Non -commercial finance

INFFs worldwide

More than 80 countries are developing an INFF – including 23 in Asia and the Pacific



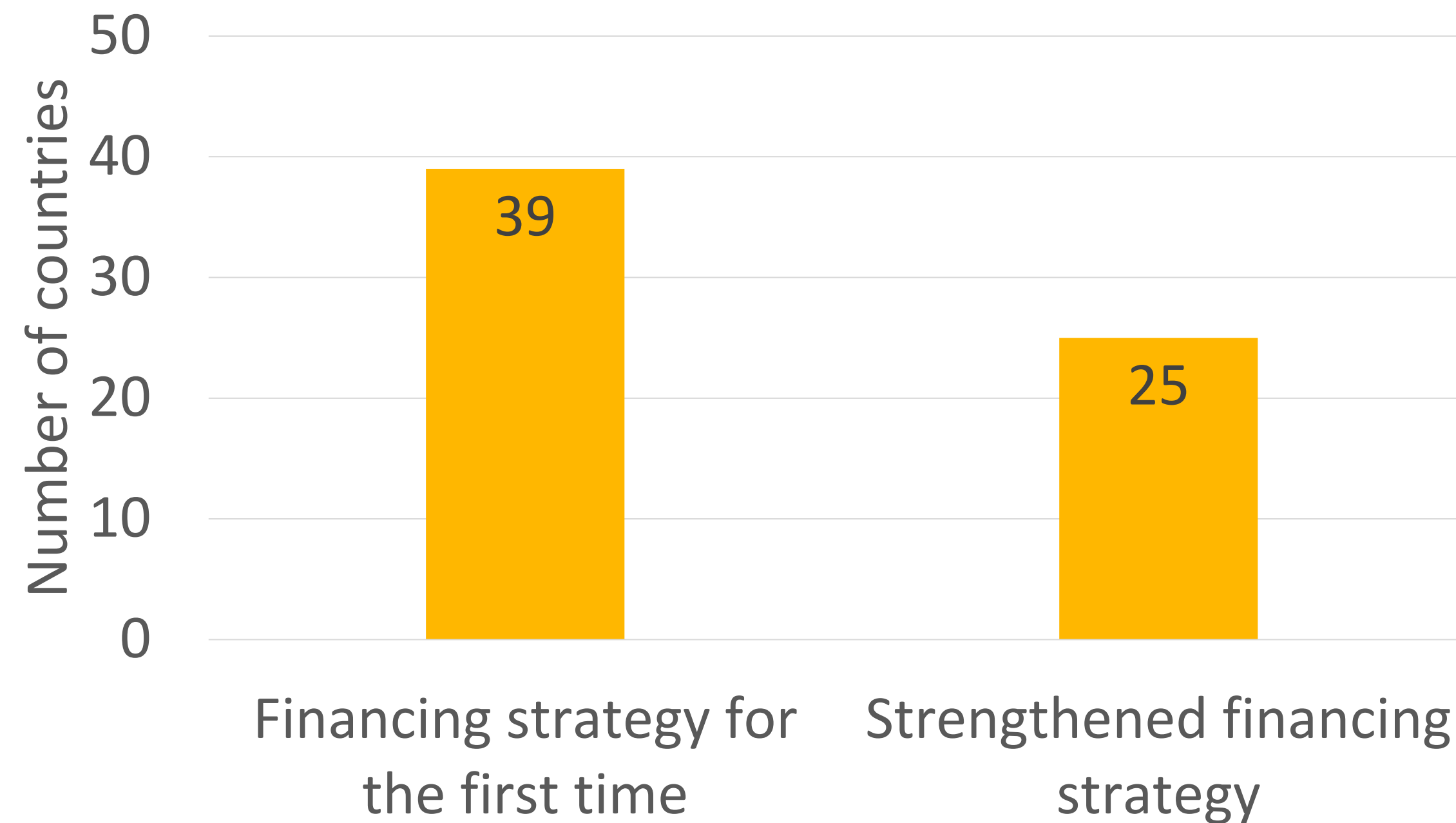
Country-led frameworks

60% chaired by
Ministry of
Finance

others by Ministries of Economy,
Planning, Offices of Prime
Minister or President

Financing strategies

Financing strategies connect sustainable development plans with public and private investment



Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Lao PDR, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan

Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

27 financing strategies supporting NDC implementation

30+ financing strategies supporting social policy priorities

Financing reforms

Governments are using INFFs to advance more than 250 financing reforms

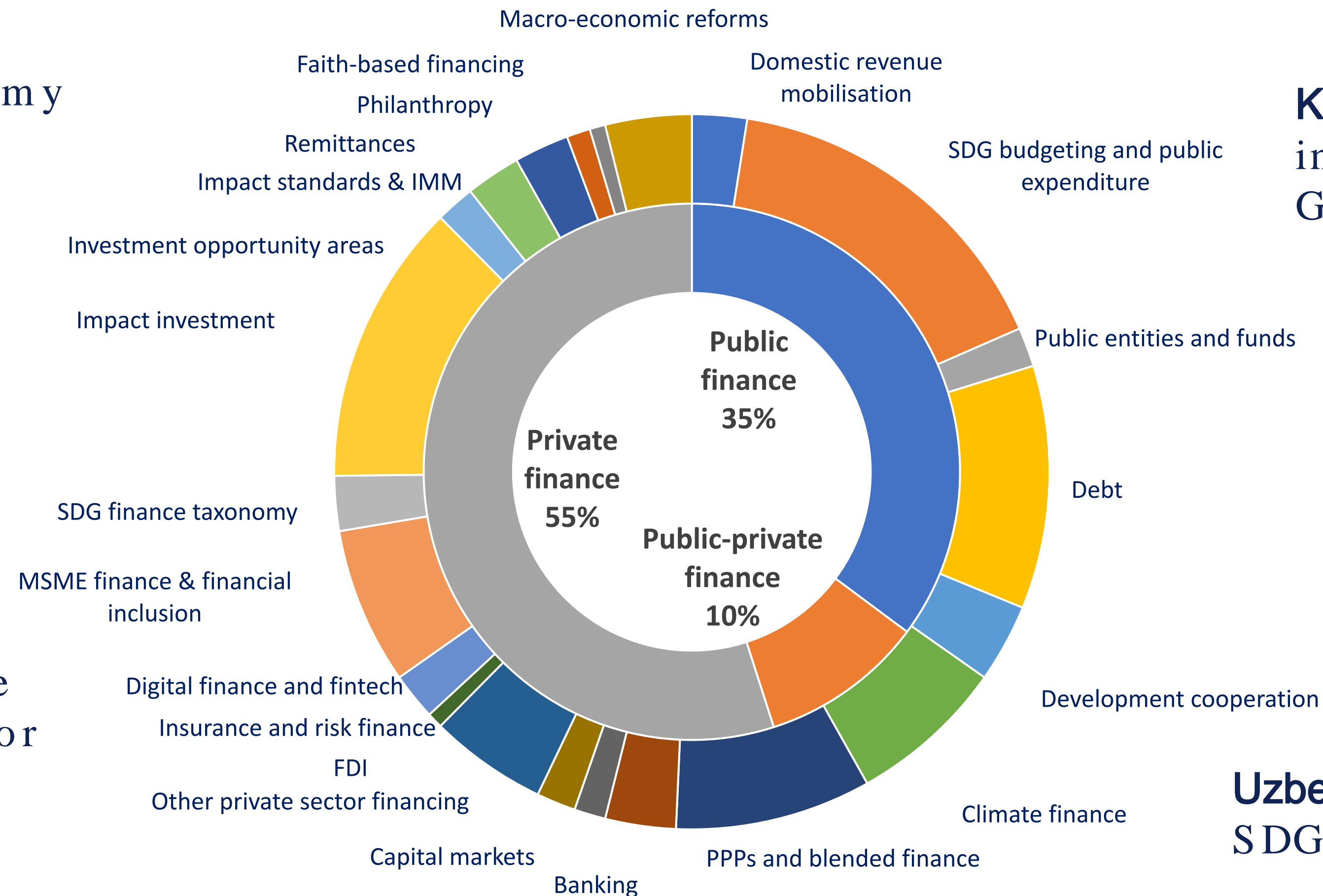
Bangladesh : SDG taxonomy and SDG-aligned private investment in renewable energy, climate, water & sanitation

Timor -Leste : diaspora financing

Mongolia : stock exchange ESG reporting guidance for 200+ companies with capitalisation of \$2bn+

Kyrgyzstan : aligning tax incentives worth 5% GDP to the SDGs

Uzbekistan : \$870 million SDG bond issuance



Example: Mongolia



INTEGRATED FINANCING STRATEGY

OBJECTIVE: TO STRENGTHEN THE FINANCING LANDSCAPE TO ENABLE THE MOBILISATION OF RESOURCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC FINANCE

- PUBLIC REVENUE
- PUBLIC BORROWING
- PUBLIC EXPENDITURE
- PUBLIC INVESTMENT
- ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS
- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

PRIVATE FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

- COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT
- PRIVATE INVESTMENT
- IMPACT INVESTMENT
- NON-COMMERCIAL REMITTANCES
- PHILANTHROPIC GIVING

MACROECONOMIC/ SYSTEMIC CONDITIONS
DEBT SUSTAINABILITY
MACROECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SECTOR STABILITY

REFORMS BEING DRIVEN THROUGH FINANCING STRATEGY:

- SDG budgeting
- SDG audit
- SDG bond framework
- PPP law
- SDG finance taxonomy
- Central bank monetary policy guidelines
- ESG guidance issued by stock exchange

Partnerships

Growing partnerships to support country -led INFFs

- IMF involved in 25+ country processes worldwide
- World Bank involved in 40+ country processes
- 20+ UN agencies supporting INFF development
- Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, Australia, Germany



G20 Leaders Endorsed the G20 Framework for voluntary support to INFFs in October 2021



Italian Development Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and International Cooperation



INFF | Facility

Supports countries to mobilise and align finance for the SDGs through integrated national financing frameworks

Brokers technical support and facilitates exchange and access to guidance in response to country demand for support in:

- Strengthening public-private collaboration
- Implementing financing reforms
- Learning from the experiences and innovations of other countries

Thank you.

For more information, visit www.inff.org

