



INFF

Integrated National
Financing Frameworks



**United
Nations**

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

Overview of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)

Resina Katafono
UNDESA

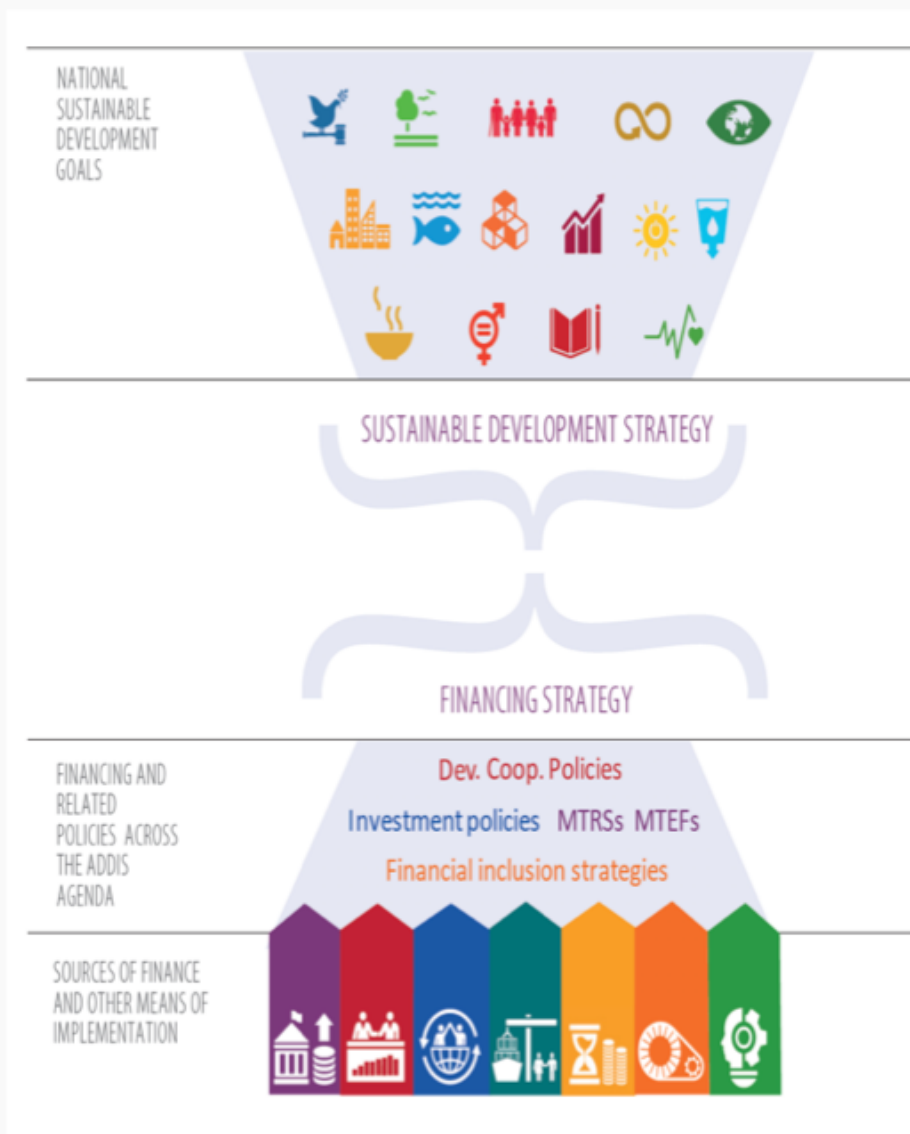
February 2025



1

What are INFFs?

INFF: An Overview



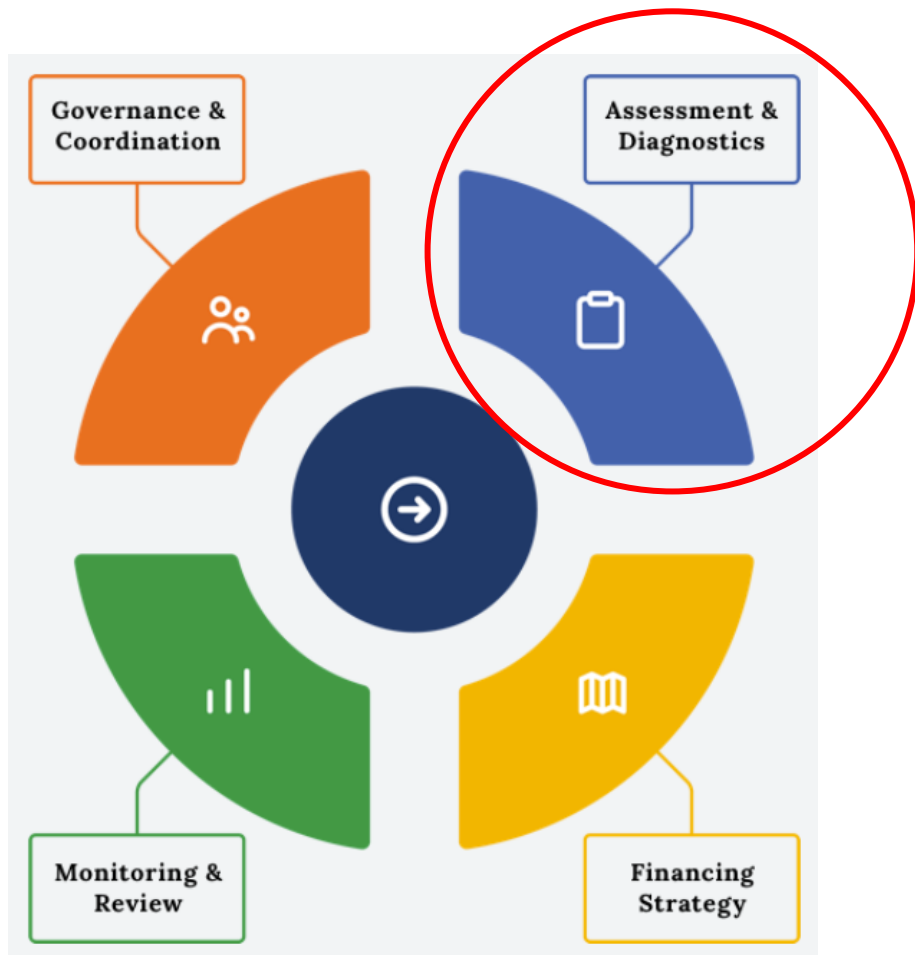
- ❖ INFF is an approach / framework to align **all financing** with sustainable development
- ❖ INFF **strengthens coherence** across financing policies
- ❖ INFF **builds on what is already in place** and streamlines support
- ❖ INFF is **country-owned and country-led**



INFF building blocks



Assessment & Diagnostics: Why is it important?



- ❖ Paints a picture of financing gaps and identifies key risks and bottlenecks
- ❖ Provides the starting point for formulating a country-owned, integrated financing strategy
- ❖ Sheds light on potential gaps in existing monitoring and review mechanisms, especially data systems, and on governance and coordination arrangements

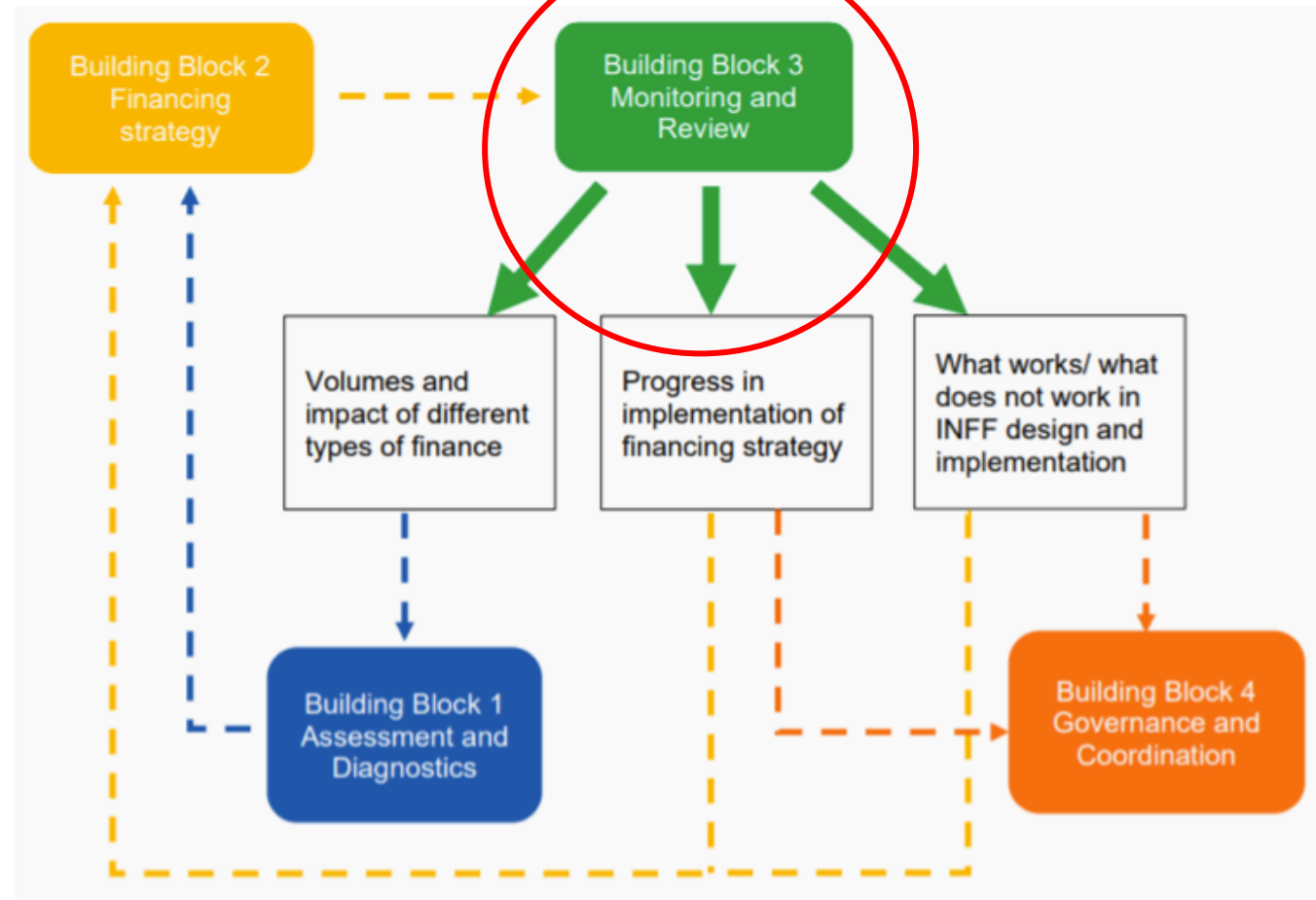
Financing Strategy: Why is it important?



- ❖ Streamline existing approaches and tools into one framework
- ❖ Find solutions to close financing gaps, overcome constraints and make the most of financing opportunities
- ❖ Identify financing policies that are risk-informed and take equity, social and environmental concerns into account, addressing potential spill-over effects and trade-offs

Monitoring & Review: Why is it important?

- ❖ Brings together all information required by policymakers to take decisions, and for relevant stakeholders to hold providers of finance to account
- ❖ Supports effective implementation of other INFF building blocks



Governance & Coordination: Why is it important?



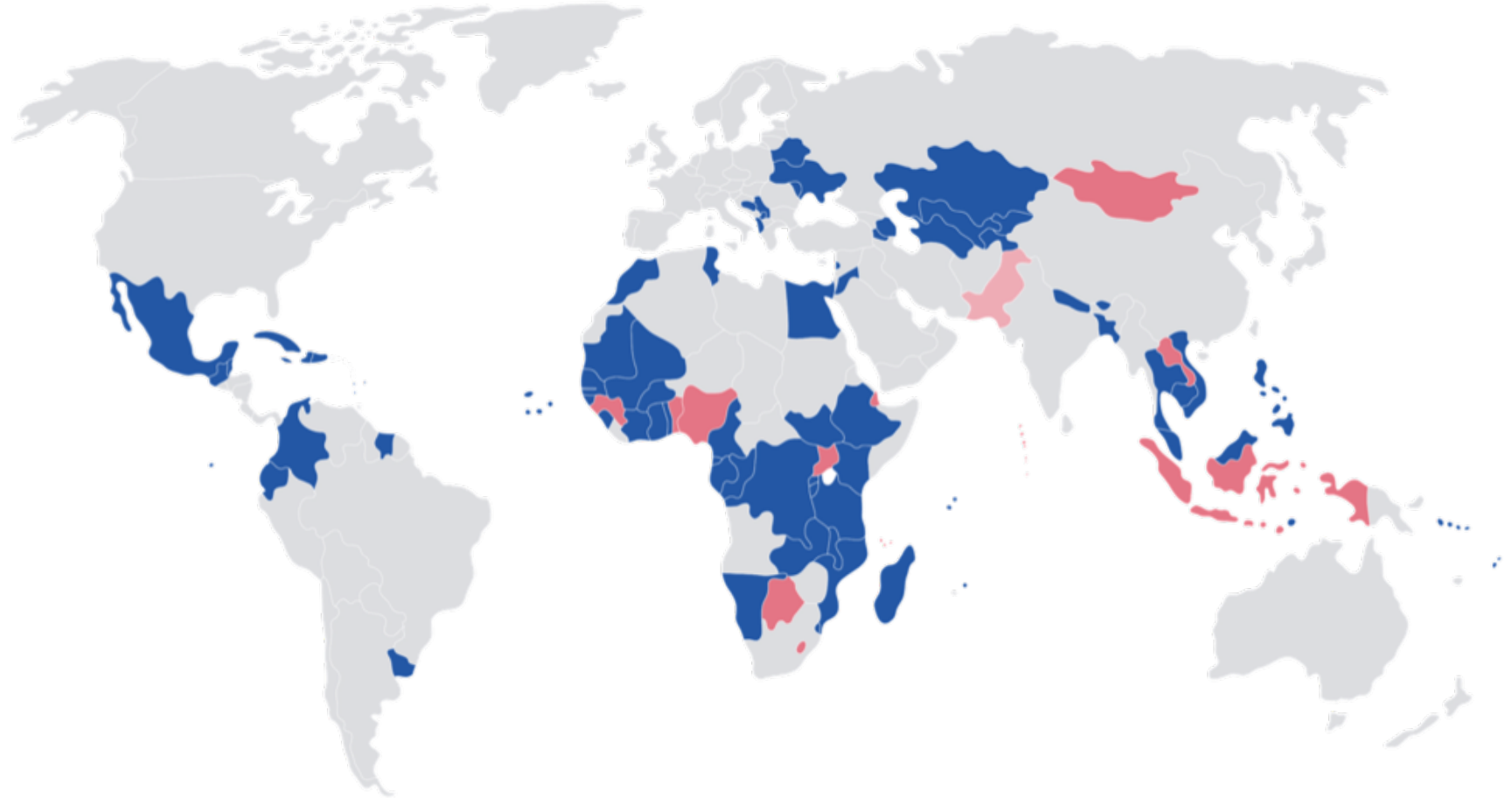
❖ Driver of overall effectiveness

- Guides entire INFF process
- Ensures country ownership and leadership
- Strengthens intra-governmental collaboration and multi-stakeholder participation
- Enhances coordination with development partners
- Overcomes silos and increases coherence and integration of existing approaches and processes

2 Where are INFFs implemented and how are countries supported?

86

countries in
different stages
of INFF process



INFF Guidance

INFF Technical Guidance

- Overview
- BB 1: Assessment & Diagnostics
- BB 2: Financing Strategy
- BB 3: Monitoring & Review
- BB 4: Governance & Coordination

INFF E-learning Courses

- INFFs: An Introduction
- INFFs: From Theory to Practice
- INFFs: Climate Finance

INFF Technical Deep Dives

SIDS, Climate, DRR, LNOB, Development cooperation, Education, Health, Agriculture, DRR, Budget Credibility, LDCs



An INFF is:

- An approach to incorporating financing considerations in the national development planning process;
- A guiding framework to develop financing policies that are integrated and coherent with all dimensions of sustainability;
- A way of expanding the constituencies that engage in financing discussions at the country level;
- An avenue to ensure necessary systems are in place to facilitate transparency, accountability and learning around financing.



An INFF isn't:

- A one-size-fits-all, formal process that governments should follow to elaborate financing strategies for their national development plans;
- An additional tool from the international community to support financing for sustainable development at the country level;
- The solution to global systemic issues related to financing for sustainable development;
- The silver bullet for implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.



INFF | Facility

CORE PARTNERS



SUPPORTING PARTNERS



FINS

Financing for Small Island
Developing States



SUPPORTING PARTNERS



United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation



3 Application in SIDS: Seychelles

How an INFF can help support national plans?



Better manage risk and an increasingly complex financing landscape



Enhance coherence of different financing policies



Mobilise additional financing to support national priorities



Strengthen your voice in global policy processes



How an INFF can help support national plans?



Support long-term investment and strengthen medium- and long-term planning



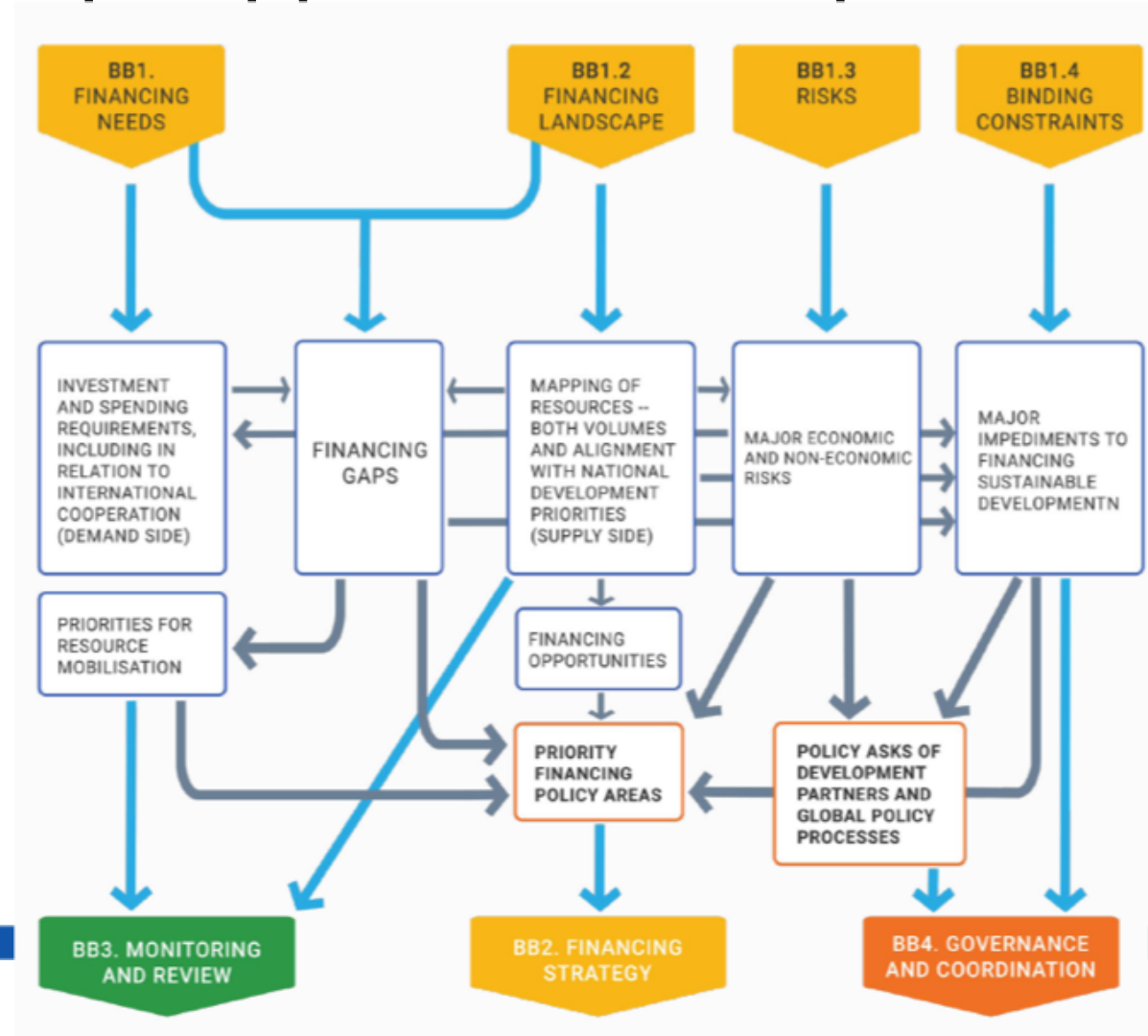
Match different types of financing to their most appropriate use



Align development cooperation with country priorities and enhance the transparency of financing flows



How an INFF can help support national plans?



Thank you.

For more information:

INFF building blocks:

INFF e-learning course:

INFF technical guidance:





INFF

Integrated National
Financing Frameworks

INFF Building Block 1 Assessments and Diagnostics

**Yanis von Burgsdorff
UNDESA**

February 2025



1 Assessments and Diagnostics: What is it?



Governance & Coordination

Governance and coordination mechanisms guide the process and enhance coherence across government.



Monitoring & Review

Monitoring and review helps governments track progress and draw lessons for policy design and implementation.



Inception phase

The inception phase starts the process and brings together relevant policymakers and stakeholders.



Assessment & Diagnostics

Assessments and diagnostics provide a complete picture of financing: i) needs; ii) sources; iii) risk factors; and iv) binding constraints/challenges.



Financing Strategy

Financing strategies set out a set of sequenced actions to finance national development strategies and goals, and mobilise and align financing with national priorities.

Building Block 1: Assessment & Diagnostics

01 Financing needs

- Estimate the **costs** of national actions
- Identify **priority** policy areas

03 Risk

- Assess risks that may affect financing of national **goals** over time
- Assess how they will affect financing **system**

02 Financing sources

- **Identify** existing and projected financing support
- Considering all available **financing**, public and private, bilateral and multilateral

04 Binding Constraints

- Highlight the most relevant structural **challenges** to countries' efforts for financing goals

2 Why is it important?

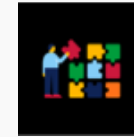
Why is it important



- Paints a picture of **financing gaps** and identifies key risks and bottlenecks, as well as **opportunities**
- Provides the starting point for formulating a country-owned, integrated financing strategy

Guiding principles for INFF assessments and diagnostics

- **Build on what is already there**, i.e., existing processes diagnostics and assessments
- **Top-down and bottom-up approach**, i.e., review of existing assessments and diagnostics (*top-down*) and consultations and dialogue with diverse stakeholders (*bottom-up*)
- **Integrated**, i.e. focus on all dimensions of sustainability, considering trade-offs and risks



Iterative, i.e., not a one-off exercise



3 What steps can be taken?

Suggested approach

BB1.1

FINANCING NEEDS

Identify investment and spending requirements (demand side)

BB1.2

FINANCING LANDSCAPE

Map resources – both volumes and alignment with national development priorities (supply side)

BB1.3

RISKS

Identify biggest risks (economic and non-economic, e.g., disaster, public health, governance) to the country's ability to finance sustainable development

BB1.4

BINDING CONSTRAINTS

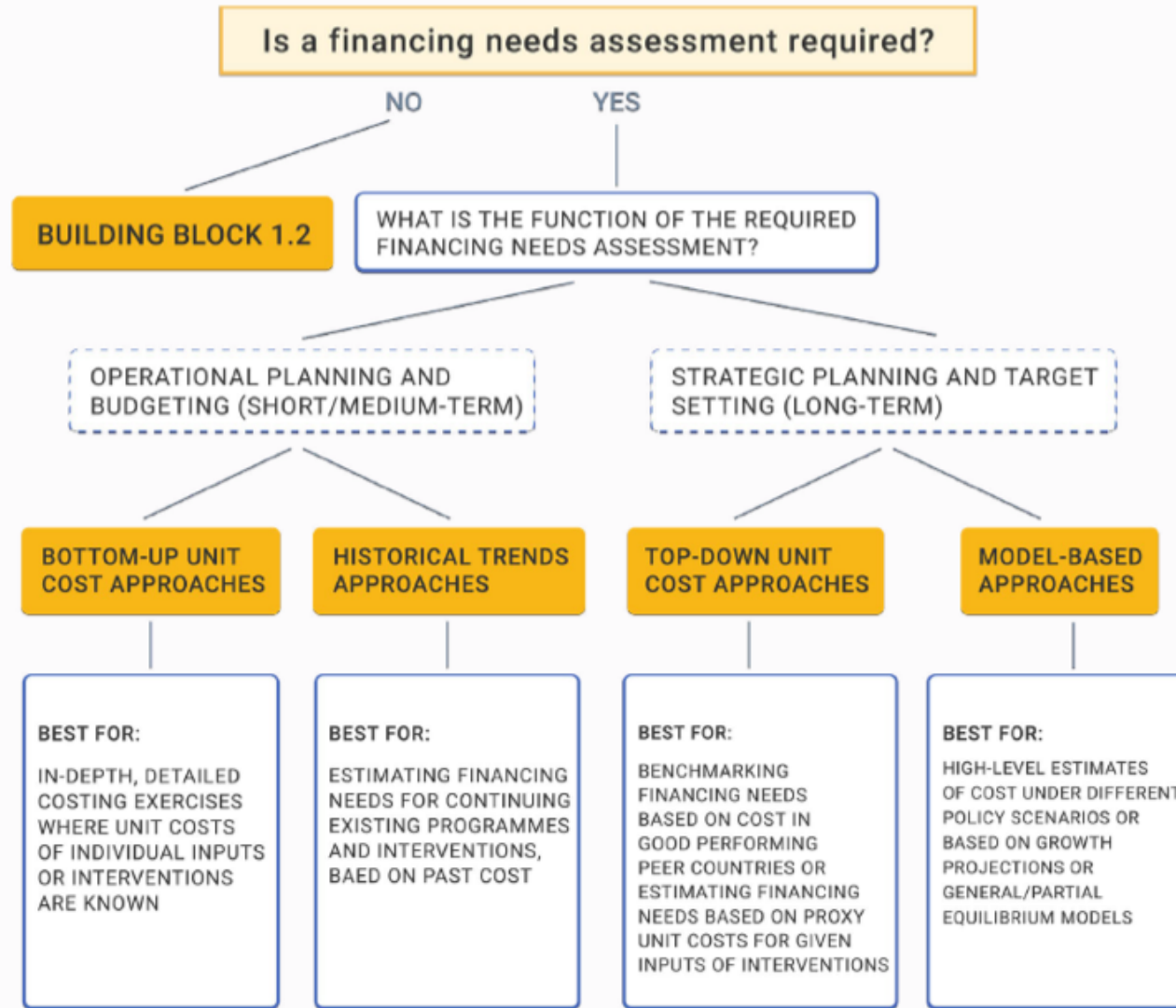
Identify major impediments (market-related, institutional, capacities) to financing sustainable development



Building Block 1.1 Financing needs assessment

- **What does it do:** Identify investment and spending requirements (**demand side**)
- What is the **purpose** of the costing? What is the **expected value**?
 - Either strategic target setting (e.g., IMF SDG costing methodology) or more operational budgeting (e.g., OneHealth tool)
- Three **key issues to be considered when calculating cost estimates:**
 - Scenarios, risks and potential financial returns
 - All sustainability dimensions (including Leaving No One Behind)
 - Synergies across outcomes/ sectors/ activities





Building Block 1.2 Financing landscape assessment

- **What does it do** : Map resources – both volumes and alignment with national development priorities (**supply side**)
- **Current** picture of the country's **financing mix, trends, challenges and opportunities**
- **Financing gaps**, e.g., at the sector level, for cross-cutting priorities such as gender and climate (**combined with financing needs assessment**)



BB1.2: Scoping Guide

		Relevant Actors and Institutions	Examples of links to sustainable development outcomes
Public Finance	Government revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance Revenue Authority 	<p>Leaving no one behind: progressivity of tax system Gender equality: gender burden of tax system Decent work: tax burden for SMEs</p>
	Government expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance Line ministries National audit institutions 	<p>Leaving no one behind: provision of social security Gender equality: gender responsive budgeting Decent work: programmes to promote jobs and skills</p>
	Public borrowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance Debt Management Office 	<p>Leaving no one behind: providing greater fiscal space for spending on public services Decent work: financial sector development and access</p>
	Government investment + quasi-public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOEs NDBs Subnational authorities 	<p>Leaving no one behind: provision of basic services Gender equality: gender equality in service provision Decent work: investment conducive to development</p>
	Anything else?		



BB1.2: Scoping Guide

Private Finance

Direct investment (foreign + domestic)

- Relevant ministries
- Investment promotion agencies

Examples of links to sustainable development outcomes

Decent work: creation of decent jobs
Gender equality: job opportunities for women
Climate: innovation climate solutions

Portfolio investment (domestic + international)

- Central Bank
- Financial sector regulatory authorities

Decent work: creation of decent jobs
Gender equality: job opportunities for women

Domestic bank lending; borrowing from intl. banks

- Central Bank
- Other regulatory authorities

Decent work: financing for firms that create jobs
Gender equality: financial inclusion for women

Remittances

- Central Banks
- Dedicated ministries/units

Leaving no one behind: transfers that support spending on consumption of basic necessities

Impact investment (domestic + international)

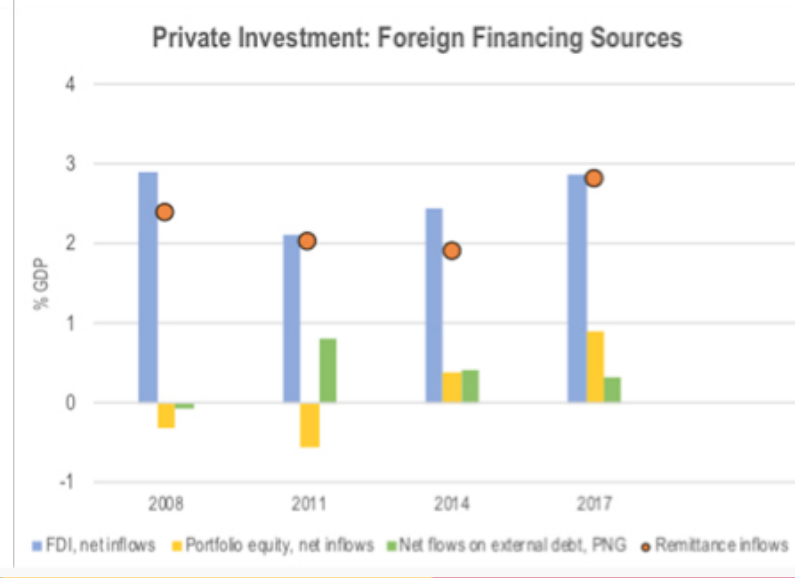
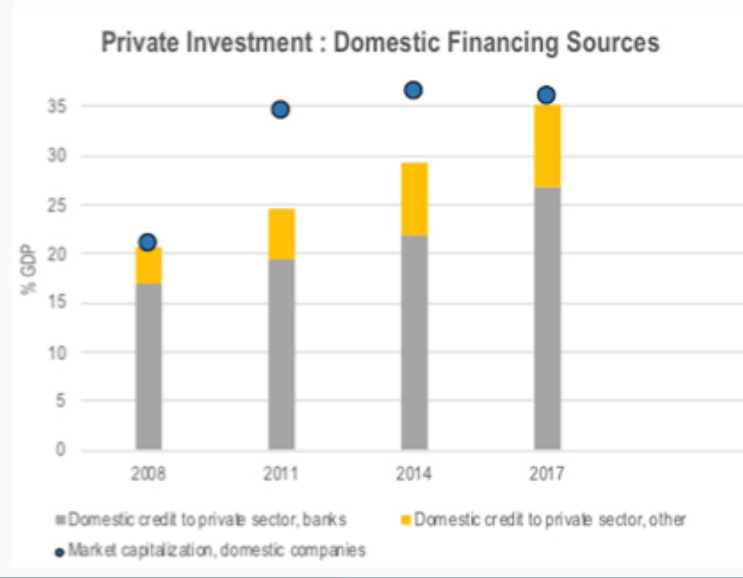
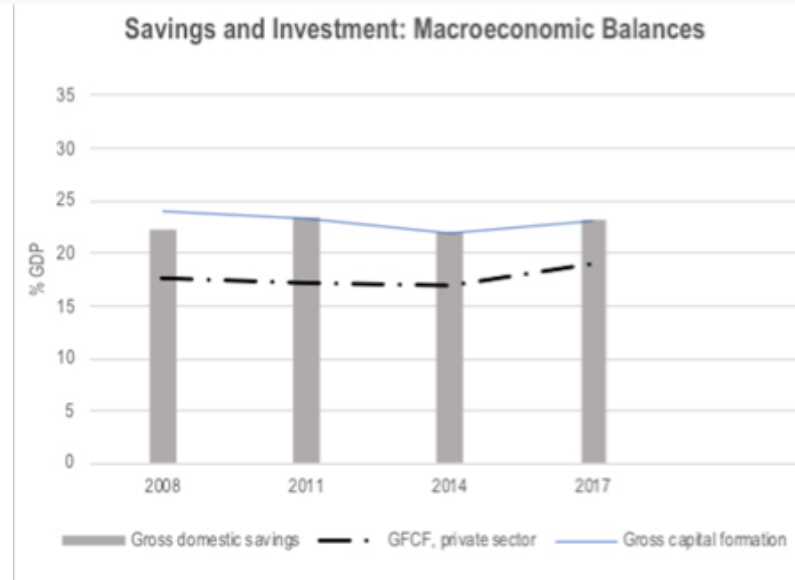
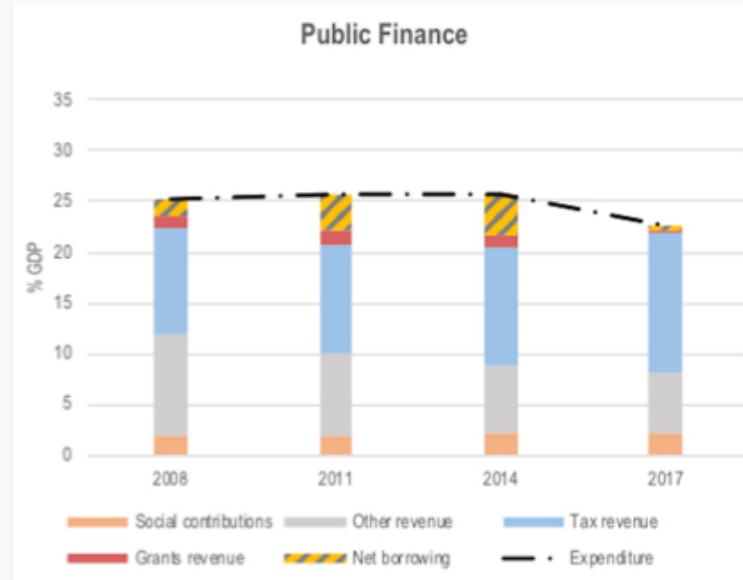
- Fund managers
- Financial institutions

Leaving no one behind and **climate:** investments that intend to have a positive social or environmental impact

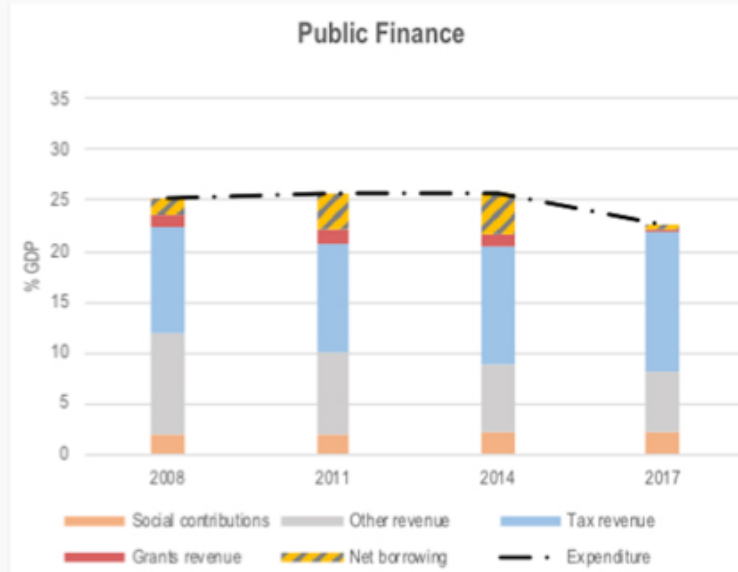
Anything else?



Aggregate financing landscape



Aggregate financing landscape

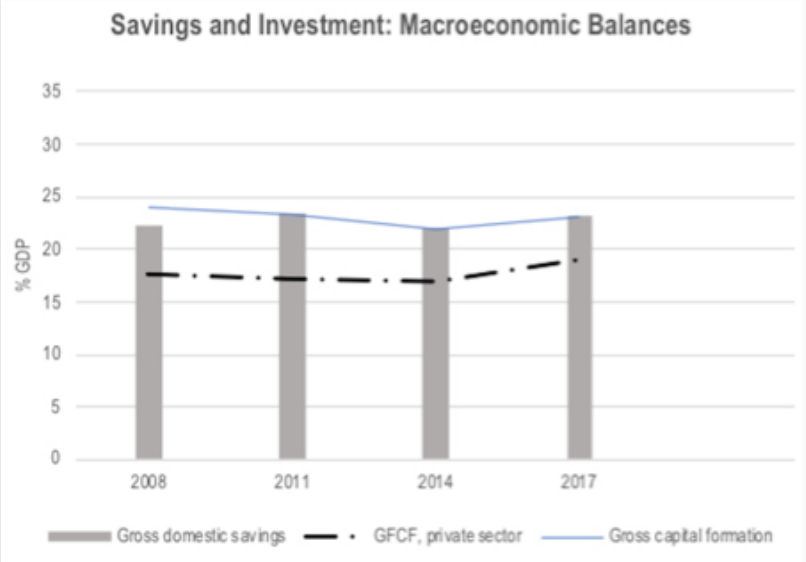


What are the sources of these data?

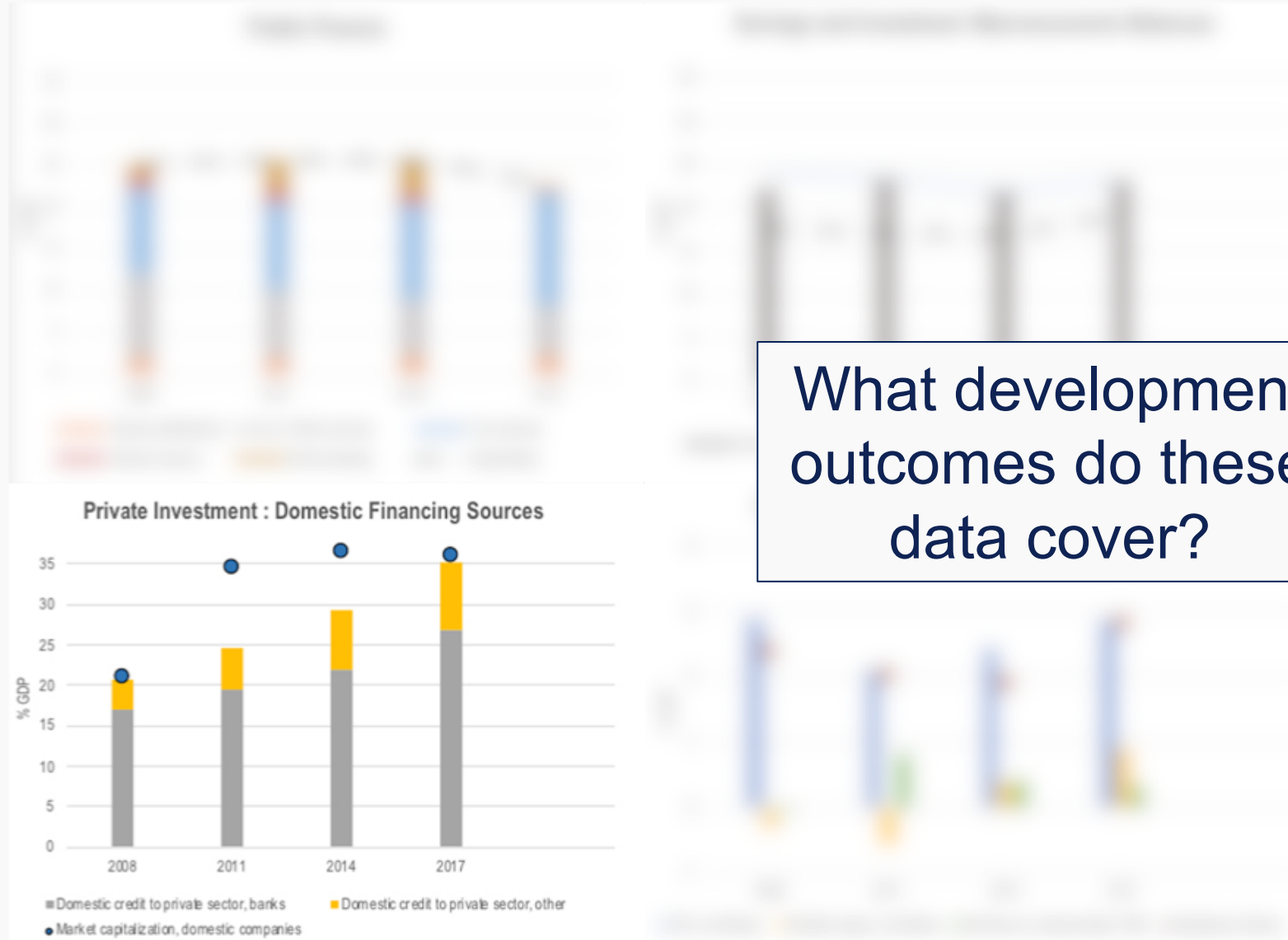


Aggregate financing landscape

What other indicators are available?

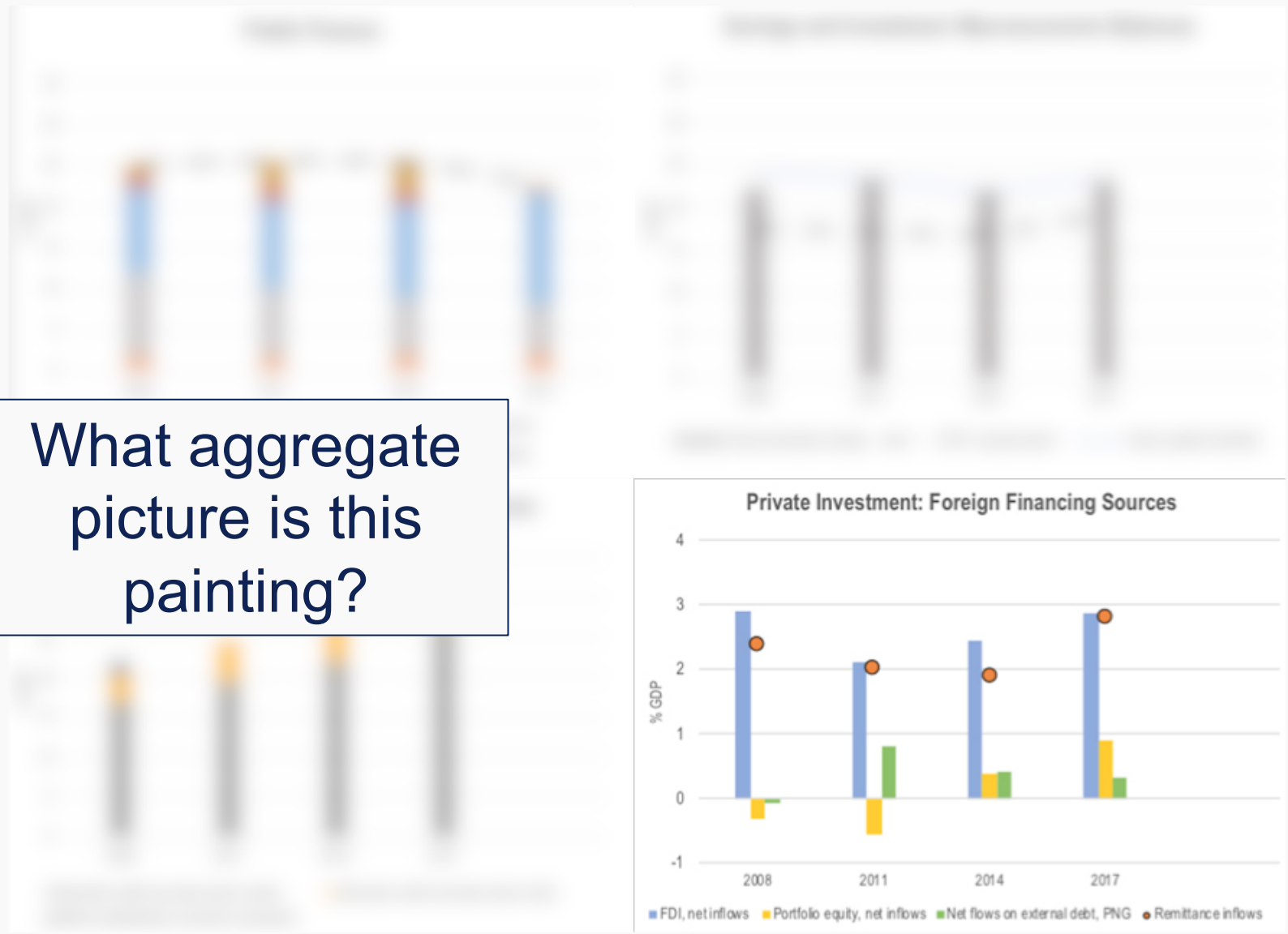


Aggregate financing landscape



Aggregate financing landscape

What aggregate picture is this painting?



Building Block 1.3 Risk assessment

- **What does it do:** Identify **biggest risks** to the country's ability to finance sustainable development
- Risk can derail financing plans. The aim of the risk assessment is to **strengthen government understanding of risks** to sustainable development financing and **ability to incorporate risk into planning**.
- Scope and focus will depend on country contexts, but **both economic and non-economic risks** should be considered when mapping the risk landscape. Key steps include:
 - Prioritisation of **high probability/ high impact risks**
 - Analysis of the **impact of identified risks on the country's financing system**
 - Identification of **possible policy solutions**



Risk Assessments: Understand the risk landscape

		Impact on financing system	Policy options
Economic	Collapse in commodity prices (exogenous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deterioration in external balances (for commodity exporters) Shrinking fiscal space 	<p>Country level: Economic diversification; risk sharing financing instruments</p> <p>Global level: Global (macro) economic coordination (risk prevention/ reduction)</p>
	Domestic banking crisis (endogenous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased access to loans Contingent liabilities Reduction in savings 	<p>Country level: banking regulations; government support to affected firms</p>
Non-economic	Natural disasters (exogenous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calls for public finance to address disaster funding needs (i.e., reconstruction, social safety, etc) 	<p>Country level: strengthening/expanding coverage of DRR protection; dedicated public reserve funds</p> <p>Global level: international cooperation</p>
	Political instability (endogenous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased access to capital Reallocation of public finance from other priorities 	<p>Country level: robust rule of law and government accountability mechanisms</p>



Building Block 1.4 Binding constraints diagnostic

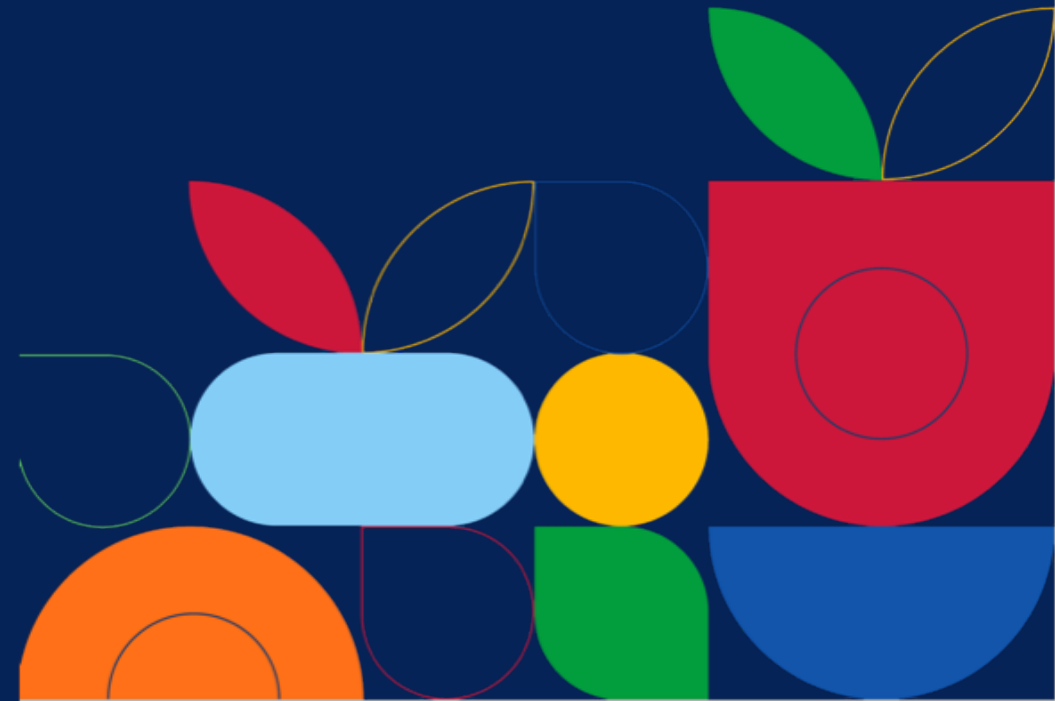
- **What does it do:** Identify the **biggest impediments** to effective mobilisation and alignment of financing (e.g., market-related, institutional, legal, capacities)?
- Analysis draws on the expertise and experience of local stakeholders and practitioners, complemented by relevant analytical tools, and consists of three steps:
 - Identifying **key problem areas** (financing flows and/ or sectors)
 - Identifying **underlying binding constraints** ('why' questions)
 - Prioritising **constraints to address in a financing strategy** (based on the desirability and feasibility of removal)
- **Bridge to the financing strategy**



Thank you!

You can access the full IATF global guidance on Building Block 1 Assessments and Diagnostics at:

<https://inff.org/inff-building-blocks/assessment-and-diagnostics>





Integrated National
Financing Frameworks

INFF Building Block 2 Financing Strategy

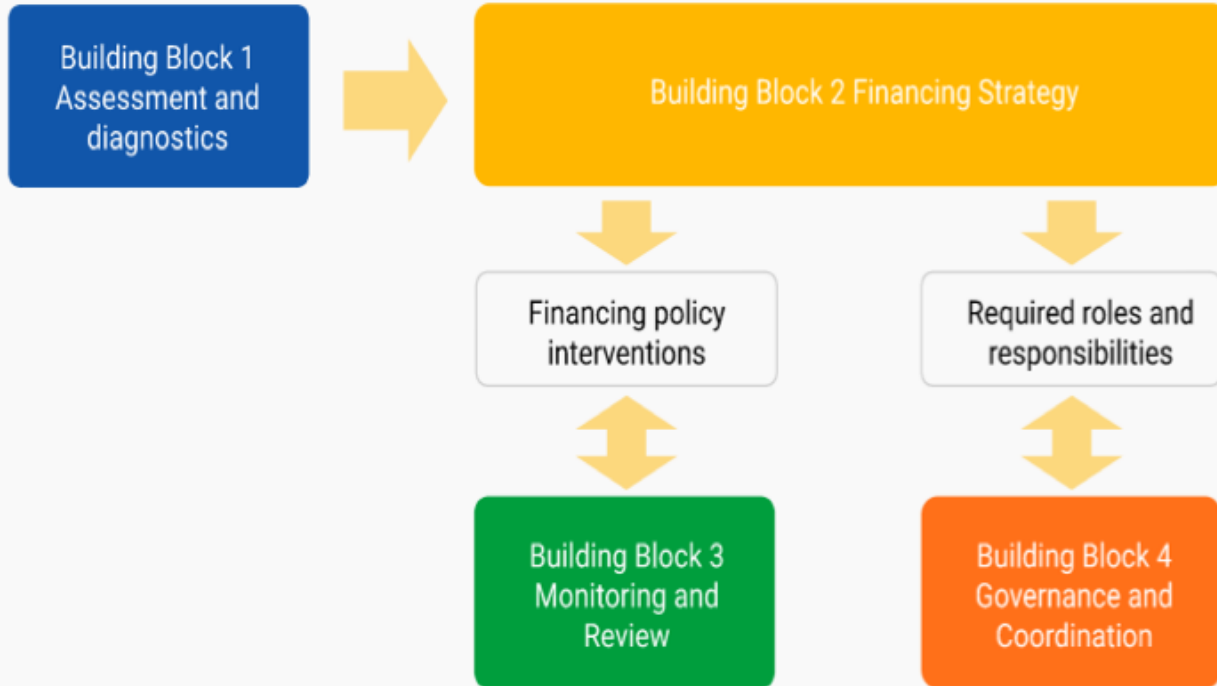
Yanis von Burgsdorff
UNDESA

February 2025



1 Financing Strategy: What is it?

Role of financing strategies in the context of an INFF

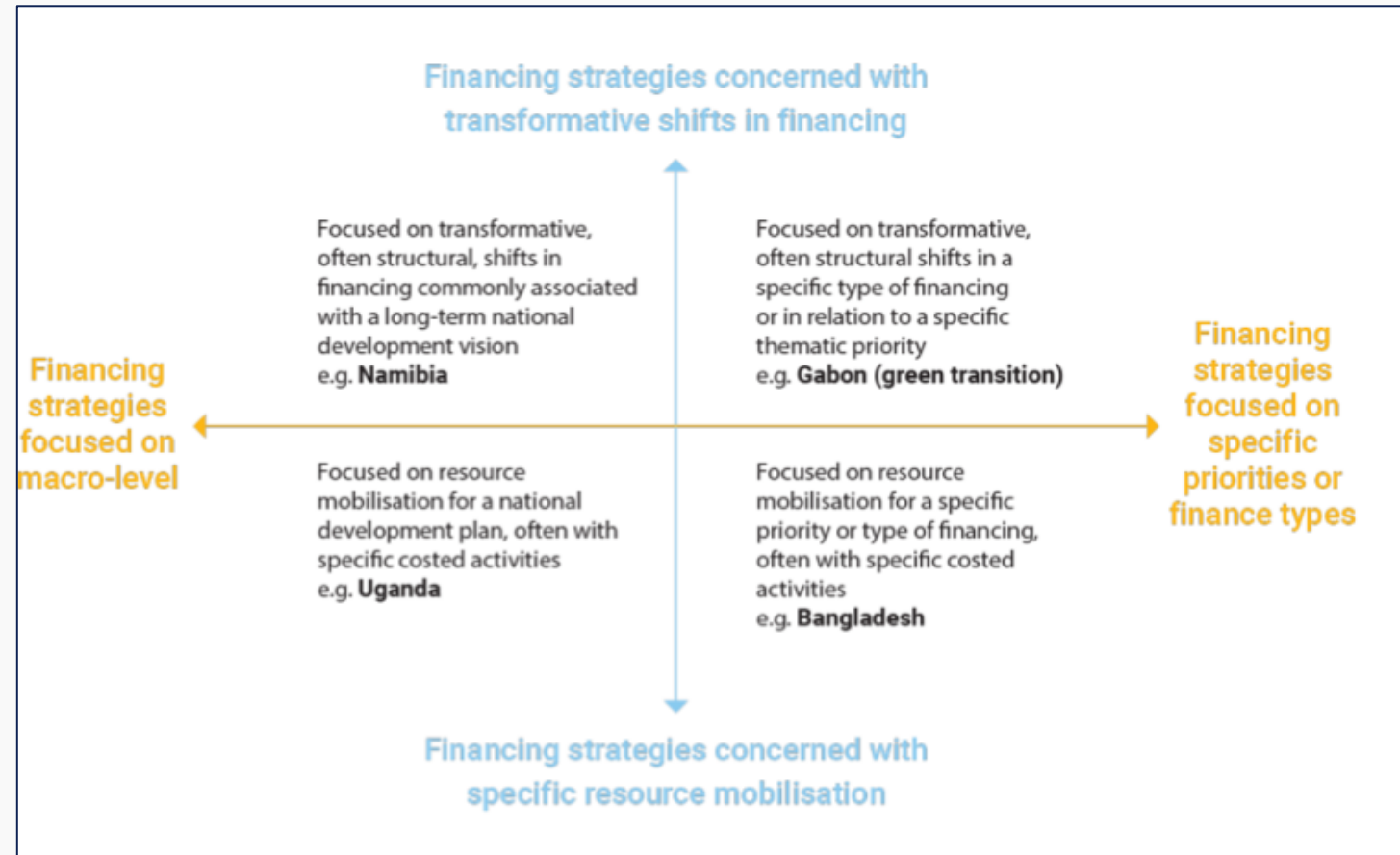


- **Building Block 1 Assessment and diagnostics:** informed by findings from the assessments and diagnostics phase
- **Building Block 3 Monitoring and review:** will require monitoring and review
- **Building Block 4 Governance and coordination:** will rely primarily on the institutions and processes underpinning them
- Key characteristic: it is **integrated**, promoting **coherence** with sustainable development objectives, and across financing policy areas



Scope

- The financing strategy's focus or scope is shaped by country priorities
- Depending on priorities can focus on:
 - The entire NDP
 - Specific sectors like infrastructure, health, or energy
 - Specific financing policy areas like DRM, private finance, development cooperation, or debt



2 Why is it important?

Why is it important?



- Streamline existing approaches into one framework
- Find solutions to close financing gaps, overcome constraints and make the most of financing opportunities
- Identify financing policies that are risk-informed and take equity, social and environmental concerns into account

3 What steps can be taken?

BB2 Suggested approach

STEP 1

ESTABLISH FINANCING POLICY OBJECTIVES

Start with findings from Building Block 1 (financing gaps, risks, binding constraints).

Identify scope of the financing strategy, specific financing policy objectives.

STEP 2

IDENTIFY POLICY OPTIONS

Identify existing policies, regulatory measures, instruments.

Identify additional options based on international good practice or experience from peers.

STEP 3

POLICY PRIORITISATION

Shortlisting based on:

- Macro (consistency with macro-objectives), coherence (sustainability /trade-offs/ win-wins), and risk checks;
- Preconditions, resource requirements.

STEP 4

OPERATIONALISATION

Formulate a concise strategy to:

- Bring together existing approaches;
- List of action on reforms, new instruments.

Guiding principles

1. Focus on policies that are **administratively and politically possible**
2. **Comprehensive** (all types of finance)
3. **Top down & bottom up** approach (macro consistency screening / local solutions for local problems)



Iterative (linking existing processes / feedback loops)



Step 1: Establish scope and objectives

- Define the required scope and approach
- Start with baseline assessment: financing gaps, opportunities, risks, binding constraints
- Based on baseline, identify your objectives

TABLE 2. DEFINING FINANCING POLICY OBJECTIVES

FINANCING OBJECTIVES			
List objectives to be pursued through the financing strategy with the aim of closing financing gaps, maximising opportunities, and addressing binding constraints E.g., Increase FDI in the energy sector (private finance)			
FINANCING GAPS	OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS	BINDING CONSTRAINTS
<p>List estimated financing gaps – at macro/ sectoral/ programmatic level (depending on level of analysis used in financing needs and financing landscape assessments)</p> <p>E.g., Rs1.3 trillion gap in private finance in the energy sector (Nepal example in Building Block 1.2 guidance)</p>	<p>List financing opportunities emerging from the financing landscape assessment</p> <p>E.g., Higher levels of FDI in peer countries compared to domestic economy (Philippines example in Building Block 1.2 guidance)</p>	<p>List risks emerging from the risk assessment</p> <p>E.g., Collapse in global commodity prices (example in Building Block 1.3 guidance)</p>	<p>List specific obstacles identified in the binding constraints diagnostic</p> <p>E.g., Inefficient financial intermediation due to bureaucratic loan application process and high collateral requirements (Egypt/ Sri Lanka examples in Building Block 1.4 guidance)</p>



Step 2: Identify policy options

- Identify policies, legal or regulatory measures, or financing instruments
- **Where to look:** a) current practices, b) further opportunities (low hanging fruit, local good practices, external good practices, hybrid solutions)
- **How to look:** Leverage existing national and international assessments/frameworks (i.e. MTRS)

TABLE 3. EXAMPLE OF MAPPING OF CURRENT PRACTICES

FINANCING OBJECTIVES	GOVERNMENT ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION	ASSESSMENT INDICATOR		PARTNER SUPPORT	STATUS AND SUITABILITY OF ACTIONS (strengths, weaknesses, gaps)
			INDICATOR OF PROGRESS	BASELINE		
Development of domestic debt markets	Normalise and extend the yield curve	Ministry of Finance	DeMPA	2019	Support domestic capital market development (AfDB), WBG	Ongoing. No progress until cash management issue resolved.
	Enhance secondary market activities		DSA	2018		
	Introduce a wider spectrum of instruments		PEFA	2017		
Overcome inefficiencies in tax collection	Improve tax policy design, legislation framework and tax and customs administration	Ministry of Finance and Revenue Administration	INFF Building Block 1	2021	TA support to Ministry of Finance and revenue administrations (IMF, Germany-GIZ)	Ongoing. Updating tax laws potential low hanging fruit not realised.
			TADAT	2017		
Increase private finance in the renewable energy sector	Develop risk sharing instrument to leverage private investment for renewable energy	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Environment	MTRS	2018	TA support (Germany-KFW)	Ongoing. Local good practice, with potential to be replicated.
			FSAP	2018		
Better align the national budget with the SDGs	Institutionalise consideration of SDGs in budget formulation and establish systems to track SDG-aligned expenditures	Ministry of Finance	WB LTF Diagnostic	2019	TA support to Ministry of Finance and line ministries (UNDP, UN Women, UNDRR)	Ongoing. Weak budget execution procedures and controls remain a challenge. Developing clear procurement guidelines potential low hanging fruit.
			UN Women Gender Responsive Budgeting Diagnostics	2018		
			UNDRR Risk Informed Budget Reviews	2019		
			INFF Building Block 1.2	2021		

Step 3: Policy prioritisation

Coherence Checks

- ✓ Have macro checks been considered?
- ✓ Have coherence checks been considered?
- ✓ Have risk checks been considered?

Depending on evaluation checks, consider two scenarios for policy options:

RETAIN

If the policy option aligns with all evaluation checks, retain as in.

ADJUST

If it does not align, evaluate whether this is because of:

- **Macro coherence?** If so, consider alternative macro scenarios/ remedies.
- **Trade-offs/ externalities?** If so, is there a way to remedy this with complementary policy/ regulatory reforms, or financing instruments?
- **Risks?** Evaluate risk, and consider if instruments/ regulations can remedy them.

List all policy options:

- Policy options that have been retained
- Integrated/ hybrid solutions to overcome impediments/ costs



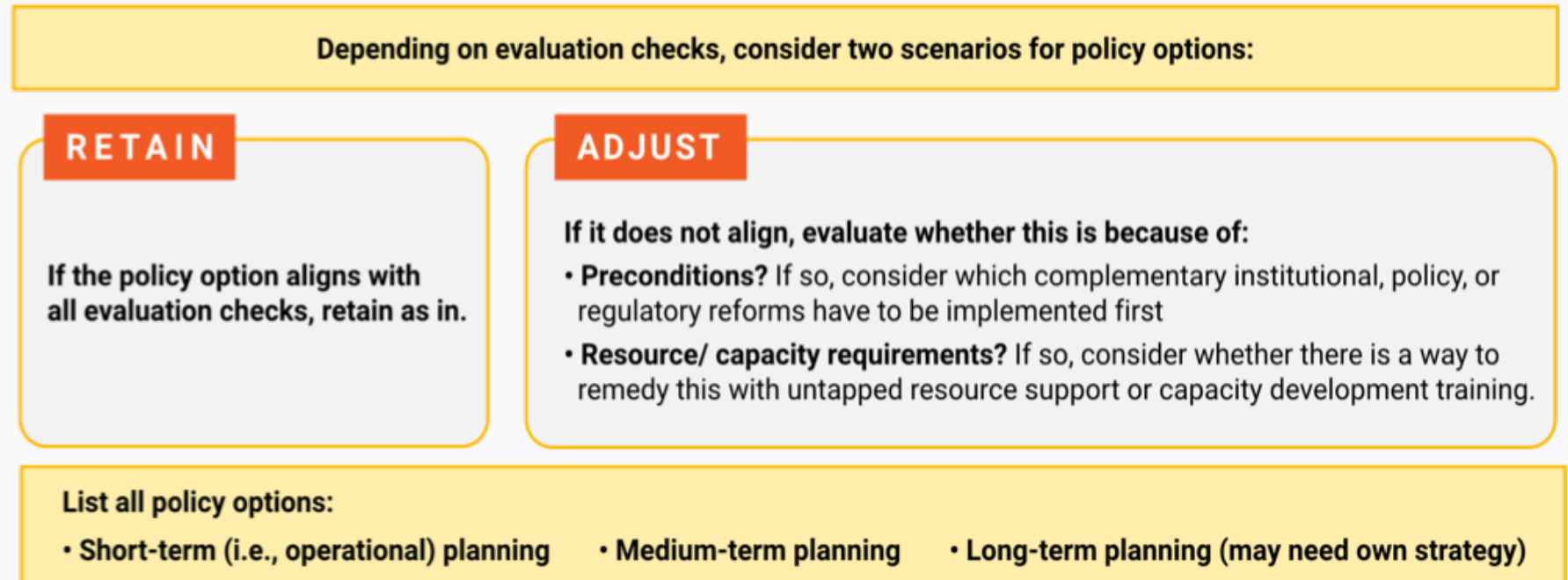
Policy Trade Offs and Corrective Measures

PROPOSED POLICY MEASURE	TRADE-OFFS	POTENTIAL CORRECTIVE MEASURES
Removing fuel subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributional impacts and equity implications (e.g., through increases in fuel prices for individuals and firms) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradual phasing out of subsidies to reduce shock on consumers and the economy Supportive fiscal policies, including reductions on certain taxes (e.g., value-added tax, income tax, or corporate income tax) Investment in renewable energy alternatives to reduce dependence on fuel
Green Bonds Issuance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debt sustainability issues High upfront costs for issuing and managing green bonds Limited participation from private investors if returns are lower compared to traditional bonds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen debt management (e.g., technical assistance) Offer tax incentives to encourage private sector participation Ensure third-party verification and regular reporting on environmental outcomes

Step 3: Policy prioritisation (cont'd)

Prioritising

- ✓ Have preconditions been considered?
- ✓ Have resource requirements been considered?



Step 4: Operationalisation

Operationalise

- ✓ Actions should align with objectives set at outset
- ✓ Periodic review should be undertaken

TABLE 5. TEMPLATE FOR INFF ACTION PLAN

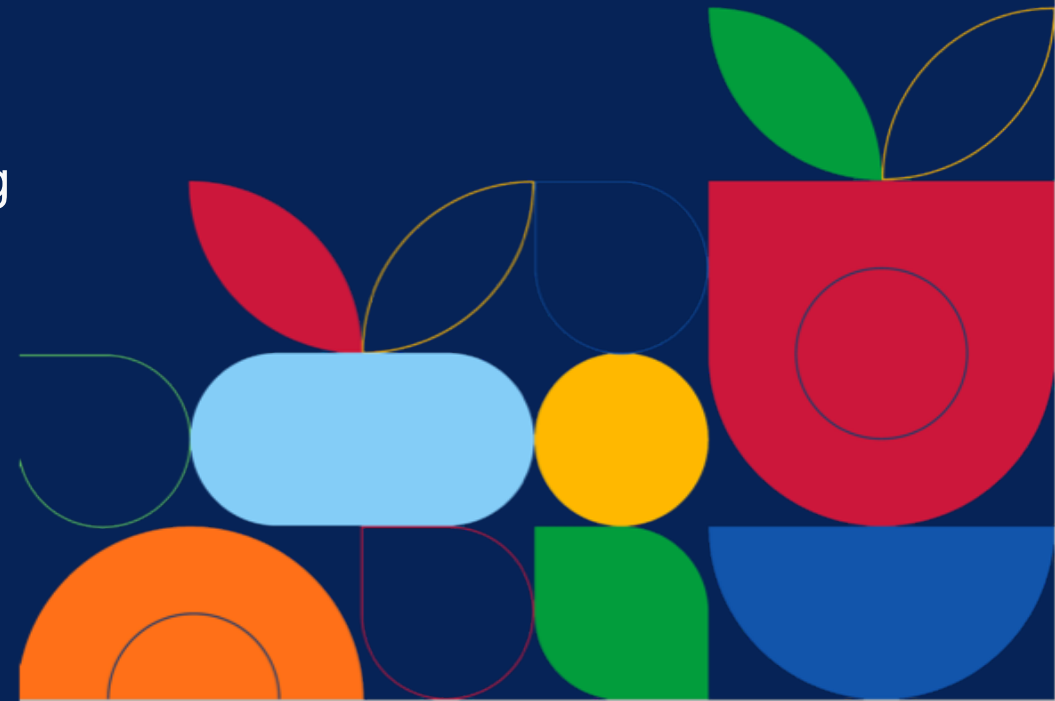
POLICIES	ACTIONS/ ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME	SEQUENCING	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	
				RESPONSIBLE ACTORS	ACTORS TO BE CONSULTED/INVOLVED
List all policy options identified in the previous steps	List specific actions/ activities that would be required to either implement the policy, or to guide long-term planning (e.g., draft TORs for long-term finance diagnostic)	Indicate timeframe for implementation of specific activities (ST/ MT/ LT)	Note considerations around whether activities under the same policy and/ or across different policies would need to be implemented in a particular sequence (e.g., 'A' needs to happen before 'B' can be implemented)	List lead actors/ agencies – those responsible for the implementation of the activity	List actors/ agencies that would need to be consulted/ involved in the implementation of the activity but that would not be accountable for its success
<i>Template</i>	<i>to be filled in...</i>				



Thank you!

You can access the full IATF global guidance on Building Block 2 Financing Strategy at:

<https://inff.org/inff-building-blocks/financing-strategy>





Integrated National
Financing Frameworks

INFF Building Block 3 Monitoring and Review

Mauricio Ruiz
DESA/FSDO

February 2025



Strategic messages for BB3

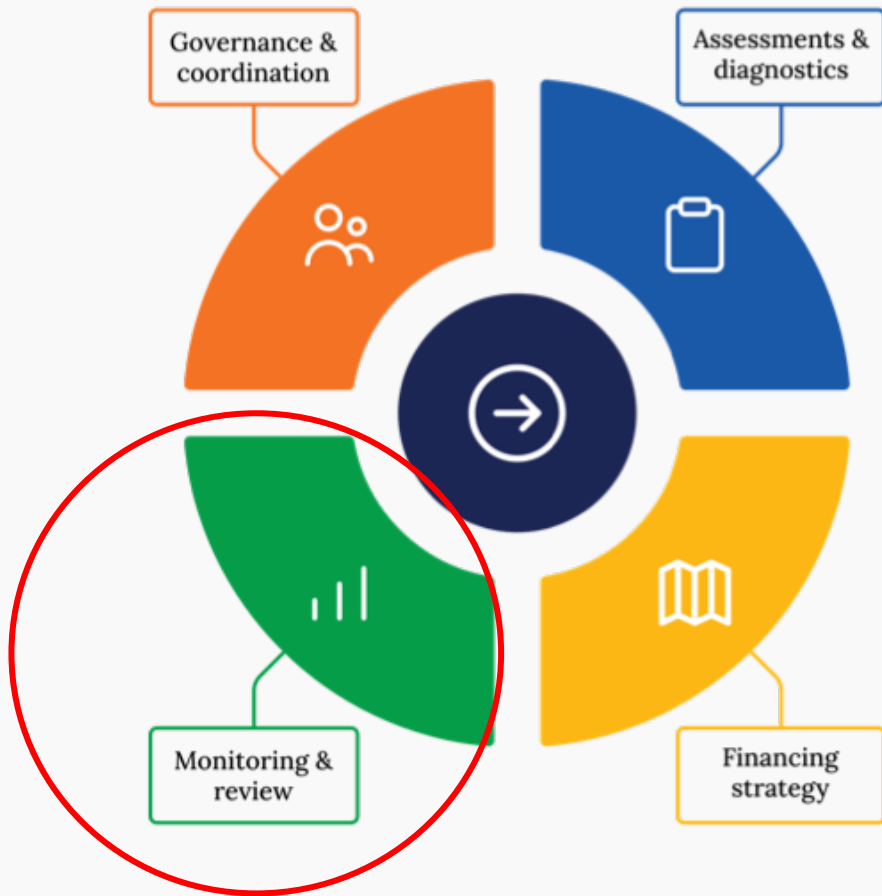
1. Info to be tracked/monitored: types of **financing flows**.
 2. Aims at tracking **ALL** FINANCING FLOWS.
 3. Begin by integrating **existing** tracking systems.
- Link improved monitoring of financing to:
 - a) Planning processes.
 - b) Results-frameworks.
 - c) SDGs.
 - d) National Priorities – NDS.



1

Monitoring and Review:
What is it?

Role of M&R (BB3) within an INFF

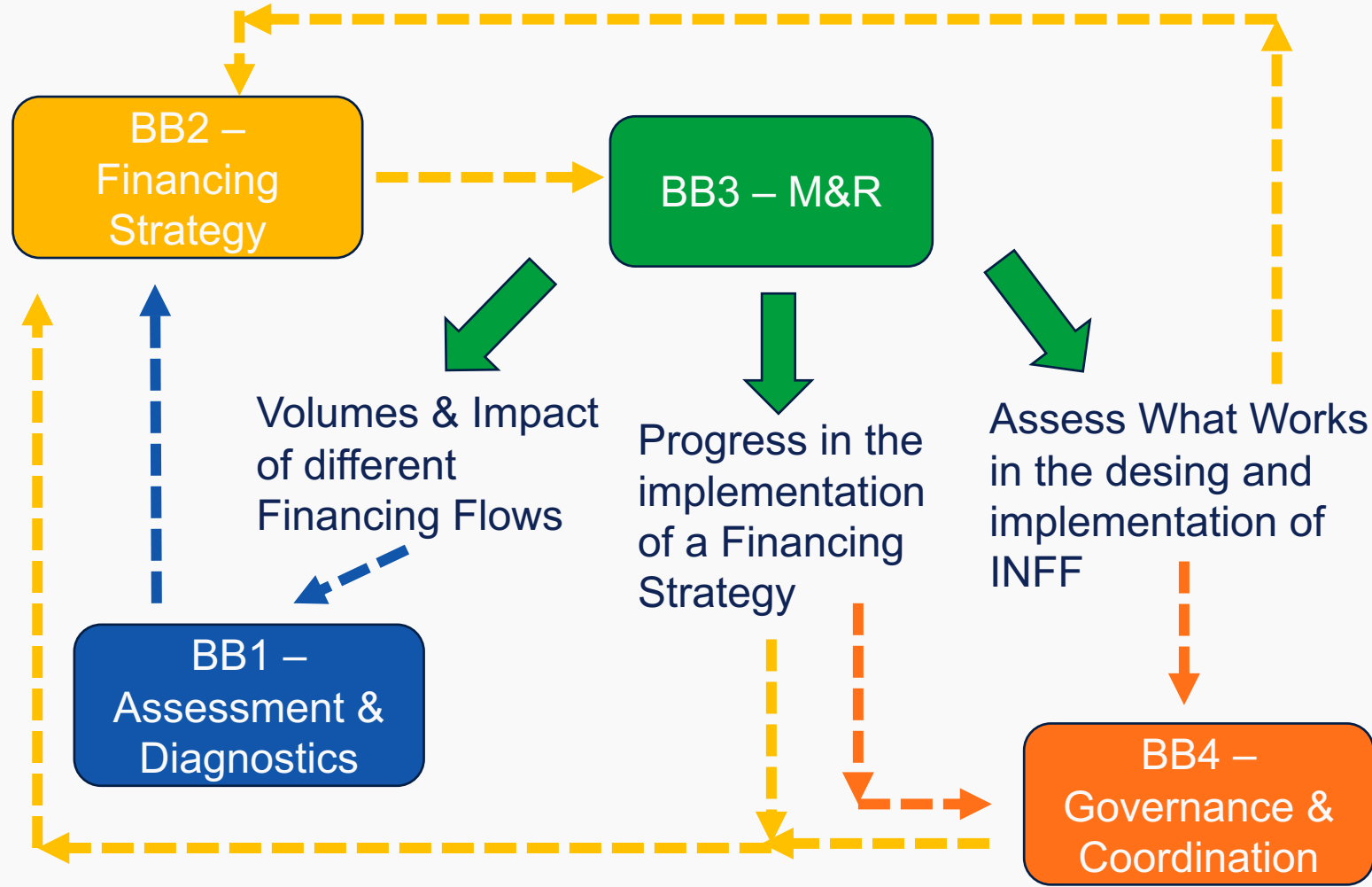


- Provides information and status on all INFF phases.
- During BB3's **design** phase of an INFF, it helps in identifying the systems needed to enable collection and use of relevant data and information.
- Throughout **implementation**, it provides (i) measurable information -- increasing (ii) transparency and accountability, allowing stakeholders to (iii) determine what works best throughout the process.

2 Why is it important?

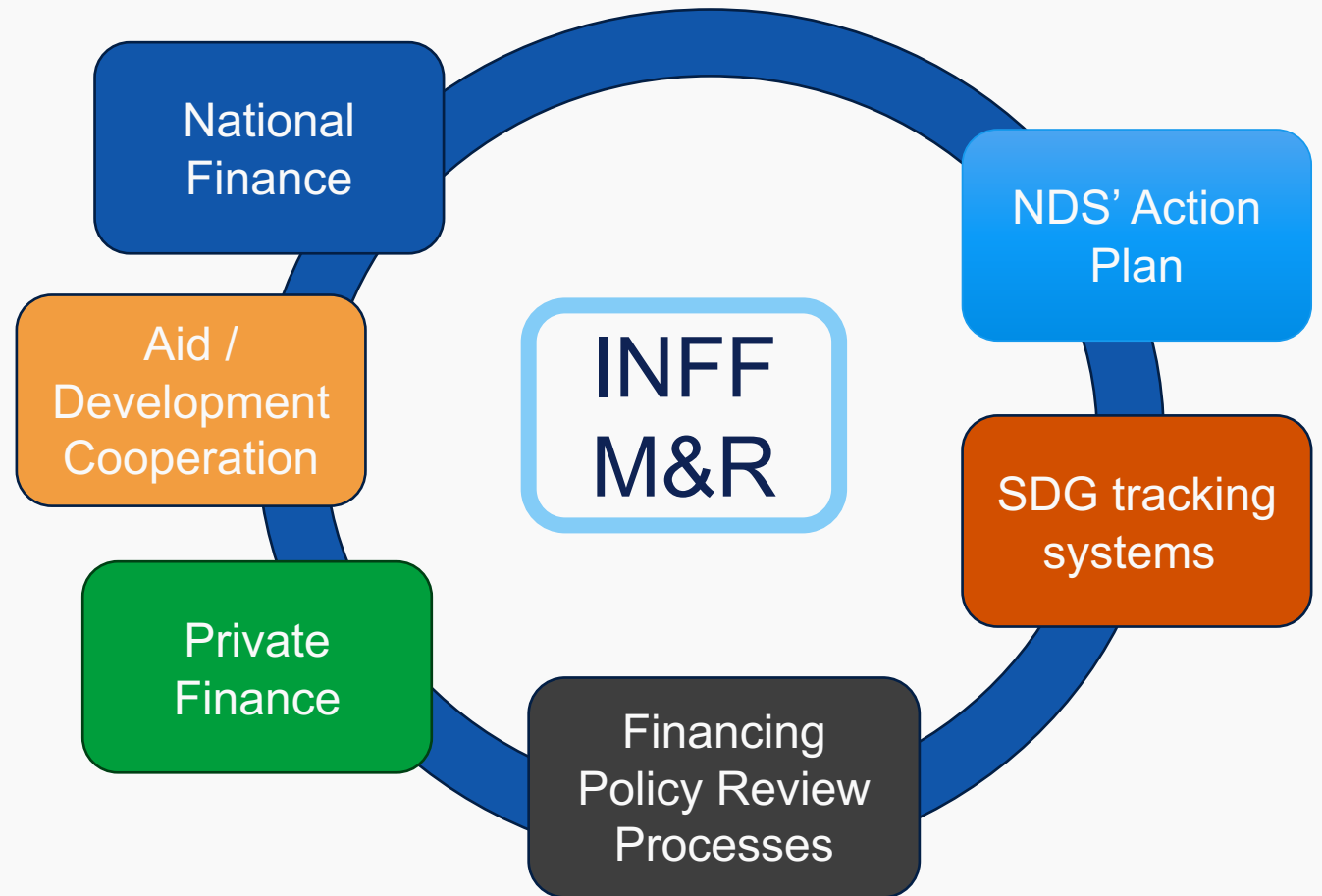
Why is it important?

- Brings together the information required to take decisions,
- Hold accountable the providers of finance.
- Supports the NDS' monitoring strategy



INFF M&R as an 'integrator'

- Builds on, and brings together, existing planning, budgeting and tracking systems.
- Links *financing tracking systems* to *planning* and *results frameworks*.
- Can be used to rationalize data and statistical efforts.



Key elements

- A **theory of change** or similar logical framework. Scope is defined by senior government officials.
- **Indicators & Targets.**
- **Determine data systems and capacity needed to monitor**
- **Adequate resources (human and financial)**



Inputs

- Skills
- Institutional Capacity
- Policy Documents

Activities

- Assessment of financing
- Risk identification
- Coordination meetings

Outputs / deliverables

- Policy guides to increase the coherence of allocation and financing.
- MOUs with Private Sector.
- Establish a an INFF coordination mechanism

Outcomes / Purpose

- Coherent Institutional setup
- Overcame obstacles in Access to Global Funds
- Increased Financing Available
- Effective finance for NDP priorities.

Expected Impact

- Achievement of National Development Priorities
- High-income status
- Disaster Risk reduced



Theory of Change Example: Maldives' INFF

Generic Theory of Change

Applied by The Maldives

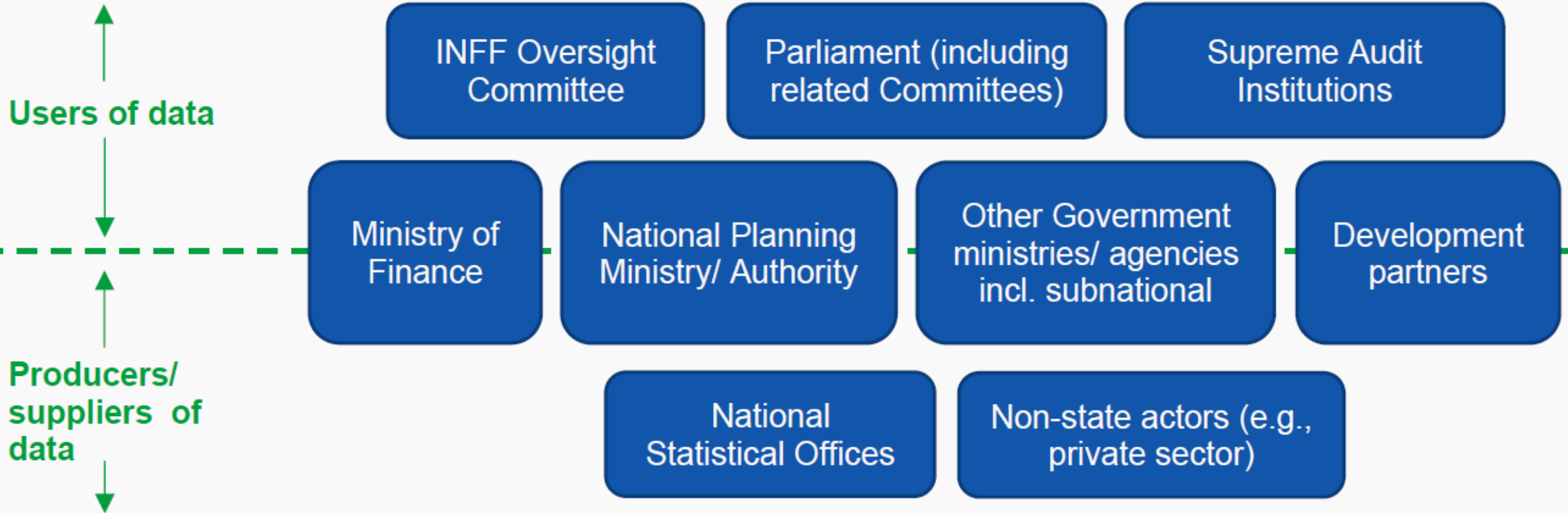
Outputs turn into Outcomes & Impact

FfD Action Plan turn into Outcomes & Impact

IMPACT
Achieved developed plans; long-term contributions to SDGs and national priorities
OUTCOME
Address gaps and financing challenges.
OUTPUT
Immediate results: establish the Financing Policy
INPUTS & ACTIVITIES
Interventions, coordination meetings (with current financial & human resources).

IMPACT
Low Carbon Economy w/enhanced financial resilience.
OUTCOME
3 Pillars of the Financing Strategy, incl. Improved management of climate related ...
OUTPUTS
16 individual but interlinked financing objectives, incl. adopted legislation.
INPUTS & ACTIVITIES
Action Plan w/ 100+ activities & 200+ indicators

Key actors: Typical roles and responsibilities



Examples of Outcome & Output indicators

OUTCOME: AVAILABLE FINANCING IS ALIGNED WITH NDP PRIORITIES

Possible Outcome Indicators

% of Government Spending aligned with SDG

% of International Development Cooperation aligned with National Priorities

% of Private Investment targeting prioritized sectors

Output: More integrated financing processes, systems & institutional processes.

Possible Output Indicators

Mandate in place for budget agencies to present budget submissions that are NDS-aligned.

of Development Partners using parallel systems to track Aid

of multi-stakeholder consultations for a particular FfD policy

Entry points – Where to start – Data Quality Reviews

Relevant systems and processes

Public Finance:

- Public financial management information systems.
- SOE monitoring/management.
- Procurement monitoring systems.
- Aid / cooperation systems.
- VNRs

Private Finance:

- National accounts.
- Central bank systems.
- Annual financial performance reports by banks/investors.
- Company SDG ratings/scores.
- Green taxonomies.
- Sustainability reports.

Relevant stakeholders

Public/Private Finance:

- Central Banks
- Ministry of Finance
- Line ministries
- Local gov'ts
- National stats office
- Chamber of Commerce
- Industry associations
- Civil society
- Academia
- Development partners

Tracking volumes and impact of financing



3 What steps can be taken?

Suggested approach

STEP 1

ESTABLISH THE BASELINE

- Identify relevant monitoring and review systems already in place.
- Assess the 'enabling environment' for strengthening existing systems: buy-in, roles and responsibilities, data systems and available capacity.

STEP 2

STRENGTHEN EXISTING SYSTEMS

Take action in the following areas:

- Institutionalize INFF M&R.
- Enhance integration of existing systems.
- Link to ongoing or planned data/statistical reform processes.

Leverage lessons from peers and regional/global knowledge-sharing platforms

Strategic messages for BB3

1. Info to be tracked/monitored: types of **financing flows**.
 2. Aims at tracking **ALL** FINANCING FLOWS.
 3. Begin by integrating **existing** tracking systems.
- Link improved monitoring of financing to:
 - a) Planning processes.
 - b) Results-frameworks.
 - c) SDGs.
 - d) National Priorities – NDS.



Thank you!

You can access the IATF global guidance on Building Block 3
Monitoring and Review at:

<https://inff.org/inff-building-blocks/monitoring-and-review>

