



INFF

Integrated National
Financing Frameworks



**United
Nations**

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

SDG financing in Seychelles

SDG Budget tag & VNRs

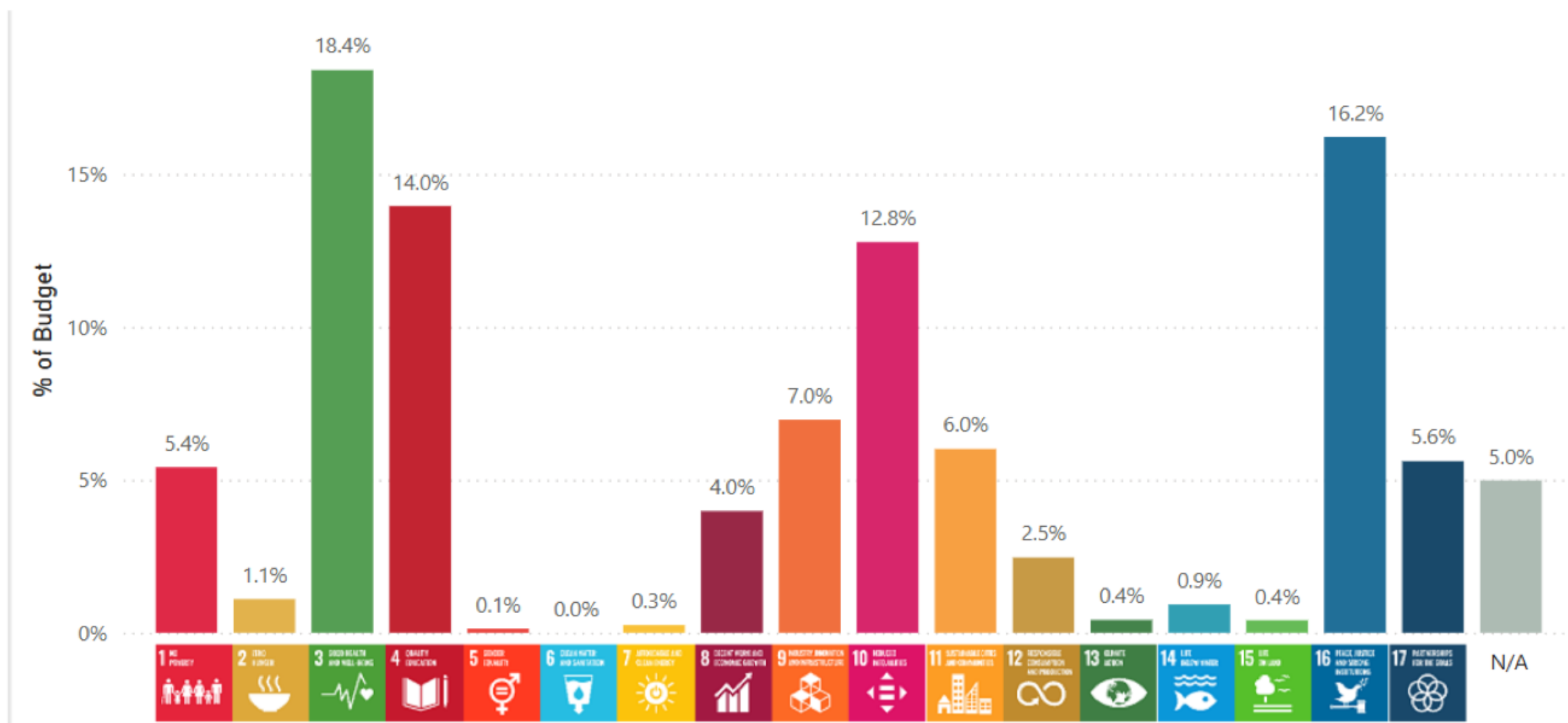
Mauricio Ruiz
DESA/FSDO

February 2025





SDG Financing in Seychelles (2024)

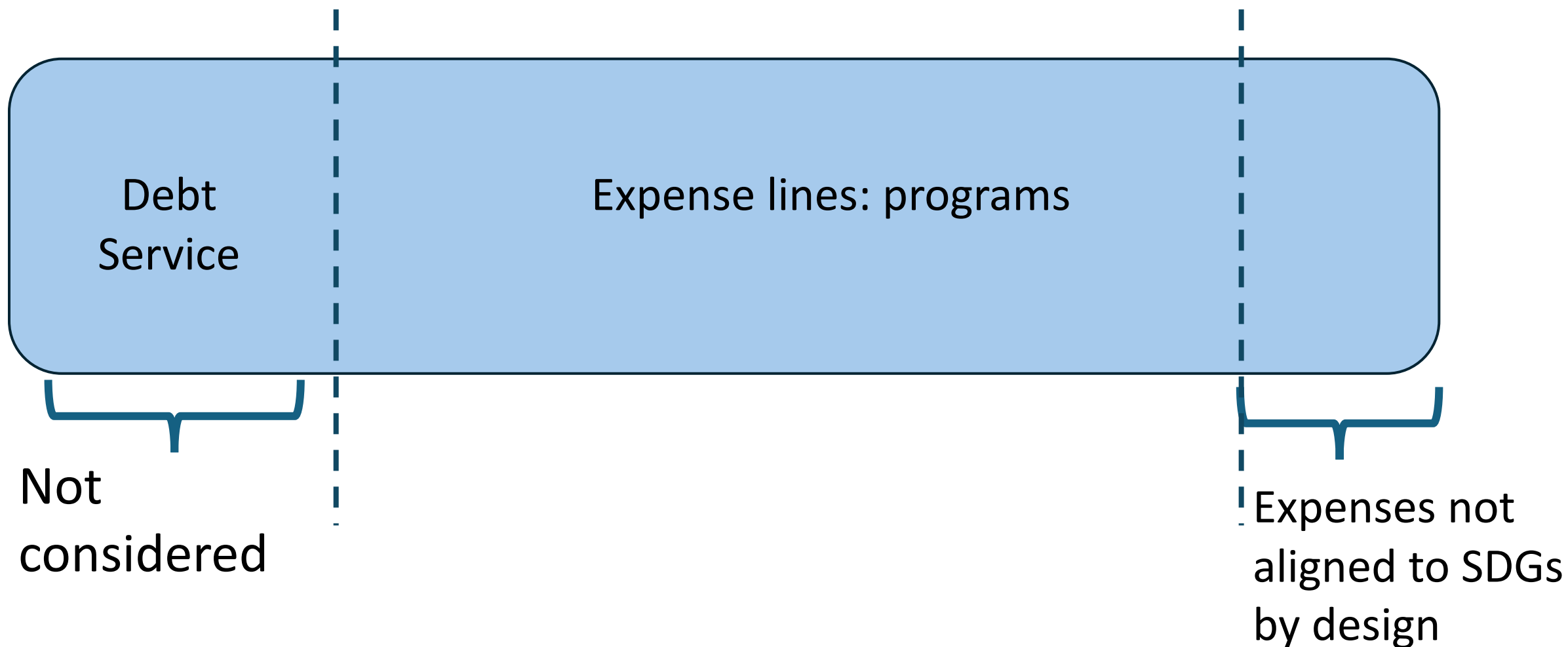




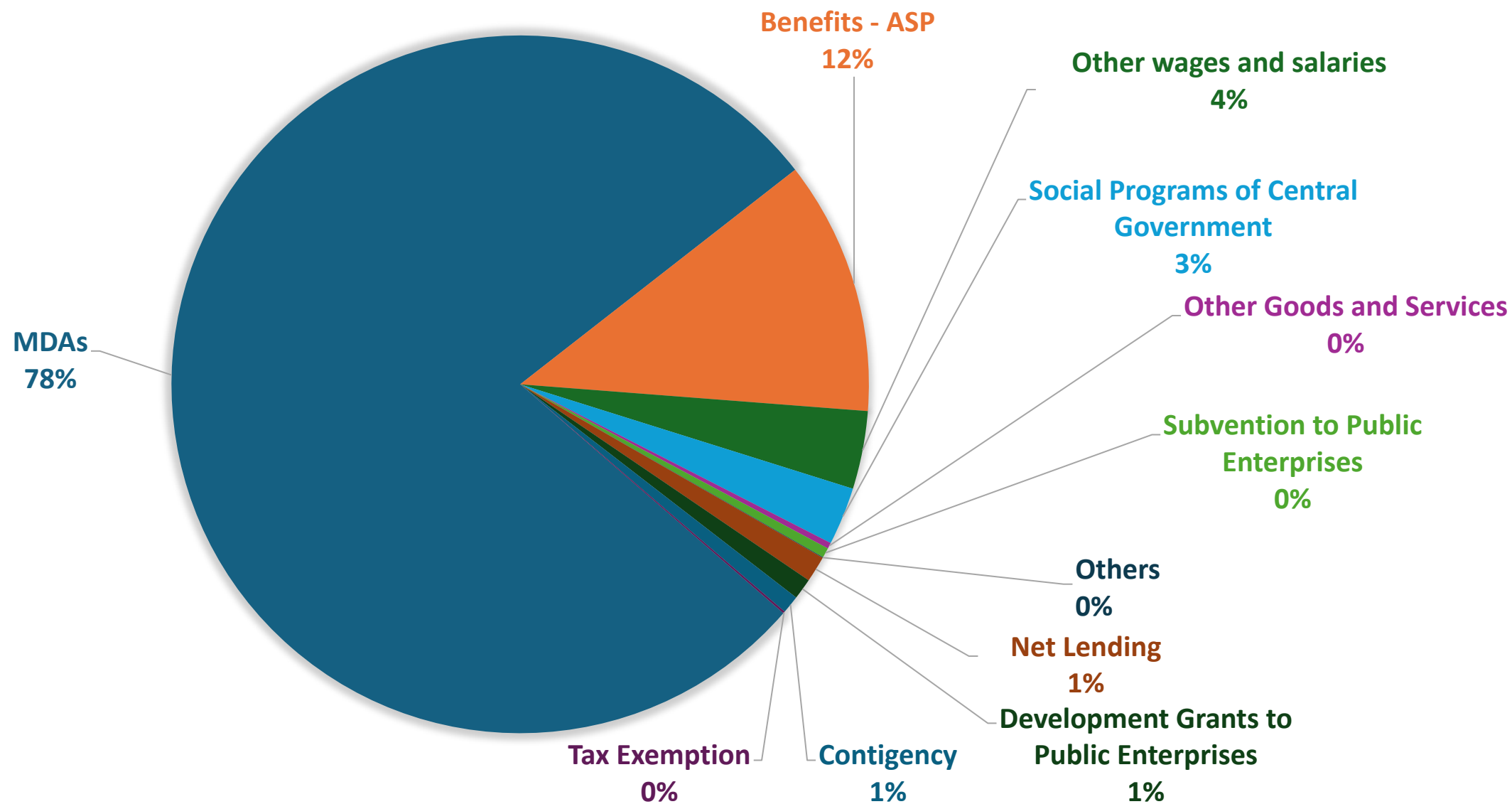
270 government programs in 18 Portfolios

Portfolio	# Programs
Constitutional bodies	11
Education	14
Employment and social affairs	9
Finance	24
Fisheries and blue economy	2
Foreign affairs and tourism	7
Health	13
Internal affairs	21
Investment, Entrep. & industry	17
Lands and housing	7
Local government	3
Agriculture, env & climate change	19
Non-MDA resource allocation	66
Other statutory bodies	4
President's office	24
Transport	8
Vice-president office	8
Youth, sports & family	13
Total	270

How to look at the entire budget



97% of the Budget was allocated to SDG targets



MANUAL MATCHING – EXAMPLE

Institution	Sector	Budget line	Commitment (\$)	Alignment with SDG Targets		
				Main	S1	S2
Institution A	Sector B	Non-admin Project	\$100 M	9.1 (\$75 M)	16.6 (\$12.5 M)	6.1 (\$12.5 M)

Seychelles 2024 budget:

- 18 portfolios sectors.
- 81 MDAs.
- 270 Expenses in PbB-format

SPECIFIC METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

Innovations of the methodology

1. Replicates Public Policy: multi-purpose. Allows a single budget line to finance multiple SDG → synergies between SDGs.
2. Beyond simple label 17 SDGs: alignment at the 169 SDG target level.
3. Treatment of ADMIN EXPENDITURES, using financial distribution of NON-ADMIN projects.

Applications beyond public budgets

- Regional budgets, royalties, and inter-government transfers.
- Development cooperation projects: donations and multilateral loans.
- IFC: interoperability with Taxonomies.

How it looked ...

2024 Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ending 31st December 2024 Part 2.pdf - Nitro Pro

Department of Finance

1. Budget Summary

Consolidated Position	2024	2025	2026
SR'000s	Total to be appropriated	Forecast	Forecast
P1:Governance, Management and Administration	31,891	30,287	40,786
P2:Fiscal and Budget Management	21,237	20,251	19,805
P3:Financial Sector and Tax Policy	7,938	8,313	8,607
P4:Internal Audit Services	18,236		
P5:Public Procurement Oversight	11,020		
P6:Treasury and Public	112,486	85,989	21,131

SDG budget tag - Seychelles

MDA or Program	Investment?	Program purpose	total 2024 budget program ('000 SCR)	PSIP within program ('000 SCR)	Main_SDG	SDG_sec1	SDG_sec2
1. Facilitate the P1:GOVEF	0	Ensure the availability of appropriate resources for delivering on the Department's mandate and Develop, review or replace obsolete policies within the agricultural sector. Policy implementation, mobilises resources, provide awareness and communication about activities in the sector and maintains a monitoring framework. In addition, the programme ensures management and use of land	30,250	750			
1. Facilitate the P2:AGRIC	1	Develop and promote crop production and productivity and effective pest management programmes using a sustainable Provides services to farming and livestock sector conducive to a sustainable, competitive livestock industry to improve production, by adopting appropriate technologies	7,166	2,750	10	11	
1. Facilitate the P3:CROP	1		18,820	6,550	10	11	
1. Facilitate the P4:ANIMA	1		41,163	13,050	10	11	13

Global Indicator Framework after 2024 refinement - English

Target ID	Target Description	Indicator
16.3.1	Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	maternal mortality
17.3.2	End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 21 per 1,000 live births	infant mortality
18.3.3	End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	communicable diseases, w... borne, aids, neglected tropi...
19.3.4	Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and promote mental health and well-being	substance abuse
20.3.7	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	road accidents
23.3.8	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	sexual and reproductive he...
24.3.9	Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Mortality from pollution, contamination, chemicals
25.3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	tobacco
26.3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health	R&D in medicines and vac...
27.3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	health financing and retent...
28.3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	early warnings and health r...

Budget in PDF

Result

169 SDG targets

The Excel file compiled

1										
2	Portfolio	Ministry	MDA Mandate or Priorities (simplified)	Program	Program purpose	total 2024 budget program ('000 SCR)	Main_SDG	SDG_sec1	SDG_sec2	
89	HEALTH	Health Care Agency	provides preventive, primary, secondary and tertiary care through the Seychelles Hospital and the Community Health Services. Its	P1:Governance, Management & Administration	ensure efficient performance and compliance to rules and regulations	69,514	27			
90	HEALTH	Health Care Agency	provides preventive, primary, secondary and tertiary care through the Seychelles Hospital	P2:Hospital and Specialised Services	overseas medical services; specialised services including elective and emergency; inpatient;	781,450	23	18	19	
91	HEALTH	Health Care Agency	provides preventive, primary, secondary and tertiary care through the Seychelles Hospital and the Community Health Services. Its objectives are to promote, protect and restore the health of the public by taking appropriate	P3:Community Curative and Preventive Service	preventative and curative health services closer to the people at district and regional level. These include: consultations; out patients; emergency services; maternal health; family planning; pre-conception; post-natal care; child health;	219,921	23	18	19	
92	HEALTH	Health Care Agency	provides preventive, primary, secondary and tertiary care through the Seychelles Hospital	P4:Health Support Services	provide non-clinical services to support the delivery of safe, high quality health care services	132,375	23	18	19	
93	HEALTH	Health Professional Council	ensure that all health professionals are qualified and competent to practice, and to	P1:Regulatory Services	regulates the performance of AHPs to promote and uphold the highest possible standard of	1,418	27	23		
94	HEALTH	Ministry of Health	responsible for macro health policy formulation and the monitoring and evaluation	P1:Governance, Management and Administration	provide health sector policies, provide stewardship and strengthen governance and	32,114	144	23		
95	HEALTH	Ministry of Health	responsible for macro health policy formulation and the monitoring and evaluation	P2:Training and Professional Development	produce the right quality and quantity of human resources for the health and social care needs of	32,369	27			

10 examples of expenses that DO NOT contribute to SDGs

Expenses NOT-Aligned to SDGs

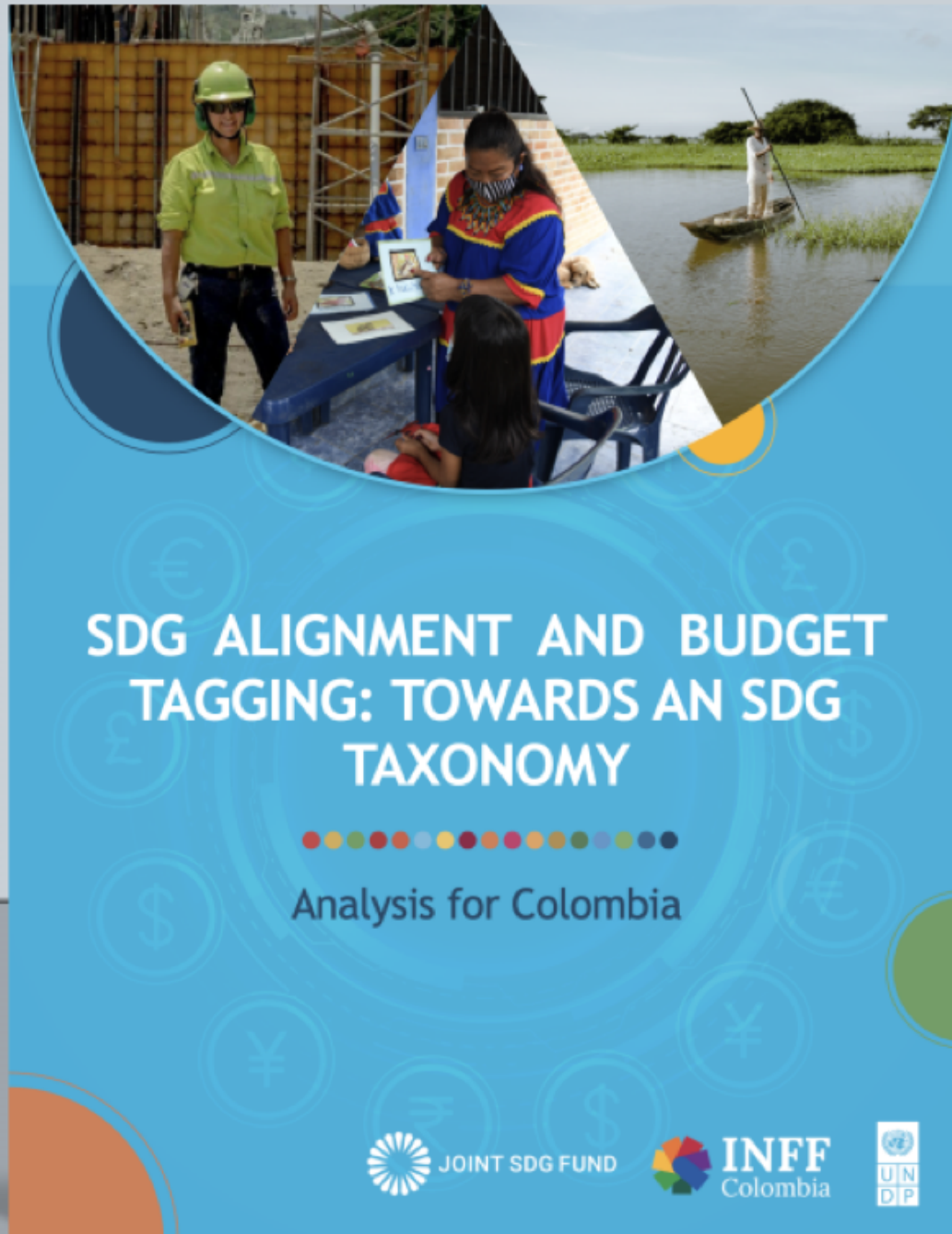
1. Provide **landscaping** services
2. **Register** all medical practitioners and dentists
3. Support talent development and optimize **athletes'** performances.
4. High-quality **broadcast** news, programs and services on radio, tv, online and through emerging media.
5. Coordinate and liaise with all external and internal **intelligence activities**.
6. Management of public leases, maintenance, and **beautification of public infrastructure**.
7. Enforce **standards** and certification of products, processes and systems in industry and commerce.
8. Consider and **propose to the President** the appointment of senior appointments.
9. Contribution to **Political Parties** & Contribution to Religious Organizations
10. In-house advisory services for civil engineering projects, & other services required for **maintenance of government buildings**.

The Recipe/Guidebook:

Detailed recipe:

- Criteria
- Treatment of CAPEX and OPEX
- Step-by-step guidance
- Roadmap to SDG taxonomy
- Warnings to avoid SDG Washing.

Applications to Public Budgets, Development Cooperation, SOEs, and Private Sector.





SDG Budget Tagging:

A proposal to measure SDG Financing

by Mauricio Ruiz, Luis Palacios, Diana Quiroga and Oscar Sanchez¹

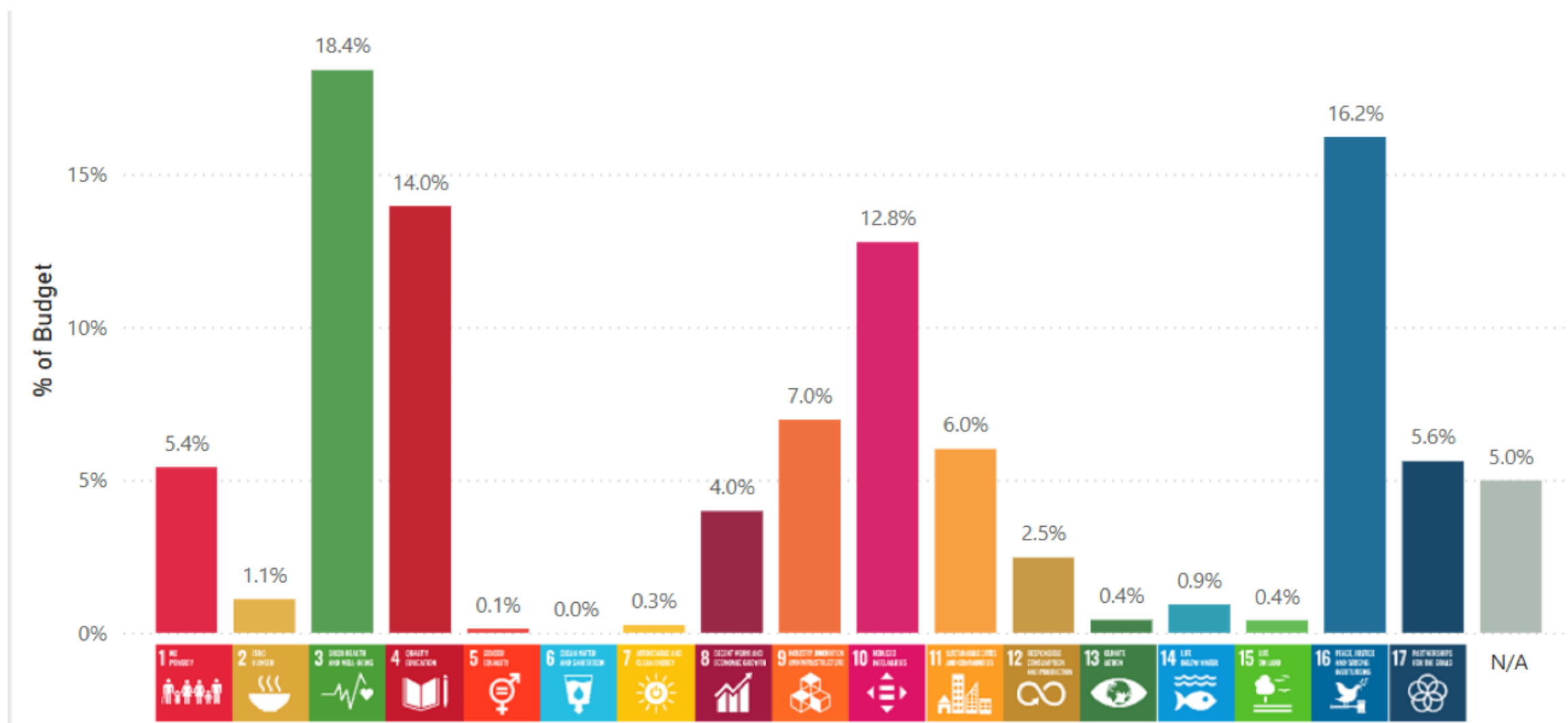
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) financing is gaining global interest in the Decade of Action (2020–2030). Without an adequate assessment of the SDG financing flows, government actions can fail to accelerate SDG achievement. This document presents an SDG budget-tagging methodology to measure and strengthen countries' SDG financing diagnostics. The methodology can be applied to (i) national and subnational budgets; (ii) international development cooperation to strengthen its monitoring; and (iii) identifying potentially high-impact projects in private financing strategies. In addition to strengthening financing diagnostics, when accompanied by data visualization, budget tagging can strengthen fiscal transparency by communicating information to the public using the 17 SDGs and information.

Policy Brief – summarized version

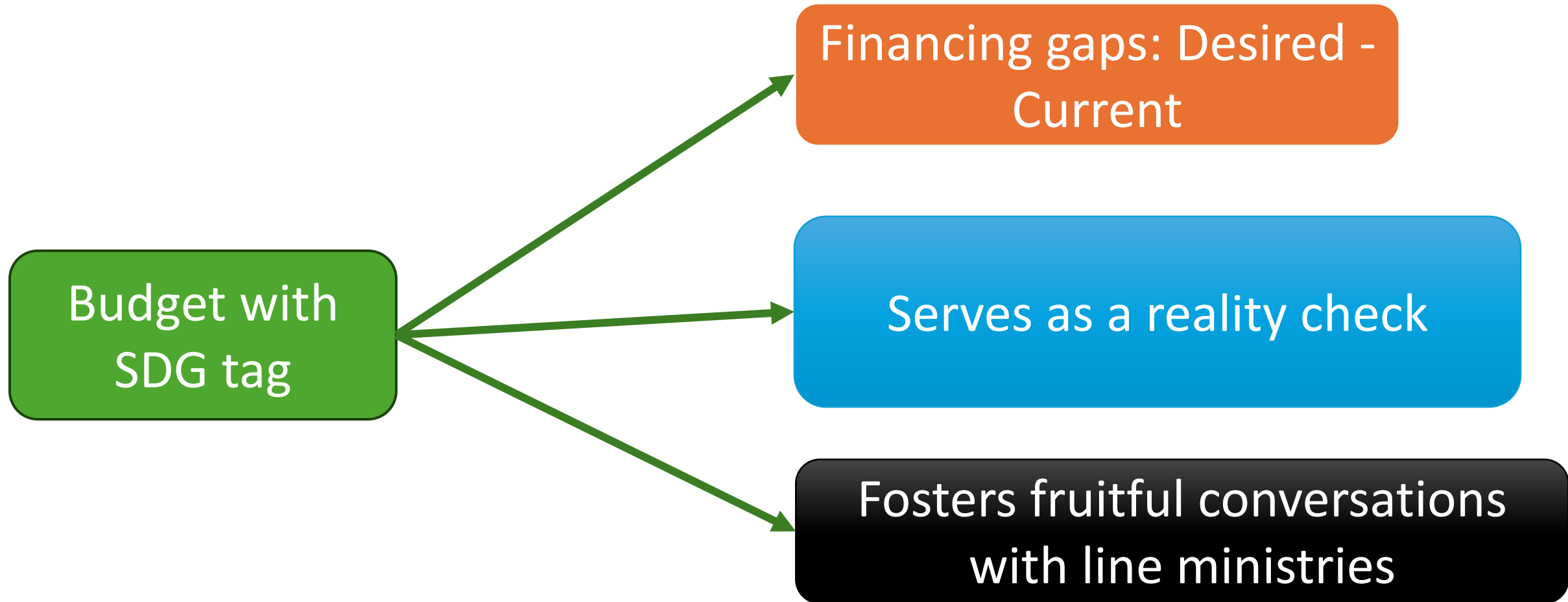
- Easy-to-follow Policy Brief :
 - Importance and context.
 - Methodology in brief.
 - Results.



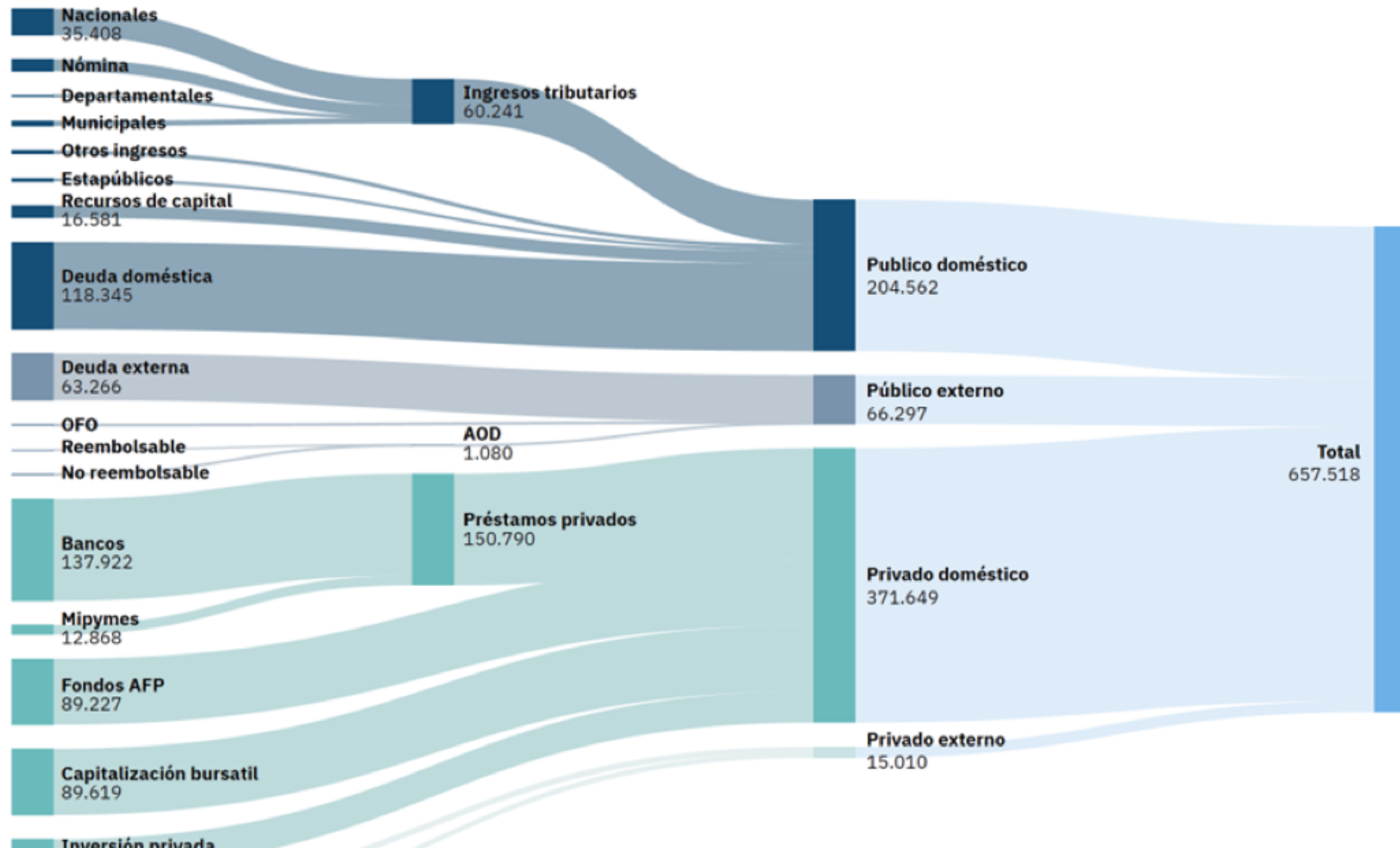
SDG Financing in Seychelles (2024)



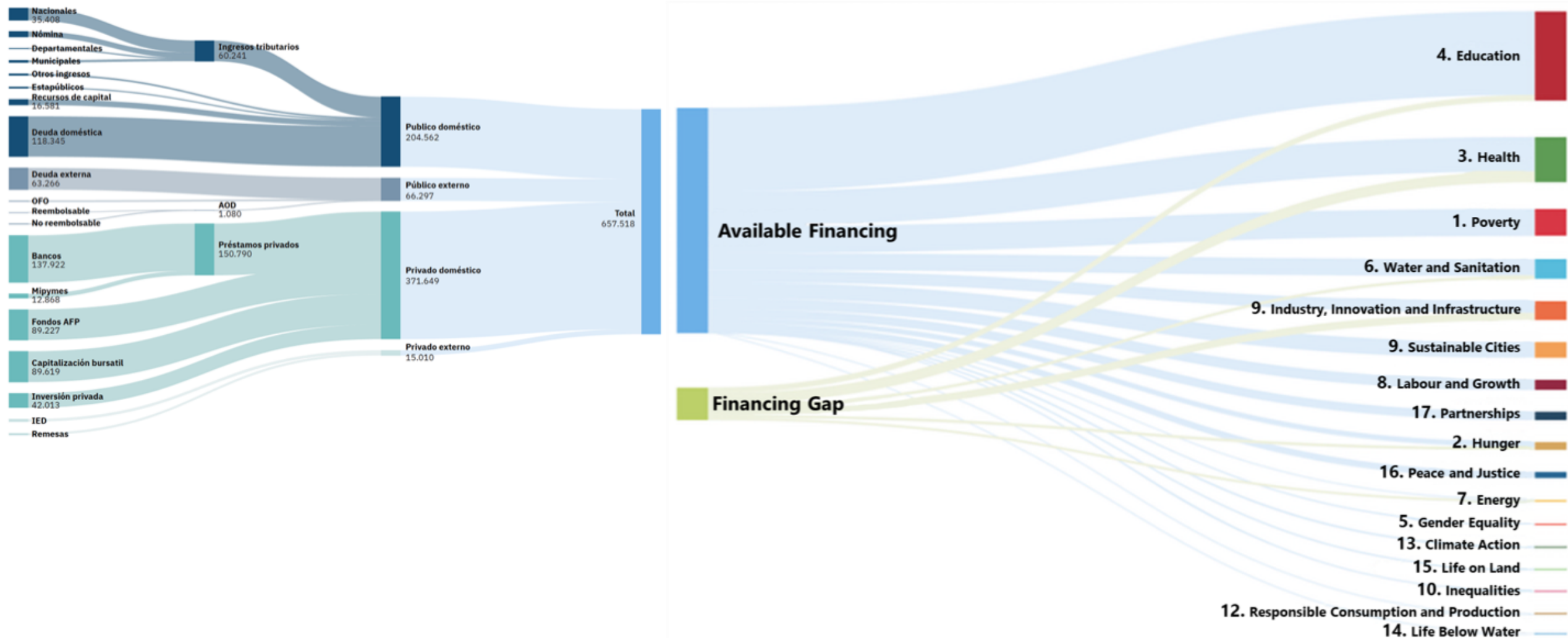
What can a country do with an SDG Budget tag



From SDG Diagnostics to SDG-informed budgetary allocations



From SDG Diagnostics to SDG-informed budgetary allocations



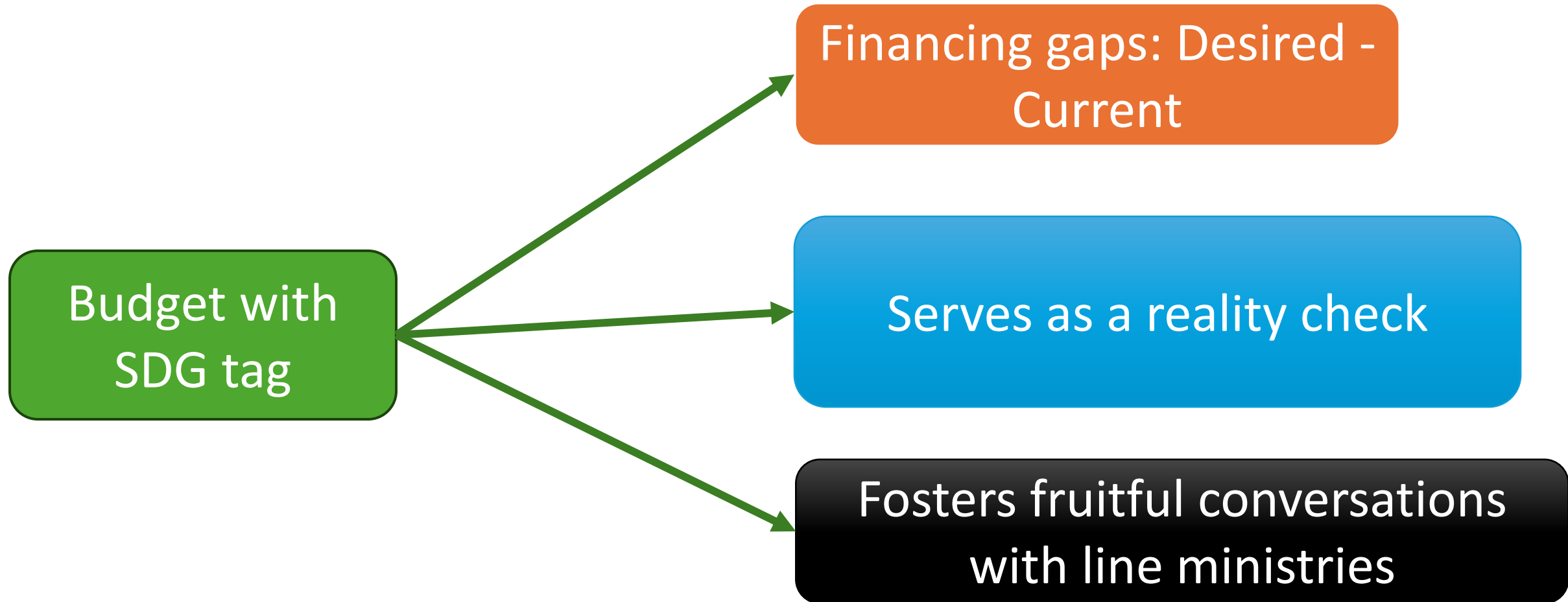
VNRs & INFF

- Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) – SDG progress at the national and/or sub-national level.
- VNR provide the opportunity for governments to reflect on the alignment of national priorities with the SDGs and to prioritise goals and targets accordingly.
- VNRs aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including success factors, challenges and lessons learned,
 - to strengthen relevant policies and institutions, and to enhance support for national priorities and partnerships.

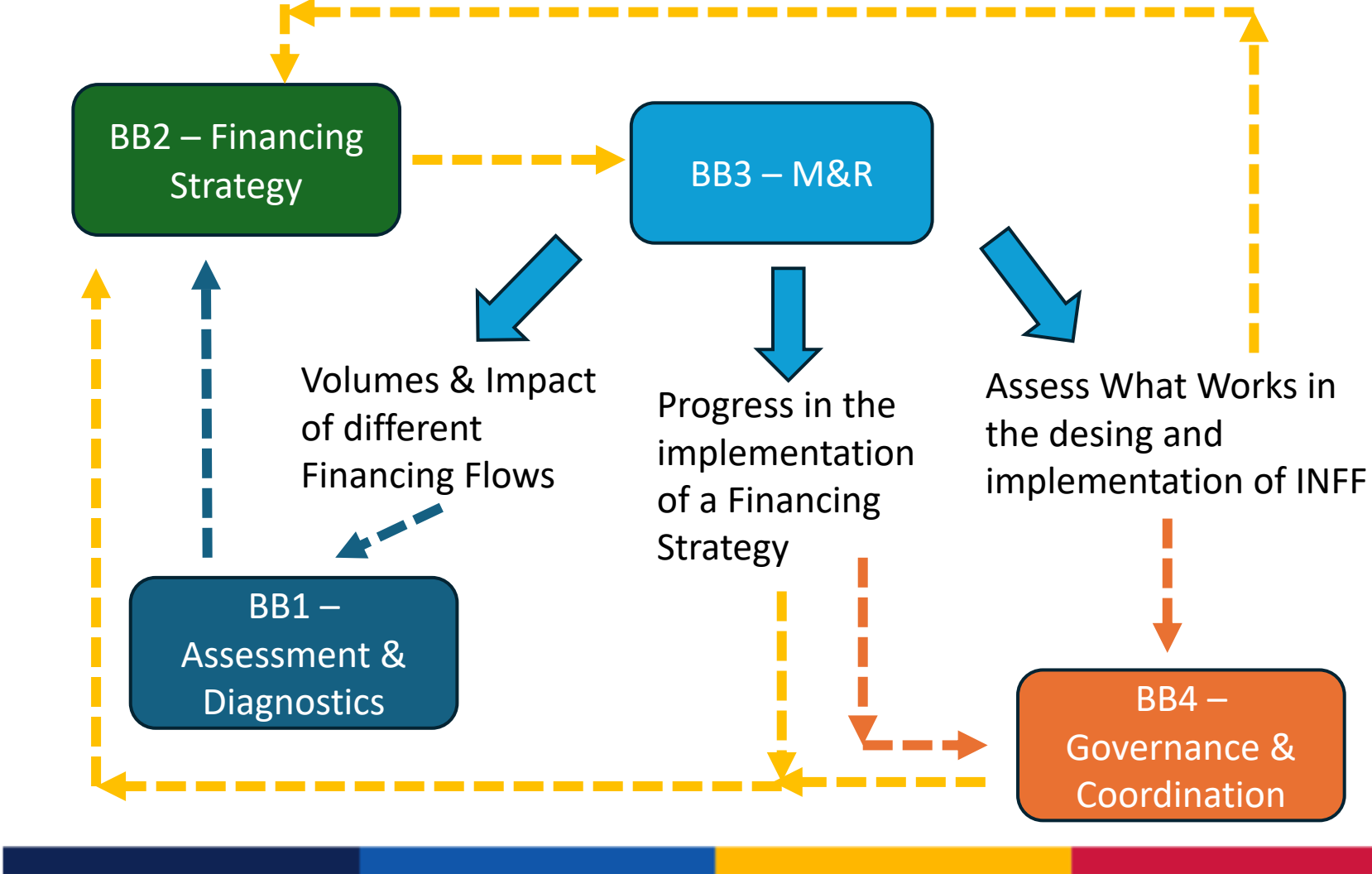
VNRs & INFF

- In terms of INFFs, VNRs are an output rather than an outcome.
- Increase global credibility if VNRs have references to financing – means of implementation.
 - SDG/INFF-infused VNRs serve as a tool for resource mobilization at the global level.
- Data and information collected through INFF BB3, for example, data on volumes and allocation of different financing flows can highlight specific governance challenges and capacity constraints.

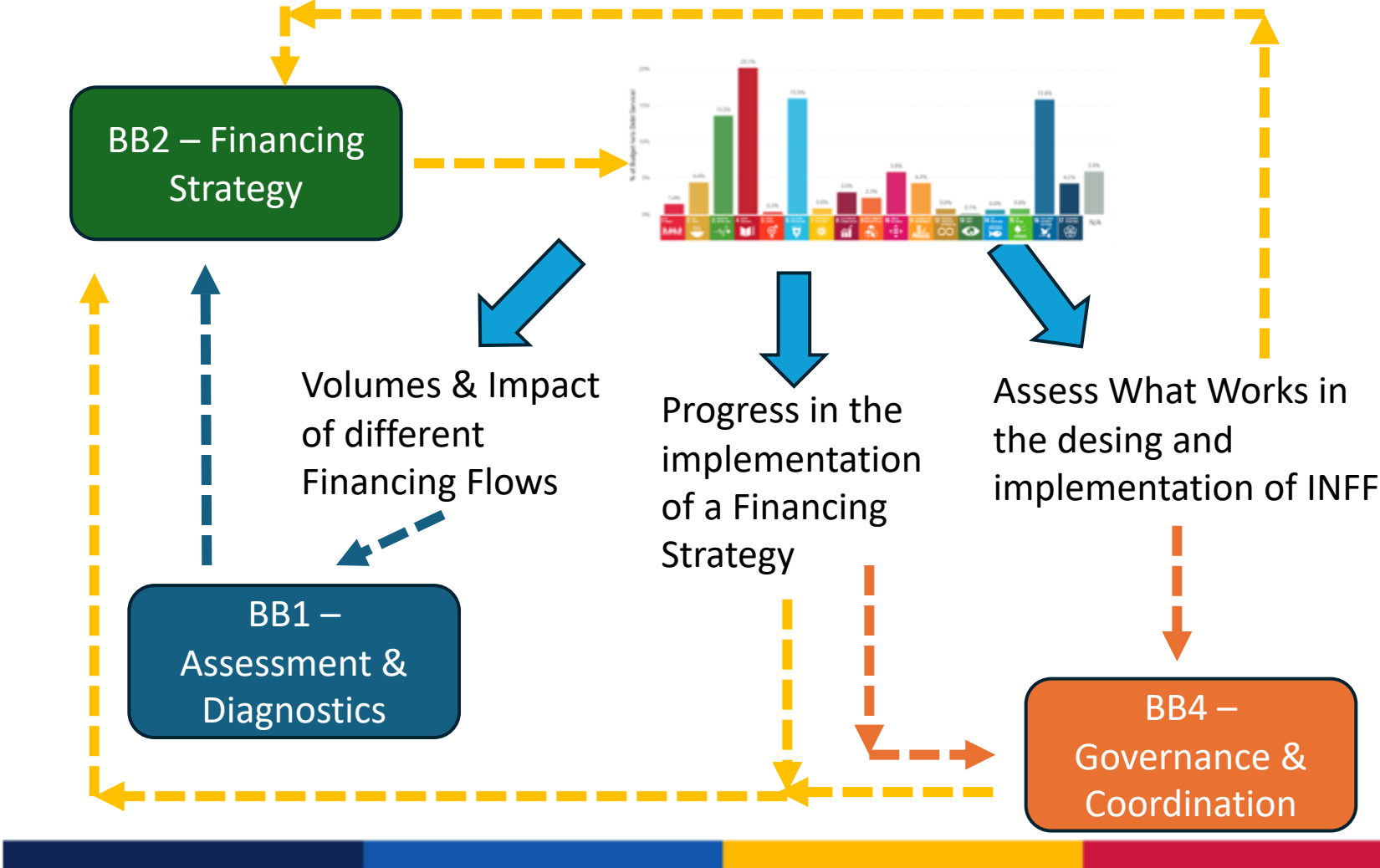
What can a country do with an SDG Budget tag



Why is it important?



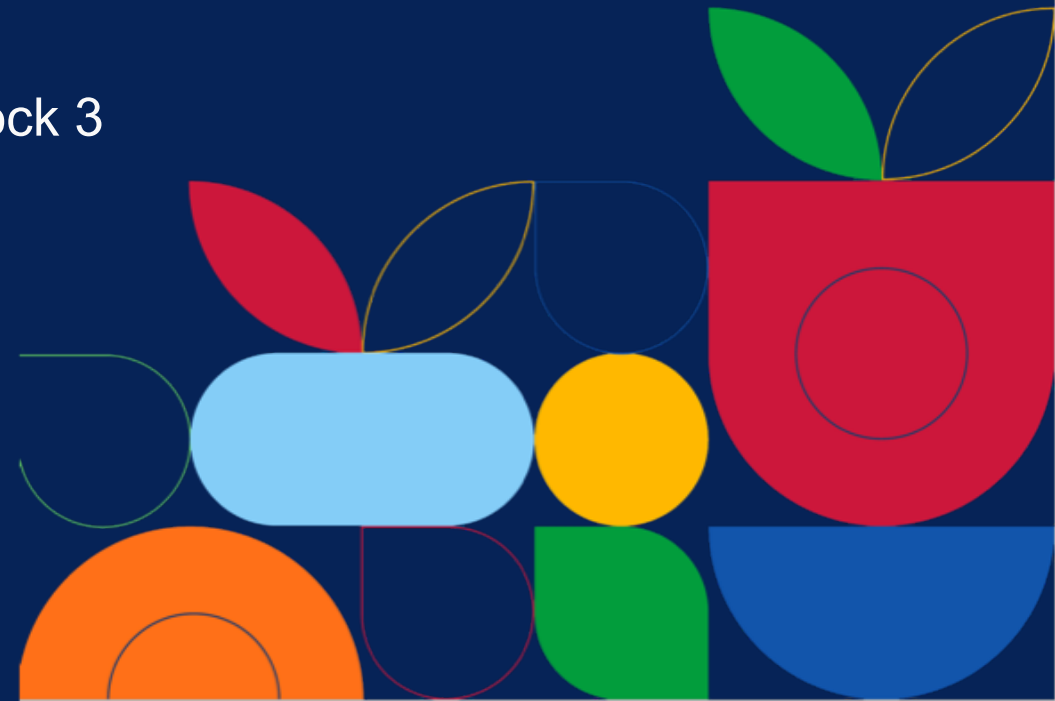
Why is it important?



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>





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Department of
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Social Affairs

INFF Building Block 4 Governance and Coordination

**Resina Katafono
UNDESA**

February 2025



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Why is it important?

Governance & Coordination: Why is it important?



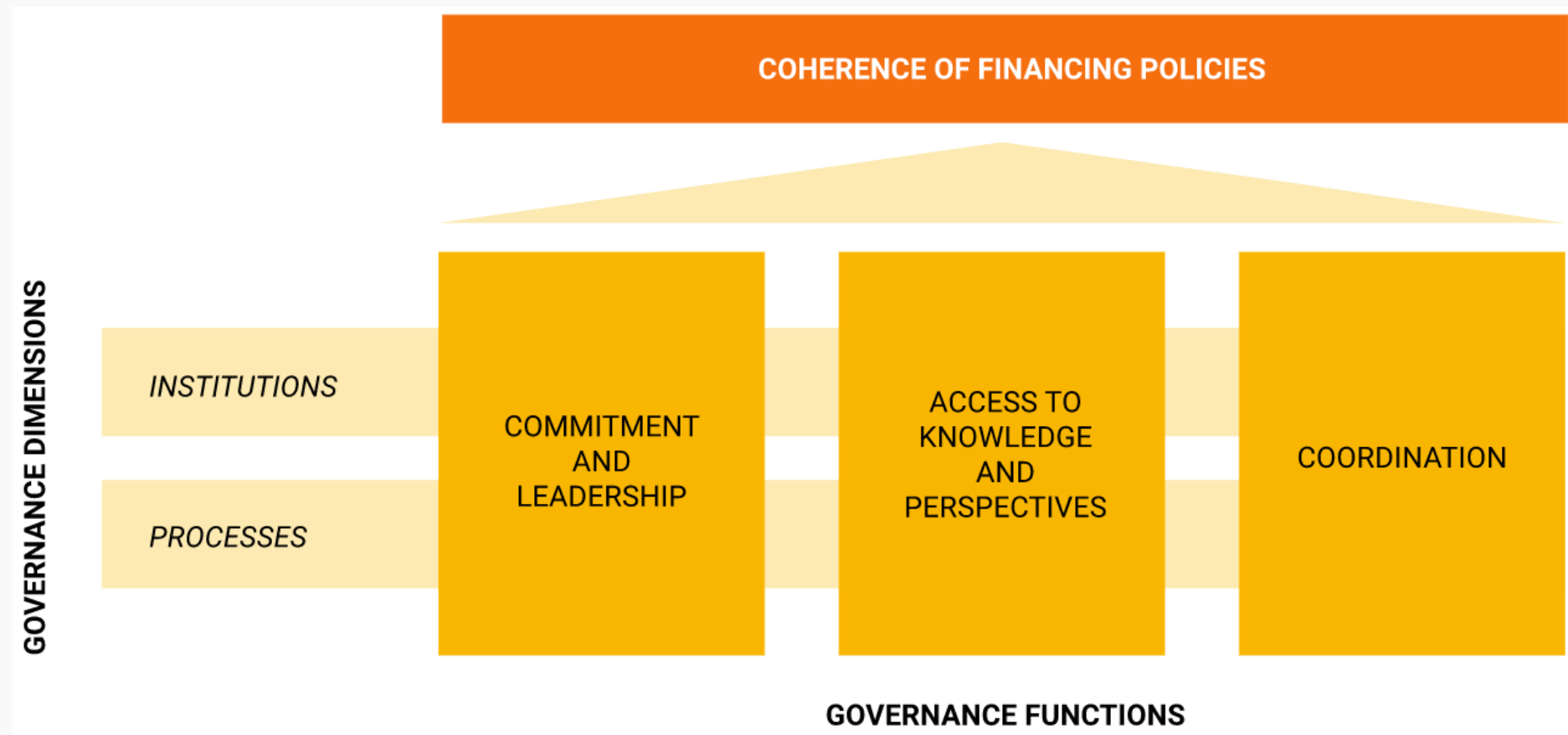
❖ Driver of overall effectiveness

- 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 Scope

Dimensions and Functions of INFF Governance

- **Form** of governance arrangements will vary across contexts.
- **Functions** will be common, to support increased coherence of financing policies.



Relevant Actors and Typical Challenges

		Potential roles and contributions	Potential challenges
Government	Head of state/govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides high-level political leadership Custodian of national priorities Ensures political buy-in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing priorities Focus on achievements can be recognized within electoral cycle
	Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocates domestic public finance Costs policies + identifies financial needs Implements fiscal policies + revenue strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of visibility on financing beyond on-budget resources Planning may lack clout with line ministries
	Line Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide leadership on sector-specific outcomes + related resource requirements Development regulatory frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coordination with MoF Often limited capacity to consider financing-specific issues



Relevant Actors and Typical Challenges

Potential roles and contributions

Potential challenges

Non-Government

Development Partners

- Provides resources including technical assistance, capacity building, and expertise

- Priorities not always in line with government
- Fragmentation and lack of coordination
- Sectoral approaches
- Misaligned investment incentives
- Can create risk
- Power dynamics and rent-seeking

Private Sector

- Contributes to DRM
- Creates jobs and provides investment

Civil Society

- Provides resources
- Holds governments and other providers of finance to account

- Diverse and fragmented
- Limited capacity and resources
- Limited access to government
- Sectoral thinking



3 What steps can be taken?

Suggested approach

STEP 1

IDENTIFY AND ASSESS EXISTING GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Identify and assess the institutions and processes that exist to guide, enable and support (coherent) financing policy making:

- Commitment and leadership
- Access to knowledge and perspectives
- Coordination

[Self-assessment questions are included in the guidance].

STEP 2

ENHANCE COHERENCE, CLOSE GAPS IF NEEDED

Establish how to strengthen existing arrangements, based on:

- Appropriate level of ambition
- Available capacity and resources
- Objectives identified in the financing strategy.

[Typical challenges and steps to overcome them are included in the guidance].

Step 1: Identify and assess existing governance arrangements

Commitment & Leadership

- Clear commitment and mandate from highest political level
- Sustainability features
- Institutional catalyst with required authority and convening power
- Capacity building measures for state and non-state actors

Access to Knowledge & Perspectives

- Commitment and rationale for INFF
- Mechanisms for information exchanges within government and with other partners
- Transparent reporting on financing
- Mechanisms to assess and review financing policies

Coordination

- Clearly defined roles and responsibilities
- Intra-governmental mechanisms
- Mechanisms for coordination with development partners
- Mechanisms for aligning private finance with national priorities
- Use of national processes to encourage an integrated approach to financing



Step 2: Enhance coherence, close gaps if needed

Commitment & Leadership

- Sustaining interest and buy-in
- Addressing capacity gaps

Access to Knowledge & Perspectives

- Dialogue & participation
- Transparency & accountability

Coordination

- Clearly defined roles and responsibilities
- Encouraging effective collaboration among actors
- Aligning all types of finance with national priorities



Challenges to ensure commitment and leadership

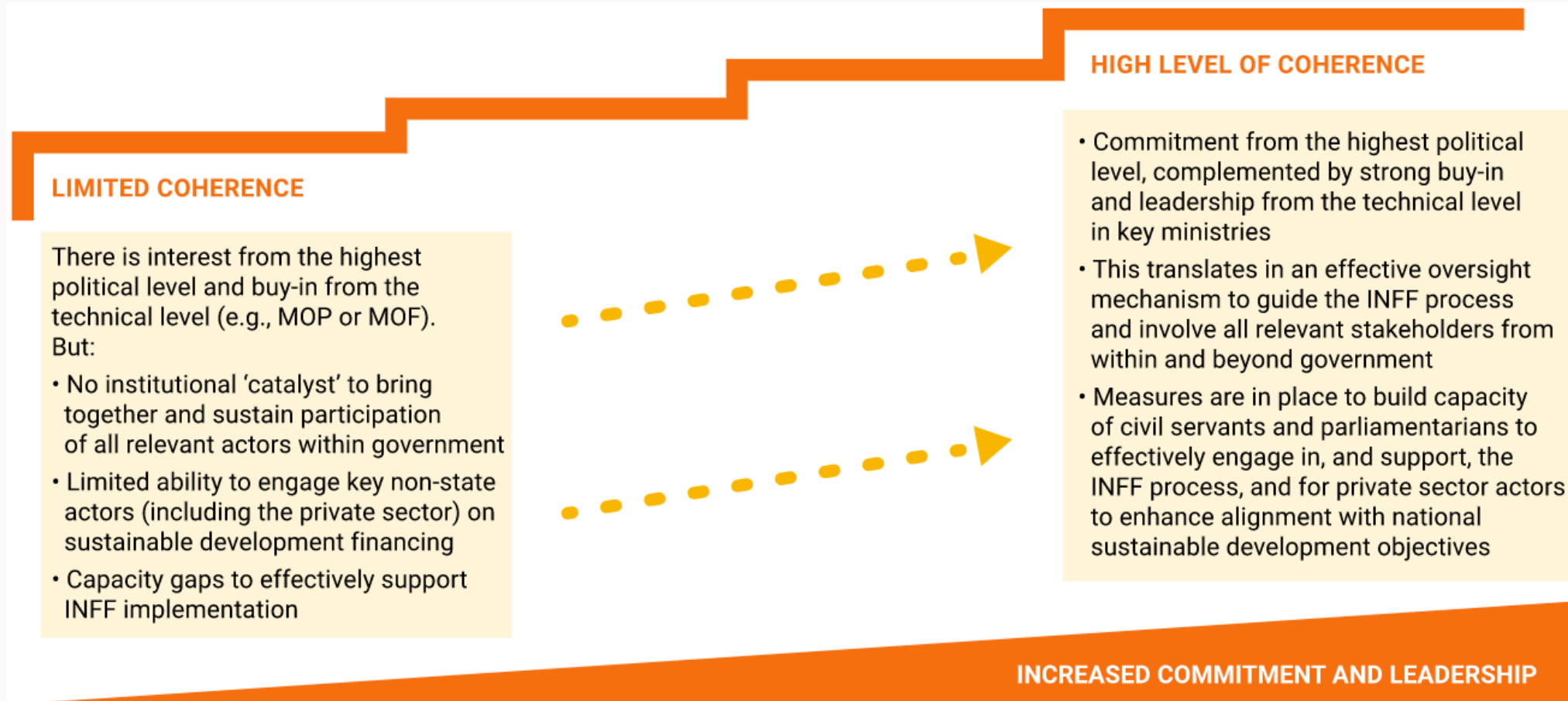
- **Reluctance from the political level to engage and/or difficulty to sustain commitment over time**
- **Lack of buy-in from key ministries and departments (potential rivalry)**
- **Weak centres of government as well as broader capacity gaps and resource limitations**

Key factors to **increase** commitment and leadership

- **Sustaining interest and buy-in**
 - Capacity building and ongoing dialogue on INFF implementation
 - Establishing oversight
 - Securing leadership
 - Complementing political commitment
- **Addressing capacity gaps**
 - International community
 - Technical assistance and capacity building
 - Preparedness assessments
 - Peer exchanges



Levels of commitment and leadership: stylized examples



Challenges to ensure knowledge & perspectives

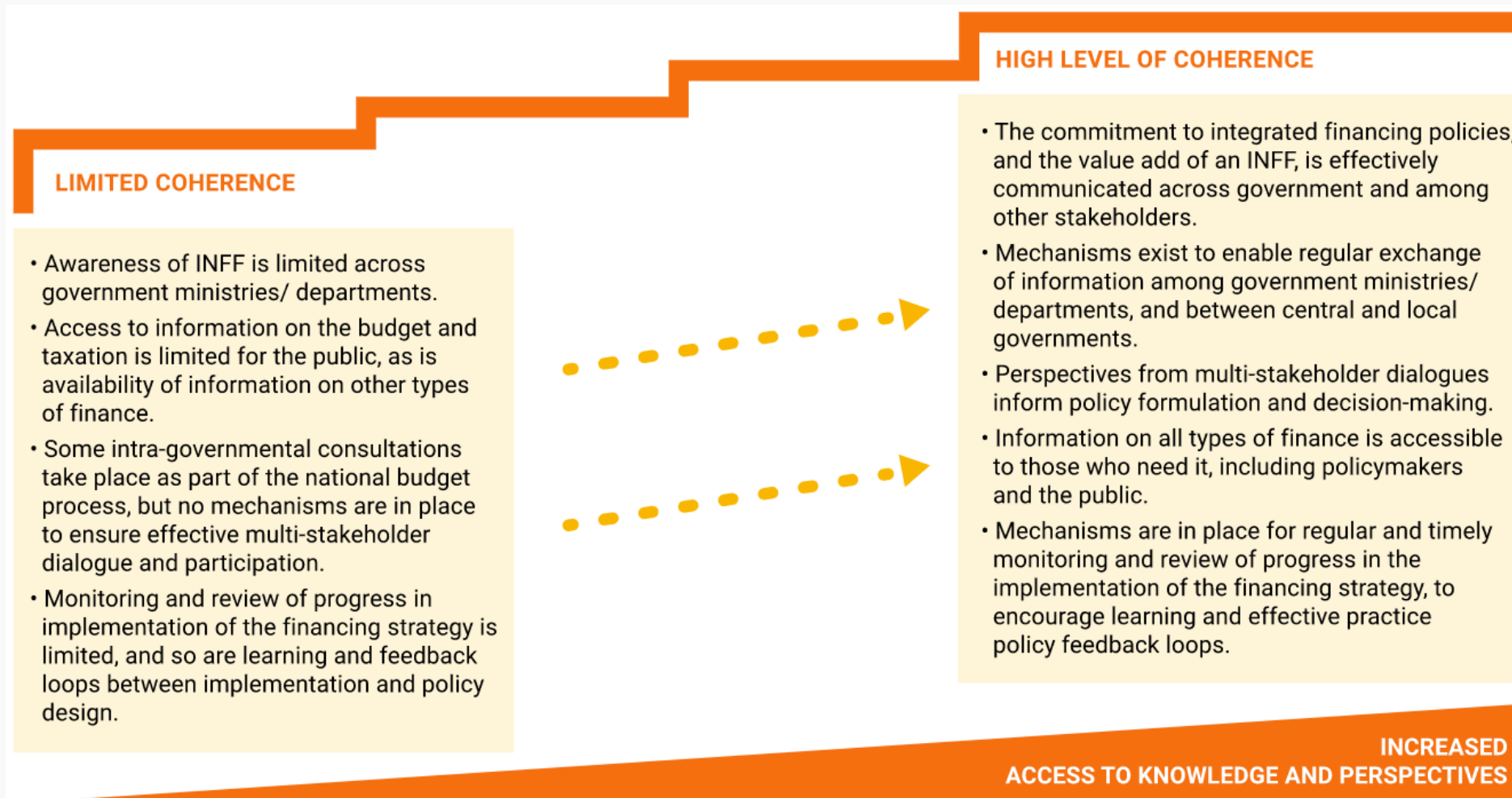
- **Misaligned priorities and lack of interest or capacity to engage in integrated approaches**
- **Multistakeholder fora turning into lobbying platforms**
- **Lack of trust in government**
- **Lack of reporting and/or monitoring and review mechanisms**
- **Reluctance of development partners to share info, especially forward-looking expenditure plans**

Key factors to **increase** knowledge & perspectives

- **Dialogue and participation**
 - Mandated inclusive approaches in policymaking processes
 - Dedicated agencies or permanent structures
 - Consultative committees or fora
 - Networks and campaigns
- **Transparency and accountability**
 - Formal institutions
 - Peer reviews
 - Open government initiatives
 - Citizen budgets
 - Development cooperation results frameworks



Levels of access to knowledge & perspectives: stylized examples



Challenges to improve coordination

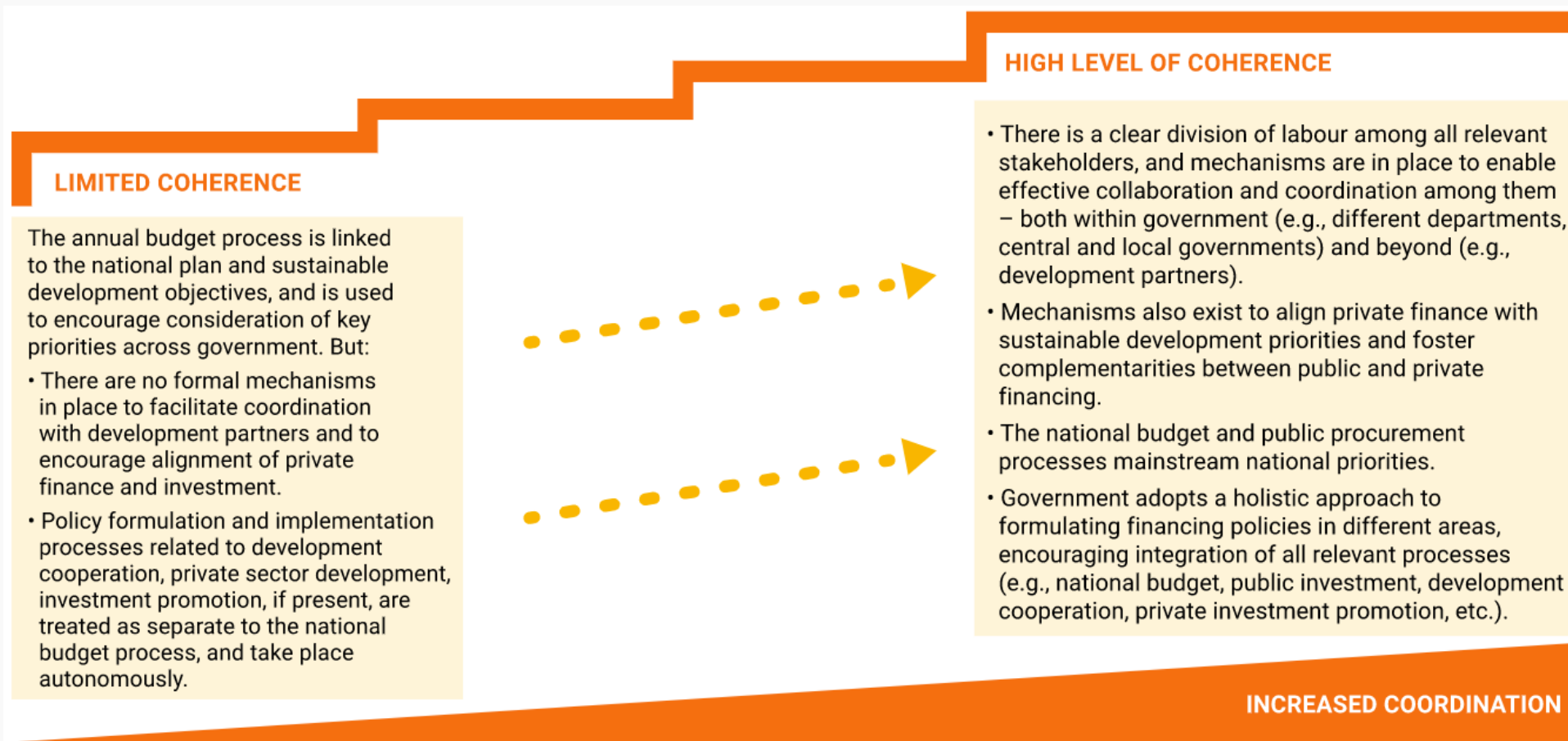
- **Entrenched ministerial, departmental, sectoral silos**
- **Unwillingness to collaborate and reluctance to change**
- **Lack of harmonization between central and local governments**
- **Administrative burdens caused by proliferation of coordination structures**
- **Non-participation of key development partners**

Key factors to **increase** coordination

- **Defining clear roles and responsibilities**
- **Encouraging effective collaboration among actors**
 - To implement national development plans
 - To focus on specific sectors/thematic areas
 - To ensure alignment between central and local governments
- **Aligning all types of finance with national priorities**
 - Annual budget processes
 - Public procurement processes
 - Specific financing instruments



Levels of coordination: stylized examples



Guiding Principles

- **Enhancing coherence is a moving target:** appropriate level of ambition will depend on context, resources, capacity and financing strategy objectives
- **Build on what is already in place, only add if there are gaps:** opportunity to identify, assess and streamline existing governance and coordination structures and mechanisms
- **Consider both top-down institutional structures and other complementary mechanisms:** such as specific tools, incentives, financing instruments
- **Overcome silos:** process must be country-led, mandated from the highest political level and supported by senior technical officials across relevant ministries



Thank you.

For more information:

INFF building blocks:

INFF e-learning course:

INFF technical guidance:





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**United
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Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

INFF Training Workshop: Closing

Resina Katafono
UNDESA

February 2025



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Final TIP

T

- What is the **TASK**?
- Is it related to Assessment & Diagnostics, Financing Strategy, Monitoring & Review or Governance & Coordination?

I

- **IDENTIFY** existing work and build from there - what has been done before, what is currently being done, what are the gaps?
- **INTEGRATE** all perspectives of sustainable development - what are the economic, social, environmental, political/governance implications?
- What-**IF** risk analysis - what are the risks and will they materialize?

P

- **PRIORITIES**: what should be prioritized and does it need to be done in phases?
- **PARTNERS**: who can help or needs to be engaged within and beyond my organization?
- **PROCESS**: are there existing processes to facilitate the task or should new ones be developed?



2 Survey



Thank you.

For more information:

[INFF building blocks:](#)

[INFF e-learning course:](#)

[INFF technical guidance:](#)

