

Integrated National Financing Frameworks

INFF Building Block 1 Assessments and Diagnostics

DESA/FSDO

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Why is it important



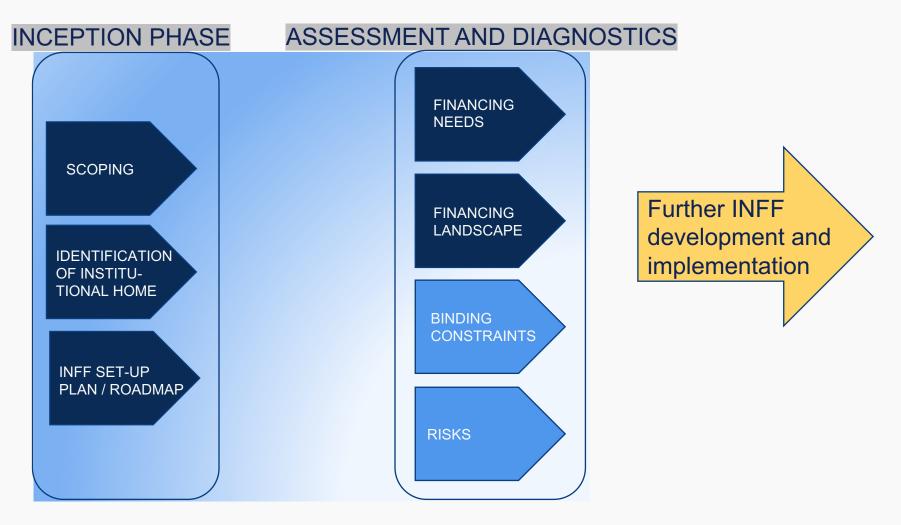
- Paints a picture of financing gaps and identifies key risks and bottlenecks
- Provides the starting point for formulating a country-owned, integrated financing strategy
- Sheds light on potential gaps in existing monitoring and review mechanisms, especially data systems, and on governance and coordination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

Guiding principles for INFF assessments and diagnostics

* INFFs as a 'docking station', i.e., build on what is already there

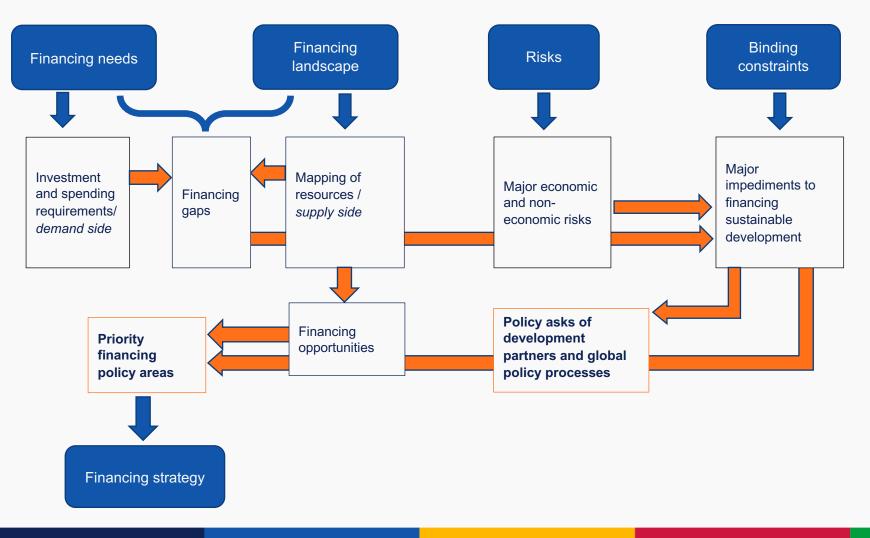
- Top-down and bottom-up approach, i.e., review of existing assessments and diagnostics (*top-down*) and consultations and dialogue with diverse stakeholders (*bottom-up*)
- Iterative, i.e., not a one-off exercise
- * Integrated, i.e. focus on all dimensions of sustainability, considering trade-offs and risks

Assessment and diagnostics in the INFF process

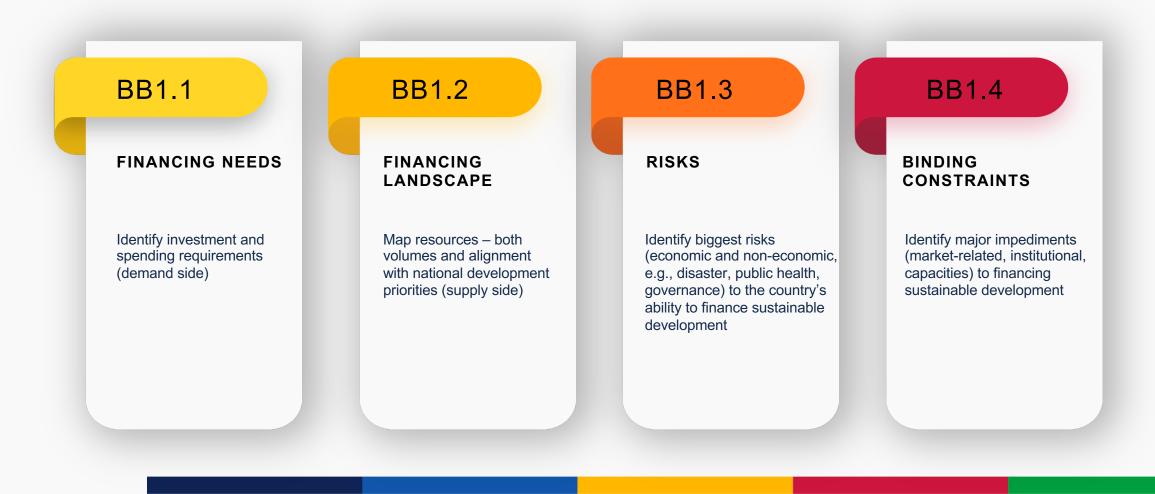




INFF Building Block 1 elements and outputs



Suggested approach



BB1.1

Building Block 1.1 Financing needs assessment

What is the purpose of the costing? What is the expected value?

Focus on country-specific estimates that can inform 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
- Establish not only *how much* is needed, but also *what types of finance may be most* suited to meet the estimated costs and what the government budget will have to prioritise

Building Block 1.2 Financing landscape assessment

- Current picture of the country's financing mix, trends, challenges and opportunities
- Risk areas (e.g., specific type(s) of finance dominating the landscape, unsustainable debt, etc.) and areas that may reflect underlying binding constraints
- Financing gaps, e.g., at the sector level, for cross-cutting priorities such as gender and climate (combined with financing needs assessment)
- Opportunities to widen the financing envelope that can be fed directly into the process of developing a financing strategy

Building Block 1.3 Risk assessment

- 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

Building Block 1.4 Binding constraints diagnostic

- What are the **biggest impediments** to effective mobilisation and alignment of financing?
- 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)
- Sridge 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-anddiagnostics

