

Integrated National Financing Frameworks

## INFF Building Block 1 Assessments and Diagnostics

**DESA/FSDO** 

25 August 2021

## Why is it important



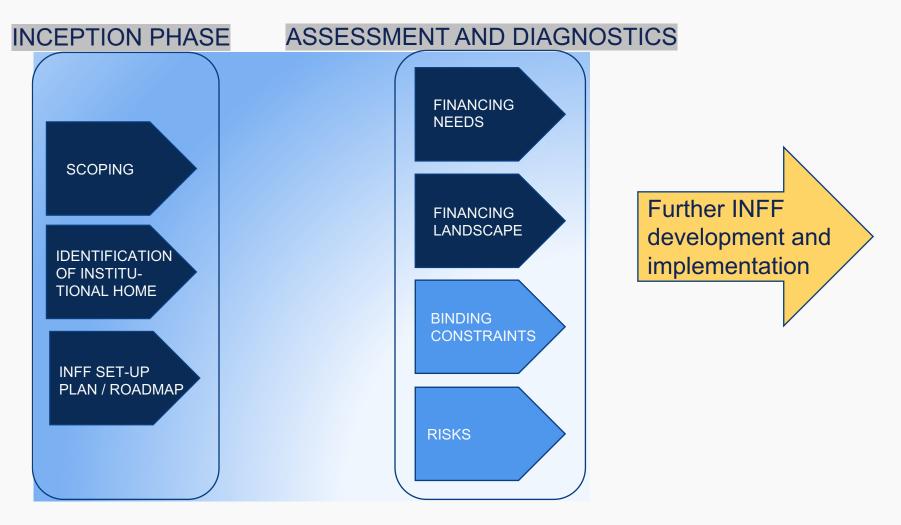
- Paints a picture of financing gaps and identifies key risks and bottlenecks
- Provides the starting point for formulating a country-owned, integrated financing strategy
- Sheds light on potential gaps in existing monitoring and review mechanisms, especially data systems, and on governance and coordination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

#### Guiding principles for INFF assessments and diagnostics

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

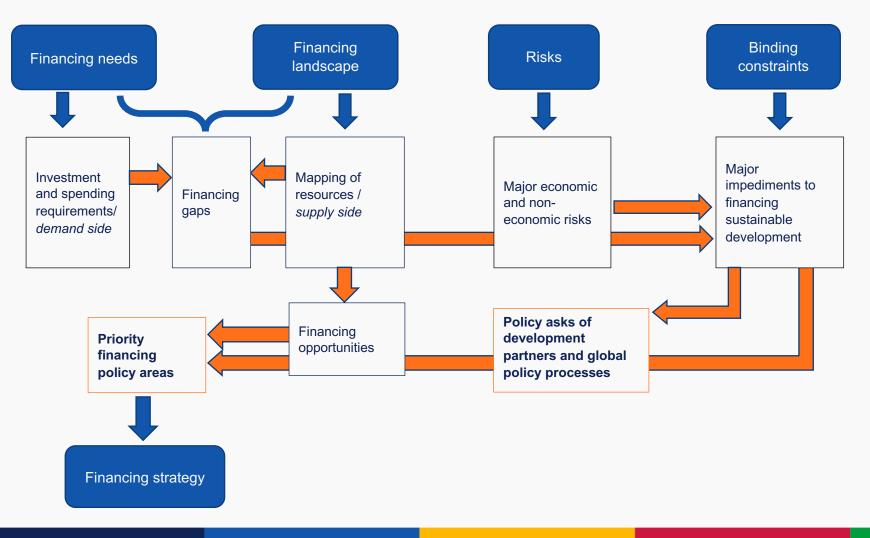
- Top-down and bottom-up approach, i.e., review of existing assessments and diagnostics (*top-down*) and consultations and dialogue with diverse stakeholders (*bottom-up*)
- Iterative, i.e., not a one-off exercise
- \* Integrated, i.e. focus on all dimensions of sustainability, considering trade-offs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

#### Assessment and diagnostics in the INFF process

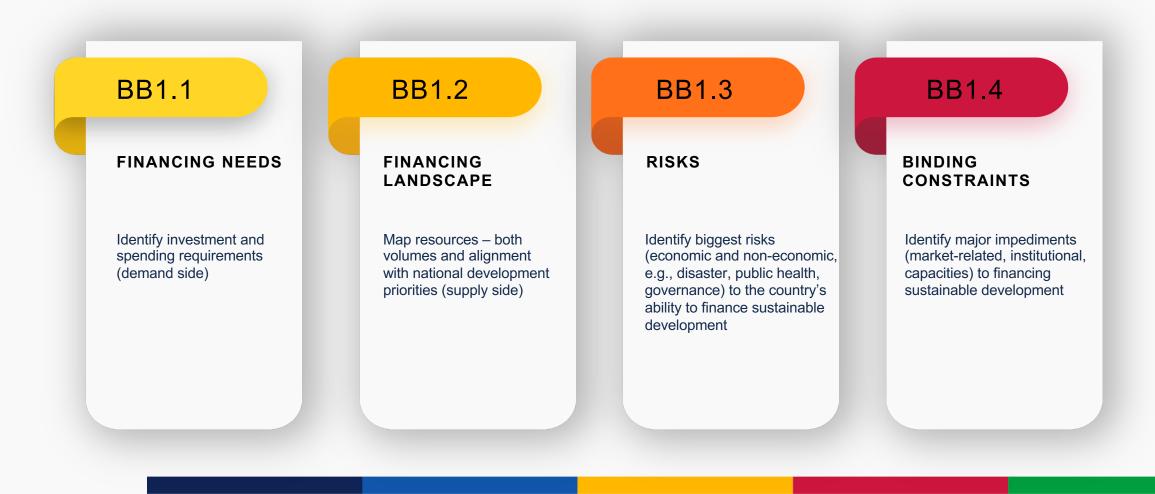




#### INFF Building Block 1 elements and outputs



#### 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

