

2025 INFF Facility Partner Meeting

SESSION TEN

Integrated national financing frameworks and country-platforms

Date and time: 23 January – 14:00-15:00

Session focal point: Tim Strawson (tim.strawson@undp.org)

Background

At the country level, more than 85 countries are using the integrated national financing framework (INFF) approach first set out by UN member states in the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda. As sessions throughout the 2025 INFF Facility Partner Meeting have explored, these INFFs bring together public and private financing policies to articulate sovereign priorities for financing at the country level. To date, 17 national and subnational governments have operationalized financing strategies and more than 50 countries are implementing finance policy reforms shaped by their INFFs. A recent analysis by the [INFF Facility](#) of the most advanced reforms in 17 countries finds \$16 billion in new finance leveraged for SDG investment in sustainable development and alignment and scope for enhanced SDG impact of more than \$32 billion.

At the international level, there is growing momentum behind the scaling up of country platforms for coordinating multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other partners' engagement at the country level. Country platforms were first introduced in 2018 by the G20 Eminent Persons Group on Global Financial Governanceⁱ with five principles for country platforms.ⁱⁱ To date, Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JET-P) have been established as sectoral country platforms in four countries: Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa and Viet Nam. These bring together between 5 and 10 bilateral and international financial institution (IFI) partners in each country to support the Government to mobilize investment that supports the transition from coal towards renewable energy.ⁱⁱⁱ The G20 Taskforce for the [Global Mobilization against Climate Change](#) (TF-Clima) Ministerial Statement of October 2024 supports the voluntary use of country platforms^{iv} and the MDB Climate Action Group issued a joint note on [Country Platforms for Climate Action on the sidelines of COP 29](#).

Integrated national financing frameworks are sovereign articulations of financing priorities and country platforms bring together MDBs and other key partners to coordinate the scaling up of financing from international sources. The two mechanisms are compatible and mutually reinforcing. It is important to find effective ways to bring these demand and supply sides together to ensure that financing works for the sustainable development and climate priorities at the national level. This is a topic that was explored, in relation to nationally determined contributions to the Paris Agreement, in a [paper commissioned for the G20 TF-Clima](#) in 2024.

The FfD4 process and outcome document presents a timely opportunity to shape practical ways forward for ensuring that INFFs and country platforms are complementary and become effective mechanisms for scaling up financing in line with sovereign priorities.

During a [side event at the second FfD preparatory committee meetings](#) representatives of government, partners of the INFF Facility, the World Bank, IMF and others discussed the importance of moving from ad hoc examples of INFF-country platform connection toward a more deliberate approach toward integration and collaboration among all actors. The side event drew on examples such as Egypt's nexus of water, food and energy country platform which has successfully mobilised significant investment in key sectors as part of the country's overall INFF. Practical options such as forums for convening regular dialogue among supporting partners,^v mechanisms for sharing and joint use of diagnostic tools and the development of technical guidance on INFF-country platform integration were raised.

The importance of integrating INFFs and country platforms is highlighted prominently in the zero draft of the FfD4 Outcome document. The zero draft outlines a renewed global financing framework with country-led financing strategies such as INFFs at the heart of our efforts, proposing a commitment to align international support to these national strategies that is coordinated through inclusive country-led platforms. It places emphasis on the call to strengthen development cooperation architectures at the national level, putting in place inclusive country-led national platforms for improved coordination with development partners. These platforms would support national plans and strategies such as INFFs, bringing together MDBs, other PDBs, the United Nations system, bilateral partners, private sector actors when appropriate, and other partners.

This session will hear experiences from the country level of how INFFs and country platforms can work together in practice to accelerate progress toward national sustainable development priorities. It will consider the proposals set out in the zero draft of the FfD4 outcome document and discuss how to shape tangible, practical ways forward in the run-up to the FfD4 Conference in Seville.

Objectives

The primary objectives of this session are:

- Explore country experiences with INFFs and country platforms
- Reflect on the proposals and text suggested in the zero draft of the FfD4 Outcome Document
- Discuss practical options, ways of working and opportunities to bring together INFFs and country platforms at the country level

Guiding Questions

- What can we learn from successful examples of INFFs and country platforms working together at the country level?
- What are the priorities for close connection between approaches from national stakeholders?
- What practical proposals and ways of working can be agreed through the FfD4 Outcome and among key partners to bring INFFs and country platforms together more systematically post-2025?

Agenda

60 minutes

TIME	SESSION	SPEAKERS
5 mins	Welcome + introduction	Moderator: Thomas Beloe , Director, Sustainable Finance Hub, UNDP
35 mins	Panel discussion 5 minutes per panellist	Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mónica Colomer, Ambassador at Large for Financing for Development, Government of Spain • H.E. Lamin Dibba, Ambassador of the Gambia to the United Nations • Bala Yunusa, Senior Technical Advisor, Office the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs, Nigeria • Mahmoud Mohieldin, UN Special Envoy for the 2030 Agenda • World Bank (online participation, TBC) • Rodrigo Salvado, Director General, Operational Partnership Department, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank • Diana Smallridge, Chief Executive Officer, Momentus
15 mins	Questions and comments	
5 mins	Key takeaways and implications for FfD4	Moderator

**Buffer time will be added to the above timetable to allow the transition between speakers*

ⁱ G20 Eminent Persons Group on Global Financial Governance, “Making the global financial system work for all” (2018). Available at <https://www.globalfinancialgovernance.org/files/g20epg-full%20report.pdf>.

ⁱⁱ G20 Reference Framework for Effective Country Platforms, agreed in 2020 under the G20 Finance Track.

ⁱⁱⁱ Nicholas P. Simpson, Michael Jacobs and Archie Gilmour, “Taking stock of Just Energy Transition Partnerships: a review of Just Energy Transition Partnerships in South Africa, Indonesia, Vietnam and Senegal, and prospects for country sector platforms”, Policy Brief, (London, ODI, 2023). Available at <https://odi.cdn.ngo/media/documents/ODI-SM-JustEnergyTransition-PB-Nov23-Proof03.pdf>.

^{iv} <https://www.g20.org/en/tracks/sherpa-track/climate-change>

^v The series of dialogues between the IMF, EU, DESA and UNDP to coordinate technical support to countries that were in the inception phase of their INFF processes convened over 2020-2022 were highlighted as an example.