

# 2025 INFF Facility Partner Meeting

SESSION TWO

## State of integrated national financing frameworks

**Date and time: 11:00 – 12:00, 22 January 2024**

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### Background

In 2015, United Nations Member States introduced the innovative concept of Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). Designed to unify policies and institutions across the seven action areas of the AAAA, INFFs are a country-led approach to mobilise and align financing for national sustainable development plans. These frameworks integrate various public and private financial streams and policy mechanisms at the country level, enabling a holistic approach to financing sustainable development.

An increasing number of countries have been adopting the INFF approach to strategically shape their financing strategies to support national development priorities, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). To date, 86 countries have used the INFF methodology to strengthen financing for sustainable development at the national level. This marks a stark contrast to the situation five years ago when most national development plans lacked a clear financing strategy or understanding of the necessary investments.

To date, 17 national and subnational governments have operationalized financing strategies using the INFF approach. These strategies encompass a diverse range of reforms across all areas of the financing landscape, tailored to each country's context. 25 percent of the reforms focus on public spending and investment. 18 percent address the financial sector and 17 percent on private sectors. In addition, 6 percent of the reforms focus on national audits, monitoring and reporting, with the remainder cutting across debt management, development cooperation, remittances and more. Of the reforms, 45 percent aim to leverage new investment, 36 percent focus on aligning finance with sustainable development priorities, and 19 percent serve dual purposes.

In total, 50 governments are implementing 143 reforms to public and private financing policies shaped by their INFFs, accounting for more than half of the reforms prioritized in the previous year. An analysis of the most advanced reforms in 17 countries highlights that approximately \$16 billion in new finance has been leveraged, alongside the enhanced alignment and scope for greater SDG impact of \$32 billion of existing financing.

While most INFFs are implemented at the national level, an increasing number of subnational administrations are applying the INFF approach at provincial and local levels. Notably, Pakistan's Punjab Province has recently launched its financing strategy, and both Gombe State in Nigeria and the Water Authority of Tanga in Tanzania have issued their countries' first subnational green bonds.

Over the coming three years, 2025 – 2027, many countries will advance delivery of key financing reforms, taking steps toward operational maturity for their INFFs. More financing strategies will be formalised, with institutional structures strengthened and monitoring processes adopted, and the emphasis will shift further toward delivering the changes in policies, regulations, instruments and institutional processes that financing strategies detail. At the same time there is interest from countries that have not yet used the INFF approach to explore and use it within their context. As national processes progress in this way it is anticipated that there will be high demand for support from UNDP and other international partners, and for continued learning and exchange between countries. This has become even more important with the acceleration of planetary crises, the growing focus on rapid mitigation and adaptation by implementing NDC's in line with the Paris Accord, and the growing use of the INFF approach by countries to strengthen finance for climate and development imperatives.

In June 2025 the 4<sup>th</sup> Financing for Development Conference will adopt a revised Financing for Development agenda, updating and building on the AAAA. While AAAA introduced the concept of INFFs, the FfD4 Outcome is expected to strengthen member states' commitment to utilize this approach across all action areas, as a crucial driver of country-leadership and innovation in financing for sustainable development. The FfD 4 Outcome Zero Draft proposes member states put INFFs at the heart of their efforts within a renewed global financing framework, and as a basis to align international support to national strategies and plans, with support coordinated through inclusive country-led platforms.<sup>1</sup> With the renewed momentum generated through the FfD 4 process, there is a real opportunity through targeted technical assistance and collaboration with governments and their partners, alongside exchange of knowledge and experiences, to meet this country demand for support in bringing INFFs, SDG Finance tools and services, and country-level implementation of the AAAA approach to maturity.

This session will spotlight key milestones in the INFF journey, share different countries' experiences, and provide insights into how INFFs can shape FfD 4 outcomes guiding the next decade of action of both international and national financing architecture reforms for a sustainable future.

## Objectives

- Reflect on the progress of INFFs in mobilizing and aligning finance for sustainable development.
- Share country experiences and lessons learned from their INFF journey.
- Discuss pathways for scaling INFF adoption and enhancing their role in the global financing architecture, especially through the FfD4 outcome.

## Guiding questions

- How are INFFs enabling countries to align public and private financing with their development priorities? How have INFFs helped ensure effective, coherent use of public resources and financing policy across tax, expenditure and borrowing? How have INFFs helped facilitate systematic engagement with private sector/ investors to redirect finance from business-as-usual towards the SDGs?
- What are the key priorities for unlocking the full potential of INFFs moving forward? What steps can countries take to enhance the effectiveness of financing strategies and reforms in addressing the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of development? How can the INFF Facility and international partners better support countries in scaling innovative financing solutions for climate, nature, gender equality and other priorities?
- 3. What are the key opportunities to strengthen the institutionalization of INFFs to build resilient, country-led financing architectures in support of the FfD4 agenda? How can countries strengthen governance and coordination mechanisms to engage a broad range of stakeholders, including different departments, ministries, agencies (DMAs), civil society organizations (CSOs), local communities, private sectors, development partners, and other relevant actors?

## Agenda

TIME	SESSION	SPEAKERS
3 mins	<b>Introduction</b>	Moderator: <b>Jenny Krisch</b> , Senior Policy Specialist Financing for Development, Sida (TBC)
35 mins	<b>Panel</b> 7 minutes per panellist	Panellists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>H.E. Semereta Sewasew</b>, State Minister of Finance, Ethiopia</li> <li>• <b>Sariha Moya</b>, National Planning Secretary, National Planning Secretariat, Ecuador</li> <li>• <b>Samir Aden Cheikh</b>, Principal Advisor &amp; Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Economy and Finance in Charge of Industry, Djibouti</li> <li>• <b>Mohammed Salim</b>, Commissioner for National Planning, Sectoral Development, and Poverty Reduction, Planning Commission, Zanzibar</li> <li>• <b>Tom Beloe</b>, Director of Sustainable Finance Hub, UNDP</li> </ul>
20 mins	<b>Q&amp;A and free discussion</b>	<i>Moderated discussion with one round of responses to questions from the panel.</i>
2 mins	<b>Key takeaways</b>	

<https://financing.desa.un.org/sites/default/files/2025-01/FfD4%20Outcome%20Zero%20Draft.pdf>