
# UN JOINT SDG FUND: FIRST CALL ON SDG FINANCING


JOINT SDG FUND

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# THE JOINT SDG FUND

The UN Joint SDG Fund (the Fund) supports countries as they accelerate their progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Fund operates through a series of calls for the United Nations (UN) system that lead to the implementation of transformative Joint Programmes (JPs), under the leadership of Resident Coordinators (RCs). In doing so, the Fund is committed to forge paths and partnerships that unlock public and private capital for the SDGs at scale.[1]

**The Fund aims to stimulate integrated and transformative policy shifts, support the creation of SDG financing strategies and make strategic investments so that countries accelerate progress on the SDGs. The proposals sought need to strive for a transformative approach.**

All allocations made by the Fund will be in the form of grants to UN agencies.

This call operationalizes the following "Terms of Reference" of the Fund:

- **Reinforce the SDG financing architecture (Component 1)**: The Fund will support UN Country Teams in the development of financing strategies and enabling frameworks for SDG investment. This work will include the strengthening of the capacities of the national and sub-national SDG financing architecture, piloting of integrated national financing frameworks, establishment of partnerships through convening networks and consortia comprised of actors from the public and private sector and the production of SDG-aligned financing strategies.
- **Catalyze strategic investments (Component 2)**: The Fund will support UN Country Teams in investing in key initiatives that leverage public and private financing in order to advance the SDGs. These initiatives will provide a demonstration of concept and will be scalable both in country and elsewhere.

# FINANCING THE AGENDA 2030: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

World leaders have made ambitious commitments to achieve the SDGs. Yet, securing enough resources remains a major challenge, with developing countries facing a gap estimated between US$2.5–3 trillion per year.[2] Financing is theoretically available, given the size, scale and level of sophistication of the global financial system—with gross world product and global gross financial assets estimated at over US$85 trillion[3] and US$ 200 trillion respectively.[4] While the world has never been as rich as it is today, financial flows and wealth, mostly private, do not (or cannot) reach the geographies and people that need them the most.

There is no lack of opportunities to fill the gap and reorient public and private investment towards the SDGs. SDGs are being increasingly integrated into public budgets and development cooperation. Despite growing concerns on public debts, the median tax revenue is growing in the developing world: 80 countries have reported an increase in their tax-to-GDP ratios in 2017.[5] The digitalization of finance—or fintech—has opened new venues at a speed unimageable at the beginning of the new millennium.

Not only Governments, but also the financial markets and investors have positively reacted, by starting to demand and claim a stronger integration of the SDGs in public and private investment decisions. Commitments

[1] For more information on the Joint SDG Fund visit https://www.jointsdgfund.org/.

[2] UNCTAD (2014). World Investment Report.

[3] World Bank (2018). Accessed at https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GDP.pdf.

[4] Allianz Global Wealth Report (Data from 2018; published 2019). https://www.allianz.com/en/economic_research/publications/specials_fmo/GWR2019_18092019.html.

[5] UNDESA (2019). Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2019.

were supported by increasing evidence that investing in the SDGs makes economic sense, with an estimated US$12 trillion of market opportunities.[6] Responsible investment strategies, from exclusion lists to impact investing, have grown to US$30.7 trillion in 2018.[7] New markets and asset classes have emerged: the green bond market increased from virtually zero in 2010 to over US$200 billion in 2019.[8]

Despite opportunities, bottlenecks and intensified risks—from vulnerability to climate change and economic recessions to health epidemics—persist. Most private investments are not channeled towards sustainable development at the scale and speed required. SDG investment opportunities in many countries, such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and fragile countries[9] are underinvested. Private investments in SDG-related infrastructure in developing countries were lower in 2018 than in 2012.[10] The financing for the 2030 agenda is constrained by a range of challenges, including:

- Limited fiscal space and institutional capacity to formulate a pipeline of bankable SDG investment projects, and weak public finance management systems, notably in countries most at risk of being left behind.
- Weak tax collection systems and underperforming public finance management that result in reduced revenue generation and lower performance and budget execution, thus limiting the available space for increasing SDG-relating spending.
- Misaligned incentives and regulations, limited awareness, and difficulties in identifying, measuring and reporting on sustainable investments, which impede private investment in the SDGs at scale.[11]
- Public planning and SDG-aligned strategies remain de-linked from financing and budgeting, leading to less effective spending and poor service delivery. The same strategies are also not designed to attract different sources of financing, including from the private and financial sectors.
- There is often a mismatch between what private "capital" wants and needs and the environment and bankability of businesses and projects that impact the SDGs.
- The lack of common definitions, impact measurement standards and rigorous frameworks for reporting are challenging the way impact is measured.[12]

## FINANCING THE AGENDA 2030: VISION AND OBJECTIVES

The SDGs constitute a unique compass and guiding framework for allocating and measuring the impact of financing flows, public and private. The SDGs themselves define the scope of what financing for sustainable development means. This call and the work of the Fund is aligned with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)[13] and builds upon the findings of Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development. The call is guided by the Secretary-General's Strategy and Road Map for Financing the 2030 Agenda.

The UN has a long history of supporting Member States on financing for development, including through intergovernmental processes, technical and programmatic expertise, partnership-building, thought leadership and knowledge sharing. The Strategy was designed to bring this work to the next level by addressing the barriers that constrain channeling finance towards the SDGs and connected national priorities and leveraging

6 Business & Sustainable Development Commission, from the "Better Business, Better World" flagship report.

7 Global Sustainable Investment Review (2018). Major markets are: Europe, United States, Japan, Canada, Australia/New Zealand. Note, environmental, social and governance (ESG) related portfolios are mainly about ownership transfer rather than direct investment in the real economy.

8 The Climate Bonds Initiative at https://www.climatebonds.net.

9 The OECD States of Fragility 2018 report and Index will be used to determine the countries defined as "fragile".

10 Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development (2019). Financing for Sustainable Development Report.

11 The Secretary-General's Strategy and Road Map for Financing the 2030 Agenda.

12 World Bank. The landscape of institutional investing in 2018.

13 The Action Agenda establishes a strong foundation to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=2051&menu=35.

opportunities to increase investments in the prioritized SDGs at scale. In doing so the UN partners with International Financial Institution (IFIs), including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), multilateral development banks (MDBs) and national development finance institutions. Eligible Joint Programmes must be designed in close coordination with the above institutions.

The Secretary-General's Financing Strategy focuses on three objectives, namely:

1. Aligning global economic policies and financial systems with the 2030 Agenda.
2. Enhancing sustainable financing strategies and investments at regional and country levels.
3. Seizing the potential of financial innovations, new technologies and digitalization to provide equitable access to finance.

This call will allocate resources to support the achievement of objective 2 (Component 1) and 3 (Component 2) of the Secretary-General's Financing Strategy.

Component 1 and 2 are intrinsically linked and self-reinforcing. Component 2 is not about finance in isolation, but it aims to show that financing solutions can deliver on the SDGs, whilst Component 1 will support policy and institutional reform to enable these solutions to be taken to scale and replicated. Demonstration of concept at the national level is often required to surpass skepticism and policy bottlenecks, while strategic interventions and the enabling environment are inevitably success factors for larger investments.

The application and selection processes are described below and different between Component 1 and Component 2.

All RCs may each submit one Joint Programme Document for Component 1. There is no restriction from the Fund on the number of submissions for Concept Notes in Component 2, which remains a decision of the RC. RCs can apply to both components at the same time.

# CALL FOR PROPOSALS: COMPONENT 1

## (NATIONAL) SDG FINANCING ARCHITECTURE

### Rationale (Why?)

In full alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) and the Secretary-General's Strategy and Road Map for Financing the 2030 Agenda, the first component of the call aims to support the UN system in creating enabling conditions and capacities for aligning public and private capital to the SDGs and related national strategies. The Secretary-General in his Financing Roadmap specifically highlights increased UN support to country to design and implement INFFs for SDG plans as one of the key priority areas. In doing so the UN will establish stronger foundations for the longer-term enhancement of the quality and scale of financing to the SDGs, both public and private.

Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) and SDG aligned strategies offer both public and private players a direction, an enabling environment, common targets and a monitoring framework for SDG financing. The role of INFFs is critical when still some public and private investment decisions delay the achievement of the SDGs today, for example, large public subsidies and private investment in fossil fuels. A comprehensive and strategic approach to SDG financing is required.

### Content of the Call (What?)

Component 1 is about the development and implementation of SDG-aligned financing strategies and INFFs as committed to in the AAAA and articulated through the UN's Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development 2019 Report. The scope of the work is broadly defined as the strategies and capacities that promote the financing as well as related legal, institutional and market arrangements that contribute to the achieving the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 goals.[14]

The UN system has traditionally supported governments and other stakeholders in linking planning to budgeting and financing, conducting thematic/sector (e.g. health or climate) expenditure reviews, the costing of SDG-aligned strategies and developing related financing plans and frameworks. In reference to the implementation of the AAAA, INFFs are emerging as guiding tool for governments to structure and assess their financing architecture and options. INFFs support governments to identify means of implementation to meet the SDGs and accelerate reforms that are needed to implement a strategic, holistic, results-driven approach to financing their development objectives and guide thinking about reforms that are needed to strengthen them to implement a strategic, holistic, results-driven approach to financing their development objectives.[15]

Expected programmatic activities may include policies and institutional capacities that enable increasing tax revenue, improving spending efficiency, managing debt more sustainably, creating an enabling environment to promote SDG-aligned private sector investment, expanding domestic financial markets, leveraging development cooperation, tackling illicit finance flows, and developing and accessing financing instruments to unlock new sources of finance.

Initial and final funding decisions will be informed by the Fund's portfolio approach that takes into consideration expected impact and the operationalization of the following principles:

- Regional diversity;
- SDG coverage and integrated nature of the SDGs;
- Underfinanced sectors and geographies, including Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and fragile countries.[16] A minimum of 35% allocation to the above countries will be guaranteed.

While there is no prescriptive content mandated by the Fund, the UN system is expected to co-create, facilitate and support among others:

- Efforts gearing towards the development of (gender responsive) **Integrated National Financing Frameworks**, including activities related to:
    - Formulation of SDG-aligned financing strategies
    - Costing of SDG-related strategies
    - SDG public budget tagging systems as underpinned by key PFM reforms mainly revising the Standard Chart of Accounts and introducing program-based budgeting practices across ministries and administrative levels
    - Reforms in regulatory and legislatively frameworks, including for domestic revenue mobilization and public-private collaboration
    - SDG-related expenditure reviews and assessments (e.g. efficiency and equity), for example through support to specific tools such as PERs, PETS, VfM analysis, etc.

[14] Definition adapted from the G20 Synthesis Report of the Sustainable Finance Study Group, 2018.

[15] https://developmentfinance.un.org/INFFsupport.

[16] The OECD States of Fragility 2018 report and Index will be used to determine the countries labelled as "fragile".

    - Fiscal space and debt sustainability analysis and other analytical tools that promote accountability
- **Dialogues, alliances and networks** with Government, development banks, the financial sector and a broad range of investors and stakeholders. These venues include mechanisms for monitoring, review, and accountability to facilitate informed policy and decision-making.
- The **strengthening of capacities** of public authorities and the broader ecosystem that can lead to a pipeline of impact-driven investments for the SDGs. Capacity development should ensure the sustainable application of SDG financing strategies and measures beyond the duration of the JP.
- **Feasibility studies** for the design of financing solutions, mechanisms and financial products that can unlock public and private capital for the SDGs, including market assessments to map opportunities and bottlenecks for SDG enabling investments.

The UN system has produced numerous resources and toolkits to guide UN interventions at national and sectoral level on financing the SDGs. A few examples of UN facilitated or supported interventions are featured below solely for explanatory purposes.

- The **Solomon Islands Integrated Financing Framework**[17] provides a framework to link the aspirations of the National Development Strategy with the operations of policy on a range of public and private financing issues. It provides guidance on the kinds of financing that will be needed to make the necessary investments.
- **Roadmaps for a Sustainable Financial System**[18] aim to support the achievement of a financial system that integrates sustainability into its operations leading to a reorientation of the flow of resources toward more inclusive and sustainable activities. Many countries, including Brazil, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Morocco, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation, have adopted roadmaps.
- Mexico's **budgeting for the SDGs**.[19] Mexico's SDGs Specialized Technical Committee, led by the Office of the Presidency and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, developed a framework aimed at integrating planning, public finance management, policymaking, and oversight to achieve the SDGs.

The call assures that proposals are aligned with the integrated nature of the SDGs, including environmental sustainability, human rights and gender. The selection process described below cements these considerations. The Fund has endorsed a methodology (Gender market) to assure all proposals financed by the Fund are gender-responsive. Participating UN Organizations (PUNO)[20] are expected to adopt best practices as relevant for implementation, including social and environmental safeguards (as relevant).

## Application process

- **Format**. RCs are invited to submit one Joint Programme (JP). The simplified JP format is in line with the UNSDG Guidance on Joint Programmes (see Annex 1). The JP is the only required document to be submitted along with proof of Government endorsement (see below eligibility criteria).
- **Number of submissions per country**. Only one submission from each RC can be accepted under Component 1, except for Multi-Country Offices.
- **Minimum and maximum amounts**. Requests for funding are accepted from US$500,000 to US$1,000,000. Please consider the minimum transfer to one PUNO in any given year is US$100,000. The amount requested for funding should be commensurate to the readiness level and ambition of the JP.

[17] www.undp.org/content/dam/rbap/docs/dg/dev-effectiveness/RBAP-DG-2018-Solomon-Islands-Integrated-Financing-Framework.pdf.

[18] https://unepinquiry.org/publication/roadmap-for-a-sustainable-financial-system/.

[19] www.transparenciapresupuestaria.gob.mx/work/models/PTP/Presupuesto/Documentos_anteriores/mexico_sdg.pdf.

[20] PUNO are the UN organizing accessing resources from the Joint SDG Fund in any Joint Programme.

- **Maximum duration of the JP.** The maximum duration of the JP is 2 years. Based on UNCTs' needs and availability of funding, the Fund will consider in future calls the possibility to provide additional funding and extend the duration, where possible.
- **Timing of submissions.** The deadline for the submission of Joint Programmes (JP) is March 15. RCs will be contacted when additional funding will be made available and/or the timing of a second call.
- **Modality of submission.** The RC should submit a UNCT application to jointsdgfund@un.org. Receipt of the submission will be acknowledged.
- **Questions and clarifications.** Updates, clarifications and support will be provided on the Joint SDG Fund Network page on Yammer (One Knowledge Exchange Network). The Joint SDG Fund Secretariat will be available for hotline support through jointSDGfund@un.org. For more information, see also the Joint SDG Fund webpage and the Fund's Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Gateway page.

## Selection process

The selection process for JPs is divided in two phases:

1. Eligibility check;
2. Technical review.

### 1. Eligibility check

To be considered by the Fund, a JP must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Reflects the integrated nature of the SDGs and the implementation principles of the 2030 Agenda;[21]
- Based on an inter-agency approach (two or more UN entities, including relevant Regional Economic Commissions, are involved), that develop and implement the Joint Programme (JP) under the leadership of the RC;
- Results are part of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF, formerly UNDAF) and aligned with national SDG priorities; The proposal is based on country level consultations, and endorsed by the government (i.e. via the letter of endorsement, preferably from the Ministry of Finance or Economy); and
- Based on the standard template for JPs, it is complete, and it includes:
    - Theory of Change demonstrating contribution to SDG acceleration and transformation to implement the 2030 Agenda and awareness of relevant financial policy efforts at regional or national level
    - Results-oriented partnerships, including a strategy to engage and partner with IFIs/MDBs
    - "Quick wins" and substantive outcome-level results, and
    - Initial risk assessment and mitigation measures.

JPs that meet the above eligibility criteria will qualify for the technical review.

### 2. Technical review

A task team of experts, from within and beyond the UN system, will lead the review according to pre-selected criteria. A successful proposal will:

[21] The JP must underscore results featuring directly or indirectly at least two or more SDGs.

- Detail through a Theory of Change how interventions will lead to aligning and mobilizing public and private capital to the SDGs.
- Prioritize innovation, relevance and quality, coherence, and transformational potential.
- Lead to measurable results.
- Demonstrate the comparative advantage of UN organizations and partner multi-stakeholder platforms working together.

All proposals scoring above 70% on the below criteria will be considered for final approval. The JPs that surpass the 70% quality threshold will enter in the Fund's funding pipeline even if there will be not enough resources under the present call for which US$30 million are allocated (Component 1).

Initial and final funding decisions will be informed by the Fund's **portfolio approach** that takes into consideration expected impact and the operationalization of the following principles:

- Regional diversity;
- SDG coverage and integrated nature of the SDGs;
- Underfinanced sectors and geographies, including Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and fragile countries.[22] A minimum 35% allocation to the above countries will be guaranteed.

The table below describes the criteria and scoring, as validated and applied in the Fund's 1st call for proposals in 2019.

| Category | Criteria | Weight in the category | Weight of the total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Relevance | 1.1 Relevance of the approach (criticality of the approach towards the financing of the SDGs) | 15% | 65% |
| | 1.2 Rationale for the proposal (potential for scaling-up and replication) | 20% | |
| | 1.3 Theory of Change (clarity and quality of) | 45% | |
| | 1.4 UN (additionality of UN and appropriateness in positioning) and Joint SDG Fund Value-add | 10% | |
| | 1.5 Cross-cutting issues (e.g. inclusion of gender) | 10% | |
| 2. Delivery and Operations | 2.1 Roles and responsibilities (Clarity and appropriateness of) | 20% | 35% |
| | 2.2 Capacities (Technical capacities and/or ability to access technical capacities) | 20% | |
| | 2.3 Duration and milestones (Clarity and appropriateness of) | 10% | |
| | 2.4 Budget adequacy (Cost-efficiency and appropriateness) | 20% | |
| | 2.5 Stage of development (Previous programming, results, analysis and feasibility) | 15% | |
| | 2.6 Risk Management (including mission drift and reputational exposure) | 15% | |

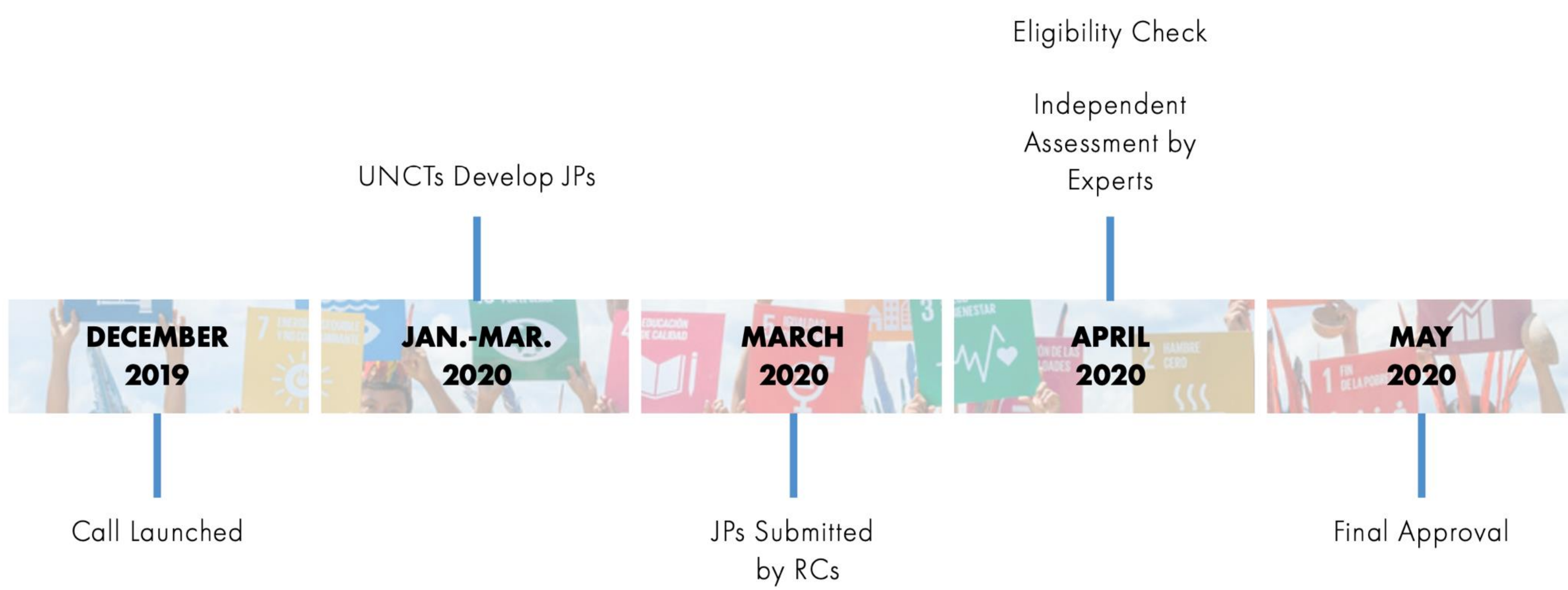
If the technical review team recommends approval of the JP with no changes, the document will be submitted for approval. If the recommendation is conditional to changes in the JP, the document will be returned to the

[22] The OECD States of Fragility 2018 report and Index will be used to determine the countries defined as "fragile".

RCs for consideration and inclusion of recommended changes before the final submission. All JPs must meet quality assurance criteria from the section 3.5 of the Operational Guidance of the Fund. The timeline is visualized in the figure below.

# SDG FINANCING

## COMPONENT 1: SDG FINANCING ARCHITECTURE & ECOSYSTEM @ US$30M




**JP**=Joint Programme
**UNCT**=UN Country Team
**RC**=Resident Coordinator
**Sec**=Joint SDG Fund Secretariat

# CALL FOR PROPOSALS: COMPONENT 2

## CATALYZING STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS

### Rationale (Why?)

To achieve the SDGs in developing countries, a significant scale-up of SDG aligned investment and spending is required. Moreover, the achievement of the 2030 Agenda requires an amount of capital that exceeds what can be provided by public actors and thus calls for the full participation of the private sector, alongside the public sector.[23] While the private sector has expressed significant interest in directing financing toward the SDGs, this capital is still largely sitting on the sidelines and will need to be activated and catalyzed. At the same time, large amounts of planned SDG-related public investment is not realized due to inefficiencies. Improved public accountability and results orientation would significantly improve the level of SDG investments.

In full alignment with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the Secretary-General's Strategy and Roadmap for Financing the 2030 Agenda, and the Terms of Reference of the Fund, the second component of the call aims to support the UN system in demonstrating that UN-facilitated and Government-led financing solutions can leverage public and private finance for the SDGs, gradually align financial markets to the SDGs and national priorities, and improve the performance and impact of public and private investments.

The enabling environment that the work presented in Component 1 aims to create should be progressively intertwined with larger catalytic[24] investments by the UN system that lead to transformations in the ways public and private capital align with national SDG strategies. Catalytic capital can deliver market-level impact and unlock conventional investments. The call seeks to identify and design initiatives that can tackle one key change to the system that is meaningful (i.e. linked to SDGs' achievement and acceleration) and can serve as a pivot for inspiring broader transformation within that same system and/or others like it elsewhere.[25]

The Secretary-General's Roadmap, which informs this call, has been prepared in close consultation with the UN system and has benefitted from substantive comments, notably from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group. The call demands the UN system to liaise and partner with International Financial Institutions, National Development Banks and Funds. Moreover, the call further aims to address through joint programming the risks related to the proliferation of small instruments, the subsidization of the private sector, and weak sustainability and exit strategy considerations.

The call fully acknowledges the differences in risks and conditions for investment across the developing countries the UN serves. The selection criteria are designed to take into due consideration the need to focus on countries in most need of financial resources, including the most vulnerable to climate change and most fragile countries.

Component 2 is not about finance in isolation, but it aims to show that national financing solutions can deliver on the SDGs, in thus complementing and reinforcing the objectives of Component 1.

### Content of the Call (What?)

[23] Organizations that engage in profit-seeking activities and have a majority private ownership (i.e. not owned or operated by a government). This term includes financial institutions and intermediaries, multinational companies, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, co-operatives, individual entrepreneurs, and farmers who operate in the formal and informal sectors. It excludes actors with a non-profit focus, such as private foundations and civil society organizations.

[24] The role of development organizations or aid in stimulating actions on the part of other actors such as the private sector, national governments and civil society. The term is often used to refer to catalyzing additional flows for development, but a broader understanding includes catalyzing other types of change, such as behavioral change and systemic change.

[25] Similar approaches have been spearheaded by organization like the Rockefeller Foundation, McArthur Foundation, Co-Impact and others.

Through Component 2, the Fund will invest programmatic interventions or initiatives that promote the financing as well as related institutional and market arrangements that contribute to the achievement of strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, through supporting directly and indirectly the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 goals.

In line with the Secretary-General's Strategy and Roadmap, proposals should seek to connect national and international investments and financing strategies with the priorities sought by countries and particularly:

- **Functionally,** by catalyzing new sources of finance and financial innovations to scale-up investment in and impact on the SDGs and enhance country actions to harness the potential and mitigate the risks of financing for the SDGs.[26]
- **Thematically,** by focusing on catalyzing financing for climate and nature-based solutions and to scale up public and private social investment, while considering inter-dependencies across the SDGs.[27]
- **Geographically,** the Fund will use a portfolio approach to make sure low-income countries and other countries in special needs are given priority. The Secretary-General's Financing Roadmap also emphasizes the importance of unlocking all sources of finance and financial innovation for climate action and resilience notably for SIDS and LDCs.

Interventions that can deliver a demonstration of concept at sufficient scale and be replicated will be selected. The scope has an intentionally open design based on lessons learned from development partners and the private sector. Therefore, the Fund will support the financing of non-prescriptive solutions, products, and approaches, such as a variety of catalytic capital that can leverage large-scale public and private investment to generate impact. The Fund emphasizes the need to innovate and diversify the sources of financing for the SDGs and thus, where possible and relevant, to leverage private finance and engage in public-private collaboration. This is in recognition of the fact that, while Governments play a leadership role in visioning and prioritization in the financing the Agenda 2030, a whole-of-society action agenda is essential to close the funding and financing gaps.

Based on the starting point that approaches to date have not led to capital flowing sufficiently toward the SDGs, the proposed initiatives are expected to be meaningfully innovative in the way they approach the alignment of different flows and source of capital to the SDGs. The way a proposal for a joint programme is innovative can be described as any of the following:

- Innovation from a financial and technological (i.e. fintech) standpoint, in terms of products and schemes not being widely adopted in financial markets (e.g. a lending facility where the cost of borrowing is tied to borrower's contribution toward the achievement of the SDGs, such as by progressive improvements in water efficiency or access to safe and affordable drinking-water or by leveraging fintech for financial aggregation in the energy sector).
- Innovation in terms of its application to a new specific sector or geography (e.g. exploring and financing businesses that value and preserve critical natural capital, such as pristine forests or coral reefs).
- Innovation in terms of attracting new participants and investors from the public and private sector (e.g. commercially oriented and institutional investors).
- Innovation in terms of its use within the UN system, in accordance with UN reform principles (e.g. where multiple UN agencies collaborate on the setting of the parameters for due diligence of the pipeline of an SDG-aligned investments). or on strengthening the results orientation and accountability of public and private investments that leverages improved public or private investments

[26] SG's RoadMap Objective 3.1 and Fund's ToR Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement.

[27] These themes were selected based on the engagement with the Strategic Advisory Group and in line with the SG's Roadmap thematic priorities.

The UN system, in collaboration with IFIs and partners has produced numerous resources and toolkits to guide UN interventions at the national and sectoral level on financing the SDGs. A few examples of similar UN-facilitated and supported interventions are featured below solely for explanatory purposes:

- **The Tropical Landscape Finance Facility** in Indonesia leverages public funding to unlock private finance for sustainable land use, including in agriculture and ecosystem restoration, and renewable energy.
- The **Indonesian Green Sukuk** was the first sovereign green sukuk issued (i.e. 2 tranches for a total US$2 billion). The country is now considering the issuing of the first blue sukuk. The country earlier benefited from the assistance of the **Debt Management and Financial Analysis System Programme**, which supports developing countries holding $500 billion of outstanding debt, approximately 40 per cent of the total long-term debt of all developing countries.
- The **Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund** is a US$24 million competitive mechanism that provides grant finance for innovative projects proposed by the private sector active in Malawi's agricultural, manufacturing and logistics sectors that produce social and environmental outcomes. Supported by UNDP, UK Aid, IFAD, and the Federal Republic of Germany through KFW.
- The **Nutrition and Agri-Value Chain Financing** initiative in Rwanda leveraged funding from development agencies to unlock private financing for an agri-food processing plant. The model is being replicated in other African countries.

The above list is only indicative. UN organizations under their respective mandate and areas of competency have produced reviews of impactful financing solutions and mechanisms for the SDGs. The Fund will facilitate the sharing of this knowledge by collaborating with agencies and UN Development Coordination Office. A detailed mapping of the UN's work in the area of financing for sustainable development was produced in the preparation of the Secretary's General's Roadmap for Financing the 2030 Agenda. There is no restriction in terms of the sources of finance being leveraged, including public, private and public-private related.

In this frame, it is important to recall that **the Fund only operates by providing direct grants to UN agencies**. UN agencies allowed to do so according to applicable rules and regulations will be able to use provided grant to issue financial instruments/products, including loans, equity investments and guarantees. In this regard, examples of eligible activities to be included include costs related to the issuing of a guarantee, performance-based transfers such as challenge funds, cost-offsetting related to financial products (i.e. financial de-risking), technical assistance components attached to impact investment vehicles or lending facilities, etc. UN agencies are also encouraged to partner with responsible parties able to provide innovative financial services and mobilize capital.

The call is for the **selection of concept notes** to access technical assistance and design funding to formulate a full-fledged Joint Programme Document (JP). Selected Concept Notes will be allowed to access **technical assistance** and **seed funding**-as per the Fund's operational manual. The modalities for accessing these resources will be announced in the early 2020 to the selected proposals. The amount disbursed will be accounted for from the total budget of the JP.

The Fund will assure that proposals are aligned with the integrated nature of the SDGs, including environmental sustainability, human rights and gender. The selection process described below cements these considerations. The Fund has endorsed a methodology (Gender marker) to assure all proposals financed by the Fund are gender-responsive. PUNOs are expected to adopt best practices as relevant for implementation, including on social and environmental safeguards. Relevant international principles, for example, on blended finance and infrastructure investments, need to be referenced in the JP and followed, as relevant.[28]

Initial and final funding decisions will be informed by the Fund's **portfolio approach** that takes into consideration expected impact and the operationalization of the following principles:

- Regional diversity;
- SDG coverage and integrated nature of the SDGs;
- Underfinanced sectors and geographies, including Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and fragile countries.[29] A minimum of 35% allocation to the above countries will be guaranteed.

## Application process for Concept Notes

- **Format and modality of submission**. RCs are invited to submit Concept Notes as initial proposals for a Joint Programme (JPs). The concept note is to be submitted electronically through a question-based template (see Annex 2). The completion of the template by the RC is the only requirement for consideration.
- **Number of submissions per country**. There is no limit set by the Fund to the number of submissions by each RC, but given the scrutiny and preparation required, a single application is suggested.
- The Call will provide direct **access to funds and assistance for the design of Joint Programmes**. The template to be compiled includes a section where the RC/UNCT needs to indicate the expected financial and technical needs to support their UNCT to draft the full-fledged JP. Financial and technical resources will be allocated on a case by case basis per country to support JP development. **Based on the JP to be formulated**, requests for funding under Component 2 will be capped at a maximum amount of US$10 million. The target funding amount for each JP is between $5 and $7 million.
- **Maximum duration of the Joint Programme**. The maximum duration of the JP will be 4 years.
- **Timing of submissions**. Concept Notes must be submitted by March 15, 2020. Please refer below for additional information on the selection process.
- **Questions and clarifications**. Updates, clarifications and support will be provided on the Joint SDG Fund Network Yammer page (One Knowledge Exchange Network). The Joint SDG Fund Secretariat will be available for hotline support through jointSDGfund@un.org. For more information, see also the Joint SDG Fund webpage and the Fund's Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Gateway page.

## Selection process

As per the Operational Guidance and the Fund's Terms of Reference, all JPs will be subject to final approval by of the Fund. Given the complexity of the preparation and assessment of proposals with larger funding envelopes, the selection and approval process for Component 2 will be calibrated to include an independent assessment by experts and direct support in the design stage.

As a result of the initial assessment:

[28] The international community adopted series of principles and standards related and/ or relevant to SDG financing, for example the Blended Concessional Finance Principles for Private Sector Projects, G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment, OECD Blended Finance Principles for Unlocking Commercial Finance for the SDGs, etc.

[29] The OECD States of Fragility 2018 report and Index will be used to determine the countries labelled as "fragile".

- Concept notes that meet the requirements of a successful JP will obtain an initial approval and be granted with access to funding and technical assistance for producing a JP. The initial approval is not a guarantee of funding for the JP.
- Concept Notes showing promise but requiring additional development will be provided support for refinement, before accessing design funding. Once deemed to satisfy to a high degree the parameters for a successful JPs, the refined Concept Notes will be presented for the initial approval of the Fund.
- Please note that Concept Notes may be rejected both upon the first submission and upon revision.

## 1. Eligibility check

To be considered by the Fund, a JP must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Reflects the integrated nature of the SDGs and the implementation principles of the 2030 Agenda;[30]
- Based on an inter-agency approach (two or more UN entities involved), that develop and implement the Joint Programme (JP) under the leadership of the RC;
- Results are part of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF, formerly UNDAF) and aligned with national SDG priorities;
- The proposal is based on country level consultations, and endorsed by the government (the letter of endorsement, preferably from the Ministry of Finance or Economy); and
- Based on the standard template for JPs, it is complete, and it includes:
  - Theory of Change demonstrating contribution to SDG acceleration and transformation to implement the 2030 Agenda
  - Results-oriented partnerships, **including a strategy to engage and partner with IFIs/MDBs**
  - "Quick wins" and substantive outcome-level results, and
  - Initial risk assessment and mitigation measures.

Concept Notes that meet the above eligibility criteria will qualify for the technical review.

## 2. Technical review

The call for Component 2 is competitive. A task force of UN experts, combined with external experts, will perform the technical review according to pre-established criteria.

A successful proposal will:

- Explain through a Theory of Change (ToC) how interventions will catalyze new sources of finance for the SDGs. The ToC shall specifically address national SDG gaps and the envisaged contribution/impact of the resources mobilized.
- Display innovation[31] in the approach to catalyzing new sources of financing to the SDGs.
- Evidence a thorough understanding of the realities of financing and the financial sector, including current blockages and pain points that prevent commercial actors to invest as well as the potential role of concessional finance and impact investors.
- Lead to measurable results and demonstrate potential for scale and replication.
- Rely on the unique role that the UN can play, by working together and with multi-stakeholder platforms, in supporting Governments in crowding in private capital toward the achievement of the SDGs.

[30] The JP must underscore results featuring directly or indirectly at least two or more SDGs.

[31] "Innovation" as defined in the call.

Given the higher technical nature of Component 2, it is possible that Concept Notes approval may be contingent to clarifications and additions. The table below describes criteria to be applied, as adapted and refined from the Fund's First call for proposals in 2019.

The application of criteria will be cognizant of the development context where those are applied, for example in SIDs or LDCs. Therefore, there will be no automatic assignment of scores based on the absolute leverage expected. These criteria allow for the financing of higher risk and higher-costs interventions in the countries that need them the most. This approach implies a lower expected amount of additional private capital per invested dollar compared to a procedure without country differentiation.

| Category | Criteria | Weight in category | Weight of the total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Impact (Relevance for the SDGs)[32]** | 1.1 Relevance of the approach (criticality of the approach towards the financing of the SDGs) | 20% | 40% |
| | 1.2 Rationale for the proposal (potential for scaling-up and replication) | 20% | |
| | 1.3 Theory of Change (clarity and quality of) | 40% | |
| | 1.4 UN (additionality of UN[33] and appropriateness in positioning) and Joint SDG Fund Value-add | 10% | |
| | 1.5 Cross-cutting issues (e.g. inclusion of gender) | 10% | |
| **2. Risks (Delivery and Operations)** | 2.1 Roles and responsibilities (Clarity and appropriateness of) | 20% | 30% |
| | 2.2 Capacities (Technical capacities and/or ability to access technical capacities) | 20% | |
| | 2.3 Duration and milestones (Clarity and appropriateness of) | 10% | |
| | 2.4 Budget adequacy (Cost-efficiency and appropriateness) | 10% | |
| | 2.5 Stage of development (Previous programming, results, analysis and feasibility) | 20% | |
| | 2.6 Risk Management (including mission drift and reputational exposure) | 20% | |
| **3. Portfolio Fit** | 3.1 Innovativeness of the approach (scope-outcome indicator of the Fund) | 30% | 30% |
| | 3.2 Ability and strategy to convene the private sector and to engage IFIs/DFIs (scope-outcome indicator of the Fund) [34] | 30% | |
| | 3.3 Expected co-finance leverage (scale-outcome indicator of the Fund)[35] | 20% | |

[32] Proposals should contribute to and accelerate the implementation of the SDGs. The result framework of a JP is described by outcomes and outputs as per the template. The term impact refers to the grouping of indicators.

[33] The term is intended as development additionality and refers to development impacts that arise as a result of investments that otherwise would not have occurred. One of the main rationales is that it can facilitate faster, larger or better development impacts.

[34] Convening refers to the ability to engage the private sector for development results and involves the active participation of the private sector. While convening can take different shapes, ranging from inviting into formal partnerships to hosting ongoing technical consultations, it generally centers on efforts that seek to activate in a collaborative way private sector assets, connections, and expertise.

[35] Co-financing is defined by OECD and IMF as the parallel financing of programs or projects through loans, grants or other financial investment. It broadly refers to the mobilization of additional resources to achieve the same objective. Co-funding instead implies that funding is directly transferred to the JPs by the UNCT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 3.4 Expected private finance leverage[36] (scale-outcome indicator of the Fund) | 20% | |

The technical review team responsible for the independent assessment is expected to provide the Secretariat with a recommendation to:

1. Submit for Initial Approval and formulation of a JP;
2. Give a Conditional Approval and provide support in redrafting and refinement; or
3. Reject the Concept Note proposal.

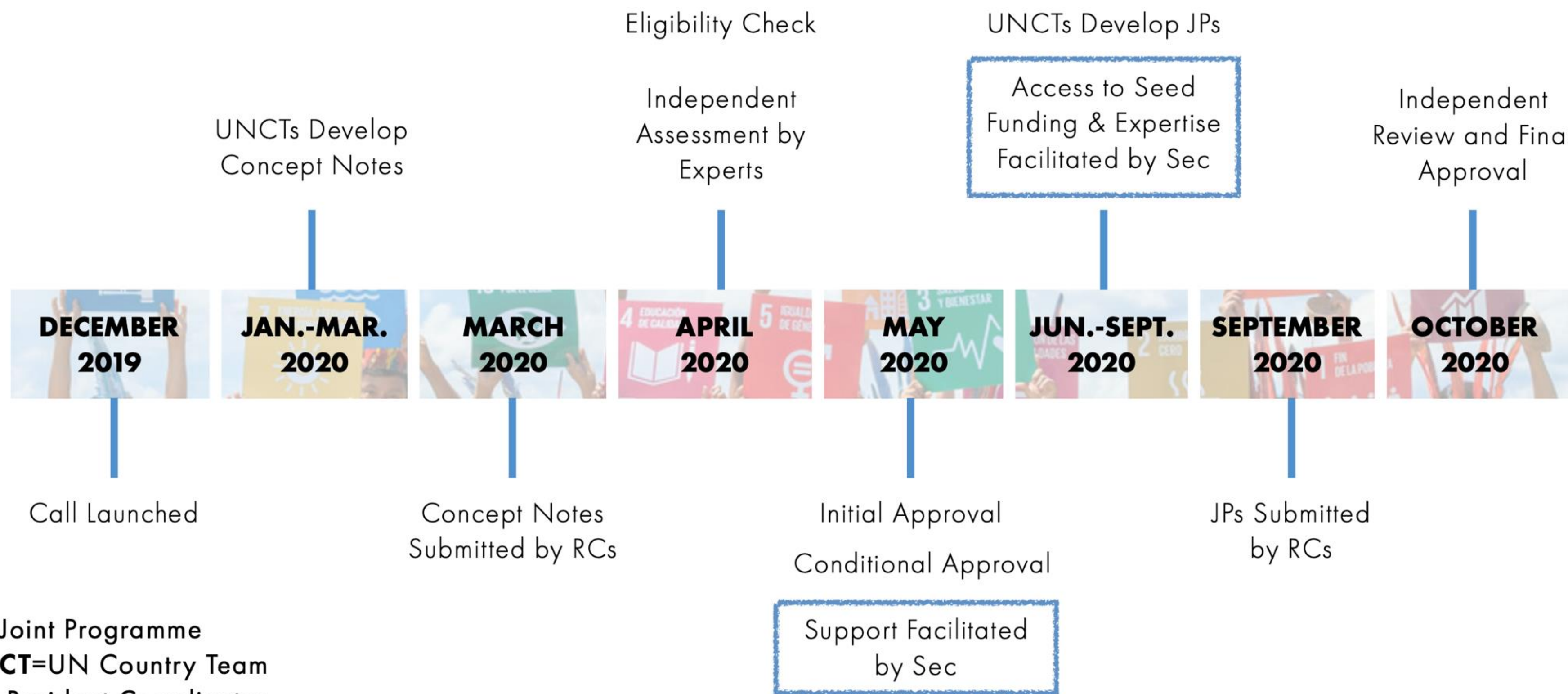
Once a Concept Note is approved, the RC will be invited to participate, with support via seed funding and expertise, in the preparation of a **full Joint Programme** in line with the UNSDG Guidance on Joint Programmes and additional instructions provided by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. The deadline for preparation of full Joint Programmes (indicatively 12 weeks) will be communicated to RCs upon acceptance of the Concept Note. All JPs must meet quality assurance criteria from the section 3.5 of the Operational Guidance of the Fund.

The timeline is visualized in the figure below.

[36] Commonly used term to describe the use of funds from public budgets or ODA to trigger complementary private investment. Private finance leverage is the ratio of financing estimated to be attracted from private sector in percentage of the total.

# SDG FINANCING

## COMPONENT 2: CATALYZE STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS @ US$70M




**JP**=Joint Programme
**UNCT**=UN Country Team
**RC**=Resident Coordinator
**Sec**=Joint SDG Fund Secretariat

# Annex 1 (page 18 to page 31)

## Joint Programme Document
## - Simplified Template -

- Use Verdana font 10; no line spacing (if not formatted in otherwise).
- Delete instructions before finalizing the document
- For all aspects of the ProDoc not covered in this template, consult the UNSDG Guidance note on joint programmes.
- The following quality assurance criteria will be applied (from the operations manual of the Fund):
    - Adequate use of the required template for Joint Programme
    - Fully developed Theory of Change
    - Results Framework, including indicators from the Joint SDG Fund Results Framework
    - Stakeholder mapping and analysis
    - Management arrangements with the government in the leading role and based on partnerships with other stakeholders
    - Monitoring, reporting and evaluation plan; Communication plan; Learning and sharing plan; Risk Management plan
- Please, use the following supporting documents (presented in the accompanying folder- at this link)
    - UNSDG Guidance note on joint programmes
    - Gender matrix instructions

## A. COVER PAGE

**1. Fund Name**: Joint SDG Fund

**2. MPTFO Project Reference Number** *(leave blank / automatically populated in Atlas)*

**3. Joint programme title** *(80-100 characters max)*

**4. Short title** *(30 characters max)*

**5. Country and region**

**6. Resident Coordinator** *(name and contact email)*

**7. UN Joint programme focal point** *(name, organization and contact email)*

**8. Government Joint Programme focal point** *(name, organization and contact email)*

**9. Short description**: *(1-2 paragraphs on expected results)*

**10. Keywords:** *(5-8, to be used for search in Gateway 2.0)*

**11. Overview of budget** *(based on the detailed budget in the annex)*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Joint SDG Fund contribution** | **USD ,XXX.00** |
| Co-funding X *(indicate source)* | USD ,XXX.00 |
| **TOTAL** | **USD ,XXX.00** |

**12. Timeframe:**

| **Start date** | **End date** | **Duration** (in months) |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

**13. Gender Marker**:
*(the overall score (0-3) based on the Gender Marker Matrix in the annex. See instruction on Gender matrix preparation)*

**14. Participating UN Organizations (PUNO) and Partners:**
*(List all entities involved in implementation with organization, Last Name, First Name, Position, e-mail, telephone)*

***14.1 PUNO***

- Convening agency:
- Other PUNO:

***14.2 Partners***

- National authorities:
- Civil society organizations:
- Private sector:
- International Financial Institutions
- Other partners:

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

*Complete the table below, have it signed, scan, and insert it into the ProDoc*

<table>
<tr><td>Resident Coordinator<br>Date and Signature</td><td rowspan="5">National Coordinating Authority<br>Name of institution<br>Name of representative<br>Date<br>Signature and seal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Participating UN Organization (lead/convening)<br>Name of PUNO<br>Name of Representative<br>Date<br>Signature and seal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Participating UN Organization<br>Name of PUNO<br>Name of Representative<br>Date<br>Signature and seal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Participating UN Organization<br>Name of PUNO<br>Name of Representative<br>Date<br>Signature and seal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Participating UN Organization<br>Name of PUNO<br>Name of Representative<br>Date<br>Signature and seal</td></tr>
</table>

## B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

**1. Call for Concept Notes**: SDG Financing (2/2019) – Component 1

**2. Programme Outcome [pre-selected]**

- Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Joint SDG Fund Outcome 2)

**3. UNDAF Outcomes and Outputs** *(same as Results Framework)*

3.1 Outcomes *(from UNDAF/Cooperation Framework)*

-
-

3.2 Outputs *(from UNDAF/ Cooperation Framework)*

-
-

**4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme**

3.1 List of goals and targets *(for each goal/target there will be a requirement to measure progress-please select targets from SDG 17 and add from other SDGs as relevant)*

3.2 Expected SDG impact *(descriptive 1 paragraph summarizing the expected contribution to the achievement of the SDGs)*

**5. Relevant objective(s) from the national SDG framework** *(max 5; indicate source)*

-
-

**6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme** *(1 paragraph)*

**7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues** *(optional-list and briefly explain if relevant)*

## C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

# 1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

### 1.1 Problem statement (max 2 pages)

*- Explain the problem/s to be addressed within the financing for development and financing the SDGs context, emphasizing most critical needs/gaps that the joint programme will focus on.*
*- Draw on relevant analysis and information from national and international sources including UN, IMF, development banks, etc.*
*- For examples of analysis and guidance see Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2019 and the material produced on Development Finance Assessments.*

### 1.2 SDGs and targets (max 2 pages)

*List SDGs and targets that are in the focus of the joint programme and provide: a) baseline data to be used for measurement of progress and the methods to be used to measure progress by the end of the joint programme, b) brief analysis of interlinkages amongst the SDGs and opportunities for systemic change.*

### 1.3 Stakeholder mapping and target groups (max 2 pages)

*Map key stakeholders and briefly explain their involvement, interest and relationships in the area addressed by the joint programme. Where possible and relevant highlight target groups.*

# 2. Programme Strategy

### 2.1. Overall strategy (max 2 pages)

*Summarize the strategy of the programme, including:*
*a) why it is transformational (will deliver results at scale);*
*b) how it is different from conventional and/or alternative approaches;*
*c) how it contributes to accelerate the progress on achieving the SDGs;*
*d) what the added value of the UN will be*
*e) how it relates to UN and national priorities and initiatives;*
*f) how government will lead the joint programme and sustain and/or further scale its results; and*
*g) what is the expected situation after the joint programme is completed.*

### 2.2 Theory of Change (max 2 pages+graphic)

*There is no standard methodology for developing a ToC. However, any ToC should address how the envisaged broader systemic change is expected to emerge, and what the contribution of the joint programme is expected to provide. The ToC is not a plan or a results framework but the description of the rationale behind those. Please consult the manual for ToC (link). The narrative should present:*

*a) Summary (the same text as to be provided at the beginning of the ProDoc in the Strategic Framework section)*
*b) Detailed explanation of the ToC. Pay attention to explaining main outcomes/change and the linkages amongst them (the pathways / results chains); and specific contribution of the joint programme to the ToC, including the strategic entry/leverage points of the system that the joint programme will use to intervene in the system and contribute to the change*
*c) ToC assumptions: present only the main assumptions underlying the concept described by the ToC. If the assumptions change the whole model might change.*
*d) Graphical representation of ToC. It can be a simple diagram.*

### 2.3 Expected results by outcome and outputs

*- List and describe the JP's outcome and output, and how they relate. Indicate who from the partners will be accountable for delivering specific results. Emphasize ensuring capacity and preconditions of government to sustain results. Refer to outcomes/outputs of the Joint SDG Fund, when relevant. Indicate trans-boundary and/or regional issues and links.*
*- Explain is expected to happen next, i.e. after the joint programme is completed.*
*- Briefly indicated the expected progress on the selected SDG targets*
*- Describe the expected impact in terms of changed situation for the target group/s (i.e. the "end game"). Do it in the form of story-telling, as a future scenario for early 2022 - and not longer than half a page.*
*- Avoid gender blind results, demonstrate that gender equality and the empowerment of women is visibly mainstreamed across outcomes and outputs, indicate how expected results bring change to women and/or men in the context of their gender norms, roles and relations.*
*- Max 2-3 pages, not counting eventual graphs*

### 2.4 Budget and value for money (max 2 pages)

*- Justify the budget in terms of "value for money". Compare it with alternative ways of investing the resources provided to the joint programme, and why that would be less effective and/or efficient. Demonstrate long-term financial sustainability, after the end of the joint programme.*
*- Indicate how the budget addresses gender inequality, based on gender analysis presented in the Gender matrix in the Annex.*
*- Describe how the joint programme plans to leverage co-financing.*

### 2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement (max 2 pages)

*- Explain and justify: a) how the government will lead the implementation of the joint programme; b) the unique contribution of PUNO and broader UNCT; c) strategic contributions from other partners; d) the ways in which other stakeholders (in particular the financial sector and private investors/capital) will be involved and/or consulted.*
*- Explain how the joint programme will pool and mobilize expertise from across the UNDS at country, regional and global levels and/or beyond, e.g. through unique partnerships.*
*- Explain how you plan to engage global Joint SDG fund donors, in case they are present in the country and/or related to the joint programmes.*
*- Note that there is an annex with details on all related programmes/initiatives.*
*Max 2-3 pages, not counting eventual graphs*

## 3. Programme implementation

### 3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements (max 3 pages)

*- Explain the implementation arrangements and justify roles and responsibilities of RC/RCO, PUNOs, and national partners- as well as the means by which it will ensure integrated implementation and decision-making encompassing UNCTs and national partners. Do not explain the accountability for specific outputs and outcomes because it should be covered in the previous section. Focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting. Finally, demonstrate how the transaction will be reduced on the UNCT side.*
*- Demonstrate government leadership in specific terms, including how the results of the joint programme will be absorbed and then sustained by government and other stakeholders*
*- Explain why this is the best approach (comparing to alternative ones) including how it avoids introducing parallel structures to those that already exist, and confirm that existing structures and mechanisms of UNCT, government, and related programmes/initiatives are leveraged*

### 3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

*The first part is standard text – do not change. You may add text as needed.*

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- *Annual narrative progress reports*, to be provided no later than. one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period;
- *Mid-term progress review report* to be submitted halfway through the implementation of Joint Programme[37]; and
- *Final consolidated narrative report*, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. Joint programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

[37] This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation.

After competition of a joint programmes, a final, *independent and gender-responsive*[38] *evaluation* will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

The joint programme will be subjected to a joint final independent evaluation. It will be managed jointly by PUNOs as per established process for independent evaluations, including the use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met and the evaluation is conducted with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programme's stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process and made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of PUNOs.

### 3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

*Standard text – do not change*

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

[38] How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook, UN Women, 2015

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

### 3.4 Legal context

*This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme. For example: the Basic Cooperation Agreement for UNICEF; Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP, which also applies to UNFPA; the Basic Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements for other participating UN organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialized Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.*

*- Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:*

Agency name:
Agreement title:
Agreement date:

# D. ANNEXES OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME TEMPLATE

## Annex 1. List of related initiatives

*Complete the table below*

| Name of initiative/project | Key expected results | Links to the joint programme | Lead organization | Other partners | Budget and funding source | Contract person (name and email) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

## Annex 2. Results Framework

### 2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

*Set targets in the tables below, if relevant*

**Joint SDG Fund Outcome 2:** Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement
*(set the targets, if relevant)*

| Indicators | Targets | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2021 |
| 2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope[39] | | |
| 2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale[40] | | |

**Joint SDG Fund Output 4:** Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented
*(set the targets, if relevant)*

| Indicators | Targets | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2021 |
| 4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful) | | |
| 4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead[41] | | |
| 4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational | | |

[39]Additional resources mobilized for other/ additional sector/s or through new sources/means
[40]Additional resources mobilized for the same multi-sectoral solution.
[41] This will be disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners

**Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators**
*(do not change or add – this is for information only so that teams know what they will be assessed against)*

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country[42]
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question

- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure

- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities (QCPR) and the principle of "Leaving No One Behind"
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level
- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human rights analysis, and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities

- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change

## 2.2. Joint programme Results framework

*Complete the table below – add rows as needed.*

| Result / Indicators | Baseline | 2020 Target | 2021 Target | Means of Verification | Responsible partner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outcome 1 | | | | | |
| Outcome 1 indicator | | | | | |
| Outcome 1 indicator | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 indicator | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 indicator | | | | | |

[42] Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| Output 1.2 | | | | | |
| Output 1.2 indicator | | | | | |
| Output 1.2 indicator | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

## Annex 3. Gender marker matrix

*Complete the table below, using the instruction for gender marker provided separately.*

| **Indicator** | | **Score** | **Findings and Explanation** | **Evidence or Means of Verification** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *N°* | *Formulation* | | | |
| 1.1 | Context analysis integrate gender analysis | | | |
| 1.2 | Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs | | | |
| 1.3 | Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality | | | |
| 2.1 | PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women | | | |
| 2.2 | PUNO collaborate and engages with women's/gender equality CSOs | | | |
| 3.1 | Program proposes a gender-responsive budget | | | |
| **Total scoring** | | | | |

## Annex 4. Budget and Work Plan

### 4.1 Budget per UNSDG categories

*Use the table template in excel and, after finalizing it, insert it here. Provide brief (max 1 page) justification for the overall table.*

### 4.2 Budget per SDG targets

*Use the table template in excel and, after finalizing it, insert it here. Provide brief (max 1 page) justification for the overall table.*

## 4.3 Work plan

*Use the table template in excel and, after finalizing it, insert it here.*

## Annex 5. Risk Management Plan

*Describe the overall risk management strategy (max 2 pages). Emphasize a systematic and structured risk management approach that is integrated into the processes and internal decision making and tailored to specific joint programme. It should include, besides identification of potential risks, assessment of their impact and likelihood, and design of mitigation measures also a rigorous process for documentation, evaluation and revision of the risks  When relevant, add aspects based on agency-specific approach (e.g. consideration of social and environmental standards and risks of UNDP)*

*Complete the Risk matrix table below*

| **Risks** | **Risk Level:** (Likelihood x Impact) | **Likelihood:** Certain - 5<br>Likely - 4<br>Possible - 3<br>Unlikely - 2<br>Rare – 1 | **Impact:** Essential – 5<br>Major - 4<br>Moderate - 3<br>Minor - 2<br>Insignificant - 1 | **Mitigating measures** | **Responsible Org./Person** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contextual risks | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Programmatic risks | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Institutional risks | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Fiduciary risks | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

*See further instruction below (and then delete the photo before finalizing the ProDoc)*

| Likelihood | Occurrence | Frequency |
|---|---|---|
| Very Likely | The event **is expected** to occur in most circumstances | Twice a month or more frequently |
| Likely | The event **will** probably occur in most circumstances | Once every two months or more frequently |
| Possibly | The event **might** occur at some time | Once a year or more frequently |
| Unlikely | The event **could** occur at some time | Once every three years or more frequently |
| Rare | The event **may** occur in exceptional circumstances | Once every seven years or more frequently |

| Consequence | Result |
|---|---|
| Extreme | An event leading to **massive** or **irreparable** damage or disruption |
| Major | An event leading to **critical** damage or disruption |
| Moderate | An event leading to **serious** damage or disruption |
| Minor | An event leading to **some** degree of damage or disruption |
| Insignificant | An event leading to **limited** damage or disruption |

| | Consequences | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Likelihood | Insignificant (1) | Minor (2) | Moderate (3) | Major (4) | Extreme (5) |
| Very likely (5) | Medium (5) | High (10) | High (15) | Very High (20) | Very High (25) |
| Likely (4) | Medium (4) | Medium (8) | High (12) | High (16) | Very High (20) |
| Possible (3) | Low (3) | Medium (6) | High (9) | High (12) | High (15 |
| Unlikely (2) | Low (2) | Low (4) | Medium (6) | Medium (8) | High (10) |
| Rare (1) | Low (1) | Low (3) | Medium (3) | Medium (4) | High (5) |

| Level of risk | Result |
|---|---|
| Very High | Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs. |
| High | Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner. |
| Medium | Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner. |
| Low | Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended. |

# Annex 2 (page 31 to page 39)

## CONCEPT NOTE TEMPLATE (WITH INSTRUCTIONS)

- The Concept Note application will be submitted via an online form by the RC.
- The on-line application needs to include the upload of the signature page and the letter of endorsement by the government.
- The applications that do not follow this template strictly, including word limits for individual responses, will not be considered for technical review, and therefore rejected.

## FACT SHEET

**Title of the proposed Joint Programme:**

______________________________________________

| **UNCT:** |
|---|

| **Date:** |
|---|

| **RCO focal point:** |
|---|

| **Lead UN entity and contact person:** |
|---|

| **Participating UN entities and contact persons:**<br>**-**<br>- |
|---|

| **Relevant Cooperation Framework Outcome/s and Output/s:**<br>**-**<br>- |
|---|

| **Relevant objective/s from national strategic document/s:**<br>**-**<br>- |
|---|

| **SDG targets on which the progress will be accelerated (includes targets from a range of SDGs and development pillars):**<br>-<br>-<br>- |
|---|

## SELF-ASSESSMENT

| Eligibility criteria | Yes/No |
|---|---|
| The proposal reflects the integrated nature of the SDGs | |
| The proposal is based on an inter-agency approach (two to more UN entities involved), with RC coordinating preparation and implementation | |
| The proposed results are part of the UNDAF/Cooperation Framework and aligned with national SDG priorities | |
| The proposed Joint Programme will be endorsed by government and include key national stakeholders | |
| The proposal is based on country-wide consultations, as explained in the Concept note, and endorsed by the government (the letter of endorsement) | |
| The proposal is based on the standard template for Concept Notes, it is complete, and it includes:<br>- Theory of Change demonstrating contribution to SDG acceleration,<br>- Results-oriented partnerships, including a strategy to engage and partner with IFIs/MDBs<br>- "Quick wins" and substantive outcome-level results, and<br>- Initial risk assessment and mitigation measures. | |
| The proposal is expected to leverage resources for the SDGs at scale | |

## PROPOSAL FOR JOINT PROGRAMME

1. Summary of the Joint Programme.
*Max 400 words*

=> Provide an overview of the Joint Programme by summarizing:
- Overall purpose of the Joint Programme
- The problem/s that the Joint Programme intends to solve, including the needs/gaps it addresses
- Expected results by the end of the Joint Programme period
- Technical description of the financing solution, mechanism or product that would result from a successful Joint Programme
- Current stage of the initiative [pre-design, proof of concept, feasibility study, piloting, minimum viable product]

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer: All, as relevant.

2. Thesis and theory of change of the Joint Programme.
*Max 500 words*

=> Explain how the proposed Joint Programme is expected to accelerate progress on the SDGs: How will the initiative address a blockage in flows of private and public capital?

Be sure to clearly identify the causal chain between the Joint Programme and the expected progress on the SDGs through the unblocking of private and public capital flows.

List the main assumptions underlying the Theory of Change.

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer:
1.1 Relevance of the approach (criticality of the approach towards the financing of the SDGs; potential for scaling-up and replication)
1.2 Rationale for the proposal (clarity of the intervention within the broader context of financing the SDGs)
1.3 Theory of Change (clarity and quality of)

3. What are the expected results of the proposed Joint Programme?
*(If the Concept note is approved, this will be the basis for Results Framework of the full Joint Programme document).*
*Max 400 words*

=> Use bullet points to present the results expected by the end of the Joint Programme. Include both "quick wins" and longer-term, outcome-level results regarding SDG acceleration. Explain how you plan to measure the contribution of the proposed results to SDG acceleration.

=> Briefly show how the results sought are part of the UNDAF/Cooperation Framework and aligned with national SDG priorities, as defined in national development strategy/plans, other relevant strategies/plans and/or (multi)annual budget frameworks. Highlight cross-cutting issues.

=> Indicate how you plan to ensure the sustainability of results after the end of the Joint Programme.

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer:
1.1 Relevance of the approach (criticality of the approach towards the financing of the SDGs; potential for scaling-up and replication)
1.2 Rationale for the proposal (clarity of the intervention within the broader context of financing the SDGs)
1.5 Cross-cutting issues (e.g. inclusion of gender)

4. Describe the innovative nature of the Joint Programme
*Max 400 words*

=> How is the approach innovative, as defined in the call?
The way an initiative is innovative can be described as:
- Innovation from a financial standpoint, in terms of not being widely adopted in the financial markets (such as a lending facility where the cost of borrowing is tied to borrower's contribution toward the achievement of the SDGs, such as by progressive reductions in water usage).
- Innovation in terms of its application to a new specific sector or geography (such as educational loans for migrants whose repayment is set as a percentage of future income).
- Innovation in terms of attracting new participants and investors (such as commercially oriented investors).
- Innovation in terms of its use within the UN system, in accordance with UN reform principles (for example, where multiple UN agencies collaborate on the setting of the parameters for due diligence of the pipeline of an SDG-aligned private equity fund).

Why has a tool or product such as the one proposed by the Joint Programme not been successfully pursued previously? What suggests an elevated likelihood of success in the current initiative? Why is the implementation of this specific Joint Programme timely?

=> Briefly explain how this Joint Programme builds on what has been done or is currently being done by the UN and by other actors, with a particular eye toward key IFIs and DFIs.

=> Briefly explain what the alternative approaches/ideas are and why is this proposal the best approach. Have you or do you plan to prototype / test and cost alternative solutions?

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer:
3.1 Innovativeness of the approach (scope-outcome indicator of the Fund)

5. Expected added value of the UN and the Joint SDG Fund
*Max 300 words*

=> Demonstrate the expected added value of the UN (i.e. it would not happen without the UN) and how this will be different from "business as usual" in your specific context (e.g. new partnerships, practices, methods, ideas).

Explain why the initiative requires Joint SDG Fund support to succeed. Were it not for the Joint SDG Fund, how and from what entity would the initiative find support?

=> Given that the initiative centers around finance and catalytic investments, explain why the UN is the appropriate entity to undertake it.

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer:
1.4 UN Value-add (additionality of UN and appropriateness in positioning) and Joint SDG Fund Value-add

6. Leadership and implementation of the Joint Programme
*Max 300 words*

=> Outline the roles, including RCO, UN entities, (sub)national government, civil society, the private sector, trade unions, international development partners, and other actors.
=> Where capacity is currently lacking, indicate how you intend to enhance the capacities for implementation of the Joint Programme.
=> Outline what additional help and capacity, besides Joint SDG Fund support, the Joint Programme needs to succeed.

Reference (1) required partnerships, (2) technical capacity that is currently available for the initiative, and (3) plan to convene additional capacity. Be specific and address the ability to provide or secure quality expertise.

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer:
2.1 Roles and responsibilities (Clarity and appropriateness of)
2.2 Capacities (Technical capacities and/or ability to access technical capacities)

7. Expected period of implementation
*Max 200 words*

=> Indicate the period planned for implementation of the Joint Programme and provide brief justification.
=> Include the 3-4 most critical milestones (intermediary results) and indicate how they align with plans and initiatives of the government, PUNOs and other UN entities, and other partners.

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer:
2.3 Duration and milestones (Clarity and appropriateness of)

8. Cost, co-funding, and co-financing of Joint Programme
*Max 400 words*

=> Indicate the overall cost for implementation and how the funds are intended to be utilized, and then justify its cost-efficiency or value for money.
=> Indicate the percentage of the total amount requested from the Joint SDG Fund. Indicate, if applicable, the amount and source/s of cost sharing or co-funding (with respect to implementation costs).
Technical Criteria Associated to Answer:
2.4 Budget adequacy (Cost-efficiency and appropriateness)
3.3 Expected co-finance leverage (scale-outcome indicator of the Fund)

9. Risk assessment
*Max 400 words*

=>Indicate the main risks and response strategies for the Joint Programme, including an evaluation of which specific contextual factors might influence effective, efficient and sustainable implementation of the Joint Programme.

=>Explain the main assumptions underlying the risk and mitigation assessment.

=>Address to what extent the implementation of the Joint Programme might affect safeguarding UN principles and international norms and standards, and whether the implementation of the Joint Programme may pose reputational risks to the UN.

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer:
2.6 Risk Management (including mission drift and reputational exposure)

10. Convening the private sector and engaging IFIs/DFIs
*Max 200 words*

=>Explain how the initiative intends to convene and crowd-in private/financial sector players, including IFIs and DFIs
Convening refers to the ability to engage the private sector for development results and involves the active participation of the private sector. While convening can take different shapes, ranging from

inviting into formal partnerships to hosting ongoing technical consultations, it generally centers on efforts that seek to activate in a collaborative way private sector assets, connections, and expertise. Crowding-in refers to the creation of the circumstances that enable the participation of additional actors that would otherwise (or have historically) not have been involved in initiatives of this sort.

=>Explain the steps taken or intended to engage the private sector and IFIs and DFIs.

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer:
3.2 Ability and strategy to convene the private sector and to engage key IFIs, DFIs and other partners (scope-outcome indicator of the Fund)

11. Leverage and catalytic function
*Max 400 words*

=>Present evidence of the initiative's ability to leverage additional capital at scale if successful.

=> Indicate the expected/estimated co-finance leverage of the Joint Programme.
"Co-financing" refers to the parallel financing of programs or projects through loans, grants or other financial investment. (Note that it differs from "co-funding," which refers to funding directly transferred to the JPs by the UNCT). "Leverage" refers to the ability to trigger the mobilization of additional resources to achieve the same objective and should be measured as the ratio of co-funding to the total funding amount.

=> Indicate the expected/estimated private finance leverage of the Joint Programme.
"Private finance leverage" refers to amount of complementary investment from private sources (non-ODA and non-public budgets) that is attracted into the initiative. "Leverage" should be measured as the ratio of private finance investments to the total funding amount.

=> Describe the thesis around the potential replication of the solutions and results brought forth by the Joint Programme across other sectors or geographies.

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer:
3.3 Expected co-finance leverage (scale-outcome indicator of the Fund)
3.4 Expected private finance leverage (scale-outcome indicator of the Fund)

12. Technical support and seed funding
*Max 400 words*

=>Please indicate the expected technical and financial support required to complete the drafting of the joint programme.

=> Please indicate the budget required to be transferred to the lead agency for preparation work. Please not that the budget will be deducted from the maximum amount and should be counted in the budget submitted along the Joint Programme.

Technical Criteria Associated to Answer: Not related to technical criteria.

## SIGNATURE PAGE

*This template should first be adjusted depending on who the partners are (and if they are confirmed), then printed, signed, and scanned. It should be uploaded at the very end of the on-line application.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Title of the proposed Joint Programme** | |
| **Country** | |
| **Proposed duration of implementation** | |
| **Overall cost** | |
| **The amount requested from the Joint SDG Fund** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Resident Coordinator**<br>Name: | Signature:<br><br>Date: |
| **Lead UN entity:**<br>Name and title: | Signature:<br><br>Date: |
| **Participating UN entity:**<br>Name and title: | Signature:<br><br>Date: |
| **Participating UN entity:**<br>Name and title: | Signature:<br><br>Date: |

## GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT

*At the end of the on-line application, the RC will need to upload a letter from the government endorsing the Concept note.*

*Where possible, the letter of endorsement should be requested from the Ministries of Finance/Economy or Prime Minister Office.*

## ANNEX 2: TECHNICAL REVIEW CRITERIA FOR CONCEPT NOTES

| Category | Criteria | Weight in category | Weight of the total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Impact (Relevance for the SDGs)[43]** | 1.1 Relevance of the approach (criticality of the approach towards the financing of the SDGs) | 20% | 40% |
| | 1.2 Rationale for the proposal (potential for scaling-up and replication) | 20% | |
| | 1.3 Theory of Change (clarity and quality of) | 40% | |
| | 1.4 UN Value-add (additionality of UN[44] and appropriateness in positioning) and Joint SDG Fund Value-add | 10% | |
| | 1.5 Cross-cutting issues (e.g. inclusion of gender) | 10% | |
| **2. Risks (Delivery and Operations)** | 2.1 Roles and responsibilities (Clarity and appropriateness of) | 20% | 30% |
| | 2.2 Capacities (Technical capacities and/or ability to access technical capacities) | 20% | |
| | 2.3 Duration and milestones (Clarity and appropriateness of) | 10% | |
| | 2.4 Budget adequacy (Cost-efficiency and appropriateness) | 10% | |
| | 2.5 Stage of development (Previous programming, results, analysis and feasibility) | 20% | |
| | 2.6 Risk Management (including mission drift and reputational exposure) | 20% | |
| **3. Portfolio Fit[45]** | 3.1 Innovativeness of the approach (scope-outcome indicator of the Fund) | 30% | 30% |
| | 3.2 Ability and strategy to convene the private sector and to engage IFIs/DFIs (scope-outcome indicator of the Fund) [46] | 30% | |
| | 3.3 Expected co-finance leverage (scale-outcome indicator of the Fund)[47] | 20% | |
| | 3.4 Expected private finance leverage[48] (scale-outcome indicator of the Fund) | 20% | |

[43] Proposals should contribute to and accelerate the implementation of the SDGs. The result framework of a JP is described by outcomes and outputs as per the template. The term impact refers to the grouping of indicators.

[44] The term is intended as development additionality and refers to development impacts that arise as a result of investments that otherwise would not have occurred. One of the main rationales is that it can facilitate faster, larger or better development impacts.

[45] The application of criteria will be cognizant of the development context where those are applied, for example in SIDs or LDCs. For example, there will be no automatic assignment of scores based on the absolute leverage expected. The criteria are directly linked to the Outcome 2 of the fund and its indicators on scope and scale of financing.

[46] Convening refers to the ability to engage the private sector for development results and involves the active participation of the private sector. While convening can take different shapes, ranging from inviting into formal partnerships to hosting ongoing technical consultations, it generally centers on efforts that seek to activate in a collaborative way private sector assets, connections, and expertise.

[47] Co-financing is defined by OECD and IMF as the parallel financing of programs or projects through loans, grants or other financial investment. It broadly refers to the mobilization of additional resources to achieve the same objective. Co-funding instead implies that funding is directly transferred to the JPs by the UNCT.

[48] Commonly used term to describe the use of funds from public budgets or ODA to trigger complementary private investment. Private finance leverage is the ratio of financing estimated to be attracted from private sector in percentage of the total.