**A. COVER PAGE**

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

**2. MPTFO Project Reference Number**

**3. Joint programme title**

Operationalizing Integrated National Financing Framework in the Maldives to prioritize and mobilize financing for Climate Action and Quality Social Service Delivery to accelerate the achievement of Agenda 2030.

**4. Short title**

Operationalizing Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) in the Maldives

**5. Country and region:** Maldives, South East Asia

**6. Resident Coordinator**

Ms. Catherine Haswell, catherine.haswell@un.org

**7. UN Joint programme focal point**

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Ms. Mariyam Manarath Muneer, Ministry of Finance, mariyam.manarath@finance.gov.mv

**9. Short description**:

This Joint Programme contributes to the operationalizing of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) process in the Maldives. The JP seeks to (a) strengthen the core system of governance of planning and financing and (b) to mobilize and improve the targeting of financing towards two long term development priorities. The two development priorities are (i) climate action and (ii) reforms required to deliver quality, equitable, gender responsive and sustainable social services. The overall goal is that the population benefits from increased climate resilience and quality social services.

Complementing the ongoing Development Finance Assessment (DFA), the JP will support financing needs assessments and costing exercises to estimate the SDG financing gap taking account the impact of the ongoing Covid-19 crisis on the Maldives SDGs. The JP will also consolidate the existing institutional arrangements into a full-fledged, gender balanced, INFF Oversight Committee. The JP will support capacity building for the INFF oversight committee to strengthen the core functions and to improve its effectiveness.

**10. Keywords:**

INFF,

Financing Strategy,

Climate Finance,

Social Equity,

LNOB,

DFA,

Equality

**11. Overview of budget**

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| **Joint SDG Fund contribution**  | **USD ,** **931,634.02** |
| Co-funding PUNO Contribution | USD , 540,900 |
| **TOTAL**  | **USD ,** **1,472,534.02** |

**12. Timeframe:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Start date** | **End date** | **Duration** (in months) |
| July 2020 | December 2022 | 30 months |

**13. Gender Marker**:

Score of 2

**14. Participating UN Organizations (PUNO) and Partners:**

***14.1 PUNO***

* Convening agency: UNDP, Ms. Adji Vera Romana Hakim, Deputy Resident Representative, vera.hakim@undp.org
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***14.2 Partners***

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		- Policy Office of the President’s Office: Ahmed Hamdhan

Secretary,

* + - Parliament’s Public Finance Committee: Mr. Mohamed Nashiz, Chair of Public Accounts Committee, People's Majlis, mp.mohamed.nashiz@majlis.gov.mv
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* Civil society organizations:
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		- Maldives Association of Travel Agents and Tour Operators (MATATO): Mr. Abdulla Suood, President, usha@matato.org
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* Private sector:
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* International Financial Institutions
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**SIGNATURE PAGE**



**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**

Outcome 3: By 2020, citizen expectations for voice, sustainable development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance

Output 3.3: By 2020, mechanisms and frameworks are developed to promote inclusive and sustainable growth, economic diversification, social protection and improved employment conditions for vulnerable groups

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

 3.1 List of goals and targets

SDG 1 (No Poverty) Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) Target

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality

essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential

medicines and vaccines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and

retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed

countries and small island developing States.

SDG 5 (Gender Equality) Target

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of

gender equality and empowerment of women and girls at all levels

SDG 7 (Clean Water and Sanitation) Target

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) Target

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries

through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least

developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)

Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes. Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

SDG 13 (Climate Action)

Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

SDG 15 (Life on Land)

Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity and ecosystems

SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)

Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)

Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships,

building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

3.2 Expected SDG impact

The JP aims to anchor climate action and gender responsive and equity focused social sector service delivery at the heart of national financing agenda in order to address sustainability and leave no one behind elements of the Agenda 2030. It is expected that this will result in more sustainable financing for these areas which will generate long term development benefits to vulnerable population groups (women, unemployed and at-risk young men and women, migrant labour, elderly, vulnerable children and populations living in remote communities with high exposure to climate induced disasters).

The JP will have an impact on the achievement of SDGs by enabling additional financial resources and by increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of current resources. The JP will steer broader institutional reforms related to the governance and architecture of financing. This is expected to contribute to (i) building cross-government coordination to achieve greater coherence across public and private financing policies (ii) ensuring their alignment with sustainable development priorities and (iii) monitoring the impact of financing policies and reforms including the differentiated impact on women and men.

**5. Relevant objective(s) from the national SDG framework**

The Strategic Action Plan of the Government of Maldives (the Maldives medium term national development plan) has five sectors; (i) Blue economy – outlines economic priorities and how it will be delivered in a sustainable manner, (ii) Caring state – outlines priorities relevant to social progress, (iii) Dignified families – outlines priorities that address inequality and needs of disadvantaged groups, (iv) Jazeera dhiriulhun – outlines priorities relevant to community infrastructure and services including climate resilience (v) Good governance – outlines key governance reforms. Each sector is composed of several sub-sectors. There are 33 sub-sectors in the SAP. The JP contributes to the sectors, Caring state and Jazeera dhiriulhun. Key policy targets it contributes to are:

- Policy Target: By 2023, at least USD 10 million new private investments leveraged for low emission and adaptation measures.

- Policy Target: By 2023, reduce budgetary deviations to 15% of the Approved Budget

- Policy Target: By 2023 70% of the most eligible are benefitted from a harmonized social protection mechanism

- Policy Target 4.3: By 2023, cost of essential medicines reduced by at least 33% compared to 2018 level

**6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme**

The theory of change is centered on putting into effect a successful INFF process in the Maldives. The process seeks to (a) strengthen the core system of governance of planning and financing and (b) to mobilise and improve the targeting of financing towards two long term development priorities. The two development priorities are (i) climate action and (ii) reforms required to deliver quality, equitable, gender responsive and sustainable social services.

The overall goal is that the population benefits from increased climate resilience and quality and equitable social services. The JP aims to increase the likelihood of Maldives achieving SDG targets relevant to climate action (Goals 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15) and social services (Goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10). To achieve the goal, two outcome pathways are evident:

* The first outcome pathway is to have more financing available through mobilization of a broadened/diversified financing base (inclusive of private sector actors, non-traditional donors) and by unlocking fiscal space through improving efficiency of public sector spending for improving wellbeing outcomes for women and men. This is achieved through an integrated financing strategy that is based on reliable financing estimates taking into account the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on the economy and the population.
* The second outcome pathway is to achieve quality in the delivery of financing through prioritization and alignment of investments with long-term national development priority areas including climate action and social sector reform to meet the needs of women and men. This is achieved through a strengthened institutional architecture that brings in the necessary coordination between national planning and financing processes and coordination of the various financing policies and reform initiatives involving public finance, ODA, climate finance and private finance actors. The quality of delivery will be further improved through strengthened monitoring of investments and assessment of impact of public and private financing on women and men. The quality of delivery of financing is expected to improve through stronger dialogue and collaboration on financing policy between government and other non-state stakeholders.

**7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues**

The JP is not addressing any specific regional or trans-boundary issues, but can be described as building on and learning lessons from similar support by UN agencies in the South Asia and Asia-Pacific region as well as globally.

**C. Joint Programme description**

**1. Baseline and Situation Analysis**

**1.1 Problem statement**

Maldives is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with a Middle-Income Country (MIC) status. It is amongst countries in the high human development category (Maldives’ HDI value for 2018 was 0.719). However, key vulnerabilities and inequalities affect the country’s ability to achieve the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The population of 400,000 is sparsely spread across 187 inhabited islands. This makes quality service delivery challenging and costly. Inequalities based on spatial disparities, income, age, disability and gender have persisted despite an impressive growth trajectory. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI, 2019) data for the Maldives show that almost one third of the population is multidimensionally poor. This is higher for female children, elderly, disabled and those living in some parts of the atolls. The country experiences economic vulnerability due to the economy’s high dependence on tourism. In 2018, tourism sector accounted for 24.3% of GDP.[[1]](#footnote-2) The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has exposed the economy’s exposure to external shocks. A recent ADB report shows that Maldives amongst the top 3 countries in the Asia region to be hardest hit by the global crisis.[[2]](#footnote-3) Preliminary forecasts by the Government show that the projected GDP growth rate of 7.5% for 2020 could drop within a range between 0.5% to -5.6%.[[3]](#footnote-4) As one of the lowest lying countries in the world (over 80 per cent of the land area of Maldives is less than one meter above mean sea level), climate change is an existential threat. Recently, 62 percent of all inhabited islands and 45 percent of tourist resorts reported severe beach erosion. Climate stresses negatively impact livelihoods, particularly those of women who depend on natural resources.

The problems associated with the financing context in the Maldives relate to (a) availability of financing and (b) the alignment of financing to address the stated inequalities and vulnerabilities impacting the Maldives progress on the SDGs.

1. **Narrowing scope of available development financing**

**Domestic public finance:** Due to the government’s increased spending and borrowing practices, the Maldives continues to face large and growing public debt and a high current account deficit. The IMF estimates that the 2018 fiscal deficit is 4.3 percent of GDP, compared to 3 percent of GDP in 2017, and publicly guaranteed debt increased to over 70 percent of GDP in 2018.[[4]](#footnote-5) The IMF debt sustainability assessment categorizes Maldives as having a high risk of debt distress. The impact of the Covid-19 crisis will worsen the medium-term fiscal risks as projected tourism sector revenues are likely to fall. In addition to the tightening fiscal space, the public sector spending is characterized by inefficiencies which impacts service delivery. For example, Maldives spends 10% of the GDP on health but public health programmes continue to be underfunded, and the health expenditure for preventive care is less than 1%. The health expenditure review led by WHO demonstrated major inefficiencies in pharmaceutical procurement (pharmaceuticals spending as a share of overall health sector spending has increased from 17% in 2011 to 22% in 2015 and to 32% in 2017). Similarly, recent evaluations of key social protection schemes by UNICEF show that all schemes fail to reach their intended beneficiaries and that 75 percent of the vulnerable population are not benefiting from the schemes. Another problem in public sector finance is the practice of line budgeting which limits budget tracking and budget scrutiny for effectiveness and gender responsiveness. For example, a recent exercise showed that national budget accounted for only 35% of total climate financing investments.[[5]](#footnote-6) This limits the Government’s ability to advocate and leverage climate finance from other sources.

**International public finance:** Since the Maldives’ graduation to MIC status in 2011, the Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) flows have fluctuated. In 2010, Maldives received a net ODA of US$ 111.7 million. [[6]](#footnote-7) The net ODA dropped to US$ 22.7 million in 2016 but it has gradually increased since then, and in 2018 reached US$ 119.1 million.[[7]](#footnote-8) These trends show the uncertainties associated with international public finance flows.

**Private sector resources:** The private sector and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) resource base remains largely untapped with respect to SDG financing. Initial consultations with private sector stakeholders for the ongoing Development Finance Assessment (DFA) indicated that the private sector role in development finance is limited due to challenges that affect investments in general: limited legal protection, administrative red-tape, and unclear messaging on investment priorities of the Government. As for SDGs financing, they indicated the lack of articulation of a portfolio targeted for private financing, lack of incentives and innovative instruments tested to attract private capital, and the limited platforms for public-private dialogue. The latter relates to the limited effectiveness of existing government-led bodies such as the business council, trade facilitation committee and the Public Private Partnership (PPP) steering committee.

1. **Lack of alignment of financing with national development and SDG priorities**

At the time of the launch of the SDGs agenda in 2015 and in the period up to 2019, the Government of Maldives did not have a national development plan which undermined efforts to identify and or align national SDG priorities. A performance audit by the Auditor General’s Office noted that the overall progress on the preparedness for implementation of SDGs was slow and recommended that the Government identify the gap between available public resources and the total amount of resources required for the implementation of SDGs. [[8]](#footnote-9) The lack of articulation of national SDG priorities and the estimation of financing needs limited the scope for alignment of financing with the SDGs. The current administration has developed a medium-term development framework, the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the period 2019-2023. This has created a window of opportunity to revisit the country’s SDG agenda and now taking into account the impact of Covid-19 on Maldives SDGs trajectory.

Alignment of financing with SDGs is also weak due to the limited institutional structures and capacities that exists to build coherence between financing initiatives, policies and reforms into a strategic approach that contributes to sustainable development. Currently coordination and monitoring of financing activities are fragmented across various ministries. The Ministry of Finance currently coordinates public finance and ODA related to International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and multilateral development banks (MDBs). ODA related to climate finance is directly coordinated by the Ministry of Environment. Other bilateral and multilateral ODA are coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through its newly established Aid Management and Coordination Committee. Private sector development and investment promotion is led by the Ministry of Economic Development while tourism related investments are coordinated by the Ministry of Tourism. The role of the new planning ministry is still unclear as to building the link between development planning and financing.

**1.2 SDGs and targets**

The table below indicates the main targets relevant to the Joint Programme (JP). The JP will both contribute to the progress of the targets as well as the measurement/tracking of several targets for the Maldives. Progress will be measured using the SDG baseline report published by the National Bureau of Statistics and progress will be measured against planned baseline update report. Where baseline data does not exist, the JP will estimate baseline under activities in Output 1.1 and Output 1.2 and progress at the end of the JP implementation period. Progress on these targets will also be tracked during the proposed mid-term and final evaluation of the JP. The targets identified in Table 1 relate to overall financing reforms that will be supported under the JP and SDG targets relevant to the thematic focus areas of the JP on social service delivery and climate action.

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| Table 1 – JP contribution to SDGs  |
| **Goal** | **SDG Target**  | **Relevance to the JP**  |
| SDG 1  | Target 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions. Indicator: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups | Output 1.2  |
| SDG 3 | Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. Indicator: 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States. Indicator: Health worker density and distribution | Output 1.2 and Output 2.1  |
| SDG 5 | Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls at all levels. Indicator: Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment | Output 1.2 and Output 2.1 |
| SDG 7  | Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. Indicator: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | Output 2.1 and 2.2  |
| SDG 9 | Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Indicator: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure. | Output 2.1 and Output 2.2 |
| SDG 10 | Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes. Indicator: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) | Output 2.1 Output 2.2  |
| SDG 13 | Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. Indicator: 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities | Output 2.1  |
| SDG 15 | Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity and ecosystems. Indicator: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. | Output 2.1 and Output 2.2 |
| SDG 16 | Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. Indicator: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) | Output 2.1 Output 3.1 |
| SDG 17 | Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources. Indicator: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget.Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships. Indicator: Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships | Output 2.1, Output 2.2, Output 3.2 |

**1.3 Stakeholder mapping and target groups**

The Maldives is currently implementing the inception phase of INFF. This includes the set up of a DFA/INFF oversight team, the launch and implementation of the DFA exercise and the development of an INFF roadmap. The DFA will map the existing financing landscape, finance policies and institutional structures of the Maldives and the INFF roadmap will outline the steps that the country needs to undertake to operationalize the INFF in the Maldives. The current DFA/INFF oversight team has been created as a governance and coordination mechanism to oversee the DFA/INFF inception phase (see Table 3 in Section 3.1 for its current composition). The oversight team has endorsed the scope of the DFA, it will validate the initial and final findings of the DFA and the steps that need to be taken to strengthen an integrated approach to financing. The latter will form the INFF roadmap. The oversight team is currently supported by a technical team that leads the overall management of the DFA process and contributes to the data collection and analysis process. The oversight team is also responsible for enhancing the dialogue on the INFF process in the Maldives.

Under the JP, the current oversight team will be consolidated into a full-fledged gender balanced INFF Oversight Committee as the current scope of the oversight team is limited to the DFA and INFF roadmap development process. The INFF Oversight Committee through support from the JP will have the mandate to lead the process of operationalising the INFF in the country. They will provide substantive guidance, convene stakeholders and guide the implementation of the INFF Roadmap and other INFF reform initiatives, including the design of a National Integrated Financing Strategy (JP Output 2.1). A key role of the INFF Oversight Committee would be to identify differential impacts of policies and financing decisions on women and men, gender equality and women’s empowerment.

The chair and co-chair of this INFF Oversight Committee is represented by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure respectively. The two ministries will be the main government partners for the JP (see Figure 1, below). Other key members of the INFF oversight committee would provide substantive inputs, guidance and facilitation of JP activities. This currently includes the Policy Office of the Office of the President, which is currently overseeing the implementation of the five year national development framework; the SAP; oversight bodies such as the Parliament’s Public Finance Committee; and the Auditor General’s Office. The Office of the President also oversees technical and data input from the Maldives Monetary Authority (central bank); the National Bureau of Statistics; and the Local Government Authority that is coordinating the ongoing decentralization reforms, which includes fiscal decentralization and greater autonomy to local councils to raise financing for island level service delivery.

The JP activities target a range of ministries including the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has recently launched a new aid coordination mechanism; the Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Higher Education; and the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services.

Similarly, the JP activities target private sector partners including those represented in the government facilitated platforms such as the business council, trade facilitation committee, and the public-private partnership (PPP) committee. Project activities coordinated with private sector entities that have investment initiatives such as the Morteza Capital (private investment fund); the state-owned enterprise Maldives Fund Management Corporation (MFMC); Maldives Pension Administration Office (MPAO); Maldives Capital Market Development Authority; and other business associations such as the Maldives Association of Tourism Industry (MATI), MATATO and Maldives Association of Construction Industry (MACI). Project activities also aim to target the Maldives Global Compact network that is currently being registered in the Maldives.

Discussion with key development partners, IFIs and MDBs such as the World Bank, ADB, IsDB and USAID has already been initiated to map the ongoing and pipeline projects to leverage areas relevant to the JP. JP interventions that support national budget processes (JP Output 2.2) will be closely coordinated with the World Bank, USAID and EU. These are the key partners that are supporting the ongoing Public Finance Management (PFM) reform process of the Government. For example, UNICEF is currently partnering with the Ministry of Finance to provide technical advice to the planned, World Bank-assisted, Performance Expenditure Review (PER) to assess efficiency gains in the social service sector spending. Similarly, the ADB is currently assisting the Government in reforming the governance of SOEs in order to generate efficiency gains that would benefit the overall fiscal space if implemented in a rights-based manner. The JP PUNOs will collaborate closely with the World Bank on these reform initiatives. Other reforms supported by the partners related to PFM consist of cash and debt management strategy, medium term fiscal framework development, transition to programme based budgeting and tax reforms. UNDP has conducted direct consultations with ADB and IsDB on building in their role for implementing the proposed capacity development support to private sector actors and climate finance advocacy activities in the JP Output 2.2. Both ADB and IsDB have reviewed the draft proposal and the dialogue is ongoing to reach a concrete partnership by the time of the JP roll out.

On revisiting the national SDGs agenda, the Government is working with UNESCAP to mobilise capacity building support to update the SDG baseline data to determine Maldives SDG performance status. UNDESA is providing support through the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) to undertake a partnership landscape assessment for implementing and accelerating SDGs in the Maldives. This assessment will conclude with a National Partnership Training Workshop that will aim to complete this stakeholder mapping process for SDGs implementation and financing. The partnership landscape assessment of Maldives is expected to be completed at the end April 2020.

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| Figure 1 – Stakeholder mapping  |
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**2. Programme Strategy**

**2.1. Overall strategy**

The Maldives is currently implementing the inception phase of INFF process to address the challenges on development financing. The JP will build on the DFA/INFF inception phase and aims to implement the INFF set up phase and operationalization phase (see highlighted sections in Figure 2 below).

The inception phase of the DFA/INFF process consists of the set up the existing DFA/INFF oversight team, the completion of the DFA and the development of the INFF roadmap. The DFA will compile data and information on financing needs and trends, current policy, and institutional structures used to carry out planning and finance policy functions and examine in greater depth the financing priorities, challenges and opportunities to take a more holistic approach to planning and financing. It will draw together the work being done on these issues by various national and international actors. The INFF roadmap will outline the steps that will be taken to operationalise the INFF in the country.

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| Figure 2 Proposed INFF inception and roll out process for the Maldives |
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The JP’s first support area (See section 2.3 below, - JP outcome 1 and outcome 2) will build on the ongoing DFA which is expected to be completed in July 2020. Complementing the DFA, the JP will support financing needs assessments and costing exercises to estimate the SDG financing gap taking account the impact of the ongoing Covid-19 crisis on the Maldives SDGs performance. The costing exercises will cover the long-term investments needed for achieving the SDGs associated with climate action (Goal 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15); and social services (Goal 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10). The costing will innovatively apply a human resource investment and gender lens. A methodology that builds the capacity of the government to undertake periodic costing will be prioritized. Once the financing gap is accurately assessed, (UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 considered in the process), the JP will support the development of a National Integrated Financing Strategy articulating the financing solutions.

The second support area of the JP (See section 2.3 below, JP 3) will build on the institutional process that has been initiated with the set-up of the DFA/INFF oversight team. The JP will consolidate this institutional arrangement into a full-fledged, gender balanced, INFF Oversight Committee. The JP will support capacity building for the INFF oversight committee to strengthen the core functions and to improve its effectiveness.

The JP is expected to unlock transformation in two ways. First, the JP will steer broader institutional reforms related to the governance and architecture of financing. This is expected to contribute to (i) building cross-government coordination to achieve greater coherence across public and private financing policies (ii) ensuring their alignment with sustainable development priorities and (iii) monitoring the impact of financing policies and reforms including the differentiated impact on women and men. The second transformation envisaged in the JP is to anchor climate action and gender responsive and equity focused social sector service delivery at the heart of national financing agenda. This will enable more sustainable financing for these areas which will generate long term development benefits to vulnerable population groups (women, unemployed and at-risk young men and women, migrant labour, elderly, persons with disabilities, vulnerable children and populations living in remote communities with high exposure to climate induced disasters) to advance the SDGs in the Maldives.

The JP brings strong complementarity to a range of interventions that are ongoing led by the government, and supported by other development partners. These include:

* Revisiting of the national SDG prioritization process based on results of key ongoing exercises. This includes the ongoing mapping exercise to identify the coverage, level of alignment of SDGs in the SAP, the planned baseline update exercise for SDG indicators led by the National Bureau of Statistics with support from the UNESCAP and the planned UN Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) mission to the Maldives and the ongoing SDG partnership landscape assessment funded by UNDESA.
* On-going PFM reforms including transitioning to programme based budgeting, debt and cash management strategy, the medium-term fiscal framework, public expenditure reviews and climate finance tracking initiative. The Ministry of Finance – jointly with the World Bank- is already planning a Performance Expenditure Review (PER) to assess efficiency gains in the social service sector spending, UNICEF will provide technical advice to this exercise.
* Ongoing national response to the Covid-19 crisis. This includes stimulus packages rolled out by the Government to mitigate the impacts of the Covid-19 crisis particularly impacting SDGs and vulnerable groups, the resources mobilized from international partners to strengthen emergency healthcare and the proposed UN support to conduct a socio-economic assessment and recovery planning including a rapid livelihood assessment that has been launched by UNDP at the request of the Government.
* The recently launched Maldives climate financing framework which outlines a portfolio of climate related projects, the ongoing parliamentary debates on the climate change bill, the operationalising of the Maldives Green Fund and other financing schemes and instruments for upscaling renewable energy.
* Coherent and effective implementation of newly ratified legislation related to the fulfilment of rights, including the Child Rights Protection Act, the Juvenile Justice Act, the Domestic Violence Act, the Gender Equality Law and the draft Education Bill, the draft Statistics Bill and other important justice reforms which will have a direct implication for the SDG financing strategy development.

The JP strategy brings together four important and new elements to the Maldives development financing agenda:

* It aims to bring climate action and gender responsive and equity-based approach to public investments in the social sectors to the forefront of the INFF agenda in the Maldives. Historically, national development narrative and associated investments are closely tied to economic development and infrastructure. The JP aims to rebalance development and to increase prioritization of planning and investments to achieve equity and resilience above and beyond economic growth to allow the Maldives to make greater progress on the overall SDGs. This is more pertinent given the potential large-scale impact that the ongoing Covid-19 crisis will have on the Maldives economy and its population including the vulnerable groups.
* The JP addresses a key aspect of financing that has not been systematically addressed in the past i.e the architecture and governance of financing. While many IFIs and bilateral donors (including USAID and EU) support the PFM reforms and macro-economic strategies, those reforms have been largely ad hoc and do not form part of a larger strategic approach across financing as a whole. Through this JP, the UN will for the first time become an actor to support the country’s development financing agenda and is well positioned to address the key gaps in institutional reforms that are needed to consolidate a holistic and integrated approach to financing.
* The current implementation of the DFA/INFF inception phase together with support from the JP will facilitate the recognition and role of the private sector in delivering national development and SDGs. The JP will strengthen existing platforms/forums to enable regular and effective dialogue with the private sector and civil society to strengthen coordination and trust between the government and domestic and international private sector representatives.
* The JP will apply a human capital development and capacity building lens to all proposed costing exercises and investment need identification. The costing exercises and the development of the National Integrated Financing Strategy will include a human capital development plan that mobilizes resources for skill development in social service provision. This includes investments in expanding skills, the human resource pool and reducing reliance on foreign labour, increasing opportunities for unemployed women and young people. The JP will also prioritize costing methodologies that allow easy adoption by the government to undertake periodic costing in the future.

The JP aims to build on the ongoing SDG relevant mapping and reporting exercises to revisit the Maldives SDG agenda- particularly in the context of the impact of the Covid-19 crisis that is affecting the broader economy with spill-over effects on various vulnerable groups. From the launch of the SDGs in 2015 through the end of 2019, there has been limited focus on tracking progress against the SDGs. The initial 2015 baseline for SDG indicators was only partially completed and the baseline updates have not been carried out. This has now been planned for mid-July 2020 by the National Bureau of Statistics. The performance audit by the Auditor General’s Office on the Maldives preparedness for implementing the SDGs highlighted the gaps in coordination, data gathering and the assessment of financing requirements. While the new government has formed a Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure, and the SDGs coordination unit within the Ministry is trying to develop its coordination role and link with the national planning functions, the capacity of the technical team within the National Planning Section and the SDGs coordination unit is limited (a total of four staff). The JP therefore aims to revive the coordination processes and build institutional capacity to bring SDGs to the center of the country’s development and financing agenda and take advantage of the “Decade of Action” to support the Maldives in advancing on the Agenda 2030. Furthermore, the project aims to accelerate the delivery of SDG targets in Table 1 through improved prioritization, monitoring, measurement, tracking and reporting. It is expected that the JP will contribute to SDG targets relevant to climate action (Goal 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15); and social services (Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10).

The UN is well positioned to play a key role in facilitating the overall reform that is being envisaged in the JP, i.e. to strengthen the medium to long term national planning processes, prioritization of SDGs within the national planning process, and facilitating its alignment with financing. The UN has supported several initiatives in this regard including the current support for the DFA/INFF inception phase. Similarly, the UN has provided technical support to the preparation of the five-year national planning development framework, the SAP. The UN is currently providing capacity building support to the Government to roll out and monitor the SAP. The UN is further supporting a mapping exercise of the SAP to understand the coverage and level of alignment of SDGs in the SAP. The UN also plans to support SDG prioritization exercises with the SDG Coordination Unit of the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure. Through these initiatives and the development of this joint proposal, UN has facilitated meetings and dialogue to build the coordination and working relationship between the two core ministries; the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure.

As the only resident development partner (other than few overseas diplomatic presences) in the country, the UN agencies are well positioned to leverage their presence to facilitate continued dialogue, capacity building, and advocacy for institutional/longer term reform. It is also well placed to bring together the support of the non-resident IFIs and the relevant donors to deliver their assistance on financing in a coordinated and strategic manner.

The UN agencies bring together existing expertise, lessons from other countries and tools to effectively deliver the INFF process in the Maldives. UNDP Maldives has already tapped the existing in-house expertise, country experiences, and tools on DFA and INFF roadmap formulation through collaboration with the UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub and the UNDP global Finance Sector Hub (FSH). UNDP Maldives will also be able to accelerate the efforts of the global UNDP climate promise initiative to leverage advocacy with a broader range of stakeholders to mobilize additional climate finance for the Maldives. WHO has been supporting Member States to develop and strengthen health financing systems guided by the 2011 World Health Assembly Resolution. WHO will facilitate bringing expertise beyond WHO for high quality technical assistance from Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research and also WHO Collaborating Centers in the areas of health financing and beyond. UNFPA has existing technical expertise on population projection with age and gender responsive costing exercise including the intergenerational transfer account which provides a coherent accounting framework of economic flows from one age group or generation to another. UNICEF has global expertise in the area of Public Finance for Children which will be mobilized for the JP. Furthermore, being the leading voice for the implementation of the child-related SDG indicators and being the custodian of 7 SDGs and co-custodian for another 10 indicators, UNICEF is well positioned to provide technical expertise towards this JP.

The Government of Maldives medium term national development plan, the SAP outlines priorities within five sectors; (i) Blue economy – outlines economic priorities and how it will be delivered in a sustainable manner, (ii) Caring state – outlines priorities relevant to social progress, (iii) Dignified families – outlines priorities that address inequality and needs of disadvantaged groups, (iv) Jazeera dhiriulhun – outlines priorities relevant to community infrastructure and services including climate resilience (v) Good governance – outlines key governance reforms. Each sector is composed of several sub-sectors. There are 33 sub-sectors in the SAP. The JP contributes to the sectors, Caring state and Jazeera dhiriulhun. Table 2 summarizes the national priorities (which have been directly taken from the medium-term development framework, SAP) relevant to the JP.

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| Table 2 – JP relevance to the medium-term national development plan, SAP  |
| **SAP Subsector** |  **SAP Policy targets and actions**  | **Relevance to the JP**  |
| Resilient Communities | Policy Target 6.2: By 2023, at least USD 10 million new private investments leveraged for low emission and adaptation measures. | Output 2.1, 2.2 and 3.2 |
| Accountable State | Policy Target 3.3: By 2023, reduce budgetary deviations to 15% of the Approved Budget. | Output 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2  |
| Health  | Policy Target 1.4: By 2023 government spending on public health protection increased by 10% compared to 2018 levelsPolicy Target 4.3: By 2023, cost of essential medicines reduced by at least 33% compared to 2018 level | Output 1.2 and 2.2 |
| Social protection  | Policy Target 1.4: By 2023, at least 70% of the most eligible are benefitting from a harmonized social protection mechanism. | Output 1.2 and 2.2 |

Maldives is among the countries rolling out UNSDCF in 2020 (due to the COVID-19 crisis, UNSDCF rollout has been extended until end of 2021). The recently completed Common Country Analysis emphasizes the development and operationalizing of the necessary policies and frameworks that maximize the sustainable development potential of investments in the country. This includes both foreign and domestic investments from the private sector as well as the creation of a multi-stakeholder partnership to facilitate investment efforts. Once the new UNSDCF is developed, clear linkages to the JP will be established. The current UNDAF 2016-2020 has a range of priorities relevant to the thematic focus of the JP on climate action and social service delivery.

The project will be steered through the INFF Oversight Committee that will be set up under the JP, building on the role and composition of the existing DFA/INFF oversight team. The Chair and Co-Chair of the existing DFA/INFF oversight team has been extensively engaged in the development of this joint programme proposal which is expected to build the government’s ownership of the proposed project interventions. The JP is designed to sustain the government’s commitment to the INFF through interventions that support further development of the institutional structure and coordination mechanism of the INFF Oversight Committee, bringing the current fragmented functions on public finance, aid coordination, climate finance and investment promotion into a single coordination platform. It is hoped that these reforms can be advocated and reflected in proposed legislation, including the national planning act, the climate change bill and the proposed amendments to the public finance act.

Capacity building is integral to all proposed interventions of the JP. The JP has targeted capacity building interventions to the INFF Oversight Committee, and to existing business council, trade facilitation committee, and the PPP steering committee, in order to build the capacity of these bodies to prioritize investments in SDGs. Further, the proposed costing exercises will utilize methodologies that allow for easy transfer of skills to Government officials to undertake periodic costing in the future. The costing exercises and the development of the National Integrated Financing Strategy will include a human capital development plan that mobilizes resources for skill development in social service provision.

At the end of the JP, the government is expected to be well equipped to have cross-government coordination with greater coherence across public and private financing policies and their alignment with sustainable development priorities. It is expected that the financing strategy prioritizes the long-term investments needed in the area of building climate resilience and equity-focused social service delivery, targeting quality delivery for vulnerable groups including women, unemployed and at-risk youth, elderly, persons with disability, children, migrant population and those living in remote islands with high exposure to climate induced disasters.

It is also expected that the project will unlock more financing for climate action and social service delivery through improved alignment of national budgets, greater optimization and efficiency in delivery of national budgets and through engagement with non-traditional development partners and private sector partners.

**2.2 Theory of Change**

*a) Summary*

The theory of change is centered on putting into effect a successful INFF process in the Maldives. The process seeks to (a) strengthen the core system of governance planning and financing and (b) to mobilise and improve the targeting of financing towards two long term development priorities. The two development priorities are (i) climate action and (ii) reforms required to deliver quality, equitable, gender responsive and sustainable social services.

The overall goal is that the population benefits from increased climate resilience and quality and equitable social services. The JP aims to contribute to SDG targets relevant to climate action (Goal 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15) and social services (Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10). To achieve the goal, two outcome pathways are evident:

* The first outcome pathway is to have more financing available through mobilization of a broadened/diversified financing base (inclusive of private sector actors, non-traditional donors) and by unlocking fiscal space through improving efficiency of public sector spending for improving wellbeing outcomes for women and men. This is achieved through an integrated financing strategy that is based on reliable financing estimates taking into account the impact of the ongiong Covid-19 crisis on the economy and the population.
* The second outcome pathway is to achieve quality in the delivery of financing through prioritization and alignment of investments with long-term national development priority areas, including climate action and social sector reform to meet the needs of women and men. This is achieved through a strengthened institutional architecture that coordinates national planning and financing processes as well as the various financing policies and reform initiatives involving public finance, ODA, climate finance and private finance actors. The quality of delivery will be further improved through strengthened the monitoring of investments and assessment of impact of public and private financing on women and men. The quality of delivery of financing is expected to enhance through stronger dialogue and collaboration on financing policy between government and other non-state stakeholders.

*b) Detailed explanation*

The outcome pathways are linked to a range of interventions and reforms that are currently ongoing and those that will be supported through the JP. The first outcome pathway is achieved through the operationalization of the National Integrated Financing Strategy. This in turn is achieved through the compilation of a concrete financing strategy and through supporting the implementation of key elements of the strategy to help put into motion its full implementation. The National Integrated Financing Strategy will be based on reliable financing gap estimates and will respond to the recommendations of various ongoing assessments including the DFA. The financing strategy will respond to existing problems, including the narrow financing base, by identifying and broadening the actors involved (private sector, non-traditional donors) and will factor in the impact of the ongoing Covid-19 crisis on the broader economy and more specifically on the public and private financing. It will respond to the problems identified in public finance including the need for optimisation of spending and improving tracking of public investments in climate action with a view to leveraging greater private investments and ODA. The financing strategy will identify and prioritise key reforms and initiatives that will be implemented to unlock new resources, partnerships and greater contributions toward sustainable development priorities.

The JP will support the development of cost estimates in priority areas where the data is missing, including costing required for climate resilience interventions, and cost estimates to reform the social service delivery sector. The costing exercises will take into account the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Maldives SDG status relevant to climate action (Goal 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15); and social services (Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10). The costing exercises will cover policies and plans that aim to reduce inequalities that disadvantage women, unemployed and at-risk youth, elderly, persons with disability, children, migrant population and those living in remote islands with high exposure to climate induced disasters. The costing will innovatively apply a human capital investment lens. Given that most of the social sector services are labour intensive and there is a high reliance on foreign labour, in the long-term, investments in the social sector will not sustain and improve service quality unless investments are made to build local human resource capacity. This approach aims to unlock employment opportunities for social sector services for unemployed Maldivian women including young women and men. At the same time, the approach can contribute to reducing remittance outflows. A methodology that builds the capacity of the government to undertake periodic costing will be prioritized. The JP will also support the implementation of key elements of the financing strategy which includes capacity building on implementing PFM reforms in the social sector to address the need to account for inequalities, including gender inequalities, in fiscal policy and in ongoing PFM reforms. Other elements include promoting climate financing including putting in place incentive structure and advocacy to leverage climate finance from the private sector.

The full implementation of the financing strategy will not be achieved unless the second outcome pathway is effective. The second outcome pathway will deepen the alignment of financing policy to national planning (vertical alignment) and build stronger integration across the public and private financing policies (lateral integration). This is achieved through the development of a more coordinated and coherent national planning and financing architecture with capacity to implement a more integrated, holistic approach to financing national sustainable development. These JP interventions will complement ongoing efforts by the government to transition to programme-based budgeting to bring about the alignment of public finance with the medium-term national development plan. The JP support to the national architecture will be achieved through the completion of the design and operations of the INFF Oversight Committee and through building the capacity of the committee and private sector stakeholders to collaborate on the implementation of the National Integrated Financing Strategy highlighted in the first outcome pathway.

*c) ToC assumptions*

The overarching assumption of the theory of change framework is that the institutional architecture and the integrated national financing strategy will result in the prioritization and mobilization of financing for climate action and quality social service delivery.

*d) Graphical representation*

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| *Figure 3 JP Theory of Change illustration*  |
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**2.3 Expected results by outcome and outputs**

**Outcome 1: Stock taking of the overall landscape and trends in SDG financing in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis identified including long-term investments required for climate action, equitable and gender responsive social service provision.**

Output 1.1 Rapid stock taking of financing landscape and trends in SDG financing and climate finance needs taking into account the impact of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.

Output 1.2 In-depth gender responsive costing of social sector reforms completed for achieving quality, equity and sustainability in services including the impact for men and women.

Output 1.1 Seeks to estimate the climate financing gap and needs in achieving SDGs. A rapid stock taking of sectoral costing through the DFA exercise will be conducted. The DFA will conduct a rapid stock taking of existing financial landscape and trends and identify the recommendations for the INFF roadmap. Further, the DFA will be primarily focused on climate financing where an overall climate financing needs and gaps required to achieve the SDGs and other international and national commitments will be identified. The key findings, financing needs estimates and the recommendations for enhancing the SDG financing will be the highlights of the published DFA. These recommendations will be accounted for in formulating the INFF roadmap to operationalize the INFF, which will subsequently translate into the Financing Strategy. UNDP will implement this output.

Output 1.2 aims to conduct costing to estimate the specific financing needed for institutional service delivery reforms to improve quality and equity in delivering education, health, gender, family and child protection and social welfare services (SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10). The Ministry of Finance jointly with the World Bank is planning a Performance Expenditure Review (PER) to assess efficiency gains in the social service sector spending, UNICEF will provide technical advice to this exercise. This activity will shape evidence-based resource allocation and redistribution to address existing inequalities (spatial, age, gender, nationality). The costing of the social sector will include costing of gender and other social sector targets in the SAP and the various policies and plans articulated to implement the existing laws such as the Gender Equality Law, the Domestic Violence Act and investments needed for mainstreaming and collecting gender-based statistics. The social sector costing exercise will integrate a human capital development needs assessment with the aim of reducing reliance on foreign labour with a trained Maldivian workforce that increases the role of the Maldivian women, young men and young women in social sector service delivery. This output will be delivered jointly by UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA applying Agency comparative advantages. UNICEF will focus on the overall social sector costing exercise and investment plan development while WHO will focus on health sector related costing. UNFPA will support the application of a human capital development and gender lens to the costing methodology.

**Outcome 2: National Integrated Financing Strategy is developed and operationalized**

Output 2.1 A gender-responsiveintegrated financing strategy is articulated

Output 2.2 Implementation of a gender responsive integrated financing strategy supported

Output 2.1 seeks to consolidate the results of outcome 1 and the outcomes of the ongoing DFA exercise and the SDG related partnership landscape assessment into an integrated financing strategy that identifies financing solutions for closing the SDG financing gap (output 1.1). The Gender Responsive National Integrated Financing Strategy will have a stand-alone financing section on climate finance to address SDGs 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15 and a stand-alone financing strategy for social service reforms that are required to achieve quality, equity and sustainability to achieve the SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10. The social sector financing strategy will include strategies to close the gender financing gap. A costed capacity building and human resource investment plan will be integral to the overall social sector financing strategy. The climate finance chapter will update the existing climate finance investment portfolio compiled by the Ministry of Environment with improved structuring and incentives targeting private sector participation and with improved climate tracking data that demonstrates accurate public investments. The National Integrated Financing Strategy and the climate finance chapter will be developed by UNDP while the social sector financing strategy will be developed by UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA.

Output 2.2 aims to operationalize elements of a gender responsive National Integrated Financing Strategy in order to put into motion its full implementation. Output 2.2 includes activities that are likely to be part of the National Integrated Financing Strategy based on feedback received from government ministries. This includes broadly addressing the need to account for inequalities, including gender inequalities, in fiscal policy and in the ongoing PFM reforms. Specific activities in the JP including training officials in line ministries on budget appraisal, budget scrutiny, gender budget audits and reporting relevant to social service delivery ensuring alignment to the social sector financing strategy developed under Output 2.2 (discussed above). The activity complements PFM reforms supported by the World Bank and planned assistance from USAID on programme based budgeting. Another activity that will be supported under this output is to automate the medicine and medical material management to minimize health spending leakages in procurement and distribution. This activity will be led by WHO and is expected to improve fiscal space for health sector spending. A third activity under this output aims to build on the UNDP supported global climate promise initiative to accelerate advocacy for climate investments and to secure private sector financing for the climate financing portfolio developed under output 2.1. This includes putting in place the necessary incentive structures and advocacy to leverage climate finance from the private sector. This activity will be led by UNDP and will be implemented in collaboration with ADB and IsDB.

**Outcome 3: Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) architecture strengthened, including improved monitoring of financing impact.**

Output 3.1 Design of a gender balanced full-fledged INFF oversight committee completed and the committee is functional.

Output 3.2 Capacity of the INFF oversight committee and private sector enhanced to enable stronger dialogue and collaboration on financing policies between government and other non-state stakeholders.

Output 3.1 seeks to consolidate the existing DFA/INFF oversight team into a full-fledged INFF Oversight Committee. The activity involves completing the design and functionality of the INFF Oversight Committee making it gender responsive and gender balanced. The broader institutional roles and the working arrangements of the committee will need detailed out to bring in the alignment of financing policy to national planning (vertical alignment) and build stronger integration across the public and private fin policies (lateral integration). As this will be an incremental process of testing and improving the effectiveness of the committee, the activities under this output will run continuous across the JP period. A key role of the INFF Oversight Committee would be to identify differential impacts of policies and financing decisions and financing policies on women and men, gender equality and women’s empowerment. UNDP will support the overall design of the INFF committee while UNICEF will specifically look at the monitoring functions of the INFF Oversight Committee and put in place the monitoring and evaluation framework and the associated statistical and data capacity. This framework will assess the progress and impact of various financing policies, financing reform initiatives and to monitor the implementation of the National Integrated Financing Strategy. The monitoring and evaluation framework will include specific indicators to assess impact of development financing on climate action, gender equality and social sector reform areas. The INFF roadmap that is currently being developed will outline the process for determining the indicators that will be included and the data sources and systems for accessing the required data. The monitoring and evaluation framework will outline timelines for set-up and regularity of monitoring and reporting once the INFF process is fully operational.

Output 3.2 will provide a series of capacity building trainings and mentoring support to the INFF Oversight Committee. The INFF Oversight Committee members will be equipped to build coherence across various financing policies, to advocate and build dialogue with a broad range of financing actors. The capacity building support will ensure that the INFF Oversight Committee is well positioned to promote the National Integrated Financing Strategy nationally and overseas. The capacity building support to the INFF Oversight Committee will include sensitization sessions to build the committee member’s advocacy on strategies and policies that advance gender equality. Similarly, capacity building will be provided to existing government led public-private dialogue platforms, such as the business councils, the trade facilitation committee and the PPP steering committee, to reactivate their platforms (as currently they are dormant), to improve effectiveness and to develop incentives for private sector cooperation for the National Integrated Financing Strategy. Similarly, public-private dialogues, feedback mechanisms and advocacy targeting business actors, business associations, philanthropists and the Global Compact Maldives Network members will be carried out to build their role and partnership in the implementation of the integrated financing strategy (outcome 1). UNDP will provide the capacity building for the INFF Oversight Committee and UNICEF will provide the capacity building support for the public-private platforms and advocacy targeting the business actors and associations.

At the end of the JP, the Maldives is expected to have a solid and effective INFF process that will accelerate the achievement of the Agenda 2030 in the Maldives. While the JP supports the set up and operationalizing of the INFF in the country through developing the integrated financing strategy and developing the national architecture for coherent planning and financing, the INFF operationalization is expected to sustain results beyond the timeframe of the JP. It is expected that this will result in:

* greater cross-government coordination, coherence and prioritization across public and private financing policies and deeper alignment of financing policies with sustainable development priorities
* stronger monitoring of the investments and impact of public and private financing,
* stronger dialogue and collaboration on financing policy between government and other non-state stakeholders

Table 1 in section 1.2 above indicates the SDG targets that are directly relevant to the JP. It is expected that short-term progress indicators will be visible at the end of JP. More importantly, the JP will support the Government of Maldives in accurately measuring and tracking progress of these targets up to 2030.

The overall goal is that the population benefits from increased climate resilience, and receives more equitable social services, which advance the SDGs in the Maldives. The JP’s expected impact is to ensure that the Government of Maldives is better equipped than it is presently to mitigate the impacts of the ongoing Covid-19 crisis on the Maldives SDG performance and to prioritize the country’s long-term needs for achieving SDGs. This includes climate resilience and equitable social services that empower girls, boys and women to develop their full potential. The JP will make a significant contribution to the SDG targets relevant to climate action (Goal 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15) and social services (Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10). This will be achieved through the JP by ensuring that government has the necessary capacity to draw financing from a wider range of sources for climate action and social service delivery. The Government of Maldives will have the capacity to implement a more integrated, holistic approach to financing national sustainable development. The national capacity to engage with a broader range of stakeholders will be enhanced. Climate action and equitable social service delivery will be at the heart of national planning and financing processes and will be coherently managed.

The impact population of these reforms include island communities that have high exposure to beach erosion, coastal inundation and those that do not have access to solid waste management, safe drinking water or sanitation. It will include women, unemployed and at-risk youth, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, children, migrant populations, those living in remote islands with high exposure to climate induced disasters, and those populations and island economies that are directly affected by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

A total of 35 SDG indicators are relevant to children across 10 of the 17 SDGs. The current child and youth population makes up around 40 percent of the total population in the Maldives, meaning that significant investments are required to ensure this demographic dividend is taken advantage of for positive development outcomes in the decades to come. The JP will contribute to better public health financing and improved human capital for social service provision that will save lives, averting morbidities and reducing unplanned and unwanted pregnancies, addressing child health issues, preparing adolescents to take charge of their lives and be more productive in the labour force.

**2.4 Budget and value for money**

The JP achieves value for money in several ways. It scales up existing support on various fronts: the ongoing DFA exercise; the ongoing costing exercises of the government; the ongoing SDG stocktaking and prioritization exercises of the government; the UNDP climate promise initiative; and public finance management initiatives for health and social sector. The JP therefore builds on existing investments of both the government and development partners. The JP will help piece together the outcomes of the ongoing exercises to consolidate the National Integrated Financing Strategy. Instead of creating new activities, this approach of targeted activities within the ongoing government led reforms brings efficiency and cost savings.

The JP will draw on existing collective expertise of the respective PUNOs. Similarly, the current support for the inception phase of the INFF process including the implementation of the DFA and development of the INFF roadmap led by UNDP Maldives utilizes technical assistance from UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub and UNDP Financial Sector Hub. The proposed JP activities will be implemented through this partnership which is more cost effective than private consultancies. Similarly, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA will maximise their access to expert rosters and tools that have already been tested in other countries to implement their respective activities. PUNOs also have the capacity to leverage their own teams to implement the activities instead of hiring new personnel.

Value for money is further achieved through the sustained INFF operations in the Maldives (as a result of the operationalization of the INFF in the country and implementation of the systemic reforms proposed in the long-term financing strategy) which is likely to have an impact at national level well beyond the project period. The JP interventions have been designed in a way that its benefits will be sustained in the long term making its investments cost effective.

The activities supported under the JP will have results beyond the programme period. The JP recognizes that the existing medium-term national development priorities and facilitates the identification of long-term financing needs and development of an integrated long-term financing strategy. The JP activities support institutional reform to bring in national coordination mechanism on planning and financing through support to the INFF Oversight Committee. Similarly, capacity building and human resource development is central to all proposed activities keeping in mind their long-term benefits. The overall aim is that the improved financing and coordination at national level will be sustained beyond the period of the JP and ultimately contribute towards the successful achievement of the SDGs in the Maldives ensuring that no one is left behind.

The costing of the social sector under Output 1.2 will include costing of the resources needed to implement the gender subsector matrix in the SAP, the various policies and plans linked to the implementation of the Gender Equality Law, the Domestic Violence Act and investments needed for collecting sex disaggregated statistics. All costing exercises will apply a gender responsive methodology. The social sector costing exercise will integrate an investment plan for human resource development in social service delivery with the aim of reducing reliance on foreign labour with a trained Maldivian workforce that increases the participation of Maldivian women, young men and young women in social sector service delivery. Under Outcome 2, the National Integrated Financing Strategy will cover financing solutions and approaches to meet the SDGs including targets under Goal 5. Outcome 2 also supports building capacity of line ministries to conduct gender audits. Institutional support to the INFF Oversight Committee under Outcome 3 would involve putting in place a gender balanced, full-fledged INFF Oversight Committee and equipping the members with the capacity to identify differential impacts of financing decisions and financing policies on women and men.

The JP is positioned within the implementation of several ongoing programmes of the Government, UN agencies and other development partners. These include:

* UNDP: ongoing support to the preparation of the DFA and the INFF roadmap and ongoing exercise to map the level of alignment of the SDGs with the medium term development framework of the Government of Maldives, the SAP, the ongoing UNDP climate promise initiative and the recently launched rapid livelihoods assessment to respond to Covid-19 crisis and the UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19.
* WHO: ongoing support to manage and update the National Health Accounts (NHA) and the ongoing support to the national Covid-19 response.
* UNICEF: ongoing support to the estimation of MPI in the Maldives; training of budget officials and the members of Parliament on budget scrutiny and planned support to develop child centered, social sector relevant SDG priority areas for the Maldives, in collaboration with the SDG Coordination Unit of the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure and the ongoing support to the national Covid-19 response.
* UNFPA: supporting the Government of Maldives to formulate the Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Strategy (in partnership with UNICEF and WHO). The first National Transfer Account undertaken in partnership with National Bureau of Statistics.
* Government of Maldives: On-going PFM reforms including transitioning to programme based budgeting, debt and cash management strategy, the medium-term fiscal framework, public expenditure reviews and climate finance tracking initiative, the recently launched Maldives climate financing framework and the operationalising of the Maldives Green Fund. This also includes and the ongoing national response to Covid-19 the various financing arrangements that have been put in place including external and internal resource mobilization. The Ministry of Finance is jointly working with the World Bank on a PER to assess efficiency gains in the social service sector spending, UNICEF will provide technical advice to this exercise.
* Private sector initiatives including corporate social responsibility (CSR) of existing business actors, philanthropy and investment frameworks relevant to SDGs.

**2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement**

The JP implementation will be led by the INFF Oversight Committee under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning and National Infrastructure. The expected roles of the INFF committee with respect to the implementation of the JP are detailed in section 3.1 below. The broader roles, functions and institutional set up of the INFF Oversight Committee will be defined through the JP support under Output 3.1. The INFF/DFA inception phase activities which were initiated in November 2019 included initial stakeholder consultations, the development of the initial composition of the DFA/INFF oversight team and the DFA inception workshop which was held in early February 2020. The workshop had 45 participants from both public and private sector. The INFF inception phase activities have contributed to building the awareness on the INFF process amongst the wider stakeholders and stronger recognition of the importance of the INFF process by the government stakeholders, particularly those at the policy level. The strong buy-in and participation of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning and National Infrastructure in the development of this JP is a testament to the high level of engagement and partnership that the DFA/INFF inception phase has established for the set-up and operationalization of the INFF in the Maldives.

The PUNOs have ongoing working relationships established with all of the key stakeholders that will be involved in implementing the JP activities. UNDP will build on the existing partnership to provide the technical engagement and support to the INFF Oversight Committee members on the roll-out of the INFF roadmap in the Maldives. UNDP is working closely with the Ministry of Environment on a range of climate finance support areas, and the Ministry has requested assistance for costing and investment need identification as a priority for several environmental service delivery areas, including energy, water, waste management. As for other PUNOs, WHO has a strong partnership with the Ministry of Health to support the health financing areas, UNFPA and UNICEF has close working relationships with the social sector stakeholders including the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Protection Services, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Health.

UNDP has initiated consultations and engagement with a range of private sector stakeholders as part of the DFA exercise. This includes private sector entities that have investment initiatives such as the Morteza Capital (private investment fund), the state owned enterprises: Maldives Fund Management Corporation (MFMC), Maldives Pension Administration Office (MPAO), Maldives Capital Market Development Authority and other business associations such as the Maldives Association of Tourism Industry (MATI), MATATO and Maldives Association of Construction Industry (MACI). Project activities also aim to target the Maldives Global Compact network that is currently being registered in the Maldives. These stakeholders are aware of the planned INFF process in the Maldives, and the potential opportunity to participate in the INFF Oversight Committee. Many stakeholders have already expressed interest to the development of the National Integrated Financing Strategy proposed under Output 2.1 of the JP. Stakeholders also expressed the urgent need to build capacity of the public-private dialogue platforms which has been addressed in the JP under Output 3.2.

The UN RC will lead political engagement at the highest level with the President and Members of Cabinet, and will continue to advocate the INFF operationalization in the Maldives. The RC will play a central role in ensuring that the UN conveys a harmonized message at all policy levels with the Government and other authorities. To ensure RC is enabled with proper mechanism to provide guidance, the RC will represent the UN on the INFF oversight committee. Bearing responsibility to monitor the implementation of this JP, the RC will work in close collaboration with the UNCT to achieve the outcomes in the JP. On a quarterly basis, the JP progress update will be tabled and discussed during the UNCT meeting.

The JP is creating the environment to bring in the expertise of the World Bank, ADB and the IsDB. UNDP has conducted direct consultations with ADB and IsDB and collaborated on the review of the JP proposal. ADB and IsDB will provide their regional expertise and support in the area of private sector engagement which in turn will build in the coherence of their country programme interventions in the Maldives with JP interventions. UNICEF and WHO are currently discussing with the World Bank potentially jointly supporting the ongoing public finance reforms and to build in the complementarity of the JP activities with the World Banks PER of the social sector. The INFF oversight committee will identify more streamlined coordination and engagement with these agencies through the implementation of the JP.

At the country level, the JP will build on existing UNESCAP support to the National Bureau of Statistics to update the SDG indicator baselines and performance assessment to identify priority areas for financing. Similarly, the JP will utilize the recommendations of the UNDESA supported partnership landscape assessment. The JP will leverage the UNESCAP support to member states on the advocacy and capacity building extended on the area of financing for development in the region which has benefited government officials in the Maldives.

UNDP Maldives is currently mobilizing the global and regional expertise from UNDPs Finance Sector Hub to provide technical advice and support throughout the ongoing DFA and the proposed INFF process under the JP. This is also connected with the Global Policy Network (GPN) approach of UNDP COs sharing their current solutions and scaling them up and adapting them to country context.

Beyond UNDP, the JP is accessing the expertise of public finance from UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA. WHO has been supporting Member States to develop and strengthen health financing systems guided by the 2011 World Health Assembly Resolution and based on the recommendations from the World Health Report 2010. The technical expertise from three working levels of WHO are guiding countries to reduce financial barriers to access healthcare and using funds in a way that promotes efficiency and equity. Developments in these key health financing areas will determine whether health services exist and are available for everyone and whether people can afford to use health services when they need them. WHO will facilitate bringing expertise beyond WHO for high quality technical assistance from Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research and also WHO Collaborating Centers in the areas of health financing and beyond. The effort will continue to advocate for considering recommendations within health financing strategy and rationale resource allocation for achieving better outcomes across SDGs.

UNICEF has global expertise in the area of Public Finance for Children which will be mobilized for the JP. UNFPA will also draw on regional expertise and utilize UNFPA Bangkok regional Hub to support in country capacity in delivering the activities such as costing services.

The European Union works closely with UNDP and other UN agencies in the Maldives. They are currently directly funding UNDPs governance portfolio activities and has increased its commitments to provide funding for development in the Maldives. The JP will leverage UNDPs existing partnership with EU to communicate on the JP initiative, to report progress and mobilize additional support for the INFF process in the Maldives.

**3. Programme implementation**

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

The Government of Maldives has recently formed the DFA/INFF oversight team as part of the INFF inception phase implementation. The current DFA/INFF oversight team composition and role is focused on guiding the development of the DFA and INFF roadmap. In the current set up, the oversight team is supported by a technical team that will lead the implementation of the DFA and the formulation of the INFF roadmap (see table 3 below on the current composition of the oversight team). The oversight team has endorsed the scope of the DFA, will validate the initial and final findings and the steps and financing solutions to strengthen an integrated approach to financing to be proposed in the INFF roadmap. The technical team leads the overall management of the DFA process and contributes to the data collection and analysis process. The oversight team will have the ownership of the INFF inception phase deliverables; the DFA and the INFF roadmap and will oversee the implementation of the roadmap recommendations. Under the JP outcome 3, support will be provided to consolidate the existing oversight team into a full-fledged INFF Oversight Committee which will oversee the implementation of the INFF roadmap and the National Integrated Financing Strategy.

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| Table 3 – Current composition of the DFA/INFF oversight and technical team  |
| Name | Organization |
| Oversight team |
| Mr. Ismail Ali Manik (Chair) | Ministry of Finance |
| Dr. Ali Naseer Mohamed  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chair of the Aid Management and Coordination Committee  |
| Mr. Mohamed Nashiz  | Chair, Public Finance Committee, People’s Majlis |
| Ms. Aminath Shauna | President’s Office |
| Ms. Idhuham Hussein | Maldives Monetary Authority  |
| Mr. Hassan Ziyath/ Mr. Ahmed Salih | Auditor General’s Office |
| Ms Khadija Naseem/Mr. Ajwad Musthafa | Ministry of Environment |
| Ms. Neeza Imad | Ministry of Economic Development |
| Ms. Fathimath Niuma | Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure |
| Ms. Aishath Shahuda | National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Akiko Fujii / Ms. Vera Hakim | UNDP |
| Technical team |
| Ms. Manarath Muneer  | Ministry of Finance |
| Ms. Mariyam Abdul Nasir | Ministry of Finance |
| Ms. Aishath Saadh | Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure |
| Ms. Ashiyath Shazna  | National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Aileen Niyaz | Ministry of Environment  |
| Ms. Aishath Shahula | Ministry of Foreign Affairs  |

The full-fledged INFF Oversight Committee is expected to act as the steering committee for the JP. It will provide overall strategic direction, oversight and quality assurance and decision making on the direction of JP activities. It is responsible for the overseeing the design, implementation and monitoring of the INFF in the Maldives. More specifically, the INFF Oversight Committee will be involved in the following tasks with respect to the JP:

* Determine the scope and level of depth/coverage of the proposed costing exercises and diagnostics required to develop the integrated financing strategy, based on the committee’s review of the outcomes of the ongoing DFA and the SDG partnership landscape assessment (JP Output 1.1 and 1.2)
* Determine the priority areas for the design of the National Integrated Financing Strategy and approve the final document (JP Output 2.1).
* Oversee the roll out and implementation of a gender responsive National Integrated Financing Strategy (JP Output 2.2).
* Identify and approve the final composition, functions and working arrangements of the INFF oversight committee defined in a ToR (JP Output 3.1)
* Undertake the monitoring of financing flows and tracking progress of the financing indicators as articulated in the National Integrated Financing Strategy and any other financing policies (JP Output 3.1)
* Directly support the implementation of the JP activities engaging the private sector (JP Output 3.2).
* Oversee the implementation of the INFF, as well as the monitoring and evaluation thereof.
* Review and approve JP annual work plan and review annual progress reports and evaluation reports.

During the JP implementation, the working group involved at the drafting of the JP will continue to provide technical and operational guidance. There will be two set up for the working group. One internal working group consisting all PUNO and RCO, led by UNDP. Second working group will consist members from all PUNO’s and key line ministries chaired by UNDP and Ministry of Finance will co-chair.

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) is responsible to monitor the implementation of this JP, will work in close collaboration with the UNCT to achieve the JP outcomes outlined. On a quarterly basis, the JP progress update will be tabled and discussed during the UNCT meeting. The RC will play a central role in terms of political and policy advocacy/dialogue, ensuring that the UN conveys a harmonized message at all policy levels with the Government and other Authorities. To ensure RC is enabled with proper mechanism to provide guidance, the RC will be the UN representative of the full-fledged INFF Oversight Committee. This committee will meet when required but a minimum two meetings will be held annually. The RC will ensure effective coordination with the World Bank and other key development partners (such as USAID) on PFM reforms in the country to further coordinate technical assistance and policy support.

UNDP as the convening agency is responsible for operational and programmatic coordination. UNDP will coordinate with JP implementing partners; compile annual work plans and narrative reports; coordinate monitoring of annual targets, reports on INFF oversight meetings; facilitate audits and evaluations; and report back to the INFF oversight committee. The RCO with support from all PUNOs will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation along with strategic communication and advocacy (see JP outcome 4). The RCO will also facilitate the mid-term and final evaluation exercises of the JP as proposed under the JP outcome 4.

UNDP is also a PUNO together with WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. As PUNOs, the agencies are responsible for implementing the activities of the JP, providing inputs the annual work plan process and progress reporting. The PUNOs have full programmatic and financial accountability for funds disbursed.

Under JP outcome 1, UNDP will implement the overall costing exercises, including costing climate relevant sectors, under JP output 1.1. UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO will implement the JP output 1.2 on social sector costing, complementing the ongoing PER of the social sector carried out by the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance. UNICEF will lead the overall social sector costing exercise while WHO will focus on health sector and UNFPA will focus on costing the resources needed to implement the Maldives Gender Equality Law and the Maldives Domestic Violence act. UNFPA will integrate a human capital development needs for the whole social sector.

Under JP Outcome 2, UNDP will deliver the National Integrated Financing Strategy (JP output 2.1) including a standalone section on climate finance while WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA will concurrently develop the social sector financing strategy – the social sector chapter of the National Integrated Financing Strategy. UNDP, UNICEF and WHO will implement selected interventions as part of the roll out of the gender responsive National Integrated Financing Strategy under JP output 2.2. Outcome 3, the support to the institutional architecture of the INFF, UNDP and UNICEF will implement relevant outputs and activities.

**3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation**

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[[9]](#footnote-10); 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.

In addition to the reporting outlined above, each PUNO will draw on the technical expertise at Country Office, regional and HQ level, and ensure collaborative efforts are maximized throughout the programme cycle. This includes access to expert rosters and tools that have already been tested in other countries to implement their respective activities. As such:

UNDP will monitor the achievement of the overall outcome, including contributions from other partners, to inform needed adjustments in UNDP’s contribution to results. UNDP will build on regional and global lesson learnt from other countries. In addition, UNDP will act as technical experts during the monitoring to ensure the fully fledged INFF committee is inclusive. Data and other evidence collected from monitoring, along with analysis, lessons, and decisions to improve performance, will be regularly reported in the annual reporting.

WHO will bring on board technical expertise from three working levels of WHO are guiding countries to reduce financial barriers to access healthcare and using funds in a way that promotes efficiency and equity. Throughout the JP monitoring process WHO will ensure the key health financing areas developed, are available for everyone and whether people can afford to use health services when they need them. WHO will facilitate bringing expertise beyond WHO for high quality technical assistance from Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research and also WHO Collaborating Centers in the areas of health financing and beyond to ensure quality. WHO will also tap into technical expertise from WHO Country Office, HQ and SEARO to lead the health sector related costing and automate the medicine and medical material management to minimize health spending leakages in procurement and distribution.

UNICEF will be supporting the monitoring of the JP through in-house capacity both at CO and RO level. UNICEF’s global expertise in the area of Public Finance for Children will be mobilized for the JP. UNICEF will focus on the overall social sector costing exercise and investment plan development. UNICEF will specifically look at the monitoring functions of the INFF Oversight Committee and put in place the monitoring and evaluation framework and the associated statistical and data capacity. UNICEF will provide the capacity building support for the public-private platforms and advocacy targeting the business actors and associations.

UNFPA will also draw on regional expertise and utilize UNFPA Bangkok regional Hub to support in country capacity in delivering the activities in the social sector costing services.

UNFPA will support the application of a human capital development and gender lens to the costing methodology. UNFPA will support to ensure a gender responsive lens is maintained, throughout the JP cycle.

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. At 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.

After competition of a joint programme, a final, *independent and gender-responsive[[10]](#footnote-11) 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](http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1620). 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 the relevant stakeholders and partners of the programme. 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**

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.

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**

**Agency Name: UNDP**

Agreement: Standard Basic Framework Agreement/Standard Basic Assistance Agreement

Date the agreement was signed: 25 January 1978

**Agency name: UNICEF**

Agreement title: BASIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MALDIVES

Agreement date: 19TH APRIL 1994

**Agency name: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

Agreement title:  Exchange of letters constituting an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Maldives ("the Government") and the United Nations Population Fund ("UNFPA") on the application mutatis mutandis of the Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme ("UNDP"), signed on 25 January 1978, to the activities and personnel of UNFPA in the Republic of Maldives

Agreement date:7 April 2014 and 4 May 2014 respectively.

**Agency name: World Health Organization**

Agreement title: Basic agreement between the World Health Organization and the Government of the Maldive Islands

Agreement date: 15/5/1966

**D. ANNEXES**

**Annex 1. List of related initiatives**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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) |
| Development Finance Assessment and INFF roadmap preparation  | DFA and INFF roadmap | Output 1 .1- Rapid stock take of SDG financing and an overall climate finance needs and gaps identified. Output 2.1 and 2.2 and Output 3.1  | UNDP | Ministry of Finance, DFA/INFF Oversight Committee partners  | USD 10,000UNDP Maldives and UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub  | mohamed.shahudh@undp.org |
| Support provided to strengthen social services and improve child protection services. | Improved social services to protect children from violence and neglect | Output 1.2 - Costing of social sector services with a focus on equity and redistribution | UNICEF | Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services | USD 300,000 UNICEF funding | Ibrahim Naseeminaseem@unicef.org |
| MoNPI has committed at Nairobi Summit to invest in HR to address the demographic dividend | High level commitment and integration of population and development in the SAP | Output 1.2 - Costing of social sector services with a focus on equity and redistribution | UNFPA | Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure | 2019:USD 34,6842020:In kind support as technical assistance | Shadiya Ibrahimibrahim@unfpa.org |
| Provided technical support for development of documents for tobacco and energy/sugary drink taxation in 2017 | 40% increase in tax on tobacco and tobacco products and 15% increase in energy and fizzy drinks | Output 1.2 - Costing of social sector services with a focus on equity and redistribution | WHO | Ministry OF HealthHealth Protection AgencyMinistry of Finance | WHOUSD 25,000 | Ms. Fathmath Hudha/hudhaf@who.int |
| Technical Support provided for the Public Health Expenditure Review 2017 | Public health expenditure review demonstrated inefficiencies in pharmaceutical procurement and points to areas of resource allocation  | Financing strategy captures health financing systems to achieve universal coverage. | WHO | Ministry of HealthNational Social Protection Agency | WHOUSD 20,000 | Ms. Aminath Fariha Mohamed aminathm@who.int |
| Technical Support provided for the National Health Accounts 2015-2017 | Provided detailed overview of resource flows in Maldives health care system. It generated evidence on current trends in health sector resource distribution and utilization and prioritize funding based on the health needs of the country. | Financing strategy captures health financing systems to achieve universal coverage. | WHO | Ministry OF HealthNational Social Protection Agency | WHOUSD 45,000 | Ms. Aminath Fariha Mohamedaminathm@who.int |
| Provided Technical Assistance to national Counterparts on M&E | Improved monitoring and evaluation capacity within key line Ministries | Output 2.1 An integrated financing strategy compiled with a focus on promoting equity and climate resilience | UNICEF | Parliamentary Budget Committee  | USD 40,000 UNICEF funding | Ibrahim Naseeminaseem@unicef.org |
| Technical Support for review of existing Logistics Management and Information System (LMIS) in Maldives during 2017- 2018  | Identified gaps and challenges that need to be addressed for establishing eLMIS and recommendations on key components that the platform should include based on country specifics  | To ensure sustainable management of essential medicines and medical supplies | WHO | Ministry of Health  | WHOUSD 20,000 | Ms. Aminath Fariha Mohamedaminathm@who.int |
| Technical support to evaluate implementation of the National Medicine Policy during 2019  | Identified the areas that need to be addressed to strengthen the public procurement and supply management system to control escalating expenditure of medicines | To ensure sustainable management of essential medicines and medical supplies | WHO  | Maldives Food and Drug Authority Ministry of Health | WHOUSD 25,000 | Ms. Aminath Fariha Mohamedaminathm@who.int |
| Develop Essential Medicines List during 2018 | EML 2018 resulted in four hundred and thirty two (432) medicines/ products as compared to the previous 2016 EML with four hundred and forty five (445) medicines/ products. The revision also made categorization of antibiotics based on WHO AWARE categorization into Access, Watched and Reserved Groups. It is the first step for ensuring access to the most needed antibiotics, and for improving their rational use to minimize the risk of microbial resistance and to maintain their efficacy. | To ensure sustainable management of essential medicines and medical supplies | WHO | Maldives Food and Drug Authority  | WHOUSD 25,000 | Ms. Aminath Fariha Mohamed aminathm@who.int |
| UNDP Climate Promise initiative to support countries with their NDCs | **Build** political will and societal ownership at national and sub-national levels**Review**, align, and update existing targets, policies and measures**Incorporate** new sectors and/or greenhouse gases**Assess** costs and investment opportunities**Monitor** progress & strengthen transparency | Output 2.2 | UNDP | Ministry of Environment  | USD 200,000 | Ahmed.shifaz@undp.org |
| Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change induced water shortages | 1.3 Install and operationalize four RO desalination water plants in four islands, using a grid-tied and/or off grid solar PV technology to provide backup capacity in times of water stress | Output 2.2 | Ministry of Environment | UNDP (Accredited Entity) | 136,900.13 USDGreen Climate Fund | aysha.solih@undp.org |
| Technical support to the formulation and roll out of the Strategic Action Plan  | SAP document Monitoring templates.Training delivered to SAP managers. Advisory support to Policy Office.  | Output 1.1  | UNDP  | Policy Office, President’s Office of the Government of Maldives  | 110,000.00 USDUNDP | yasmeen.rasheed@undp.org |
| SDG Mapping against SAP the Strategic Action Plan | A report and analysis showing the level of alignment, coverage and level ambition of SDGs in the Government of Maldives Medium Term Development Plan, SAP.  | Output 1.1 | UNDP | President’s Office, SDG Unit and National Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure and line ministries.  | 10,000.00 USDUNDP  | yasmeen.rasheed@undp.org |
| Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Strategy has been developed for the period 2020-2025 | A strategic framework on how the Ministry of Health and Health Protection Agency will address the health, nutritional status and wellbeing of women, newborns children and adolescents. | Output 1.2 - Costing of social sector services with a focus on equity and redistribution | UNFPA | Ministry of Health | 2019:27,763 USD2020:25,000 USDCore Resources | Shadiya Ibrahimibrahim@unfpa.org  |
| National Transfer Account is being developed with inputs from a lifestyle approach | Accounting framework that measures how economic resources are consumed, produced and reallocated among people of different age groups in the population estimated | Output 1.2 - Costing of social sector services with a focus on equity and redistribution | UNFPA | National Bureau of Statistics | 2019:USD 9,7872020:In kind support as technical assistance to disseminate the findings, especially to policy makers | Shadiya Ibrahimibrahim@unfpa.org |
| Population Dynamic simulation to align government policies to a human capital perspective | A way forward for shaping a development policy aligned with the achievement of SAP. | Output 1.2 - Costing of social sector services with a focus on equity and redistribution | UNFPA | National Bureau of Statistics | 2020:USD 10,000Core Resources | Shadiya Ibrahimibrahim@unfpa.org |
| PFM reform Activity | Improve the quality efficiency and transparency of managing the Government budget processes and investment in public facilities | Output 2.2 | USAID | Ministry of Finance | USD 13.7 million USAID | Nihani Riza, nriza@usaid.gov |
| Maldives Public Financing Management Systems Strengthening Project | Enhance budget credibility, transparency and financial reporting of public sector finances  | Output 2.2 | World Bank | Ministry of Finance | USD 12 millionWorld Bank (IDA) | Winston Percy Onipede Cole, wcole@worldbank.org |
| 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator | To build strong understanding of the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships for the SDGs; introduce effective approaches and a range of tools to develop effective partnerships and partnership platforms; develop a core set of skills required to negotiate and collectively maximize partnership value creation, build understanding and the relationship across participants from different sectors, in order to help develop new partnerships for supporting implementation of the SDGs in Maldives. | Output 1.2 | UNDESA | Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure/ SDG Division  | 60,000 USDUNDESA | Mr. Ola Goranssongoranssono@un.org |

**Annex 2. Results Framework**

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

**Joint SDG Fund Outcome 2:** Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement

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| --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Targets** |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| 2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope[[11]](#footnote-12)  | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| 2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale[[12]](#footnote-13)  | TBD | TBD | TBD |

**Joint SDG Fund Output 4:** Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Targets** |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| 4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful) | - | - | 1 |
| 4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead[[13]](#footnote-14) | - | - | 1 |
| 4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational | - | - | 1 |

**Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators**

* Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country[[14]](#footnote-15)
* 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 drew 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**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Result / Indicators** | **Baseline** | **2021 Target** | **2022 Target**  | **Means of Verification** | **Responsible partner** |
| **Outcome 1: Financing needs to achieve SDGs in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis identified including long-term investments required for climate action, equitable and gender responsive social service provision.** |
| **Outcome 1 indicator 1:** Financing needs assessment is part of regular policy development and implementation cycles | No understanding of financing needs to meet national development priorities | Rapid stock taking of SDG financing conductedAn Overall estimate of the climate financing needs and gaps identified  |  A roadmap to operationalize the INFF and a Financing Strategy developed | Development Finance Assessment reportINFF and Financing strategy | Representing bodies of the INFF oversight committee, other line ministries, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO. |
| **Output 1.1: Overall financing gap for achieving the SDGs estimated based on forecasts and costing taking into account the impact of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic** |
| **Output 1.1 indicator 1:** # of financing needs assessment methodologies / tools adapted to focus on forecast / estimate of COVID-19 epidemic impact on the economy and vulnerable population groups disaggregated for men, women and age groups | 0 | 1 | 0 | Financing needs assessment methodology / tool adopted by the GoM | SDG unit, MNPI MOF, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO |
| **Output 1.1 indicator 2:**% of priority SDG targets identified through the planned baseline update of the SDG indicators by the NBS are covered by the SDG financing needs assessment exercise disaggregated by sex and age groups | 0 | 30% | 80% | SDG financing needs assessment report  | Representing bodies of the INFF oversight committee UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO |
| **Output 1.1 indicator 3:**# of capacity builiding workshops on how to conduct the SDG costing exercise for government officials | 0 | 2 | A report containing the SDG financing needs results for Maldives and background info (e.g.methodologies, data used). | Training materials, Workshop reports SDG financing needs assessment report | Representing bodies of the INFF oversight committee UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO |
| **Output 1.2: In-depth gender responsive costing of social sector reforms completed for achieving quality, equity and sustainability in services** including the impact for men and women. |
| **Output 1.2 indicator 1:** % of gender responsive and other social sector related SDG targets covered by the specific financing needs assessment exercise for institutional service delivery reforms  | 0 | 30% | 80% | Social sector financing needs assessment report | SDG unit, MNPI, MOF, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO |
| **Output 1.2 indicator 2:** # of social sector costing methodologies / tools adapted to focus on human capital development needs assessment  | 0 | 1 | 0 | Social sector costing methodology / tool adopted by the GoM | MoE, MOGFSS. MOH, MOHE, MoF, MNPI UNFPA |

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| **Outcome 2.** **National Integrated Financing Strategy is developed and operationalized** |
| **Outcome 2** **indicator 1:**Amount/percentage of financing re-structured and mobilized for national development priorities  | Data from Development Finance Assessment |  | Increased share of private finance compared to data in the DFA report;More efficient public resource allocation (in particular, for climate and social sectors) | National budget documents | Representing bodies of the INFF oversight committee, other line ministries, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO |
| **Output 2.1: A gender-responsive integrated financing strategy is articulated** |
| **Output 2.1 indicator 1:** # of integrated financing strategies identifying financing solutions for closing the SDG financing gap that have been developed with government in lead and adopted | 0 | 0 | 1 | National Financing Strategy | UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA |
| **Output 2.1 indicator 2:**# of stand-alone financing strategy sections on climate finance addressing SDGs 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15 that have been developed with government in lead and adopted | The existing climate finance investment portfolio compiled by the Ministry of Environment does not provide incentives targeting private sector participation and is not based on accurate climate-related public investments | 0 | 1 | National Financing Strategy | MoEN, MOF, MNPI, MOT, MED, business actors, UNDP |
| **Output 2.1 indicator 3:**# of stand-alone financing strategy sections on social service reforms required to achieve quality, equity and sustainability to achieve the SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10. that have been developed with government in lead and adopted | 0 | 0 | 1 | National Financing Strategy | MoE, MOGFSS. MOH, MOHE, MoF, MNPI, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA |
| **Output 2.2: Implementation of a gender responsive integrated financing strategy supported** |
| **Output 2.2 indicator 1:** # of tools/policies developed to address the need to account for inequalities, including gender inequalities, in fiscal policies and ongoing PFM reforms  | 0 | 0 | 1 | Gender responsive tools/policies adopted by the GoM | MoE, MOGFSS. MOH, MOHE, MoF, Parliamentary Committees, WB, USAID, UNICEF |
| **Output 2.2 indicator 2:** # of capacity building workshops on budget appraisal, budget scrutiny, gender budget audits and reporting relevant to social service delivery for government and parliament officials | 0 | 0 | 2 | Training materials, Workshop reports  | MoE, MOGFSS. MOH, MOHE, MoF, Parliamentary Committees, WB, USAID, UNICEF and UNFPA |
| **Output 2.2 indicator 3:** # of activities/initiatives developed to automate the medicine and medical material management to minimize health spending leakages in procurement and distribution | 0 | 0 | 1 | Procurement and inventory reports, National Health Accounts  | Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, WHO |
| **Output 2.2 indicator 4:** # of tools/policies developed on private investment incentives and advocacy to leverage climate finance from the private sector  | 0 | 0 | 1 | Climate finance tools/policies adopted by the GoM | MoEN, MOF, MNPI, MOT, MED, business actors, ADB, IsDB UNFCCC secretariat, UNDP |

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| **Outcome 3. Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) architecture strengthened, including improved monitoring of financing impact.** |
| **Outcome 3 indicator 1:** Core institutional arrangements for oversight, coordination and monitoring of the INFF | DFA/INFF Oversight Team was established, but no function for the INFF oversight as yet. | Institutional arrangements for oversight and coordination over the INFF are set up | Annual monitoring report on INNF is produced | Joint Programme Report | Representing bodies of the INFF oversight committee, UNDP and UNICEF |
| **Output 3.1: Design of a gender balanced full-fledged INFF oversight committee completed and the committee is functional** |
| **Output 3.1 indicator 1:** INFF Oversight Committee as a coordination platform for public and private financing policies is established | Existing DFA/INFF Oversight Team leads the implementation of the DFA | INFF Oversight Committee composition is expanded; its mandate is designed  | INFF Oversight Committee is operational | Design framework and operational guideline of INFF Oversight Committee | Representing bodies of the INFF oversight committee, UNDP |
| **Output 3.1 indicator 2: #** of INFF financing policy dialogue roundtables among key policymakers and private sector stakeholders led by the INFF Oversight Committee | 0 | 1 | 3 | TOR/Agenda and minutes of meetings, PPTs | Representing bodies of the INFF oversight committee, UNDP and UNICEF |
| **Output 3.1 indicator 2:**# of frameworks for the INFF Oversight Committee to monitor public and private financing, progress and impact of various financing policies, financing reform initiatives  |  | Recommendation about adapting monitoring framework made | Indicators incorporated into monitoring framework | Report with recommendations on adapting SDG/national development plan monitoring framework | Representing bodies of the INFF oversight committee, UNICEF |
| **Output 3.2: Capacity of the INFF oversight committee and private sector enhanced to enable stronger dialogue and collaboration on financing policies between government and other non-state stakeholders** |
| **Output 3.2 indicator 1:** # of capacity building workshops or mentoring meetings to the INFF Oversight Committee to build coherence across various financing policies, to advocate and build dialogue with a broad range of financing actors | 0 | 0 | 1 | Training materials, Workshop reports | Representing bodies of the INFF oversight committee, UNDP |
| **Output 3.2 indicator 2:** # of capacity building workshops to the public-private platforms on dialogues, feedback mechanisms and advocacy targeting business actors, business associations | 0 | 0 | 1 | Training materials, Workshop reports | Representing bodies of the INFF oversight committee, Business Council, Trade Facilitation Committee, PPP steering committee, Maldives GC network, UNICEF |

**Annex 3. Gender marker matrix**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Score** | **Findings and Explanation** | **Evidence or Means of Verification** |
| *N°* | *Formulation* |
| 1.1 | Context analysis integrate gender analysis | 2 | a) Baseline and situation analysis does not adequately cover underlying causes of gender inequality and discrimination, and these are not systematically described. No specific analysis of comparative advantage of PUNOs to address gender inequality.b) Sex-disaggregated data is minimal.c) Hence it is noted, throughout the joint work with Governmental institutions such as MoGFSS, PO, MoF, MNPI and NBS to build the JP, the specific challenge of assessing the impact of SDG financing on women has been discussed. Although the findings were that this impact cannot be adequately measured, therefore leading to a lack of disaggregated information in the problem statement, these findings provoked an inclusion of gender perspective in the INFF, including disaggregated data on SDG costing, gender responsive budgeting audit and ensuring the full-fledged INFF committee is gender balanced.  | JP document see sections:1.1 Problem Statement 2.1. overall programme strategy2.3 Expected results by outcome and outputs2.4 (paragraph on gender) |
| 1.2 | Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs | 3 | a) The JP consists of three outcome areas where Gender is visibly mainstreamed across all outcomes and in line with SDG priorities including SDG 5. b) The JP will promote inclusion of gender aspects in the following outputs specifically addressing gender inequality in line with SDG 5Output 1.2 In-depth gender responsive costing of social sector reforms completed for achieving quality, equity and sustainability in servicesOutput 2.1. A gender-responsive integrated financing strategy is articulated Output 2.2. Implementation of a gender responsive integrated financing strategy supported including building the capacity of the line ministries to conduct gender audits of Budgets.Output 3.1: Design of a gender balanced full-fledged INFF oversight committee completed and the committee is functional | JP Document see sections2.3 Expected results by outcome and outputs2.4 (paragraph on gender)Annex 2.2 Joint Programme Results Framework |
| 1.3 | Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality | 3 | The following output indicators will specifically measure changes on gender equality:Output 1.2.1 In-depth gender responsive costing of social sector reforms for achieving quality, equity and sustainability in services including the impact for men and women.Output 2.2. Gender audits of budget Output 3.2 Gender specific indicators for monitoring the financing impact Output 3.3 training delivered to the INFF Oversight Committee on gender sensitive decision making and impact of finance on women and men  | JP Document see Annex 2.2 Joint Programme Results Framework |
| 2.1 | PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women | 2 | Government agencies who are considered to be in the national gender machinery have been consulted – MoGFSS, PO and MNPI which has the overarching role to address gender issues across portfolios | JP Document see section Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement |
| 2.2 | PUNO collaborate and engages with women’s/gender equality CSOs | 1 | The JP highlights partnerships within the private sector. Although specific GEWE CSOs are not mentioned, drawing on long-standing collaboration with women’s organisations all PUNOs will advocate for gender mainstreaming in SDG financing and will have a clear role during the implementation, to analyze the impact of SDG finance on women and prioritize ways of reinforcing it, as well as their financial inclusion (capacity building/networking) | JP Document see sections on Programme Strategy Output 1.2, Outcome 2 and output 3.1 |
| 3.1 | Program proposes a gender-responsive budget | 2  | Output 1.2 supports Government to undertake gender responsive costing which will guide the national budgeting process. Output 2.2 includes supporting the capacity of line ministries to do gender audits of budgets.  | JP Document see sections22.3 Expected results by outcome and outputs2.4 (paragraph on gender)Annex 2.2 Joint Programme Results Framework |
| Total scoring | 13 |  |

**Annex 4. Budget and Work Plan**

**4.1 Budget per UNSDG categories**

**4.1 Budget per UNDG categories**

UNDP as the convening agency for this UNJP will have around 45 percent of the total programme budget and will coordinate the work under the guidance of the UNRC, as well as lead the reporting and evaluation of the UNJP.

The total programme costs USD 1,472,534 of which USD 931,634 will be from the UNSDGF and the remaining from PUNOs. Within the allocation from UNSDGF, 80 percent is allocated for delivery of outputs to the government.

USD 16,552 (2% percent of UNSDGF) is allocated for monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Also, USD 33,105 (4% percent of UNSDGF) is budgeted for final independent and gender-responsive evaluation. While a total of USD 24,829 (3% of UNSDGF) is allocated for Strategic communication and Advocacy which is reflected through UNDP proposed budget.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES** | **UNDP** | **UNICEF** | **WHO** | **UNFPA** | **TOTAL** |
| Joint SDG Fund(USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) | Joint SDG Fund(USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) | Joint SDG Fund(USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) | Joint SDG Fund(USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) | **Joint SDG Fund(USD)** | **PUNO Contribution (USD)** |
| 1. Staff and other personnel  | 0  | 20,545 | 0  |   | 0  | 35,000  | 0  | 35,000  | 0  | 540,900  |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials  | 36,552  | 49,000 | 0  |   | 1,000  |   | 0  |   | 37,552  |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)  | 0  | 75,000 | 0  |   | 0  |   | 0  |   | 0  |
| 4. Contractual services | 260,934  | 190,500 | 248,000  | 50,000  | 143,000  | 5,000  | 77,000  |   | 728,934  |
| 5.Travel  | 20,500  | 20,500 | 0  |   | 43,700  | 5,000  | 29,500  |   | 93,700  |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts  | 0  | 55,355 | 0  |   | 0  |   | 0  |   | 0  |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs  | 5,000  |   | 0  |   | 0  |   | 5,500  |   | 10,500  |
| **Total Direct Costs** |  **322,986**  |   |  **248,000**  |   |  **187,700**  |   |  **112,000**  |   |  **870,686**  |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)  |  *22,609*  |   |  *17,360*  |   |  *13,139*  |   |  *7,840*  |   | *60,948*  |
| **TOTAL Costs** |  **345,595**  |  **410,900**  |  **265,360**  |  **50,000**  |  **200,839**  |  **45,000**  |  **119,840**  |  **35,000**  |  **931,634**  |  **540,900**  |
| ***1st year*** |  **135,977.00** |  210,900.00  |  **110,000.00**  |  30,000.00  |  **100,000.00**  |  20,000.00  |  **119,840.00**  |  20,000.00  |  **465,817.00**  |  280,900.00  |
| ***2nd year*** |  **209,618.00**  |  200,000.00  |  **155,360.00**  |  20,000.00  |  **100,839.00**  |  25,000.00  |  |  15,000.00  |  **465,817.00**  |  260,000.00  |

**4.2 Budget per SDG targets**

The overall goal of the JP is that the population benefits from increased climate resilience and quality and equitable social services. The JP aims to increase the likelihood of Maldives achieving SDG targets relevant to climate action (Goals 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15) and social services (Goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10). The JP interventions will however specifically contribute to targets outlined in the table below. Output 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 focus on reforming the social sector service delivery. The proposed activities will directly contribute to Target 1.b as the priority is to undertake the costing, to develop the financing strategy and implement financing reforms to make the social sector service delivery gender responsive, more equitable and sustainable. The same outputs also integrate a core health financing component which will contribute to Target 3.8. The development of the National Integrated Financing Strategy (Output 2.1) using reliable cost estimates (Output 1.1) and the operationalization of the INFF process through a full-fledged INFF committee (Output 3.1) is expected to contribute to the SDG target 17.3. Similarly, the Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 on strengthening the institutional capacity of public and private dialogue and engagement will directly contribute to SDG target 17.17.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SDG TARGETS** | **%** | **USD** |
|   | Target 1.b Indicator: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups | 38  | 550,334  |
|   | Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all | 17  | 243,794  |
|   | Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources. Indicator: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget | 26  | 381,754  |
|   | Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships. Indicator: Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships | 19  | 275,254  |
| TOTAL |  100  |  1,451,134.02  |

**4.3 Work plan**









**Annex 5. Risk Management Plan**

The goal of the Joint Proposal for SDG Financing is to increase mobilization, alignment and accountability of financing flows for SDGs in Maldives. For a smooth implementation of the proposed activities it is essential to map potential risks which may arise during the duration of the project. Therefore, a risk manageent plan is operationalized to assess, prevent and mitigate risks for achieving the objectives to reinforce the SDG financing architecture.

Overall Risk Management measures:

1. As the Convening Agency for joint programme, UNDP will be responsible for overall coordination and convening PUNO meetings to assess the risks as needed.
2. The full-fledged INFF Oversight Committee will act as the steering committee for the JP providing overall strategic direction, oversight and quality assurance and decision making on the direction of JP activities. It is responsible for the overseeing the design, implementation and monitoring of the INFF in the Maldives
3. UN Country Team will provide JP quarterly updates during the UNCT meetings
4. The technical aspects of the activities carried out by each PUNO will be closely monitored and reported with support from the RCO. The Monitoring exercises to include assessments and updates of risks and their mitigation measures.
5. Each PUNO will appoint a Risk focal point, who will be responsible for monitoring risks affecting its contributions to the JPs outcomes.

Refer to the table below for detailed information on various type of risks, corresponding mitigation measures and the responsible organization.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risks** | **Risk Level:**(Likelihood x Impact) | **Likelihood:** Certain - 5Likely - 4Possible - 3Unlikely - 2Rare – 1 | **Impact:** Essential – 5Major - 4Moderate - 3Minor - 2Insignificant - 1 | **Mitigating measures** | **Responsible Org./Person** |
| **Contextual risks** |
| Negative economic and financial implications due to COVID-19 that might lower the fiscal space and reduce the capacity of the Ministry of Finance to mobilize public resources for SDGs | 16 HIGH | 4 | 4 | Advocacy on cost effective and containment measures to reserve limited public resources Mobilize resources from other sources (private sector, organizations and aids etc..) | PUNOs |
| Political instability in the current government administration (political coalition) could change existing composition of policy level decision makers | 2 Low | 1 | 2 | Conduct advocacy sessions to policy level decision makers to educate and inform on the need for prioritization of JP activitiesDevelop evidence-based policy briefs informing on the long term positive impacts and expected outcome of the activitiesEngage with High Ranked Civil Servants to ensure continuity of the project  | PUNOs |
| **Programmatic risks** |
| Delay in implementation by the partners | 3 Medium | 1 | 3  | Regular meeting of “oversight committee” for monitoring progress and addressing challenges in implementation  | PUNOs |
| Limited technical resources and capacity in government for implementation | 4 Low | 2 | 2 | Ongoing capacity building of staff  | PUNOs/ INFF oversight Committee |
| Intersectoral collaboration, coordination and communication within government counterparts | 6 Medium | 2  | 3 | INFF Oversight Committee established with all key line Ministries and giving ownership to steer the project and ensure regular meeting with documentation of issues and action taken  | PUNOs/INFF Oversight Committee |
| **Institutional risks** |
| Limitation in the availability of resources. Funding not sufficient for overcoming challenges that arise during implementation | 3 Medium | 1 | 3 | PUNOs harness partnership for resource mobilization with private sector, International/National organizations and foundations and collaborate for institutional strengthening and sustainability | PUNOs |
| Poor coordination and communication amongst PUNOs  | 2 Low | 1 | 2  | Regularize meetings for information sharing and updating amongst PUNOs | RCO |
| **Fiduciary risks** |
| Funds not used adequately by Implementing partners | 2 Low | 1 | 2 | UNCT provides quarterly updates during UNCT meetingRegular monitoring and supervision to ensure smooth implementation  | RCO and PUNOs |

1. National Bureau of Statistics 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [Asian](https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/571536/adb-brief-128-economic-impact-covid19-developing-asia.pdf) Development Bank. 2020. The Economic Impact of the COVID-19 Outbreak on Developing Asia. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Maldives Macroeconomic Update: Novel Coronavirus outbreak, Ministry of Finance [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. International Monetary Fund. 2019. Maldives 2019 Article IV Consultation—Press Release; Staff Report; And Statement by The Executive Director for Maldives. IMF Country Report No. 19/156. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. ME, (2019), Maldives First Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Maldives: Ministry of Environment [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. The World Bank Data [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. OECD DAC data [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Auditor General’s Office. 2019. Performance Audit of Preparedness of Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. Government of Maldives. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. [How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook](http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/4/un-women-evaluation-handbook-how-to-manage-gender-responsive-evaluation), UN Women, 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Additional resources mobilized for other/ additional sector /s or through new sources/means [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Additional resources mobilized for the same multi-sectoral solution. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. This will be disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)