

2022 Annual Progress Report: SDG Financing – Enabling Environment (Component 1)

Reporting period: January 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022

Overall instruction to complete the report:

- Please be **succinct and to the point**, emphasizing only the **most important accomplishments** and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Fund at the global level.
- For questions and support, please contact maria.berenguer@un.org and heidi.simpson@un.org.

Programme Profile & Executive Summary

*** (MISSING)Required**

1. Select your UN Country Team/MCO *

Kyrgyzstan

2. Has there been any change in the JP focal points (RCO, lead UN entity, joint communications officer)?

☐ **Yes**

☐ **No**

3. Name, title, email of the new RCO focal point

Roza Choibaeva, RCO Economist roza.choibaeva@un.org

4. Name, title, email of the lead UN entity focal point

Louise Chamberlain, UNDP Resident Representative louise.chamberlain@undp.org

5. Name, title, email of the new Joint Communications officer

Ainagul Abdrakmanova, UNDP Communications Officer ainagul.abdrakhmanova@undp.org

6. Executive Summary [400 words] *

This is a summary of the most important achievements of the JP during the reporting period. Please highlight: progress on the 3 major results achieved in the past year, with the reference to contributions to the CF outcome(s), country priorities, and/or related SDG targets, as well as brief information on leveraging of financial resources toward the SDGs, within the framework of the Joint Programme accomplished in the past year.

During the reporting period the JP achieved following critical milestones:

- The JP launched the process of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and the National Financing Strategy (NFS) development to support the improvement of the policy framework for public and private finance to meet the ambition of the National Sustainable Development Programme 2026 (NDP-2026) and national SDGs commitments.
- In close collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Commerce the JP has been developing a new methodology of the regular assessment of tax incentives to increase their efficiency.
- JP has also contributed to strengthening public finance management by improving program-based budgeting (PBB) framework and aligning it with national development priorities – the initiative was piloted with the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) and led to result-oriented Mid-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for 2023-2025 alignment with PBB and improvement of regulatory framework on PBB.

Above mentioned results will contribute to the achievement of the following UNSDCF 2023-27 outcomes/outputs:

CF Outcome 1. By 2027, the people of the Kyrgyz Republic, particularly vulnerable groups, will have enhanced resilience, strengthened capabilities, and access to decent work, resulting in full enjoyment of their rights contributing to the socio-economic and gender-transformative development of the country.

Output 1.2.1 Data-driven education sector planning, joint results monitoring, and sector performance improvement mechanisms at a national level is strengthened.

Output 1.2.3 Financial sustainability and diversification at central and regional levels for optimized education programmes is increased (i.e. PPP-ECE through per capita funding model etc)

CF Outcome 2. By 2027, the well-being of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic will increase through the development of a green economy based on sustainable and nutrition-sensitive

food systems, natural resource management and migration processes, accelerating digitalization, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

Output 2.1 Green economic growth is achieved through increased entrepreneurship and employment opportunities, including through the sustainable use of natural resources.

RESULTS

*This is the core section of the report. The narrative provides a **succinct description** about the actual results that have been achieved in 2022 based upon the JP document and theory of change. Please include key data, including the number of people that benefitted from the joint programme and reference to national policy priorities, the roles of partners and any new or innovative partnerships, and national or local implementation capacities that were developed or used.*

7. Overall Progress against 3 key results [1200 words]*

Based on expected achievement of outcomes and outputs in the past year, as represented by the 3 main overall results of the JP (indicated in the 2021 Annual Progress Report), provide a summary of progress, while emphasizing major contributions to the CF outcome(s) and the improvement of UNCT collaboration and coherence. Please emphasize key changes to national policies and/or changes to national budgets or mobilization of additional financial resources/allocations that transpired as a result of the JP. Other key JP milestones achieved during the reporting period may cover important developments on areas such as a) governance and coordination; b) research, assessments and feasibility studies on SDG financing; c) financial strategy development and advocacy for financial reforms; d) monitoring and review of financial and other resources; e) capacity building for key stakeholders on SDG financing; f) mobilization of new partnerships (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor; private sector)

During reporting period, the JP achieved following key results:

Result 1. The JP assists the efforts of the Government in the Kyrgyz Republic to improve the policy framework for public and private finance to deliver on NDP-2026 and its SDG ambition. DFA analyses the broad financing trends in the country and provides policy recommendations for SDG financing and specific steps to operationalize the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF).

In line with the approach to mainstream the SDGs into the state governance, including coordination, monitoring and review processes, the JP continued to a) support the Government to align and integrate the SDGs into the national policy frameworks; and b) deploy the new SDG financing approach and instruments to transform from traditional approach to financing to the new approach that will be tapping into possibilities of mobilizing

private capital and incentivize innovative finance.

The first draft DFA that was submitted for review by the Government analyses the broad financing trends in the country and provides a set of policy recommendations for financing, including a comprehensive roadmap by setting up specific steps to operationalize an INFF. In particular, it recommends to further strengthen the existing governance and coordination mechanisms to implement the integrated financing framework, introduce innovative financing instruments, deepen financial and capital markets, strengthen management of public funds, develop carbon market and new climate financing tools, and expand Islamic finance. In addition, the President's Administration recommends prioritizing education, agriculture and green economy in the DFA.

Result 2. The JP helps the Government to improve the management of tax incentives by establishing a comprehensive system for regular assessment of their efficiency.

To improve the efficiency of tax incentives, the JP is supporting the Kyrgyz Government's efforts to establish a system for regular assessment of the efficiency of the tax incentives. Respective articles were introduced into the New Tax Code. New methodology for regular assessment of the efficiency of tax incentives is now being finalized. The methodology will help the Government to increase fiscal space, by a) dropping ineffective tax incentives, and b) introducing the tax incentives that are aligned with SDGs and support inclusive economic growth.

Result 3. The JP supported the Ministry of Education and Science to introduce and further improve program-based budgeting.

The program-based budgeting (PBB) was piloted with the Ministry of Education and Science with an aim to address some of the shortcomings of the existing system which disallows the evaluation of the effectiveness of budget expenditures. PBB will be effectively linking resources with results thus holding managers accountable for the delivery of specific targets and effective deployment and usage of resources.

The 2023 budget submission of the Early Childhood Education (ECE)/preschool sub-sector and result-oriented Mid-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for 2023-2025 was prepared in line with PBB criteria. As a result of the joint UN efforts, the PBB reform was further endorsed through new Government regulations:

- 1) "On program-based budgeting" accompanied by two additional instructions - a) on the development, review and implementation of mid-term expenditure framework (MTEF), and b) on the development, review and implementation of the PBB.
- 2) "On monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of budget programmes" also accompanied by two instructions – a) on monitoring and reporting on indicators, and

b) on evaluation of budget programmes and measures.

The UN will continue supporting the Ministry of Finance and pilot ministries, including the Ministry of Education and Science, to align the planning and budgeting cycles with the SDG-informed national policy priorities after the JP ends.

8. Cross-cutting results/issues [400 words]*

In bullet points, please describe how the JP addressed cross-cutting results including gender equality and women empowerment, human rights, SDG data, youth, and principles of leaving no one behind in its implementation.

The JP has been fully aligned with the LNOB principle by supporting the improvement of public services through leveraging an adequate level of financing to support sustainable and inclusive growth. The review of the efficiency of public spending in the education sector, for example, provided the Ministry of Education and Science with clear recommendations how to increase financial efficiency and address the issues of equity, quality, and inclusion in education. The review provided credible evidence for the UN to advocate with policymakers on financial efficiency for various approaches in expanding preschool coverage with the current budget, i.e., 5-hour-day shifts instead of the 10-hour that has proven to be financially unsustainable leaving half of the children without access to preschool. The JP analysis also recommended an introduction of public-private partnership (PPP) vouchers that would allow children to attend private preschools. These equity-focused options influenced the design of the PPP pilot. The pilot has started in January 2023, and it will allow for testing of hiring teachers outside of the collective bargaining norm ("Collective bargaining" is a means through which employers and their organizations and trade unions can establish fair wages and working conditions. ILO Convention No. 154), which is overly bureaucratic. The UN will continue its support to increase the efficient use of resources at the central and preschool/school levels.

9. SDG Acceleration [400 words]*

In bullet points, please describe how the JP contributed to accelerating progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets (max 3 SDG targets, as per JP ProDoc and in line with the JP Theory of Change for SDG acceleration). Also, describe how this was enabled by the JP's efforts to create an enabling environment for SDG Financing and to promote financing reforms across sectors.

SDG4: SDG Financing Agenda will be advanced in the education sector by providing credible evidence of efficiency gains; introducing program-based budgeting to align planning and spending and improve accountability for outcomes in preschool and primary education; as well as by improving the normative framework for PPPs focused on preschool services. The latter, in conjunction with the recently launched SDG 4 costing exercise, will provide

important insights and practical solutions to accelerate progress towards implementation of the SDG-focused national development priorities.

SDG16: The JP assists the Government by improving overall planning, budgeting, and financing coordination and oversight mechanisms. It is expected that the INFF recommendations, once accepted and implemented, will help build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions.

SDG17: The JP builds capacity for domestic resource mobilization and expanding fiscal space. Regular of assessment the efficiency of tax incentives will help to further strengthen the fiscal space and mobilize/release additional financial resources to achieve the SDGs in the Kyrgyz Republic. The DFA will give comprehensive overview of financial flows, including recommendations for new innovative financial instruments that could mobilize additional financial resources from public and private sources. It will contribute to policy coherence for sustainable development through setting a holistic financing architecture and systems needed to support policy reforms and relevant legislation.

10. Constraints, adjustments, and lessons [400 words]*

In bullet points, explain any internal or external constraints (e.g. national/ local elections, shift in government's priorities, operational issues) that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to the JP to strengthen its relevance and effectiveness as well as the coherence and coordination of UN system support. Describe lessons, including experiences of failure, and update information about assumptions and risks, if any.

Challenges:

- According to the SDG Fund Secretariat's guidelines, the second tranche was conditional on the submission of the Project Document countersigned by the state counterparts. The countersigning of the Project Document (which has not been signed since the launch of the JP in 2020 as impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, the political crisis in late 2020, and the massive government restructuring in 2021) became a real challenge and led to a delay in receiving the second tranche as the UN had to re-negotiate the JP design with the authorities. Due to this challenge, funding was unavailable to the JP for three months which delayed the implementation. The Project Document was finally countersigned on April 30, 2022. The UN requested an extension of the JP for an additional 12 months until June 30, 2023.
- Despite political commitments to achieving SDGs in education, implementation problems persist. Frequent changes of senior leadership of the Ministry of Education and Science (ministers and deputy ministers) slow the progress on agreed outcomes substantially. There have been notable delays in fostering the partnership with the

Chamber of Accounts (CoA) to integrate the NDP-2026/SDG targets (focused on education) into government auditing. The delay was due to the legislature's lengthy review and finalization of the new Law on CoA.

Lessons learned:

- **More flexible implementation period should be considered for countries experiencing a political crisis that also leads to a significant governance restructuring.** The Kyrgyz Republic has gone through a political crisis in late 2020, which resulted in the elections of the President, Parliament, and adopting new Constitution in 2021. This was followed by heavy government restructuring and establishing the new Cabinet of Ministers. The JP struggled to re-establish a partnership with the new Government and was able to countersign the Project Document only in 2022. The JP therefore requested an extension for another 12 months. In overall, establishing INFF requires high ambition and commitment by the state partners, and strong multi-sectorial engagement of the state and other partners. Needless to mention that sustaining the results also requires a time and effort.
- **To ensure the sustainability of the INFF initiative it is recommended that the JP Oversight Committee be embedded into the existing structures.** In Kyrgyzstan after many attempts to establish the INFF Oversight Committee as a new mechanism and Government's resistance to it as they believed any new (parallel) structure will add a complexity and reduce efficiency in decision making, the decision of the President's Administration was to assign the national SDG Coordination Committee (currently being established with the support of the UN) to the establishment and implementation of INFF.

11. Upload Joint Programme Results Framework*

Please download, complete, and upload the JP results framework (using the excel template shared by email; please edit the name of the file to include your UNCT) that provides information about the achievement of targets for indicators both against the global Fund's results as well as the outcome and output level results for the JP. Where there are variances or data are not available, provide an explanation and indicate when data will be reported.

The RF is enclosed to the report.

12. Results story

Please provide a brief story about how the JP is making a difference. It can be at the institutional and policy level or at a local, human level. Please include photos, graphics, and

news items as appropriate. Please edit the name of the file to include your UNCT.

Please note this could be used for website and articles for the Joint SDG Fund's website and social media, for the SG spokesperson to read out to international press at the noon briefing. Please confirm the text and use are approved by RC and PUNOs for public use before submission.

The results story is enclosed to the report.

13. Next steps, scaling and sustainability [400 words]*

This section provides information on the activities you plan to carry out and results you plan to achieve in the next calendar year, and how you plan to complete the overall JP, taking into consideration the need to sustain and potentially scale up the results in partnership with local and other stakeholders after JP completion. Explain what tools and processes are being put in place to ensure the SDG financing strategy and its appropriation as well as implementation of financial reforms will be sustainable over time.

During the next months until completion of the JP in June 2023, the UN will be focusing on the following interventions:

- DFA and INFF Road Map will be completed by March 2023 and national Financing Strategy by June 2023. The President's Administration plans to incorporate some of the DFA's recommendations for leveraging additional private sector financing into its annual Plan of Actions to support implementation of the NDP-2026. This will ensure the sustainability of results achieved. All of the above will be accompanied by capacity building activities of the state and non-state partners.
- The JP will continue working with the Ministry of Finance to incorporate the findings and recommendations of the fiscal space analysis and public expenditure review into the 2024 budget preparation process hence, contributing to strengthening the public finance management. As part of another ongoing initiative (beyond the scope of the JP), the UN will be providing technical support to the medium-term economic forecasting to inform medium-term budget development.
- The JP will continue assisting the Government with the establishment and institutionalization of the national SDGs Coordination Committee, one of the functions of the Committee will be oversight of the INFF.
- The JP will support publishing and wider dissemination of the Review of Public Spending Efficiency in the Education Sector. This will include the incorporation of the recommendations on efficiency gains into the sector ministry's budget planning.

- Following the recommendation of the President's Administration to prioritize the Education, Agriculture, and Green Economy in the DFA, the JP will support the costing of SDGs in these sectors.
- The JP will continue to develop a training module on M&E for Program Based Budgeting (PBB) based on regulations and instructions to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Education and Science and other PBB pilot ministries.
- The JP will continue its technical support to the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and Commerce, and Ministry of Education and Science to integrate SDG-aligned policy objectives into budget processes.
- The JP will continue supporting the Ministry of Finance in automating PBB documentation.
- The JP will continue supporting the Public Private Partnership Center (PPP) in testing and scaling up PPP projects.
- The JP will continue providing methodological support to Chamber of Accounts (CoA) to enhance performance and strategic audit.

Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs)

14. Is your JP working on developing and/or implementing an INFF?*

- ☐ **Yes, implementing INFFs**
- ☐ No, not implementing INFFs

15. Progress on the INFF/SDG financing building blocks*

Please define the status and progress of your JP's INFF, SDG financing strategy and/ or enabling framework according to the implementation stages in the table below.

Implementation Stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Completed (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. Provide a brief description of the results achieved in the Inception Phase [200 words]. *

Has an INFF Roadmap been developed and adopted by the government? What are the roadmap's key recommendations and timeline? State 'NA' if not applicable.

The INFF Roadmap has been developed and is currently being reviewed by stakeholders. It is expected to be finalized by March 2023. The key recommendations of the roadmap will include:

- Deepen capital and financial markets;
- Introduce innovative financing instruments;
- Strengthen the public financial management system;
- Develop the carbon market;
- Expand Islamic finance;
- Strengthen partnership for the SDGs

17. Provide a brief description of the results achieved under Assessment &Diagnostics [300 words]. *

Indicate what diagnostic tools/methodologies have been used (Development Finance Assessment, Public Expenditure Review, Fiscal Space Analysis, Feasibility Study, etc.) and explain how the evidence generated has contributed to the development of the financing strategy. Was an SDG/sector costing or budgeting carried out? State 'NA' if not applicable.

The JP will be using the DFA, public expenditure review, and fiscal space analysis to inform the design of the new national Financing Strategy/INFF. The results of the on-going SDG costing exercise in the sectors of education, agriculture and green economy is underway will be incorporated into new national Financing Strategy/INFF. The President's Administration demonstrated a strong commitment to incorporate some of DFA's recommendations for leveraging additional private sector financing into its annual Plan of Actions to support implementation of the NDP-2026. The 2023 budget submission of Early Childhood Education (ECE)/preschool sub-sector and result-oriented Mid-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for 2023-2025 was prepared in line with PBB criteria.

18. Is an SDG financing strategy being developed as part of the INFF? *

- ☐ Yes, it is planned.
- ☒ **Yes, development is underway.**
- ☐ Yes, the strategy has been launched.
- ☐ No or N/A

19. Provide a brief description on the results achieved under the Financing Strategy [500 words]. *

Indicate if the Financing Strategy is already being implemented by the government and which national plan/policy was it designed to support. Summarize what are the main objectives of the financing strategy to foster SDG acceleration (i.e., mobilize public revenue, unlock private capital, align public budget with the SDGs, design new financial solutions, strengthen coordination on SDG Financing, etc.). Provide description of the financial reform(s) prioritized by the financing strategy (i.e., Results-Based Budgeting, Tax revenue, public funds, MTEF, Digital Finance, Financial Inclusion, Capital market, etc.). State 'NA', if not applicable.

The ultimate goal of the new Financing Strategy will be to strengthen the capacity of the Government and other partners in the Kyrgyz Republic to mobilize more private and public funding from domestic and foreign sources. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the new national Financing Strategy/INFF will assist the Government to design a new architecture for financing the national development goals and the SDGs. The main contribution of this strategy will be suggesting new integrated approaches to managing the public and private sources of finance for achieving the NDS-20/SDG targets. More specific elements of the new Financing Strategy will be reported during the next reporting cycle.

20. Provide a brief description of the results achieved under Monitoring and Review [300 words]*

Explain which tools and processes have been established to monitor the implementation of the INFF and/or track the financial flows towards the SDGs. State 'NA', if not applicable.

In October 2022, Kyrgyzstan issued a decree on State Strategic Management in the Kyrgyz Republic. With the support of the UN this document provides a clarity on the roles of key actors in strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation - previously, the unified legislation was missing. The JP continues supporting the Government to streamlining the national system of strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation to become compliant with SDGs.

21. Provide a brief description of the results achieved under Governance and Coordination [200 words]. *

Explain what the main functions of the INFF oversight body are and who are the members. Indicate as well where is the INFF Oversight Committee housed and if it has been embedded into an existing governance structure. State 'NA', if not applicable.

The INFF design is expected to define appropriate means for monitoring and reviewing its implementation and innovative governance and coordination arrangements. This last element is critical to implementing the highly strategic and cross-cutting interventions. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the decision of the Presidential Administration was therefore to assign the national SDG Coordination Committee (currently being established with the support of the UN) with the oversight function of the INFF.

Annex: Programmatic Survey

22. Total estimated expenditure [in USD, from the start date to 31 Dec 2022].*

UNDP: USD 370,126.26

UNICEF: USD 173,494.11

Total: USD 553,703.03

23. Total estimated commitments (including expenditures) [in USD, from the start date to 31 Dec 2022].*

UNDP: USD 553,703.03

UNICEF: USD 227,547.22

Total: USD 781,250.3

24. Overall self-assessment of the programme's progress as of 31 December 2022 *

☐ Above expectations (expected annual results fully achieved and additional progress made)

☐ **On track (expected annual results achieved)**

☐ Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved; 1 to 3 months delay in implementation)

☐ Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved; over 3 months delay in implementation)

25. Did your JP receive a top-up grant as part of the Fund's Development Emergency Modality? *

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

26. How has the JP contributed to the response to the global cost-of-living crisis? [400 words]

Please highlight how the JP is bridging the crisis response to longer-term sustainable development plans, policies and financing. Please explain the steps taken by the JP to ensure a sustainable follow-up and if/how partners and stakeholder have committed to build on the JP's work to shape a sustainable response to the crisis and in the future. If the JP included testing or piloting, explain the results of the pilots and country plans for the adoption and scaling-up of solutions.

The JP supports the Kyrgyz Government's efforts to improve the management of public resources by assisting to the Ministry of Finance with fiscal space analyzes, reviewing public spending, and integrating long-term development priorities into the budget process. In addition, a draft methodology of regular public expenditure reviews is being developed to help the government improve the efficiency of budget spending.

27. Did you organize the below key meetings and events? *

	Yes	No
Closing meeting/event	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Strategic partners/ donors event	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JP steering committee/ Programme board meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28. Upload strategic documents produced/contributed by the JP. *

Strategic documents can be produced directly by the UN entities or produced by Government or other partners with direct contributions from the JPs. The documents may include for example policy costing and programme feasibility analyses, SDG financing landscape diagnostic, methodological guidance, and reports or drafts related to legal acts or national policies/strategies your JP is supporting to develop. Please edit the name of the file to include your UNCT.

NA

29. Did your JP contribute to the following thematic SDG transformation areas? Select all relevant. *

- ☐ Food systems transformation
- ☐ Decent jobs & universal social protection
- ☐ Digital transformation
- ☐ Climate action & energy transformation
- ☒ **Transforming education**
- ☐ SDG localization
- ☐ Solutions for internal displacements
- ☒ **Other**

30. Which of the following stakeholder groups did you partner closely as part of your JP approach? Select all relevant partners. *

- ☒ **National Government**
- ☐ Sub-national Governments
- ☐ Civil Society Organizations
- ☐ Parliamentarians
- ☐ IFIs/DFIs
- ☒ **Private sector**
- ☐ Bilateral aid organizations
- ☒ **Other**

31. Describe the highlights on the most strategic partnerships fostered by the JP in the SDG Financing space, including the nature of the collaboration and with whom. In addition, indicate if your JP secured additional financing from any of the stakeholder groups mentioned in the previous question. Please provide the type (co-funding/co-financing), name of organization, amount of the additional funding mobilized. [200 words]*

The JP has fostered a strategic partnership with the Presidential Administration, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, and the Ministry of Education and Science, as well as with the National Bank and the private sector. The Presidential Administration leads the INFF processes in the country and serves as the main point of contact for INFF design and implementation. The Ministry of Finance is a partner in the implementation of activities related to public finance, such as the review of public expenditures, fiscal space and the integration of SDG targets into the budget process. The Ministry of Economy and Commerce is a partner in the implementation of fiscal incentives, strategic planning and monitoring activities. The Ministry of Education and Science serves as a pilot for introducing PBB. The National Bank and the private sector are partners in exploring new financial instruments to unlock additional financing for the SDGs.

32. Did your JP contribute to any of the following areas related to enhancing SDG financing? *

	Yes	No
Drafted a bill and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Produced financing, costing, diagnostic and feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

33. Total number of people that benefited from capacity building on SDG Financing and INFFs.*

104 representatives from government agencies and the private sector improved their knowledge of program-based budgeting and integration of SDG-aligned targets into planning and budgeting.

34. Please briefly describe the main capacity-building activities supported by the JP that allowed people, from both public and private sectors, to expand their knowledge on SDG Financing and INFFs. [200 words]

The main capacity-building activities were related to the DFA process, which allowed stakeholders to learn about ways to tap additional private sector financing through various financial instruments. During the DFA missions, workshops were held for the members of the working groups, which were composed of representatives from government agencies and the private sector.

Commented [AKG1]: Now this begs the question whether any additional private sector financing has been tapped in. Should this not be the success criteria / indicator?

Commented [ZYU2R1]: Once the DFA has been finalized and the proposed instruments are operationalized, we can write about the tapping in the private sector

35. How would you describe your JP's level of ambition on gender? *

☒ Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

Commented [AKG3]: If this is so, it should be reflected in the narrative above. Pl add.

☐ Gender-responsive (for example, the JP aimed to respond to specific gender needs, such as linking social assistance with GBV response services or maternal health support)

Commented [RC4R3]: As per PUNOs gender was not in the focus - simply put, nothing to report. However the questionnaire requests to indicated the level of engagement. Therefore the lowest level of gender mainstreaming was selected at this stage.

☐ Gender-transformative (for example, the JP explicitly aimed to address the structural and root causes of gender inequality, such as by combining social protection with community dialogues and economic empowerment activities that aim to shift gendered social norms and power relations)

36. What were the main activities that the JP undertook on gender equality? *

☐ Evidence, data collection and analysis (e.g. gender assessments of programmes; policy briefs, costing for scale-up of social services)

☐ Policy dialogues, advocacy (e.g. direct inputs to national policies, strategies, laws, including women's and girls' rights groups in coordination mechanisms)

☐ Design of new gender-transformative programmes (e.g. new cash transfers to women-led households)

☐ Adaptation of existing programmes (e.g. revision of eligibility criteria, removal of conditionalities)

☐ Capacity development (e.g. training of social workers, local governments, local communities)

☐ N/A

☐ Other

37. Did your JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind? *

	Yes	No
The JP undertakes and draws upon relevant human rights analysis, and has developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
JP addresses structural inequalities facing persons with disabilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
JP planned for and demonstrated positive results/ effects for youth in accordance with principles in Youth 2030?	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
JP adequately addressed and implemented environmental and social standards/ safeguards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X

38. Declaration/ Confirmation *

☐ We hereby confirm that the information provided in this update is duly reviewed and approved by the RC and all PUNOs involved in the Joint Programme.