

Joint SDG Fund
Template for the Joint Programme
Evidence-based Final Narrative Report
SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Date of Report: 10 / September / 2023

Programme title and Country

Country: Maldives

Joint Programme (JP) 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.

MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹:

Programme Duration

Start date² (day/month/year): July 2020

Original End date³ (day/month/year): June 2022

Actual End date⁴ (day/month/year): December 2022

Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system: Yes/No

Expected financial closure date⁵:

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁵ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

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Programme Budget (US\$)

Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding):

Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable):

Joint SDG Fund Contribution and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:

Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
UNDP	345,595	410,900	756,495
UNICEF	265,360	50,000	315,360
WHO	200,839	45,000	245,839
UNFPA	119,840	35,000	154,840
Total	931,634	540,900	1,472,534

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Abbreviations

COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
USD	United States Dollar
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
WHO	World Health Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
SAP	Strategic Action Plan 2019 – 2023, Government of Maldives
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
ERP	Economic Recovery Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organisations
UNDS	United Nations Development System
JP	Joint Programme
FSFM	Frankfurt School of Finance and Management
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
NTA	National Transfer Accounts
MBS	Maldives Bureau of Statistics
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ISDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFI	International Financing Institution
MMA	Maldives Monetary Agency
PFM	Public Financial Management

Executive summary

The Government of Maldives Strategic Action Plan 2019 - 2023 (SAP) set an ambitious vision for the country's sustainable development path. It is a central policy framework and planning document that has guided the overall development direction of the state for five years and consolidated the current Government's pledges with existing sectoral priorities and serve as the main implementation and monitoring tool to track the progress of the delivery of the Government's policies and development priorities.

Together with the Government, the UN in Maldives, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator supported the development of an SDG Roadmap (2022) for the Maldives. The SDG Roadmap provides a framework and recommendations for accelerating the realisation of the SDGs in the country anchored in national policies and priorities to drive financing for development among others.

The Joint SDG Fund Secretariat approved a Joint Programme (JP) to operationalise an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) process in the Maldives with a view to strengthening the core system of governance, planning and financing and to mobilise and improve the targeting of financing towards climate action and reforms needed for the delivery of quality, equitable, gender-responsive and sustainable social services. Four resident UN agencies, being UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and the WHO, were participating UN organizations (PUNOs), coordinated by the Resident Coordinator. The JP was the first opportunity for the UN Country Team (UNCT) to work together in the development finance space in collaboration with the government.

The JP enabled the PUNOs, and by extension the wider UNCT, to develop a shared understanding of challenges and solutions in the domestic revenue stabilization in the Maldives. As a result of the JP, there is now an enhanced understanding among PUNOs and the UNCT of the way government spending is planned and allocated in specific sectors including health, education, and the broader social sector. This has paved the way for future collaborations among UN agencies to work together in a coherent manner for effective and efficient delivery of programmes.

However, underestimation of the JP cost during the design of the programme created significant operational challenges as PUNOs' core resources were used to complement limited JP resource allocation for implementation as a result.

As such, the cost needed to undertake similar project in the future must be sufficient for the entire duration of the project without causing any financial burden on PUNOs. Moreover, there should be sustained equal engagement among PUNOs, focusing on their respective agency's comparative advantage, before the commencement of any similar future JP. The need for a centralised management system for future JPs to deliver on the day-to-day activities, monitoring and reporting on the project must be considered.

Context

The Republic of the Maldives is an upper middle-income country with a population of 550,000.⁶ It registered continued socio-economic progress before the COVID-19 pandemic; its GDP growth rate estimated at 8.12% in 2018 and 7.01% in 2019.⁷ Without surprise, the outbreak of the global virus precipitously brought down the country's growth rate to -33.5% in 2020.⁸ This sharp decline (of 40.38%) is attributable to the country's high dependency on international tourism, fisheries export, and high reliance of imports, which was mostly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic across the world due to the phenomenal disruption to global flights and transport/logistics services. However, given the relatively high strength of the Maldives economy, coupled with specific policies introduced by the government to address COVID-19, growth remarkably picked up by 75.24% in 2021, rising from -33.49% in 2020 to 41.75% in 2021.⁹

The country's per capita income generally remained encouraging over the pandemic period, although it's declined from USD 11,119 in 2019 to USD 7,282 in 2020, picking up to USD 10,366 in 2021.¹⁰ UNDP ranked the Maldives second in human development in the South Asia region in its 2021/2022 Global Development Report.¹¹ The country's income poverty had declined rapidly from 71.30% in 2002, to 50.50%, 5.50% and 3.90% in 2009, 2016 and 2019, respectively.¹² However, the pandemic may have exerted upward pressure on poverty due to COVID-induced costs of living, the war in Ukraine and climate change. The country's enviable growth recovery to 41.75% in 2021 may have levelled out the effects of the pandemic on poverty to date.

The Government of Maldives Strategic Action Plan 2019 – 2023 (SAP) set out broad goals to help realise vital development milestones in realising the dreams and aspiration of the country. The SAP is arranged around five broad strategic policy areas:

- a) Pursuing **Blue Economy** potentials, focusing on tourism, fisheries and marine resources, agriculture, small and medium enterprises within the context of economic diversification;
- b) Increasing **State Caring for social transformation and** progress, with emphasis on education, health, prevention of narcotics and drug rehabilitation.
- c) Promoting **Dignified Families**, focusing on the youth, housing, Islamic Faith, community empowerment and sport.
- d) **Jazeera Dhiriulhun**, focusing on addressing needs relevant to the development of community infrastructure and services, including environmental protection and prevention, resilient communities, clean energy, water and sanitation and decentralisation.

The aforementioned development indicators of the Maldives (including growth, human development and poverty indices) suggest that the country has been making positive strides in the implementation of its

⁶ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/maldives/overview>

⁷ <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/MDV/maldives/gdp-growth-rate> (Visited 31st March 2023)

⁸ <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/MDV/maldives/gdp-growth-rate> (Visited 31st March 2023)

⁹ <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/MDV/maldives/gdp-growth-rate> (Visited 31st March 2023)

¹⁰ <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/MDV/maldives/gdp-per-capita> (Visited 31st March 2023)

¹¹ <https://maldivesnewsnetwork.com/2022/09/11/maldives-ranked-2nd-in-human-development-in-south-asia/> (Visited 31st March 2023)

¹² <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/MDV/maldives/poverty-rate> (Visited 31st March 2023)

SAP, within which it has domesticated and operationalised the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In the context of the SAP, the JP aimed to catalyse the operationalisation of the country’s Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) process, with a focus on: (a) strengthening the core system of governance of planning and financing; and (b) mobilising and improving the targeting of financing towards two long term development priorities, which are: (i) climate action; and (ii) reforms required to deliver quality, equitable, gender-responsive and sustainable social services. The strategic focus is with a view to ensuring that men, women, girls, and boys in all their diversity in the Maldives benefit from increased climate resilience and quality social services.

Joint Programme Results

1. Overview of Strategic Final Results

1.1. Overall assessment (max 100 words)

- Above expectations (fully achieved expected JP results and made additional progress)
- In line with expectations (achieved expected JP results)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved, but with some limitations/adjustments)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected JP results not achieved due to unforeseen risks/challenges)

The JP was divided into two areas: Climate Action and the Social Sector. JP activities were geared towards the operationalisation of the INFF as outlined by the project document.

There are five building blocks of the INFF (Inception Phase, Assessment and Diagnostics, Financial Strategy, Monitoring and Review, and Governance and Coordination). UNDP worked on three of them including the development of the financing strategy, which comprised the major components of the programme. A gender-focused financing strategy has now been finalised by the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management and presented to the Ministry of Finance in March 2023, with a social sector financing strategy jointly developed by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO through the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management together with the social sector strategy. A monitoring and evaluation framework to track and report on progress on the INFF has been finalised and presented to the Government of the Maldives in April 2023.

1.2 Key results achieved (max 500 words)

- **INFF Financing Strategy Developed**

The JP (through UNDP) contracted and guided the services of the Frankfurt School of Finance Management (FSFM) to support the development of an integrated Financing Strategy, as part of the INFF, to accelerate market attraction and private capital to allow the Ministry of Finance to deliver on national targets such as net zero pledge by 2030 for climate action and accelerate programme delivery with an execution modality.

The development of this strategy was accompanied by provision of capacity building on the theory of change and result chain for professionals of the Ministry of Gender Family and Social Services to implement the integrated financing strategy. The training combined virtual sessions – for knowledge transfer – and in-person (deep dive into the theory of change – the result chain and how challenges can turn into opportunities, how inputs go over activities and output, outcomes and impact) to ensure effective governance and ownership. The objective was to empower leading and contributing line ministries to

reflect on their needs and responsibilities within the integrated financing strategy and network with other ministries to ensure efficient accountable implementation of the strategy. However, Development Finance Assessment (DFA) estimation showed that the Maldives would at least require USD 941 million per annum by 2030 to meet its climate ambitions while the climate financing gap is estimated to be USD 808 million per annum for the same period. See DFA²

The gender-focused Financing Strategy aimed to address public spending efficiency by improving procurement regulations; financial stability via climate related transition and physical risk; low carbon deployment of renewable energy sources; subnational finance; tax exemptions and carbon pricing; reduce fossil-fuel subsidies; finance taxonomy development; disclosure and transparency; climate risk insurance; sustainability-linked banking products; trust funds; green fund; financial literacy; disclosure and transparency; capital market development as a means to providing a route for enabling a solid financing of national sustainable development strategies, plans and COVID-19 recovery plans. These were all addressed within the framework of responsive gender-climate financing. This strategy linked solving the climate crisis to addressing vulnerable groups in society, who are disproportionately affected during a climate emergency. Gender dimensions were treated the same way as climate in the financing strategy as they need specific market interventions and political will. There is a strong focus on gender responsiveness and equity, as anticipated in the programme design.

- **National Transfer Accounts Produced (NTA)**

The JP (through UNFPA) collaborated with the Maldives Bureau of Statistics (MBS) at all stages of JP implementation to produce the country's National Transfer Accounts (NTA) ranging from compilation, planning, budgeting, training of MBS staff and relevant agencies, data collection as well as report finalization. The NTA used the United Nations National Transfer Accounts methodology to explore the extent of intergenerational resource allocation at the aggregate level in the country. The NTA produced year-to-year estimation of economic flows from one generation to another, thus providing valuable information for policy makers to design national frameworks for public policies. These findings and analysis were compiled into a study. This study shed light on several issues including: the implications of population aging; changes in public and private financing of education, health, and pensions; women's full contributions to the economy; and human capital needs. This study has brought to the fore the unpaid contributions (cooking, cleaning, and caring for children and the elderly) made by women in the form of care and household services that is not accounted for in the economy. Women's earning in the labour market is smaller compared to men, however, their contribution at home is much higher and estimated at MVR 3.86 billion (USD249,700,080) (unaccounted for) to be added to their estimated MVR 8.05 billion (USD 520,747,577) total labour income .

- **Costed Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Strategy and Action plan completed.**

The JP (through UNFPA and UNICEF) in collaboration with the Maldives Bureau of Statistics (MBS) produced a comprehensive costed five-year Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Strategy and Action Plan for the period 2020 - 2025. This is the first combined RMNCAH Strategy and Action Plan and replaces the National Reproductive Health Strategy 2014 - 2018 and the Child Health Strategy and Every Newborn Action Plan 2016 - 2020. The new costed RMNCAH Strategy and Action Plan is aligned to the SAP and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and articulates the direction for improving RMNCAH for women, girls, boys and men of all ages and in all their diversity. The strategy and action plan provides detailed direction for improving RMNCAH over

the next five years, and will contribute to achievement of the SAP, the Health Master Plan and the SDGs. It contains seven strategic areas: reproductive health; maternal health; newborn health; child health; adolescent Health; cross-Cutting areas, and the enabling environment to guide actions related to RMNCAH by the Ministry of Health and the Health Protection Agency, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), partners and the private sector among others.

[1.3. Results achieved on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks \(max 2 pages\).](#)

Implementation stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Inception Phase

The inception phase was led by the Steering Committee of the JP which comprised of 13 ministries or state institutions, and co-chaired by the Minister of Finance and the UN Resident Coordinator. The Development Finance Assessment (DFA) was based on data sourced from government stakeholders and other publicly available data.

The process started with consultations and meetings with various stakeholders on the development of the DFA/INFF, backed by preliminary data collection and analysis of relevant documents and frameworks (legal, finance etc.) to assess financing opportunities. An INFF roadmap was developed by UNDP based on reviews of the initial recommendations by the DFA on priority areas; assessment and preliminary analysis of financing landscape mapping; data analysis and review of relevant documents and frameworks. Initial findings were presented at the Third JP Steering Committee meeting in July 2022 and the final draft reports and findings of the DFA and the INFF/Financing Strategy were presented at the Fourth JP Steering Committee meeting in December 2022. In addition, the draft final reports were presented at the validation workshop held in December 2022.

A cross-section of participants included the Ministry of Finance; Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Policy Office of the President’s Office; Parliament’s Public Finance Committee; Auditor General’s Office; Maldives Monetary Authority; Maldives Bureau of Statistics; Local Government Authority; Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology; Civil society organizations; Maldives Association of Tourism Industry (MATI); Maldives Association of Travel Agents and Tour Operators (MATATO); Maldives Association of Construction Industry (MACI); Maldives Fund Management Corporation (MFMC); and Morteza Capital.

These members were selected based on the rationale that they would provide substantive inputs, guidance and facilitation of JP activities. The committee was formed based on policy level nominations by the ministries/institutions on a request by the Minister of Finance and the Resident Coordinator through UN Agencies.

Assessment & Diagnostics

Between January – June 2021, JP implementation focused on consultations and meetings with diverse stakeholders to inform and validate preliminary data collection and findings. The process involved assessing existing country processes and systems to provide a complete picture of national financing needs and available financing sources, as well as the risks and major obstacles countries face in financing their sustainable development. Government agencies participants, at the level of State Minister, in the Oversight Committee, with additional technical support for the DFA. A summary document on the DFA was produced, and a tailored data collection instruments (Questionnaires) was developed and distributed to all four PUNOs for completion to enable validation of preliminary findings which paved the way for the preparation of the Financing Strategy. UNDP through its procurement processes hired a SDG and Climate Finance Specialist with relevant Small Island Developing State experience to develop the climate finance chapter of the DFA.

Financing Strategy

The JP (through UNDP) secured the services of the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management (FSFM) to provide in-depth research and analytical support for the development of the INFF financing strategy. A key objective of this engagement with the FSFM was to consolidate a range of financing policies suitable to the Maldivian context (Public and Private including macro systemic challenges), demonstrating how these policies could be aligned to the country’s sustainable development priorities. The FSFM has worked on the INFF for the government of Cambodia and developed a sector specific financing gap analysis for the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). An actionable Gender Focused Financing Strategy was produced with focus on climate change considerations, addressing public spending efficiency through improved procurement regulations; financial stability via climate related transition and physical risk; low carbon deployment of renewable energy sources; subnational finance; tax exemptions and carbon pricing; reduce fossil-fuel subsidies; finance taxonomy development; disclosure and transparency; climate risk insurance; sustainability-linked banking products; trust funds; green fund; financial literacy; disclosure and transparency; capital market development as a means to providing a route for enabling a solid financing of national sustainable development strategies, Covid-19 recovery plans. The strategy is titled “Maldives Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) Gender-Responsive Climate Financing Strategy” because of its strong focus on gender considerations throughout the strategy. It has been adopted, published and presented by the Ministry of Finance on March 2023.

The FSFM has also completed the social sector financing strategy and social sector strategy that have been presented to UNFPA and the Social Council of the President Office in April 2023. These strategies will provide the basis for UNFPA, UNICEF and the Ministry of Gender, Parliament among others to advise the government of the Maldives on broad population and social service-related issues and spending.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The JP (through UNICEF) employed the service of the FSFM to design a consolidated monitoring and evaluation framework to track and report on progress/challenges on the implementation of the- climate finance strategy and the social sector strategy, including plans for capacity development of key line ministries (Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, Ministry of Education) to implement and monitor the INFF.

The development of the M&E framework included a theory of change and result chain framework for both financing strategies in the form of a textbook style document as guidance for the Ministry of Finance and to inform lead agencies that will be leading some activities from the financing strategies. This is part of the social sector financing strategy that has now been completed and presented to UNICEF and the government in April 2023. The design of the M&E framework was based on the Gender Result Effectiveness Scales.

Governance and Coordination

The PUNOs have worked with Government partners to put in place an appropriate governance framework to sustain the institutional architecture for the INFF beyond 2023. The Ministry of Finance will seek formal endorsement of the INFF recommendations from a high-level body that will be gender balanced on behalf of the government after the closure of the project in 2023. This will be coupled with the formation of a high-level body that will incorporate gender considerations in its selection of members to implement the financing initiatives as outlined by the INFF document. The Ministry of Finance and the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office provided coordination and leadership for the INFF coordination and governance during implementation of JP activities. The JP Oversight Committee was established in 2020 a gender balanced committee with 10 men and 11 women members from key government entities tasked with the responsibility of providing guidance and shape the implementation of the country’s INFF. The Minister of Finance Chairs the Committee and the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations serves as his Co-Chair. A Working Group was constituted to support the operational and technical aspects of JP delivery to ensure periodic monitoring and reporting of activities, including new and/or unexpected challenges.

The list of INFF Oversight Committee Members

#	AGENCY NAME	Name	DESIGNATION
INFF Oversight Committee Members			
1	Ministry of Finance	H.E. Ibrahim Ameer	Minister
2	UNRCO	Ms. Catherine Haswell	UN Resident Coordinator
3	UNDP Maldives	Mr. Enrico Gaveglia	Resident Representative
4	UNFPA Maldives	Ms. Shadiya Ibrahim	Head of Office
5	UNICEF	Mr. Eddie Addai	Representative
6	WHO	Ms. Nazneen Anwar	Representative
7	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Dr. Hussain Niyaz Ms. Mariyam Midhfa Naeem	Secretary, Economic Cooperation Joint Secretary, Multilateral Affairs Department
8	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	Ms. Khadija Naseem	Minister of State for Environment, Climate Change and Technology
9	Ministry of Economic Development	Ms. Neeza Imad	Minister of State for Economic Development

10	Minister of State, Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services	Dr. Abdul Malik	Minister of State for Gender, Family and Social Services
11	Chair, Public Finance Committee, People's Majlis	Mr. Mohamed Nashiz	Chair, Public Finance Committee, People's Majlis
12	Ministry of Health	Mr. Mohamed Zuhair	Minister of State for Health
13	President's Office	Mr. Ali Athif	Under Secretary
14	Maldives Monetary Authority	Ms. Idham Hussain	Assistant Governor
15	Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure	Ms. Fathimath Niuma	Deputy Minister
16	Auditor General's Office	Mr. Ahmed Salih	Director
17	Maldives Bureau of Statistics	Ms. Aishath Hassan	Chief Statistician
18	Ministry of Education	Mr. Ibrahim Naushad	Senior Policy Director

1.4. Contribution to SDG acceleration

SDGs indicators	Baseline	Expected target	Actual results achieved/to be achieved in the near future	Reasons for deviation from targets, if any
<i># 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</i>	0	2021: 1	1	The DFA
		2022: 0	1	Social Sector Analysis
<i># of integrated financing strategies identifying financing solutions for closing the SDG financing gap that have been developed with government in lead and adopted</i>	0	2021:0	0	achieved
		2022: 1	1	INFF Financing Strategy
<i>INFF Oversight Committee as a coordination platform for public and private financing policies is established</i>	Existing DFA/INFF Oversight Team leads the implementation of the DFA	2021: NFF Oversight Committee composition is expanded; its mandate is designed	NFF Oversight Committee composition is expanded; its mandate is designed	Achieved

		2022: INFF Oversight Committee is operational	INFF Oversight Committee is operational	Achieved
# of INFF financing policy dialogue roundtables among key policymakers and private sector stakeholders led by the INFF Oversight Committee	0	2021:1	0	Not achieved
		2022: 3	0	Not Achieved
# 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	2021:0	0	Achieved
		2022: 1	3	Achieved

1.5. Contribution to SDG financing flows (max 500 words)

The Financing strategy will support the government to create greater fiscal space and prioritise achieving the net zero targets. It will help expand revenue captures beyond public space and usher in blended and private capital together with the necessary enablers such as reforms of financial regulatory frameworks.

The financing requirement needed by the government to addressing national priorities and the 2030 Agenda is significant. As such, addressing and responding to the ongoing climate crisis, requires a continuation of the ongoing immense investments in physical infrastructure, and stronger integration of climate considerations with a focus on livelihood’ needs and vulnerable groups of women, girls, men and boys by establishing adequate response mechanisms. A focus on specific groups of women, girls, men and boys in the Maldives most vulnerable to and at risk of climate change, is critical to prioritise and inform resource mobilization and subsequent allocations. Gender-responsive financing must take into account these factors and how adaptation solutions may produce effects on different groups, unevenly. The Financing Strategy developed through this JP reflects these considerations (Consequently, the Strategy is intended to support efforts by the Government of the Maldives to strengthen gender-responsive and child-sensitive planning, budgeting, and financing processes to mobilise the required investments from public and private sources to tackle climate change hazards and their associated livelihood challenges. This includes hazards and challenges that take into account the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and girls, and others among the furthest behind, including persons with disabilities. Impeding barriers will be addressed in terms of climate action and sustainability as well as long-term financing mechanisms. Thus, the Strategy is timely in providing necessary support to the regulators and policymakers in the transition towards a climate-resilient, low-carbon and inclusive economy as it provides insights on the scope and investment requirements for the integrated national finance framework (INFF).

1.6. Results achieved on contributing to UN Development System reform at the (max 500 words)

PUNOs had experience working together on other programmes in the past, however, working on the INFF has helped the UN in the Maldives put in its core, an SDG financing dialogue which is one of the key influencers of sustainability in the public and private sector. There are plans for the UN system to remain steadfast on these dialogues. However, the JP was huge for small agencies like UNFPA to understand what UNDP and other agencies do. Better equipped engagement within the UN Country Team is necessary, to understand how policy-oriented entities within the Country Team have matured their programme offer over the years. The structure of the UN Country team was tight with uneven understanding of the INFF to hold discussions around development finance, capital investment etc. There were unbalanced capabilities in terms of the technical knowhow to adequately deliver on the JP by some PUNOs. The design of the JP underestimated the cost that is needed to deliver the JP as such some PUNOs used their core resources to deliver on JP activities. Also, lack of a centralised management systems for the JP imposed significant challenge in terms of nomenclatures and reporting styles with respect to reconciliation, reporting and accounting for used resources. There were also differences in the methodologies used by different UN agencies in terms of assessment done for social and climate INFF.

The JP provided a constructive entry point for PUNOs to directly work with government particularly the Ministry of Finance, Health and Gender. PUNOs now understand where financing is directed towards in terms of the population size etc., in other words, the direction of government spending in relation to specific sectors such as health, education, gender equality and women's empowerment. PUNOs have now got the buy-in and ownership of their programmes from government.

An attempt was made for PUNOs to pool resources to enable one agency lead the procurement of external technical expertise for the implementation of various JP activities. PUNOs were advised by the Joint SDG Fund to run procurement processes within their respective accountability frameworks. There was a five-month delay in the implementation of the JP work plan as PUNOs worked around their respective procurement structures. Agencies were encouraged by the Joint SDG Fund to deliver JP programme activities within their operational frameworks for which limited resources were allocated (by the JP). PUNOs had to use core resources to compliment the implementation of JP activities, thus caused additional financing burden.

1.7. Results achieved on cross-cutting issues (max 200 words)

The costing of the 2020 – 2025 RMNCAH Strategy and Action Plan supported by the JP, estimated that the Maldives would require at least USD 26 million between 2022 and 2030 to provide quality services for women's, children's, and adolescents' health to achieve the SDGs. The JP supported the Maldives Bureau of Statistics to develop the National Transfer Accounts (NTA). The NTA established that Maldives demographic dividend is short-lived.

1.8. Results achieved on COVID-19 recovery (max 200 words)

The JP through UNICEF achieved the following:

- Procured and distributed immunisation items and bedsheets to healthcare centers
- Provided training for government workers, and work on data gaps in the public sector.
- Constructed storage facilities.
- Established reproductive health centers in hospitals in the northern part of the country after closure for a very long time.

[The JP through WHO achieved the following:](#)

- As of 20 March 2023, 88.18% (399,151) of eligible population have received the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine, and 85.06% (385,081) received the 2nd dose.
- Recovery rate is maintained at 99%, with 185,418 recoveries reported as of 20 March 2023. The number of persons admitted with moderate to severe disease has been maintained low with currently only 2 persons admitted. NO new deaths were reported since last report in December 2022, keeping the total deaths at 311 and maintaining mortality rate at 0.19%. Maldives has reported a total of 185,755 COVID-19 confirmed cases as of 20 March 2023.
- Evidence generated to enable informed policy decisions for sustainable health financing in line with the country priorities and current disease burden.
- Development of software for managing logistics and inventory for Ministry of Health
- The new software developed for the management of logistics and inventory for the Ministry of Health is expected to bring efficiency in the procurement of medicines, consumables and equipment's through better forecasting, maintenance and delivery of quality products.

[1.9. Strategic Partnerships \(max 500 words\)](#)

Implementation of JP activities commenced in 2020 with the engagement of government, civil society organisations, and development partners on the consolidation of the INFF Oversight Committee, social sector development and climate finance mainstreaming. The JP built working partnerships with the following institutions: Office of the President; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of National Planning; Housing and Infrastructure; Parliament Public Accounts Committee; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services,; Auditor General's Office; Maldives Monetary Authority; National Social Protection Agency, ; National Bureau of Statistics; Family Protection Authority; World Bank; ADB; IsDB and other UN agencies. The Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services is a major partner on the social sector component of the joint project similar to the Ministry of Finance and the financing strategy.

Prior to the end of the JP, all PUNOs, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the Government of the Maldives, hosted a climate advocacy event in December 2022. The purpose of the event was to broaden engagement with the International Finance Institutions (IFIs) and relevant development partners to create traction on gender-responsive climate investment advocacy and opportunities in the country to ascertain investor appetite for such opportunities. Local partnerships were also formed between the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, the Maldives Monetary Authority and the Ministry of Economic Development. The relationship between Ministry of Gender and PUNOs is more acquainted as phone calls can be directly made, or meetings set up without delay or difficulties.

The JP created the opportunity for UN Agencies in the Maldives to work together for the first time on the INFF. It was an opportunity for PUNOs to strengthen their collaborations with the government particularly the Ministry of Gender. UNICEF through the JP developed a social sector strategy, provided specialist training for 18 professionals including social workers from the Ministry of gender, training was also provided for Parliamentarians in the Gender, Family and Children Parliamentary Committee to enable them to carry their scrutiny functions of the social sector budget. Through the delivery of JP activities, the government is now motivated towards sustainable financing and the SDGs. The JP created the opportunity for the PUNOs and the government to have discussions beyond climate finance to innovative financing. For instance, the Ministry of Finance is working on the structure of a new climate finance hub within the ministry, and a high-level advisory board to oversee the hub and other financing

activities under the INFF. For this, the Ministry of Finance is working in close collaboration with UNDP for guidance and global best practice.

1.10. Additional financing mobilized (max 300 words)

There were expectations among PUNOs that the implementation of the JP will unlock more financing for climate actions and social service delivery through efficient public sector spending, greater optimisation, and allocation of resources. This will be complimented by engaging non-traditional development partners such as International Financing Institutions and big businesses in the private sector such as the Maldives Fund Management Corporation (MFMC), Morteza Capital etc., considering the impact of COVID-19, the war in Ukraine and climate crisis on the economy and the population.

Additional fund was mobilised by WHO from WHO biennium work plan funds for staff cost. The Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA) is at an advanced stage in the development of a project on inclusive risk insurance across the country. The need for such came up during the assessment and diagnostic stage of the INFF. This among other things informed the climate finance strategy which is essentially a roadmap that the government can adopt towards achieving its climate related financing objectives.

Source of funding	Yes	No	Type of co-funding/co-financing	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

2. Results by JP Outcome and Output

2.1. Results achieved by Fund’s global results (max 500 words)

See Annex 1.1.

2.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Outcome (max 500 words)

See Annex 1.3

2.3. Results achieved by Joint Programme Output (max 500 words)

See Annex 1.3

3. Challenges and Changes

3.1. Challenges faced by JP (max 300 words)

i) Impact of COVID-19 on implementation

The onset of the pandemic significantly delayed implementation of JP activities in 2020 as the efforts of Government, the UN, and all development partners (including key partners of the JP) focused on supporting the Government’s COVID-19 response. This had a detrimental effect on the subsequent timing and sequencing of JP activities through to 2022. For example, PUNOs experienced difficulties engaging with government counterparts for discussions and finalization of Terms of References, data collection and consolidation in 2021.

ii) Impact of procurement challenges and processes.

At the design/inception and early implementation phase, the JP was faced with lack of clarity among PUNOs (UNDP, UICEF, WHO and UNFPA) on modalities to engage contracted experts towards implementation of project activities. PUNOs had initially undertaken steps in pooling resources to enable one agency lead on procurement services for several component of the INFF joint work plan. This approach was deemed a breach of the JP operational policies and agencies were advised to run procurement processes within their accountability frameworks. This accounted for five months delay in the implementation of the JP work plan in 2020.

During implementation, the JP had to respond to movement restrictions imposed by the Government in response to an upsurge in new COVID-19 cases in the first quarter of 2021. Activities had to be rethought at short notice to adapt to these new requirements. For example, stakeholder engagement such as meetings were conducted virtually to mitigate travel limitations. Many of the JP activities between 2020 and 2021 were adapted and tailored to respond to COVID-19.

iii) **Coordination challenges**

Delays in securing agreement and inputs from government partners on the JP scope and outcomes/deliverables presented significant challenges. These can be partly attributed to the impact of COVID-19 on government functioning. Discussions and advisory support required by PUNOs from their respective regional offices and government partners to determine scope and methodologies to commence work further contributed to coordination challenges. This delayed the delivery of outputs under the first year of the JP and, consequently, most of the work on the diagnostics and assessments phase of the DFA/INFF was pushed back by several months from the timelines set out in the original workplan.

3.2. Changes made to JP (if applicable) (max 200 words)

The JP requested a six-month extension to enable the complete delivery of the JP workplan.

4. Sustainability and Country Ownership

4.1. Sustainability and country ownership (max 500 words)

The Ministry of Finance was a key partner in implementation of the JP in his role as the chair of the Oversight Committee that provided leadership in the coordination and governance of the programme. To strengthen institutional ownership beyond the life of the JP, the Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the government, will constitute and seek formal endorsement of the INFF recommendations from a high-level body comprising stakeholders across government, development partners and the private sector among others at the end of the JP. A high-level body/Advisory board comprising government, development partners and the private sector will be constituted in the form of an advisory board to govern and oversee the implementation of the financing initiatives outlined by the INFF document and the climate finance hub that will be established at the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance is in close collaboration with the UNDP for their guidance in setting-up such an important body based on international best practice from other countries. The Terms of Reference for this body are being developed by the Ministry of Finance who will provide oversight and will be designed to ensure gender balance. This is because when influential bodies, such as that responsible for implementing these INFF recommendations, lack balanced representation of men and women, critical views and perspectives are lost, diminishing the effectiveness of policies, including financing initiatives. Gender-balanced representation is not only a matter of numbers, however. PUNOs recognize that it is also about substantive representation: whether women are able to exercise actual influence in implementation of INFF recommendations and financing initiatives more broadly; and whether their views are valued as much as those of their male counterparts.

The JP (through all PUNOs) in collaboration with government hosted a climate advocacy event in 2022 with other development partners such as the private sector and a wide range of International Financing Institutions to strengthen the enabling environment for the Maldives Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) Gender-Responsive Climate Financing Strategy. The event was also meant to gauge investor’s appetite for gender responsive opportunities and support to finance the country’s SDGs.

The JP had provided tailored capacity building through the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management (FSFM) for 18 professionals in the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services on implementing the integrated gender focused financing strategy. The training sessions were a combination of virtual workshops for knowledge transfer and one in-person workshop for effective governance and ownership of the financing strategy. The trainings enhanced participants awareness level on climate-related risks and potential consequences to communities with special focus on vulnerable groups.

5. Communications

5.1 Communication products (max 300 words)

The communication plan outlined the various mediums for targeted messaging and awareness raising of the JP. Some key mediums were developed:

- Short Video and audio clips on various themes
- Quarterly newsletters
- Illustrations and GIFs on SDG targets and alignment of long-term development plans to the Global Goals
- Photo documentation of selected vulnerable men, women, girls and boys that benefitted from the JP.
- Conducted advocacy featuring climate action and gender-responsive quality social services delivery targeting male and female members of the general public, of all ages, as well as financing constituencies (foreign investors, financial services providers – internal and external to Maldives, public services etc.) and identification of synergies with projects currently led by other development partners in Maldives.
- Strategic communications highlighted INFF value addition as a robust public financial management (PFM) support with the aim of presenting INFF reform agenda for apex bodies in the public and private sectors.

5.2 Events

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Launch event was held in July 2020
Annual donors’ event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Annual Donors’ event combined with Partners’ event was held as "Stakeholders’ Meeting on 17 March 2021
Partners’ event **	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annual Donors’ event combined with Partners’ event was held as "Stakeholders’ Meeting on 17 March 2021

*The Fund donor countries are Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or partners’ event.

** Key advocacy outreach events with high level JP partners.

6. Lessons and Best Practices

6.1. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on SDG financing (max 300 words)

The JP provided the opportunity for PUNOs to work together in development finance through the operationalisation of the INFF for the first time in the Maldives. Through which, PUNOs were able to

understand what each other does and were given the institutional entry into development financing conversation that must be had with the government. It has helped the UN system earn the reputation as a reliable partner with respect to financing development in the country. The JP has helped the government open-up partnerships (PUNOs working together on the INFF) in public finance as Official Development Assistance (ODA), which is already limited to Maldives as an upper-middle income country is moving away from funding to financing.

Recommendations:

For the UN

- The UN system must remain steadfast in continuing SDG development financing dialogue with the government and other key stakeholders including IFIs and the private sector in the country.
- The Joint SDG Fund must communicate policies and guidelines to PUNO within considerable amount of time before the start of a programme to allow PUNOs understand operational guidelines before implementation.

The Government of the Maldives

- The government should take the lead in the implementation of the country INFF to enhance domestic resource mobilisation for SDG financing in the country.
- The government must setup a high-level INFF steering committee comprising key government ministries, stakeholders from the private sector, civil society organisations and development partners to provide strategic direction with respect to mobilizing financing for development.
- A technical committee must be set-up to oversee the roll-out of the Financing Strategy and the Social Sector Strategy

6.2. Key lessons learned and best practices, and recommendations on Joint Programming (max 300 words)

The JP created the opportunity for UN resident agencies in the Maldives to collaborate on development finance for the first time with respect to the development of the country's INFF. The INFF is new to three out of the four UN agencies that participated. Accordingly, the JP enabled these agencies to better understand government allocations and spending across different sectors, including key sectors supported by the PUNOs such as health, social services, etc.

Beyond the PUNOs, the JP provided an opportunity for the UN agencies, to consider further investment in the capacity building of the country teams and to continue discussions with key stakeholders on issues of development finance, capital investment, and other related areas. This includes discussions with stakeholders including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank and other IFIs in addition to relevant line Ministries.

A key learning of the JP was the importance of undertaking a sound scoping and analysis as part of the design phase for an INFF-type initiative. The amount of resources requested as per project document to share among four agencies to deliver on the JP due to underestimation of costs, as such allocation to all four PUNOs were inadequate to deliver against the results framework. For instance, there were 4 UN agencies with the RCO providing broad coordination for the project, 19 government ministers and 13 other government ministries/agencies involved in the JP. As such having a JP board meeting required significant number of resources to be able to host these high-level personalities for which the JP did not cater for. PUNOs had to use core resources to complement JP funding in order to ensure implementation of JP activities.

Based on the lessons learned outlined above, the following recommendations are suggested for any future INFF-related activities supported by the UN system in the Maldives:

Programme Design:

- Climate and the social sector are cross cutting and should not have been separated. They could have been clustered together one document and one exercise.
- For the undertaking of similar programme in the future, the need to ascertain adequate resources and capabilities for the delivery of project activities involving more than two agencies cannot be overemphasised.
- Engagement among the UN country teams must be deepened to understand what each other do before undertaking any JP in the future.

Programme Implementation:

- A centralise management system to coordinate and cope with the day to day running of the JP to ensure efficient delivery of JP activities, standardise reporting and accountability.
- Future JP could be linked to the country's green fund and other vertical funds for enhanced synergies on broader development outcomes.

Annex 1: Consolidated results framework

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (full programme duration)

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Complete table below)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Target (end of JP)	Result (end of JP)	Notes
2.1: US\$ & Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged disaggregated in terms of public and private sector funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Complete table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Targets (end of JP)	Results (end of JP)	Notes
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested		1	1	Development Finance Assessment (DFA) was used to scan the country's Financing landscape
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead		N/A	N/A	
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress		1	1	The JP oversight committee with the Minister of finance as the chair of the committee provided strategic oversight for the development and implementation of the INFF

2. Selected global operational effectiveness indicators (full programme duration)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence?

- Yes, considerably contributed.
 Yes, contributed.
 No

Explain briefly: The JP created the opportunity for the PUNOs to directly work together for the first time in the Maldives. PUNOs now understand what each other does and the result that could be achieved when they work as a team to support sustainable development. For instance, PUNOs were involved in different building blocks of the INFF. e.g., UNDP involved in the inception, diagnostic and assessment and the development of a financing strategy. UNFPA also involved in the development of the social sector strategy and UNICEF developed the Monitoring and Evaluation framework for both the financing and social sector strategies.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to avoiding duplication of efforts for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities?

- Yes,
 No
 N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)
 Explain briefly:

3. Results as per JP Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (End of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (If any)
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: Indicator 1: Financing needs assessment is part of regular policy development and implementation cycles	No understanding of financing needs to meet national development priorities	Financing needs assessment of priority SDGs is conducted		DFA Produced	Achieved
OUTCOME 2: National Integrated Financing Strategy is developed and operationalized: Indicator 1: Amount/percentage of financing restructured 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)	No	TBD	TBD
OUTCOME 3: Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) architecture strengthened, including improved monitoring of financing impact; Indicator 1: Core institutional	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	No	A gender balanced Oversight Committee was set up	Achieved
		Annual monitoring report on INNF is produced	No	In Progress	In Progress

arrangements for oversight, coordination and monitoring of the INFF					
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Annex 2: List of strategic documents

- Complete the tables by focusing on documents that are of strategic importance for the JP results and for the priorities of the Joint SDG Fund in this portfolio and **attach a copy of all strategic documents to your submission.**

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Stakeholders Meeting concept note	03/21	Minutes	Concept note for meeting finalized by the OC and distributed with invitations. Hyperlink: https://www.yammer.com/one-un/#/uploaded_files/942161829888?threadId=1125416191115264
ToR for extended technical working group	03/21	Guidance	Extension of technical working group from PUNOs to technical focal points from key government counterparts
DFA summary document	01/21	Assessment	Summarizes the DFA process and DFA preliminary findings and recommendations to circulate to stakeholders
DFA presentation	01/21	Training materials	Summarizes DFA preliminary findings and recommendations in a slide deck and circulated and used during consultations
Questionnaire for DFA stakeholders	01/21	Questionnaire	Questionnaires designed and tailored based on the stakeholder and focus areas requiring support/inputs/documents
ToR for DFA climate financing consultant	01/21	Guidance	ToR prepared to articulate the scope of work of the DFA climate finance chapter to secure expertise
Inception report by DFA climate finance consultant	03/21	Methodology	Inception report outlining methodology of work to be conducted during consultancy for DFA climate finance chapter
ToRs for NTA and RMNCAH strategy costing	02/21	Guidance	ToRs developed to outline scope of work on NTA and costing of government endorsed RMNCAH strategy
NTA trainings agenda and participant list	03/21	Training Materials	Agenda and participant list for NTA training and capacity buildings sessions conducted in March

ToR for National Health Accounts of 2018-2020	01/21	Guidance	ToR developed for national health financing review
Social (health) sector Analysis- Data collection template and timeline		Assessment	Template developed and circulated to key health industry stakeholders for data collection to conduct the health sector analysis
TOR for Social Sector Analysis and Master Plan	03/21	Guidance	Finalised advertised, recruitment completed, Firm will initiate work with the final process of contract.
TOR for budget training	03/21	Guidance	TOR finalised and advertised. Final selection is ongoing.
ToR for JP communications consultancy firm	03/21	Guidance	ToR developed to secure expertise to work on JP strategic communication materials
Development Finance Assessment Report	October 2022	Assessment	Financing landscape scanning on scope and investment needs of climate financing strategy taking into account the impact of COVID-19 on the SDG financing landscape of Maldives
INFF Financing Strategy	December 2022	Strategy	Provides financing solutions to overcome the financing gap, overcome constraints to make the most of financing opportunities
gender-responsive integrated national financing framework (INFF) for the social sector services delivery in the Maldives.	ongoing	strategy	Development of the INFF finance strategy component with medium-long term-oriented targets on social sector services delivery, including the identification of public and private solutions to reallocate as well as a mobilize additional resources.

2. Strategic documents to which the JP directly contributed to

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
National Transfer Accounts (NTA)	2020	Strategy	This document explores the extent of intergenerational resource allocation in Maldives, using the United Nations' National Transfer Accounts (NTA) methodology.
Costed National Reproductive Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health	2020	Assessment	This Strategy and Action Plan provides detailed direction for improving RMNCAH over the next five years, and will contribute to achievement of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2019-2023, the Health Master Plan 2016-2025, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Maldives: Social sector assessment		Assessment	The report is an assessment of the achievements and the challenges in the social sector in the country and represents one part of a comprehensive assessment of the social sector in Maldives. carried out by the Social Policy Research Institute (SPRI) in support of UNICEF Maldives and the Ministry of Gender Family and Social Services (MoGFSS).
Maldives: Draft Social Sector Master plan	June 2022	Strategy	Social Sector Master Plan prepared on the basis of a Social Sector Assessment for the Maldives. This was carried out by the Social Policy Research Institute (SPRI) in support of UNICEF Maldives and the Ministry of Gender Family and Social Services (MoGFSS).
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Steering Committee	March 2023	Guidance	Monitoring and Evaluation framework developed and delivered that can be used as monitoring for both INFF strategy Climate change and social sector component. This deliverable has gone beyond just delivering a M&E framework for the steering committee.

Annex 3. Communications materials

1. Human interest story

- **Attach at least 1 human interest story** that summarizes the background, results achieved, impact made, and beneficiaries reached by the joint programme in line with the objective of the portfolio to support increased SDG financing flows and policy reforms.

2. Communication products

- Fill out the table below and **attach/provide links to articles, news/media items, videos, blogs or other major communication materials** developed by the joint programme.

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exist)
Stakeholders Meeting JointPress Release	03/2021	<p>Hyperlink: https://maldives.un.org/en/122199-operationalizing-integrated-national-financing-framework-inff-maldives-stakeholders-meeting</p> <p>Tweet: https://twitter.com/UNMaldives/status/1372144918651539456 https://twitter.com/JointSDGFund/status/1372149259890528259</p>

Annex 4: Stakeholder feedback

No	Name of entity	Name of Representative	Title	Contact information	Role in the programme	Summary of feedback
01	UNICEF	Ibrahim Naseem				Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including, results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
02	UNDP	Enrico Gaveglia				Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including, results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
03	UNFPA	Shadiya Ibrahim				Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including, results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
04	WHO					Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including, results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
05	Ministry of Health	Mohamed Zuhair				Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including, results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
06	Ministry of Finance	Mariyam Manarath Muneer				Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including, results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
07	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Aisha Shahula				Participation, sustainability and ownership
08	Ministry of Economic Development	Niushad Saeed				Participation, sustainability and ownership

09	Frankfurt School of Finance and Management	König, Michael				Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including, results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
10	The Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services	Dr Abdul Malik				Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including, results achieved, partnership and challenges etc

