

Final Narrative Report: Joint Programmes in the Seed Funding Tracks

INTRODUCTION

Reporting period: From the start date to the end date of the joint programme (JP).

- Please be succinct and to the point, focusing on the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level.
- Please do not exceed the word limit for each narrative question.
- Kindly ensure that the information provided is duly reviewed and approved by the RC and all PUNOs involved in the JP.
- Please contact rena.hinoshita@un.org, maria.berenguer@un.org, vittoria.gemelli@un.org, and/or maya.marquez@un.org for questions and support.

Submission deadline from RCOs to the Joint SDG Fund: No later than 2 months from the JP end date, i.e. 14 December 2025, via MS Form (<https://forms.office.com/e/zYeyMiXjAv>)

PROFILE

JOINT PROGRAMME (JP) PROFILE:	
UN Country Team	DJIBOUTI
JP Title	Promoting solar self-consumption for sustainable energy in Djibouti
Funding Round (Select the applicable funding round for the JP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Skills <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Policy and Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> SDG Localization
Cross-fertilized SDG Transitions (Select up to 2 main SDG Transitions that are reflected in the JP progress to date)	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, Pollution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Skills <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation
Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcomes	By 2030, populations, especially vulnerable individuals, benefit from diverse, inclusive, innovative economic opportunities and an entrepreneurial ecosystem that creates decent jobs, enhances resilience to climate change, disasters, and shocks, and promotes sustainable local development.

	<p>3.2. The resilience of populations, particularly the most vulnerable living in rural and urban areas, is improved by sustainable practices that respect the environment, through measures to adapt to climate change in local economic activities and through the integration into public policies of mechanisms for prevention, response, and management of multi-risk shocks.</p> <p>3.3 Populations, particularly the most vulnerable, have access to an entrepreneurial ecosystem integrating digital technologies, renewable energy, and sustainable agriculture, supporting local initiatives such as cooperatives, farmers' markets, and small businesses, thus promoting the creation of sustainable incomes and decent jobs.</p>
Actual Start Date (i.e. fund transfer date)	14/10/2024
Duration	12 months
Actual End Date (i.e. operational closure date)	14/10/2025
Total Approved Funding from the Joint SDG Fund	USD 250,000
Planned Financial Closure Date	14/12/2025
Fund Management Modality: Administrative Agent (Pass-through Only)	<p>Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mari Matsumoto, Portfolio Manager, mari.matsumoto@undp.org - Sara Ansari, Finance Manager, sara.ansari@undp.org
JP TEAM:	
Resident Coordinator	<p>Jose Barahona</p> <p>Jose.barahona@un.org</p>
6. JP's RCO focal point	<p>Sophie Ravier</p> <p>Head of RCO</p> <p>raviers@un.org</p>
7. Lead PUNO focal point	<p>Alessandra Roccasalvo</p> <p>Resident Representative/UNDP</p> <p>alessandra.roccasalvo@undp.org</p>
Other PUNOs focal points	<p>Mathieu Laporte</p> <p>Programme Management Assistant, UNEP</p> <p>mathieu.laporte@un.org</p>
8. JP's designated communications focal point	<p>Tarwa Amze Hassan</p> <p>Communication and advocacy officer, RCO Djibouti</p> <p>tarwa.hassan@un.org</p>

OVERVIEW

1. Overall self-assessment of the JP achievements.

The primary objective of the Joint SDG Fund's seed funding track is to provide countries with support and resources to incubate and pilot transformative solutions and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps or priorities) that can subsequently lead to accelerating progress across [key SDG Transitions](#) at scale. Towards this objective, please evaluate the performance of the JP.

1.a Rate the overall performance of the JP: Did the JP deliver its key results as planned in the ProDoc?

- Unsatisfactory, Marginal Achievement:** Less than 50% of expected results delivered.
- Satisfactory Achievement:** 50-75% of expected results delivered.
- Very Good, Solid Achievement:** 100% of expected results delivered; implementation completed on schedule.
- Exceptional, Outstanding Achievement:** 100% of expected results delivered ahead of schedule, with additional results or improvements delivered.

1.b Incubation and validation of solutions/approaches/roadmaps: How much results did the JP reach in incubating innovative approaches/national roadmaps and/or piloting transformative solutions during the 12 months?

- Limited Results:** None of planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilot solutions were rolled out.
- Moderate Results:** Planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilots began but remain at the early stages or within the limited scope at the time of the JP closure.
- Good Results:** Planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are fully operational and validated.
- Excellent Results:** All planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are completed and validated ahead of schedule, showing promising potential or early sign of scale-up.
- Not Applicable:** The JP did not plan to incubate ideas, roadmaps or conduct pilots during this phase.

1.c Sustainability and scalability potential: To what extent did the JP achieve in establishing pathways for future viability and scale-up of the innovations/solutions beyond the 12-month implementation?

- Marginal Achievement:** Concrete sustainability or scale-up plan was developed but not operationalized; only preliminary discussion with potential partners/funders took place.

- Moderate Achievement:** Sustainability and scale-up strategies were rolled out; potential scale-up pathways identified; active engagement with potential partners/funders underway.
- Solid Achievement:** Comprehensive sustainability and scale-up strategies achieved a broad uptake; viable pathways for expansion secured; engagement with potential partners/funders deepened and showing promising outcomes.
- Exceptional Achievement:** Robust sustainability and scale-up plans were implemented ahead of schedule; multiple viable scale-up pathways activated; strong commitments from partners/funders obtained; additional opportunities for expansion identified beyond initial plans.
- Not Applicable:** The JP has not yet reached the stage of planning for sustainability and scalability.

RESULTS OF THE JP

A. Results-Based Narrative

2. Overall results of the JP (600 words / 1.5 pages max)

Using bullet points, describe the key achievement made by the JP, especially around how it contributed to incubating and piloting new ideas and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps/priority areas) to propel the [key SDG Transitions](#). Your response should cover how the JP made changes around 'enabling actions': 1) developing new policy and regulatory frameworks; 2) identifying new pipelines of solutions; 3) strengthened capacities of key stakeholders; 4) enhanced partnerships and financing mixes to ensure sustainability and scale, and other transformative shifts. Please include specific references to the SDG targets identified in the ProDoc.

After 12 months of implementation, all of the JP's outputs were delivered and outcomes reached. The deliverables and events described below constitute a huge step forward for Djibouti's low-carbon power development.

- The JP was formally launched by a one-week mission in February 2025, in Djibouti-ville. A stakeholder consultation was conducted with the Ministry of Energy (MERN), covering local financial institutions, public officials from different ministries, solar experts and solar energy installers/importers. The consultation was closed with a morning-long launch workshop gathering a panel of 40+ key stakeholders directly impacted by the project.
- The JP hired a team of experts to conduct the necessary activities: 1 regulatory expert, 1 solar market expert, 1 jurist, 1 consulting firm specialized in solar

norms and control protocols (MicroEnergy), and 1 communication agency for the Solar Energy Forum.

- Output 1.1: In the context of updating the regulatory framework, an in-depth analysis of the legal, regulatory, institutional and commercial barriers to solar self-consumption in Djibouti was finalized end of July 2025. The aim of this approach is to remove the barriers that are slowing down the adoption of solar energy, harmonize existing rules, and provide a clear regulatory environment that is incentivizing and aligned with national energy transition ambitions.
- Output 1.2: A market study of the Djiboutian solar energy market coupled with an analysis of economic models were conducted and delivered mid-September 2025. These studies deepen the knowledge required to scale up the deployment of solar self-consumption systems in the country and to identify pathways to bridge the financing gap. Hence, it contributes to SDG7.1 (access to universal energy) and SDG13.a (mobilizing \$100 billion annually for climate action).
- Output 1.3: Based on Output 1.1, the targeted legal reforms — including the amendments to Arrêté n°2019-025/PR/MERN on capacity thresholds for electricity production, Arrêté n°2019-026/PR/MERN on license and concession fees, and the new decree on solar quality standards — were developed in close collaboration with MERN through a participatory process. These reforms create a favorable regulatory environment for solar deployment in Djibouti City, contribute to SDG 7.1 and SDG 13.2, and strengthen policy coherence in line with SDG 17.14.
- Output 2: The development of technical standards and certification under the JP extends beyond the scope of solar self-consumption alone as it also covers mini-grid systems. The programme adopted an integrated approach by engaging a consulting firm to support the development of comprehensive technical standards, quality assurance protocols, and a national certification framework. This activity was implemented as a collaborative effort, involving multiple institutional stakeholders including the MERN, the Ministry of Environment (MEDD), the National Agency of Normalisation (ADN) as well as UNDP, UNEP, and regional experts. The initiative also benefited from co-financing under a complementary UNDP-GEF-MEDD project, which shares aligned objectives in the areas of standardization and quality control within the renewable energy sector. The technical standards, certification system, and quality protocols were finalized by the end of September 2025. Two training weeks were organized, one for public servants (late September 2025) and the other for solar energy companies (mid-November 2025) (SDG17, SDG7, SDG13, SDG12).
- Output 3: The JP organized Djibouti's Solar Energy Forum that happened on November 12th, 2025. This forum was organized in partnership with the MERN and the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce to promote solar self-consumption and raise awareness around its associated benefits, conditions and opportunities.

The aim was to raise awareness around solar energy and mainstream the entire system set up within the framework of the project while facilitating its appropriation by key stakeholders (SDG7, SDG13, SDG17).

3. Constraints, adjustments and lessons (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please explain any constraints, including risks identified in the ProDoc's Risk Matrix, that were encountered and any adjustments that were made or mitigation actions taken by the JP team to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

In describing lessons learned, please be candid about both successes and failures, explaining what was learned from each experience and how these insights can inform future programming or scale-up efforts.

The risks identified in the project were regularly monitored by the implementation team. However, certain constraints were encountered and are presented below with the corresponding explanations.

- One of the main implementation challenges identified is the difficulty in fully engaging certain key institutional actors, particularly Electricité de Djibouti (EDD). This reluctance stems from the nature of the project itself, which promotes a model of energy self-consumption that could, in the medium term, challenge the current centralized electricity system. For EDD, this transition may be perceived as a threat to its historical role as the sole electricity provider. However, this institutional resistance contrasts with the strong political commitment demonstrated by national authorities particularly the MERN in support of the energy transition, in line with Djibouti's Vision 2035 and NDCs. Acknowledging these dynamics, UNDP and UNEP continue to play a constructive facilitation role, supporting stakeholder dialogue in a technical and neutral framework to co-develop shared solutions that expand access to electricity while ensuring the long-term viability of the sector.
- Establishing a normative framework for solar installations (both self-consumption or mini-grids) was and still is a strategic priority for the Government of Djibouti. The goal is to develop a coherent and unified framework that ensures the quality, reliability, and safety of installed equipment, especially in a context where the same companies often work on both types of systems. The implementation of this activity required close technical coordination among various institutions (MERN, MEDD, ADN, UNDP, UNEP, and regional experts). A rigorous process of consultation and alignment was necessary to reconcile different approaches and build a shared vision. This ongoing collaborative process laid the foundations for a solid and coherent regulatory framework

aligned with national goals in terms of safety, durability, and equipment reliability. It also aimed to build trust among users and technical partners. Additionally, the initiative has received co-financing from a joint UNDP–MEDD project pursuing similar standardization objectives, thereby reinforcing overall coherence in the sectoral support provided.

- The project aimed to design an economic and financial model to help banking institutions better understand the functioning and risks associated with solar self-consumption and to create conditions for the gradual engagement of the financial sector. However, the implementation of concrete financing mechanisms requires additional resources. To this end, UNDP and UNEP have initiated fundraising efforts to develop one or several of the designed instruments such as concessional solar loans or leasing.
- During the summer period, logistical difficulties were encountered in organizing field missions, particularly data collection activities, due to holiday-related staff absences. To minimize the impact of this situation on programme implementation, national consultants were mobilized. Their presence on the ground has not only ensured continuity in data collection activities but also facilitated the monitoring of key stakeholders' availability and the scheduling of interviews. This arrangement has helped maintain a steady pace of implementation and avoid significant delays in the progress of the project.

4. Scale up and pathways for transformative systems change (Select all that apply)

Please select all relevant pathways that the JP applied with the aim of scaling up systematic transformation:

Capacity-building & local ownership: Strengthening capacity of individuals, local institutions and communities to independently implement and sustain activities; or transferring ownership and management to local organizations for sustained impact.

Cross-sectoral collaboration & partnerships: Partnering with diverse stakeholder groups to address interconnected issues and amplify impact; engaging with private and public sector to replicate successful programme components; or institutionalize participatory governance mechanisms to ensure inclusivity and intensify effectiveness.

Policy integration & mainstreaming: Incorporating successful programme elements into national or local policies and regulations to ensure wider adoption and impact; or integrating programme components into existing systems and structures for wider reach, efficiency and sustainability.

Resource mobilization & financial sustainability: Developing innovative financing mechanisms and attracting new donors/investors to ensure financial sustainability and expansion; or influencing existing financing mechanisms or diversifying resource streams to support long-term programme viability and growth.

People-centred technology adoption & innovation: Leveraging technology and solutions to increase reach, efficiency, impact of activities; or using technology and innovation to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration and scale-up of impact.

Others. Please specify: _____

5. Measures taken with a focus on sustainability (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please elaborate how the JP has ensured the mid- to long-term sustainability and scalability of the JP results beyond its 12-month implementation period. Your response should focus on 1) measures taken to ensure financial, institutional, and community-level sustainability of the JP outcomes, 2) 'enabling actions' that supported sustainability and ownership, 3) the exit strategy that facilitated the scalability and replication of the successful JP interventions.

Below are listed the main measures ensuring the sustainability of the JP's outcomes:

- Djibouti's regulatory framework will from now on incorporate the outcomes of the JP: new decrees on solar self-consumption (Output 1.3), new certification scheme for solar energy companies, new quality standards for both imported equipment and installation (following international norms, IEC) (Output 2.1). The JP supported three long-term regulatory reforms:
 - (i) amendments to Arrêté 2019-025, (ii) amendments to Arrêté 2019-026. These targeted legal reforms will help consolidate the existing regulatory environment and establish a more conducive framework for solar self-consumption.
 - (iii) Technical guidelines, toolkits and training modules were standardized, enabling reuse by national institutions and training centers. The set of technical standards, quality control protocols, and certification mechanisms will provide a durable framework to ensure the quality and safety of solar equipment while structuring the market.
- Djiboutian public servants were trained to become autonomous in the management of the quality standards and certifications related to solar self-consumption systems (Output 2.3).
- Djiboutian solar energy leaders were also trained to adapt their activities to the new quality standards and certification requirements (Output 2.3).
- Furthermore, Djibouti's Minister of Energy, Mr Yonis Ali Guedi, officially endorsed the JP's outcomes during his speech at the Solar Energy Forum. The Minister confirmed his strong support for the deployment of solar home systems, called for local financial institutions to contribute to this roll-out by creating solar loans and announced the creation of the Research Center on Solar Technologies and Applications.
- A strategic collaboration is being formalized between IRENA, the RCO, UNDP, and UNEP to carry out solar potential simulation studies in seven selected zones within Djibouti City. These analyses will strengthen the project's technical foundation, reinforce the results achieved under the Joint SDG Fund, and

support stronger political ownership of solar self-consumption issues moving forward.

B. Indicator-Based Performance Update

This section is based upon the JP results framework and workplan.

6. The JP results framework (Upload Excel)

Please assess the JP performance against the indicators identified in the ProDoc's Annex 1: Integrated results framework, namely 1) JP outputs and 2) JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators.

7. Key documents produced by the JP (Upload max. 10 files if available)

Please feel free to share up to 10 key documents, including, but not limited to, policy briefs, strategy papers, guidance notes, knowledge products and training materials that the JP would like to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level. File types can be Word, Excel, PowerPoint, PDF, image, video and audio, but each file size must be below 1GB.

=> Same list as in page 6.

8. Number of people directly benefited by the JP

Direct beneficiaries are individuals, groups or organizations who actively participate in JP activities and directly benefit from its interventions, such as civil servants attending workshops, small business owners receiving training, or households accessing services provided by the JP. It is important to disaggregate the primary beneficiaries by sex and age as per table below when possible.

Type of engagement	Total Number of People	Number of Women and Girls*	Number of Children (ages of 0-14) *	Number of Youth (ages 15 – 24)*
Training/workshops for targeted groups	85	34	0	18
Awareness raising campaign for broad audience	19,527	7,810	1,950	3,900
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	UNEP: 79 UNDP: 18			
Coordination meetings with key partners	3 steering committees			

	5 RCO coordination meetings			
Access to expanded services				
Others (Please specify):				

* Note that it is allowed to have overlaps in the reporting of women/girls and children/youth columns.

9. Contributions to marginalized and vulnerable groups (250 words / 0.5 page max)

In bullet points, please provide a summary of how the JP benefited the marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in the ProDoc. Include results achieved at both institutional/policy and local/human levels. Please find the 20 standard LNOB groups in footnote 28 on page 17 of the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework's [Implementation Guide](#).

- All legal and regulatory outputs (Outputs 1.1, 1.3, 2.1) were designed through consultations that intentionally included women, ensuring their needs were reflected in the new solar standards and self-consumption policies.
- The JP mainstreamed gender considerations across Outputs 1.1 to 3.1, ensuring that barriers affecting women (high electricity tariffs, limited access to finance, reduced economic opportunities) were explicitly addressed in the regulatory updates, the market research and the design of economic models.
- By supporting financial mechanism design (Output 1.2), the JP contributed to paving the way for concessional solar loans that particularly benefit low-income households, single mothers, unemployed youth, and small informal businesses.
- Public campaigns (Output 3.1) increased knowledge of safe and affordable solar options among vulnerable groups, helping them make informed decisions about adopting renewable energy.
- Trainings under Output 2.3 intentionally included young technicians and women installers, opening new pathways for green jobs and strengthening inclusion in the renewable energy workforce.

10. Financial resources mobilized/leveraged

Please indicate the financial resources (in USD) mobilized or leveraged through the JP. Please clarify the source of funding/financing and the source type, such as PUNOs and Government contributions, public-private partnerships, private sector investments, and financial commitments from IFIs, DFIs and other donors.

Source of Funding/Financing	Type of Source (e.g. PUNO, PPP, DFI, donor, etc.)	Expected amount planned in the ProDoc	Actual amount mobilized as initially planned in the ProDoc	Additional amount newly mobilized beyond the ProDoc expectation
Africa Minigrid Program Energy	Donor	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 58,000

11. Cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind (LNOB)

For each question, select the relevant response. If yes, please list 1-2 examples of actions taken/results delivered, and if no, please provide a brief 1-2 sentence explanation in the table.

Question	Yes	No	Comment
The JP has adequately implemented environmental and social standards/safeguards to avoid and address adverse impacts on people and the planet.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By shaping a safe regulatory environment for solar-consumption systems in Djibouti (norms for imported equipment, norm for installation, certification system), the JP secured the implementation and enforcement of environment and social safeguards.
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and drawing upon relevant human rights analysis.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The JP being at the intersect between improving access to energy and access to finance, the reports delivered all produced inclusive recommendations, to the benefit of low-income households (but also women, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities). By creating technical standards, quality controls, and a

			certification system, the JP focused on safeguarding Djiboutian consumer interests. These outputs will ensure the health and safety of Djiboutian citizens.
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing women and girls.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JP ensured participation of women to the JP's steering committee, the training sessions (public and private sectors) and the Solar Energy Forum. • In the stakeholder consultation process undertaken by several experts hired by UNEP and UNDP, women public servants were interviewed, women solar entrepreneurs, women bankers, etc.
The JP has demonstrated positive results / effects for youth in accordance with the principles in Youth 2030.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Solar Energy Forum was open to undergraduate and graduate students, and youth ambassadors.
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing marginalized and vulnerable persons in any other LNOB groups. Please specify which groups: _____	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic models for residential solar self-consumption systems were designed to be inclusive by targeting low- and middle-income households.

C. Strategic Communications and Partnership Update

12. Strategic communications

Please provide the links to written articles published by the JP, or the draft outline of a written article to be finalized in the coming weeks. Examples of human-interest stories, practical guidance on storytelling, other useful tools to produce impactful written articles can be found in the Joint SDG Fund's [Communications Guideline for Seed](#)

[Funding Tracks](#) on [UNSDG Knowledge Portal](#) (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first).

List of links to written articles of human-interest stories:

Article on the mission

- <https://djibouti.un.org/fr/298020-lancement-dun-projet-de-promotion-de-l%C3%A9nergie-solaire-%C3%A0-djibouti>

Amplified on social media

- [PNUD Djibouti - UNDP Djibouti on X: "@djib_mern, @PNUDDjibouti & @UNEP ont organisé l'atelier de réflexion s/ les enjeux de l'#énergie solaire réunissant acteurs privés et publics pr discuter du marché solaire, des opportunités, identifier les leviers pr le dév. du secteur & soutenir la transition énergétique #SDG7 https://t.co/3eRnW9Jaep" / X](#)
 - Article 2 : [Lancement d'un projet de promotion de l'énergie solaire à Djibouti](#)
UN Djibouti : [Post X](#)
 - Article 3 : [Djibouti renforce ses capacités nationales en matière de normalisation et de qualité dans le domaine du solaire](#)
UN Djibouti : [Post X](#)
 - Article 4 : [L'énergie solaire au cœur de la Vision Djibouti 2035 : retour sur le FNES 2025](#)
 - UN : [1](#), [2](#) & [3](#)
 - MDENI : [X](#) et [Facebook](#)
- Djib Live (national digital media) [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [8](#), [9](#)
- There is an upcoming article to be published in the coming weeks by DCO.

Draft outline of a written article of a human-interest story (500 words / 1 page max)

Ms. Fatouma is one of those visionary citizens who believed early in the potential of solar energy in Djibouti. In 2015, well before the adoption of the Independent Power Producer (IPP) law, she decided to install a domestic solar system to reduce her electricity bill and gain energy independence. At the time, the sector was neither structured nor regulated, and few local companies had real experience in installing or maintaining photovoltaic systems.

She recently reactivated her project in a completely different context. Thanks to changes in the regulatory framework, the professionalization of service providers, and the emergence of certification and control mechanisms, she has seen a significant improvement in the quality of service. This time around, the installation was better sized, explained, and monitored after commissioning.

She now highlights the transformation of the solar sector in Djibouti and says she is pleased to see that conditions are now much more favorable than in 2015. Ms.

Fatouma kindly shared her story during Djibouti's first Solar Energy Forum on November 12th, 2025.

13. Strategic partnerships (Select all that apply)

What type of partnerships established during the JP made important contribution to the JP objectives?

- National Government Institutions (Please specify): Ministry of Energy in charge of Natural Resources, National Agency of Normalization (ADN), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify): _____
- International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (Please specify): _____
- Private Sector Companies or Industry Associations (Please specify): _____
- Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundation (Please specify): _____
- Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): Center of Studies and Research of Djibouti
- Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify): _____
- Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify): _____
- Others (Please specify): _____

ANNEX: SDG Localization Marker Survey

ONLY for the JPs with SDG Localization's Marker 3 to respond.

- 1) Please report on the SDG Localization monitoring indicators below. If an indicator is not applicable to your joint programme kindly state NA and briefly justify in the “Means of Verification” column.

Indicator	Baseline (year)	Target (year)	Evidence or means of verification
Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders actively engaged in the programme design.	# (type)	# (type)	
Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders with clear roles and responsibilities within the programme.	# (type)	# (type)	
Number and type of persons or representative organizations involved in activities developed with the primary aim of enhancing local populations’ ownership and inclusion in sustainable development processes at the subnational level, led by local development stakeholders.	# (% women, indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org)	# (% women, indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org)	
Number and type of specific events, publications, or training materials aimed primarily at building capacity for local sustainable development/SDG localization in local development stakeholders.	# (type)	# (type)	
Number and type/description of specific coherent policies, regulations, and/or tools developed to enhance SDG localization (Disaggregated on policies, regulations, or tools focused on cross-sectoral or cross-level policy coherence).	# (type / description)	# (type / description)	
Number and type/description of mechanisms or activities developed to improve the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization.	# (type / description)	# (type / description)	
Number and type of relevant initiatives/processes that the projects contribute to reach large scale, transformative impact.	# (% women, indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org)	# (% women indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org)	
Percentage of programmatic expenditures allocated explicitly to activities that directly impact local sustainable development processes and systems (e.g. food systems value chains, local health or education systems, energy and water management, local economic development, local climate action, multilevel governance) embedded in	%	%	

local SDG-related priorities which are expressed in local strategies.			
Number and type of local financial tools/instruments developed or strengthened to support SDG implementation at local level.	#	#	
Total amount (in USD) of additional public and private sector resources mobilized for local SDG implementation at the local level.	\$	\$	
Percentage of results contributing to SDG localization that have met their preplanned target/milestones.	%	%	
Number of local and regional governments and/or local service providers integrating aspects of policy coherence for sustainable development into their monitoring and reporting processes.	# (type of actor)	# (type of actor)	

2) What action areas has your JP prioritized since launch to advance the SDGs at the local level? (Select all that apply)

- Empowering local authorities and communities (e.g. capacity building, leadership development, technical support)
- Facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement (e.g. participatory planning processes, community consultations)
- Strengthening multi-level governance (e.g. vertical coordination, central-local policy alignment)
- Localizing SDG financing (e.g. municipal finance mechanisms, local resource mobilization, local SDG budgeting)
- Enhancing local data systems (e.g. disaggregated data collection, community-based monitoring)
- Expanding social service access (e.g. last-mile delivery, integrated service provision)
- Others (please specify): _____

3) To what extent has funding from the joint programme budget be directly channelled or mobilized to local-level actors (e.g. local governments, local community organizations, local service providers) to support SDG Localization efforts in the reporting period?

- 0% i.e. no resource has been directed to local-level actors.
- 1-24% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
- 25-49% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
- 50-74% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
- 75-100% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.

4) Please describe how the territorial or localization approach is applied in your joint programme. Include the following key aspects into your response.

- Alignment between joint programme and local development plans and integration of results in local processes, frameworks and SDG monitoring system.
- Role of subnational-level (local and regional) governments and other key local institutions/stakeholders in the implementation of the joint programme.
- Description on how capacities and innovation of local stakeholders for integrating SDG and multi-actor collaboration are identified and reinforced.

(500 words / 1 page max)

- END -