

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 via MS Form (<https://forms.office.com/e/zYeyMiXjAv>)

PROFILE

JOINT PROGRAMME (JP) PROFILE:	
UN Country Team	Cabo Verde
JP Title	Supporting the preparation of the roadmap for the GA in Cabo Verde and feasibility studies to accelerate the eradication of extreme poverty at municipal level through decent jobs and social protection
Funding Round (Select the applicable funding round for the JP)	☒ Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection ☐ Digital Transformation ☒ Education and Skills ☐ Energy Access and Affordability ☐ Food Systems Transformation ☐ Integrated Policy and Capacity Building ☐ SDG Localization
Cross-fertilized SDG Transitions (Select up to 2 main SDG Transitions that are reflected in the JP progress to date)	☐ Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, Pollution ☒ Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection ☐ Digital Transformation ☒ Education and Skills ☐ Energy Access and Affordability ☐ Food Systems Transformation
Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcomes	Outcome 1: By 2027, more people, especially those living in the most vulnerable and marginalized situations and those living with disabilities, have equitable access to and use of high-quality, resilient, gender-responsive, and modern essential social services and protection. Outcome 2. 1: By 2027, a more sustainable, inclusive, diversified and integrated economy generates decent jobs, food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable, especially women, youth and the extreme poor.
Actual Start Date (i.e. fund)	09/09/2024

transfer date)	
Duration	12 months
Actual End Date (i.e. operational closure date)	09/09/2025
Total Approved Funding from the Joint SDGFund	USD __199,020 __
Planned Financial Closure Date	09/11/2025
Fund Management Modality: Administrative Agent (Pass-through Only)	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) - Mari Matsumoto, Portfolio Manager, mari.matsumoto@undp.org - Sara Ansari, Finance Manager, sara.ansari@undp.org
JP TEAM:	
Resident Coordinator	Name : <i>Patricia Portela De Souza</i> , Email : patricia.desouza@un.org
JP's RCO focal point	Name : <i>Aliou Mballo</i> Title/Organisation : RCO Email: aliou.mballo@un.org
Lead PUNO focal point	Name : <i>Fernando de Sousa Jr</i> Title/Organisation: ILO Email: sousajr@ilo.org
Other PUNOs focal points	Name : <i>Adelaide Ribeiro</i> Title/Organisation : UNDP Email: adelaide.ribeiro@cv.jo.un.org
JP's designated communications focal point	Name Title/Organisation Email

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 discussions 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 reference to the SDG targets identified in the ProDoc.

(600 words / 1.5 pages max; Please delete examples)

Considering the defined Outcomes and Outputs:

Outcome 1: Foster policy integration, integrated financing and enhanced coordination and multilateral cooperation.

Output 1.1: The preparation of a roadmap for the GA to be prepared with the steering committee to be submitted to the government. The roadmap will identify key entry points through which technical and financial support can have catalytic impacts on the socio-economic inclusion and improvement of living conditions of the most vulnerable social groups.

The preparation of the Roadmap has a catalytic effect of involving all the main stakeholders operating in Cabo Verde, particularly in the areas of social protection and employment.

This process has the potential to promote the inclusion of representatives of various national public and private institutions, development partners (World Bank, European Union, and the Embassies of Portugal, Spain, and Luxembourg), and United Nations agencies (ILO, UNDP, WHO, UNIDO, FAO, and the RCO). The implementation of this Roadmap is expected to have a particular impact on the most vulnerable groups in the country. Furthermore, the roadmap will serve as a valuable input for the implementation of National Strategy for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty (ENEPE)

Outcome 2: Strengthening institutional capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate employment and social programmes for vulnerable social groups, especially at local level.

Output 2.1: The preparation of two studies will assess concrete gaps of current employment (such as “Programa Jovem Emprego” and “Sukupira 50” which aim to support the employability of youth and employment formalization of women working in the informal sector) and social protection programmes, especially at local level. Based on those gaps the studies will provide recommendations to articulate employment and social protection coverage, as well as on their expansion, to ensure adequate economic inclusion and coverage for the most vulnerable social groups: one study will be conducted at municipal level, covering all 22 municipalities and focusing on the extreme poor households – mainly women and children; another study will be conducted at national level, focusing on current social pension schemes coverage for vulnerable older persons. These studies will identify concrete gaps at local level, financing needs and opportunities to better articulate national employment and social programmes.

Two studies were carried out. However, it was necessary to replace the one that was intended to cover all 22 municipalities and focus on the extremely poor households. The new study was therefore also considered essential for the national entity responsible for monitoring the non-contributory scheme, the National Social Benefits Centre (CNPS).

Thus, the two studies conducted focused on:

- the impact of social benefits on poverty reduction in Cabo Verde; and
- the evaluation of Social Inclusion Income (RSI). The RSI is a public policy instrument that has been implemented since 2017. However, there was a perceived need to evaluate it.

These studies are of paramount importance in providing policymakers with sufficient information to make the necessary adjustments for the proper implementation of the National Strategy for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty (ENEPE) by 2026.

Output 2.2: The institutional and social workers' technical capacity will be enhanced – from municipalities, from the Single Social Registry (CSU), from the body responsible for Family Support, and from NGOs directly involved in implementing, monitoring and evaluating social programmes and accompanying the social integration of poor households.

In line with the SDG accelerator “development of human capital”, identified in the National Development Strategic Plan (PEDS II 2022-2026), UNCF 2023-2027, the National programme for the promotion of decent work II 2023-2027, the Common Country Programme document 2023-2027, as well as the National Strategy for the Eradication of extreme poverty- ENEPE , The JP contributed to the UNCF **Outcome 1:** By 2027, more people, especially those living in the most vulnerable and marginalized situations and those living with disabilities, have equitable access to and use of high-quality, resilient, gender-responsive, and modern essential social services and protection.

Outcome 2.1: By 2027, a more sustainable, inclusive, diversified and integrated economy generates decent jobs, food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable, especially women, youth and the extreme poor.

Namely, the JP supported the implementation of the government social protection program, which allowed the country to establish a single social registry – CSU updated and contributing to the implementation and allocation of social programs to the poor and most vulnerable population, promoting their access to an integrated social protection. Specifically, around 2,779 new households were registered, corresponding to 7,955 individuals. Additionally, 31,475 record updates were carried out. These efforts resulted in the qualification of 2,135 new beneficiaries for the Social Inclusion Income Program (RSI) and 1,474 beneficiaries for the Productive Inclusion Program (IP), contributing to the reduction of extreme poverty, which stands at a rate of 2.28%.

On the other hand, the communication campaign for the registration and update process of the CSU, with the production and dissemination of communication materials, contributed to strengthening the institutional communication of the Single

Social Registry (CSU), increasing public recognition and trust in its mission to support the management of social policies in an integrated and transparent way.

The technical and financial support from UNDP through this JP also allowed for improvements and adjustments in the management tools of the CSU System, promoting the modernization and continuous enhancement of its management tools, as well as ensuring greater efficiency, integrity, and security in the processes of registration, control, and monitoring of beneficiaries of social programs. Technical capacities at central and local level were strengthened in the country's 22 municipalities, which allowed the successful updating of the CSU.

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.

(500 words / 1 page max; Please delete examples)

Although the activities planned were successfully implemented, some challenges persisted, notably:

- Lack of human resources at the national central, and local levels.
- Mobility of human resources at the municipal level due to local elections held in December 2024.
- Deficiency in coordination between central and local authorities
- Late arrival of funds.

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.

(500 words / 1 page max; Please delete examples)

The JP under outputs 1.1; 2.1; 2.2:

- **Strengthening Coordination Mechanisms:** The alignment with national counterpart is crucial to achieving results in the best way as well as program coherence and alignment with national priorities and strategies; the capacity building as well as the strengthening of cooperation and partnership with national counterparts, namely the ILO's the tripartite constituents, the Academy, as well as with NGO'S and civil society was crucial to the scaling up of the projet
- The involvement of all the stakeholders since the launch of the project allowed for their engagement in the implementation itself and ensured the sustainability
- Capacity building of local and municipal actors favors the sustainability of local actions post-project and the scalability of the project
- Empowerment of the local communities of the 22 municipalities promotes community sustainability

- The development of innovative methodologies for the integration of the SDGs into the core business of pilot enterprises facilitates the ownership of the companies themselves in the implementation of the SDGs
- Strong engagement with the MDFIS (DGIS, DGPOG, CSU, CNPS, INPS), Academy, NGOS, and Municipalities to ensure continuity of the dialogue started in order to enhance future interventions. These institutions will be mobilized for the post-project to ensure its continuity.
- Close relationship with the WB could leverage of JP results for future financing opportunities:
- Contribution to national dialogue: will feed into the annual report. This will serve as a reference for the programming for 2026
- Improved the collaboration with other UN agencies and WB working on development issues and with the government - partners, and civil society organizations, leading to more impactful and sustainable focused initiatives - Promote finance for development

These lessons reinforce the importance of embedding JP interventions within local systems, combining institutional anchoring, digital inclusion, and community-based engagement as pillars for sustainability and future scale-up.

In summary, the JP's Q3 activities focus on completing key deliverables and securing local ownership, institutional anchoring, and strategic documentation to ensure that results live beyond the programme's closure.

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.

Videos of the output 2.2

- Link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ukcYCgEDo81NUF5rnHtQF_pLOp_N9UZ0/view?usp=drive_link

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	100	45	-	20
Awareness raising campaign for broad audience	Was at national level on TV, Radio			
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	1consultation with NGO's and 1 with Municipalities – 32 participants	18		
Coordination meetings with key partners	5 meeting with MFDIS; 2 meetings with NGO'S and 2 meetings with the municipalities – total participants 101	42		10
Access to expanded services				
Others (Please specify): Updating of the CSU	7,995	Aprox.3,900		

** 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](#).

- Homeless: Were registered in the CSU and now they are eligible for social protection programs in a structured way
- Youth at risk: Youth NEET and Youth in conflict with law has registered in CSU which allowed them to be benefit for social protection programs such access to professional training, free access to university; access to FICASE scholarships and exemption from fees for health
- Elderly population: Elderly population registered in CSU have access to fee exemptions for health care, social pensions, car system and access to the health program for elderly

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
ILO	PUNO	\$108,466	\$108,466	\$
UNDP	PUNO	\$	\$	\$63,000
		\$	\$	\$

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
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The JP has adequately implemented environmental and social standards/safeguards to avoid and address adverse impacts on people and the planet.	X		
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and drawing upon relevant human rights analysis.		X	
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing women and girls.		X	
The JP has demonstrated positive results / effects for youth in accordance with the principles in Youth 2030.	X		Young NEETs belonging to group 1 and 2 of the CSU benefited from social programs because they were registered in the CSU
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		As part of the CSU update, a questionnaire was included for the homeless who were left behind. On the other hand, the preparation of the National Roadmap, as well as studies carried out on the impact of specific public policy instruments, such as social benefits or the RSI, aim to respond to the specific needs of the most vulnerable, namely those who are both poor and unemployed.

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: • https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ukcYCgEDo81NUF5rnHtQF_pLOp_N9UZ0/view?usp=drive_link •
Draft outline of a written article of a human-interest story (500 words / 1 page max)

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): MFDIS (DGIS; CSU; CNPS; INPS) ; MF (DNP)_____
- ☒ Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify): __22 Municipalities of the Country _____
- ☒ International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (Please specify): World Bank_____
- ☒ Private Sector Companies or Industry Associations (Please specify): Employers' Representatives_____
- ☒ Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundation (Please specify): Cruz Vermelha ; _Escoteiros de Cabo Verde_____
- ☒ Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): __UNI-CV _____
- ☒ Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify): Embassies of Portugal, Luxembourg, Spain_____
- ☒ Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify): Workers' Representatives_____
- ☒ Others (Please specify): ____ European Union _____

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.	1 (Association of municipalities)	1	During the programme design phase, the idea of the project on the municipal studies were presented to the Association of Municipalities of Cabo Verde. The Association represents all 22 municipalities.
Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders with clear roles and responsibilities within the programme.	NA	NA	The JP was mainly to develop roadmap, conduct studies and support the Single Social Registry
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.	NA	NA	The JP was mainly to develop roadmap, conduct studies and support the Single Social Registry
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.	2	2	Trainings were organized for local actors during the single social registry update
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).	3	3	The JP has development two studies and a roadmap that has some disaggregated data at municipal level. Furthermore, municipal plans have been development for the 22 municipalities
Number and type/description of mechanisms or activities developed to improve the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization.	NA	NA	The JP was mainly to develop roadmap, conduct studies and support the Single Social Registry
Number and type of relevant initiatives/processes that the projects contribute to reach large scale, transformative impact.	NA	NA	The JP was mainly to develop roadmap, conduct studies and

			support the Single Social Registry
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.	NA	NA	The JP was mainly to develop roadmap, conduct studies and support the Single Social Registry
Number and type of local financial tools/instruments developed or strengthened to support SDG implementation at local level.	NA	NA	The JP was mainly to develop roadmap, conduct studies and support the Single Social Registry
Total amount (in USD) of additional public and private sector resources mobilized for local SDG implementation at the local level.	\$0	\$0	The JP was mainly to develop roadmap, conduct studies and support the Single Social Registry
Percentage of results contributing to SDG localization that have met their preplanned target/milestones.	NA	NA	The JP was mainly to develop roadmap, conduct studies and support the Single Social Registry
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.	NA	NA	The JP was mainly to develop roadmap, conduct studies and support the Single Social Registry

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.

The Joint Programme supported the update of the single social registry with training of enumerators and staff from municipalities to collect data needed to build a strong database for the identification of vulnerable people and ensure the coverage by the social security schemes.

Furthermore, the local municipal studies provided recommendations on how to achieve transformative actions towards the SDG localization and provided a resource mobilization strategy, including at municipal level to accelerate the implementation of decent jobs and social protection programmes.

The local government entities were central in the different local municipal studies and also in updating the CSU by providing inputs to align with the local context and by benefiting from the different capacity building activities.

– END –