

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 | Botswana |
| JP Title | Just Energy Transition: Accelerating Access to Clean Energy in Botswana (JET Access) |
| 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, Pollution <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 |
| Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcomes | By 2026, Botswana sustainably uses and actively manages its diverse natural resources, improves food security and effectively addresses climate change vulnerability |
| Actual Start Date (i.e. fund transfer date) | DD/MM/YYYY |
| Duration | 12 months |
| Actual End Date (i.e. operational closure date) | 30/03/2026 |

| | |
|---|--|
| Total Approved Funding from the Joint SDG Fund | USD ____250,000 |
| Planned Financial Closure Date | 30/04/2026 |
| 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: Wenyan Yang Email: yang@un.org |
| JP's RCO focal point | Name Taimur Khilji Title : Economist Email: taimur.khilji@un.org |
| Lead PUNO focal point | Name: Chimbidzani Bratonozić Title/Organisation: UNDP Email: chimbidzani.bratonozić@undp.org |
| Other PUNOs focal points | Name: Jossy Thomas Title/Organisation: UNIDO Email: J.THOMAS@unido.org |
| JP's designated communications focal point | Name: Joseph Segodi Title/Organisation: UNICEF Email: jsegodi@unicef.org |

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 reference to the SDG targets identified in the ProDoc.

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

- A 30m³ biogas digester was constructed at Lorolwane Primary School in Kanye District, creating a live demonstration of how clean energy can be integrated into school feeding systems. The initiative aligns with Botswana's School Feeding Programme, which ensures nutritious meals for children. The biogas system is currently servicing approximately 670 students, using cow dung/manure as the primary feedstock to produce clean cooking gas, reducing reliance on firewood, lowering greenhouse gas emissions, and improving sanitation and environmental management within the school. The intervention also lowers long-term energy costs and serves as a practical climate education platform demonstrating renewable energy and circular economy solutions that can be scaled across Botswana.
- Assessed the technical and operational feasibility of deploying biogas systems-including biogas-powered electricity generation and packaging for off-site use.
- Conducted a comprehensive feasibility study to support the national replication of biogas systems in rural schools across Botswana, covering technical, economic, environmental, social, and institutional aspects, including a cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment.
- Develop a Practical Guidebook with Replication Blueprint to support the scaling-up of biogas systems, providing simplified technical, and operational guidelines for stakeholders.

- JP has enabled the dissemination of children and youth position paper that guides policy formulation and programme conceptualisation to integrate young people`s participation in the green economy and recognise unique vulnerabilities of children and young people.
- The JP has contributed to the achievement of CF 3.3 by capacitating adolescents and young people on just energy transition and climate change action through the innovative board game 'Phetogo'. The initiative further supported the mobilisation of 17 climate change champions who will drive the involvement of young people in climate change action at sub-national level.

- Policy and regulatory enabling environment
 - UNIDO successfully delivered a comprehensive national Clean Cooking Baseline Assessment, providing Botswana with detailed, gender-responsive and geographically representative evidence base to date on household cooking practices, fuel use, affordability, health impacts, and environmental pressures.
 - The assessment directly supports SDG 7.1.2, SDG 3.9, SDG 5.4, and SDG 13, and fills a critical policy gap by informing the development of a national Clean Cooking Roadmap for

Botswana, aligned with NDC commitments and national energy targets.

- Incubation of national roadmaps and priority actions:
 - UNIDO incubated and operationalised the Clean Cooking Roadmap development process, including inception, validation pathways, and institutional anchoring within the Department of Energy, Ministry of Minerals and Energy.
 - A structured three-phase approach (baseline → roadmap → BCC strategy) was validated through a national inception workshop involving government, regulators, academia, UN agencies, private sector actors, and development partners
 - The roadmap prioritises Tier 3+ solutions across LPG, electric cooking, biogas, and advanced biomass, addressing affordability, supply chains, standards, and financing.
- Pipeline of solutions and market-ready interventions
 - UNIDO identified a pipeline of scalable clean cooking solutions, including:
 - Expansion of LPG access through improved rural distribution, informing future regulatory and competition-related reforms.
 - Strengthened biogas deployment linked to livestock and agri-food systems.
 - Electric cooking integration leveraging Botswana’s high electrification rate.
 - Market development for pellets, briquettes, and advanced biomass stoves.
 - Carbon finance, results-based financing, and blended finance options were assessed as future scale-up mechanisms.
- Capacity strengthening and institutional coordination:
 - Over 149 households across five districts (Central Bobonong, Francistown, Kgalagadi North, Ngamiland West, Ngwaketse West) were surveyed, exceeding planned targets and ensuring strong representation of rural, peri-urban, and vulnerable populations, with 74% female respondents, direct advancing ‘Leaving no one behind’ and gender objectives.
- Partnership and financing foundations:
 - The JP mobilised a multi-stakeholder coalition spanning ministries, regulators, private sectors, academia, and international organizations, laying the foundation for future financing and scale-up.
 - Engagements with AfDB, OPEC Fund, ESMAP, Clean Cooking Alliance, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, and others positioned clean cooking within broader energy transition and development financing dialogues.

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)

- Constraints encountered:
 - Limited availability of disaggregated district-level clan cooking data initially constrained evidence-based planning; this was mitigated through expanded household surveys exceeding planned coverage.
 - Seasonal and institutional availability constraints delayed some stakeholder consultations; timelines were adjusted while preserving analytical depth.
 - Behavioural resistance to biogas and clean cooking adoption emerged as a significant non-technical barrier.
- Adjustments and mitigation measures:
 - Survey targets were increased to strengthen representativeness and gender balance.
 - Virtual and one-on-one consultations complemented workshops to maintain momentum.
 - Behavioural insights were explicitly integrated into the BCC strategy design.
- Key lessons learned:
 - High electrification does not automatically translate into clean cooking adoption. Affordability and behavior are decisive.
 - Stove stacking is the norm; policies must support transitional pathways rather than single-fuel assumptions.
 - Early government ownership and evidence credibility are essential for roadmap uptake and sustainability.
- Limited capacity of adolescent and young people on just energy transition and climate action led to partial engagement of the first cohort of climate change champions to drive the roll out of JET Access through the board game. To mitigate this, the JP made a call for expression of interest in order to select from a wider pool of capable and passionate young people to drive the JP initiative.
- There was a risk of having gender imbalance in the climate champion initiative and potential risk of leaving out marginalised communities based on available capabilities of interest. The JP made deliberate efforts to include a district with significant population of marginalised communities as one of the 3 priority district for roll out of 'Phetogo' board game, as well, selection of climate champions had 59% female representation and 41% male representation, a deliberate move to include more young women in the JP.

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)

- Assessed the technical and operational feasibility of deploying a biogas system—including biogas-powered electricity generation and packaging for off-site use—at the Lorolwane Primary School pilot site.
- Conducted a comprehensive feasibility study to support the national replication of biogas systems in rural schools across Botswana, covering

technical, economic, environmental, social, and institutional aspects, including a cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment.

- Developed a Practical Guidebook with Replication Blueprint to support the scaling-up of biogas systems, providing simplified technical, and operational guidelines for stakeholders. The Clean Cooking Roadmap is anchored within national energy planning structures, ensuring continuity beyond JP closure.
- Financial sustainability:
 - Financing pathways identified include blended finance, carbon markets, and Development Finance Institutions engagement.
- Community-level sustainability:
 - Behaviour change interventions explicitly address gender roles, affordability perceptions, and cultural cooking practices.
- Exit and scale strategy:
 - The JP transitions implementation ownership to national institutions, with the roadmap serving as the primary scale-up instrument.
- The JP supported integration of climate change board game 'Phetogo' as teaching aid for secondary schools, currently being piloted in 3 priority districts with a plan to scale nationally in partnership with the private sector and the Ministry of Child Welfare and Basic Education.

(601 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. **Documents are attached.**

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)* |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Training/workshops for targeted groups¹</i> | 25 | 11 | - | - |
| <i>Awareness raising campaign for broad audience</i> | 444 ² | 329 | 413 ³ | - |
| <i>Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders</i> | 19 | 10 | - | - |
| <i>Coordination meetings with key partners</i> | 56 ⁴ | 24 | | |
| <i>Access to expanded services (benefiting from Biogas pilot)</i> | 672 | 326 | 672 | |
| <i>Co-design workshops with adolescents and young people.</i> | | | | |
| <i>Roll out campaigns in schools by climate champions.</i> | 1153 | 516 | 370 | 358 |
| <i>Others (Please specify):</i> _____ | | | | |

* 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](#).

(250 words / 0.5 page max; Please delete examples)

¹ To be conducted in March

² Awareness-building was undertaken through household surveys covering 148 households. It is assumed that, on average, three additional individuals were in the vicinity and became aware of the ongoing surveys, resulting in a broader direct outreach.

³ Number of children under the age of 18 in a household

⁴ 8 meetings in total with the Department of Energy, with 7 participants on average

- **Women and girls:** Reduced unpaid care burdens and improved health outcomes through clean cooking transition pathways.
- **Rural populations:** Targeted analysis of districts with highest biomass dependence (up to 81%).
- **Youth:** Engagement through climate, energy, and green jobs awareness under JET Access.
- **Low-income households:** Affordability-focused policy recommendations and financing options.
- The JP engaged adolescents and young people in 2 districts with a significant population of indigenous people, empowering them to actively participate in actions aimed at protecting their environment and adopting cleaner energy sources.
- The pilot biogas system is currently servicing approximately 670 students, using cow dung/manure as the primary feedstock to produce clean cooking gas, reducing reliance on firewood, lowering greenhouse gas emissions, and improving sanitation and environmental management within the school. The intervention also lowers long-term energy costs and serves as a practical climate education platform demonstrating renewable energy and circular economy solutions that can be scaled across Botswana.

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 |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| UN Joint SDG Fund | PUNO | \$ 100,000 | \$ 100,000 | \$ |
| | PUNO | \$ 100,000 | \$ 100,000 | \$ |
| | PUNO | \$ 50,000 | \$ 50,000 | \$ 30,000 |

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. | Yes | | As part of project implementation, a biogas digester was constructed at a school, following applicable environmental, health, safety, and community safeguard requirements. The digester supports safe organic waste management, reduces reliance on firewood and other traditional fuels, lowers greenhouse gas emissions, and provides a clean, reliable source of energy for school use. In addition, the intervention provides a practical demonstration site for climate education and community awareness, supporting behaviour change and promoting uptake of clean energy solutions at household and community level.” |
| The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and drawing upon relevant human rights analysis. | | | |
| The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing women and girls. | | | |
| The JP has demonstrated positive results / effects for youth in accordance with the principles in Youth 2030. | Yes | | The JP has established a network of youth climate champions covering 17 districts, aligning with Youth 2030 strategic priority 1 and 3 by engaging young people meaningfully and empowering them to actively participate in just energy transition and climate action |
| 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: _____ | | | |

(602 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).

| |
|---|
| <p>List of links to written articles of human-interest stories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • |
| <p>Draft outline of a written article of a human-interest story (500 words / 1 page max)</p> |

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 Minerals & Energy through the Department of Energy. Partnership was established with Ministry of Child Welfare and Basic Education to integrate the Phetogo board game as climate change teaching aid in secondary schools.
- Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify): Kanye District Councils
- International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (Please specify): AfDB, OPEC Fund
- Private Sector Companies or Industry Associations (Please specify): LPG distributors, renewable energy firms
- Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundation (Please specify): The JP worked with Clean Cooking Alliance, Botswana Climate Change Network, a youth focused NGO, as an implementing partner to co-develop Phetogo board game with young people and roll out in priority districts.
- Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): BUAN, BITRI, Okavango Research Institute
- 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 | # 2 | # 10 | Project Document |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|
| development stakeholders actively engaged in the programme design. | | | |
| Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders with clear roles and responsibilities within the programme. | # 2 | # 10 | Stakeholder Consultation reports and Minutes of meetings |
| 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. | 0 | 2342 | Reports |
| 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. | N/A | # (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). | 1 (Clean Cooking Road Map) | 1 | Clean Cooking Roadmap Report |
| Number and type/description of mechanisms or activities developed to improve the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization. | N/A | | |
| Number and type of relevant initiatives/processes that the projects contribute to reach large scale, transformative impact. | 0 | 2 (Bio digester and Phetogo board game) | |
| 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. | 56% | 56% | Pilot biogas site and a climate Change Board Game |
| Number and type of local financial tools/instruments developed or strengthened to support SDG implementation at local level. | N/A | | |
| Total amount (in USD) of additional public and private sector resources mobilized for local SDG implementation at the local level. | \$30,000 | \$30,000 | UNICEF Grant co-finance |
| Percentage of results contributing to SDG localization that have met their preplanned target/milestones. | 0% | 85% | |
| Number of local and regional governments and/or local service providers integrating aspects of policy coherence for sustainable | n/a | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| development into their monitoring and reporting processes. | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

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)

Here is the past tense version (kept under ~500 words):

The JET Access Joint Programme applied a strong territorial and localization approach by anchoring implementation at district, community, and institutional levels,

ensuring that clean energy solutions responded directly to local development priorities while contributing to Botswana's national SDG commitments.

Alignment with local development plans and SDG monitoring systems:

The programme aligned with national frameworks including Vision 2036, National Development Plan priorities, the National Energy Policy, and Botswana's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). At implementation level, activities were integrated into district development planning and local service delivery systems. For example, clean energy solutions such as biogas systems installed in public institutions, including Lorolwane Primary School in Kanye District, were implemented in coordination with District Councils and local education authorities. These interventions supported local priorities such as reliable energy for school feeding, and overall environmental management. Programme results contributed to national SDG monitoring and reporting through relevant ministries and national coordination platforms, particularly contributing to SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 13 (Climate Action), 4 (Quality Education), and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

Role of subnational governments and local institutions:

Subnational governments and local institutions played a central role in planning, implementation, and sustainability of programme interventions. District Councils, local technical officers, school management, and community structures supported site selection, community mobilization, system operation, and local oversight. Local authorities also supported integration of clean energy solutions into existing public service delivery systems and facilitated compliance with environmental and social standards. The programme further engaged local private sector actors, technicians, and community suppliers, including local manure supply chains supporting biogas operations, strengthening local ownership and long-term sustainability beyond project duration.

Strengthening local capacities, innovation, and multi-actor collaboration:

JET Access strengthened technical, institutional, and coordination capacities of local stakeholders through targeted training, demonstration sites, and knowledge sharing platforms. The programme promoted locally appropriate innovation by piloting technologies suited to local resource availability, such as manure-based biogas systems. Multi-actor collaboration was strengthened through Technical Working Groups, district coordination platforms, and partnerships across government, UN agencies, private sector, civil society, and community organizations. These mechanisms supported joint planning, knowledge exchange, and scaling of successful models, while strengthening local capacity to integrate SDG targets into planning, budgeting, and service delivery processes. Overall, the territorial approach ensured that solutions were locally owned, responsive to community needs, and sustainable beyond the life of the programme.

- END -