

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	The Gambia
JP Title	Empowering Communities for Resilient Food Systems in Foni
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	<Verbatim from the ProDoc> Contribute to UNSDCF Outcome 1 and 4
Actual Start Date (i.e. fund transfer date)	01/04/2025
Duration	12 months
Actual End Date (i.e. operational closure date)	31/03/2026
Total Approved Funding	USD 250,000____

from the Joint SDG Fund	
Planned Financial Closure Date	31/06/2026
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: Karl-Frederick Paul Email: karl-frederick.paul@un.org
JP's RCO focal point	Name: Yahya Jammeh Title: Development Coordination Officer – Data and Reporting Officer Email: Yahya.jammeh@un.org
Lead PUNO focal point	Malick Ndiaye WFP Country Representative and Country Director a.i malick.ndiaye@wfp.org
Other PUNOs focal points	Yusupha Keita ITC Country Representative yusupha.keita@intracen.org
JP's designated communications focal point	Name: Bubacarr Trawally Title/Organisation: ITC Email: btrawally@intracen.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.

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

The JP piloted the Human Security approach within Brikama Area Council's planning and budgeting processes to strengthen more integrated, inclusive and people-centred local development planning. The approach supported local authorities to address interconnected challenges related to food security, livelihoods, nutrition and social protection through coordinated planning rather than isolated interventions.

Councillors, senior council officials and 21 members of area councils and village development committees were trained using practical Human Security tools to strengthen their capacity to apply the approach in local decision-making. The JP also facilitated a multi-stakeholder technical dialogue involving 34 participants from Brikama Area Council, the West Coast Region Technical Advisory Committee, GALGA, WFP, ITC and Human Security experts. The dialogue strengthened collaboration between local governance and technical actors and supported the translation of Human Security principles into local planning processes.

A key outcome of this process was the exploration of integrating a home-grown school feeding programme into council plans and budgets, creating a link between local governance, nutrition, education, livelihoods and social protection. Councillors from Foni who participated in the initial training committed to working with the Council to establish a dedicated budget line for the programme. This provides an entry point for institutional ownership and demonstrates how local planning and financing mechanisms can support the sustainability of integrated food system solutions.

- **New pipelines of solutions for food systems and markets (SDGs 2, 12, 13, 5, 8):**

The JP supported climate-resilient and market-oriented solutions to strengthen local food systems by improving production capacity, access to market information and community awareness on sustainable food practices.

The programme developed a climate-smart agriculture booklet and audiovisual materials and used them to train over 200 women farmers across six horticultural gardens in Foni. The training strengthened farmers' capacity to apply climate-adaptive practices and improve resilience to climate-related challenges. The JP also provided climate-smart agricultural inputs that benefited over 315 farmers and supported them to use the Jokkalante digital marketing platform to access price information and connect with buyers (Output 2.2).

The JP supported coordinated capacity-building and sensitization initiatives targeting Food Management Committees at community level. It trained over 500 committee members on nutrition, sustainable farming practices, and responsible consumption using tailored training modules, community dialogues, and audiovisual materials. The training enhanced knowledge on diversified diets, climate-resilient agriculture,

and reduction of food waste, strengthening community-level decision-making and behavior change. A sensitization campaign and storytelling initiative captured experiences of community leaders and committee members promoting improved nutrition and sustainable consumption practices. This increased awareness and uptake of locally-driven solutions. The JP further facilitated the dissemination of practical tools and guidance to support community outreach activities, contributing to improved household nutrition, sustainable resource use, and strengthened resilience of local food systems. (Output 3.1).

- **Strengthened capacities of key stakeholders (SDGs 2, 5, 12):**

The JP strengthened capacities of councils, VDC members, producers and cooperatives in planning, budgeting, business management and market engagement. Training took place in local languages. This improved inclusion, especially for women producers. Councils improved their ability to link development plans to budgets and track implementation. Producers strengthened production planning, record-keeping and cost management. The JP also enhanced the knowledge and capacity of local stakeholders, including farmers, council representatives, mother clubs, school heads, food management committees, and regional personnel from the education, agriculture, and food safety sectors, through an exchange learning visit on WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model in the Central River Region.

- **Enhanced digital systems for school-level food management and accountability (SDGs 2, 12, 9, 4, 17):**

The JP supported the digitalization of school feeding systems through capacity-building and adoption of innovative monitoring tools. It introduced and trained 50 schools to adopt the SchoolConnect digital platform for food tracking and supply chain monitoring at the school level. The training strengthened the capacity of school administrators and food management teams to record, track, and manage food stocks, deliveries, and utilisation in real time. This improved transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the school feeding programme. A sensitization and peer learning approach documented experiences of early adopters, promoting knowledge-sharing and uptake across schools. The initiative enhanced data-driven decision-making and reduced inefficiencies in food supply chains. The JP further supported the provision of technical guidance and follow-up support to ensure sustained use of the platform, contributing to improved programme performance and strengthened linkages between schools and suppliers. (Output 2.2).

Enhanced partnerships and sustainability pathways (SDG 17): The JP strengthened collaboration between ITC, WFP, Brikama Area Council, the West Coast Region Technical Advisory Committee, GALGA, technical advisory structures and producer organisations. These partnerships improved coordination across governance, production and market systems. They reinforced local ownership. They also strengthened linkages to structured markets, including school feeding value chains. This supports sustainability and scale.

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)

- The JP encountered a number of operational and systemic constraints that required adaptive implementation. At the local governance level, limited technical capacity and competing priorities within councils initially slowed the integration of Human Security approaches into planning and budgeting processes. This was addressed through iterative training, simplified tools, and sustained technical accompaniment, which helped reinforce understanding and ownership over time. At community level, varying literacy levels among Food Management Committees and producers posed challenges for training delivery and uptake of new practices. The JP adjusted by using local languages, visual materials, and practical demonstrations to ensure inclusivity and effectiveness.
- Digital adoption, particularly for the SchoolConnect platform, faced constraints related to connectivity, limited ICT skills, and hesitancy to transition from manual systems. The JP responded by providing hands-on training, continuous technical support, and promoting peer learning among schools to build confidence and sustain usage. Similarly, while digital market platforms such as Jokkalante created new opportunities, limited access to smartphones and internet services in some areas slowed uptake, highlighting the need for complementary offline support mechanisms.
- A key lesson learned is the importance of embedding interventions within existing local systems and structures to ensure sustainability and scalability. Multi-stakeholder engagement proved critical for aligning priorities across governance, production, and market actors, but also required continuous coordination and clear role definition. The experience demonstrated that behaviour change, whether in nutrition, sustainable practices, or digital adoption requires sustained sensitization, community engagement, and visible local champions.

- Another important lesson is that starting with small, practical entry points such as piloting home-grown school feeding within council budgets or introducing digital tools in a limited number of schools facilitates learning, builds trust, and creates pathways for gradual institutionalization and scale-up. Finally, integrating gender-responsive and inclusive approaches, including the use of local languages and targeted support for women and youth, significantly enhances participation, ownership, and the overall impact of interventions.

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)

- **Financial and institutional sustainability:** The JP promoted structured market access for smallholder farmers and explored the integration of Home-Grown School Feeding into Brikama Area Council's planning and budgeting processes, including a potential dedicated budget line. This creates a pathway for continued local ownership and financing.
- **Community ownership and enabling actions:** Capacity-building was delivered through local institutions and community structures, using local languages, practical demonstrations and peer learning. The JP strengthened capacities in climate-smart agriculture, nutrition, planning, market access and digital tools, including SchoolConnect and Jokkalante.
- **Exit strategy and scalability:** The JP focused on embedding successful interventions within existing local systems and transferring knowledge, tools and training materials to local actors. The Foni pilot provides a practical model that can be replicated and scaled through continued partnerships, local financing and peer learning.

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.

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	826	602	N/A	56
Awareness raising campaign for broad audience	75,500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	34	13	N/A	N/A
Coordination meetings with key partners	15	5	N/A	N/A
Access to expanded services	315	311	N/A	N/A
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](#).

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

- Women smallholder farmers: The JP deliberately prioritized women's participation in climate-smart agriculture and livelihood activities. Over 200 women farmers were trained and more than 315 farmers received climate-smart agricultural inputs, strengthening their productive capacity, resilience and participation in local food systems.
- Rural and underserved communities: The JP reached rural communities with limited access to markets, services and information through training on nutrition, sustainable agriculture and responsible consumption. Over 500 Food Management Committee members benefited from capacity-building

using local languages, visual materials and practical demonstrations, improving accessibility for participants with varying literacy levels.

- Women and girls in community structures: Women were actively included in training, awareness and community-level decision-making processes, with 602 women and girls participating in targeted training and workshops. This contributed to strengthening women's knowledge, agency and participation in food systems and local development.
- Institutional and policy-level inclusion: The JP strengthened the capacity of local authorities, VDCs and community structures to apply more inclusive and people-centred approaches to planning and decision-making. The Human Security approach helped integrate the needs of vulnerable groups into local development discussions, while the proposed Home-Grown School Feeding model creates stronger links between nutrition, livelihoods, education and social protection.

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
N/A		\$	\$	\$
N/A		\$	\$	\$
N/A		\$	\$	\$

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.	Yes		By preventing and addressing potential adverse impacts on people, communities, and the environment.
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and drawing upon relevant human rights analysis.	Yes		BY integrating human rights principles, equity, non-discrimination, and inclusion into its planning and implementation, informed by relevant human rights analysis and stakeholder consultations
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing women and girls.	yes		by mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment across its interventions, with targeted actions to strengthen their participation, access to opportunities and services, and decision-making.
The JP has demonstrated positive results / effects for youth in accordance with the principles in Youth 2030.	yes		By promoting their meaningful participation, skills development, access to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, and engagement in decision-making, in line with the principles of Youth 2030.
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: _____	yes		The JP addressed structural inequalities affecting persons with disabilities, rural and poor communities, and other marginalized groups by strengthening inclusive access to services, participation in decision-making, and targeted livelihood and social protection opportunities.

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://www.intracen.org/our-work/projects/the-gambia-empowering-communities-for-resilient-food-systems-in-foni-region>
-

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

[Supporting Farmers and Local Authorities in Foni to Build More Resilient Food Systems](#)

At Ndemban Women's Garden, Mamanding Colley has seen more than just changes in the way she farms. She says the knowledge and support the women have received are helping them improve their farming practices, increase their earnings and better support their families.

In The Gambia, agriculture employs 80 percent of the rural population. In Foni, many families depend on it for their livelihoods, but they continue to face challenges such as climate change, limited market access, post-harvest losses and food insecurity. At the same time, nutrition remains a concern for many children and vulnerable households.

What makes these challenges complex is that they are all interconnected. Food security, livelihoods, nutrition and resilience cannot be addressed separately.

That is why the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the World Food Programme (WFP), with support from the Joint SDG Fund leveraged the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme as an entry point to address these challenges in a more holistic and sustainable way.

The project, dubbed Empowering Communities for Resilient Food Systems in Foni, supported farmers and local authorities to improve agricultural practices, strengthen market access and create stronger linkages between farmers and schools.

The project has empowered over 100 rural smallholder farmers and local authorities through market readiness and climate-smart agriculture training, study tours and technical support focused on sustainable agriculture, food safety, financial literacy and market access.

At Ndemban Women's Garden, women horticultural producers who have benefited from training in sustainable agricultural practices for vegetable producers, market readiness training, farm input support and climate-smart agriculture say the support has helped improve both their knowledge and confidence.

Speaking on behalf of the women, Mamanding Colley, President of Ndemban Women's Garden, said they are now applying the skills gained from the training on their farms and adopting more sustainable farming practices.

"I can confidently say we have seen a marked improvement in our earnings, and now we use what we earn to pay for the education, health and other needs of our children and family at large," she said.

The women also say they feel better prepared and ready to supply schools whenever the opportunity arises.

For Sheikh Drammeh, a grain producer and master farmer from Fass Chamen, the study tour to the Central River Region was a valuable learning experience. The visit exposed participants to how farmers, aggregators and technical institutions are supporting the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme in other parts of the country. "The experience broadened our understanding and exposed us to new ideas," he said. "We are now ready and committed to supplying schools." Sheikh also benefited from farm input support.

Beyond supporting farmers, the project also worked with local authorities to promote sustainable, community-led solutions around food systems and school feeding.

Following trainings organized under the project on the Human Security Approach, councillors from the Brikama Area Council expressed their commitment to supporting the sustainability of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme through future council planning and budgeting processes.

Speaking on behalf of participating councillors, Councillor Tijan Manga of Foni Kanilai Ward said the training helped strengthen their understanding of their responsibilities as local leaders and the role councils can play in supporting community development initiatives.

"We are committed to creating a budget line for the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme next year, even if it means starting with a few schools," he said.

Brikama Area Council has taken steps to develop a framework that would allow the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme to be included in its plans. For the councillors involved, it is a way of keeping the programme on the local agenda even after the project has ended.

For the farmers in Foni, the support gave them new skills and knowledge they can use on their farms and, hopefully, to supply schools in their communities.

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 basic and Secondary Education
- ☒ Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify): _ Brikama Area Council _
- ☐ 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): __ Gambia Association of Local Government Authorities
- ☐ Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): _____
- ☐ Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify): Embassy of Spain _____
- ☐ Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify): _____
- ☒ Others (Please specify): _ Buzz Women Gambia _____

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)

The Joint Programme (JP) applies a territorial and localization approach by ensuring that programme interventions are aligned with national priorities while being translated into context-specific actions at local and community levels. The approach recognizes subnational authorities, local institutions and communities as key actors in achieving the SDGs and promotes stronger linkages between national development frameworks, local development plans and community-level priorities.

- **Alignment with local development plans and SDG monitoring:** JP interventions are designed to complement existing national and local development priorities and, where relevant, are integrated into local planning and implementation processes. Results and lessons from implementation at the local level contribute to broader results frameworks and SDG monitoring, helping ensure that progress and emerging challenges in communities are reflected in programme monitoring, reporting and decision-making.
- **Role of subnational governments and local stakeholders:** Local and regional government authorities are engaged in planning, coordination and implementation, helping ensure that interventions respond to local needs and institutional realities. Other local actors—including community structures, civil society organizations, women and youth groups, traditional and community leaders, private-sector actors and relevant technical institutions—are engaged as appropriate. This multi-actor approach strengthens local ownership, facilitates coordination and supports more sustainable results beyond direct JP support.
- **Strengthening local capacities and innovation:** The JP identifies capacity gaps and opportunities for innovation among local stakeholders through consultations, implementation experience, stakeholder engagement and monitoring of results. Capacity strengthening focuses on enabling local institutions and actors to better integrate SDG principles into planning, implementation and monitoring, while promoting collaboration across government, civil society, communities and other stakeholders. Local knowledge, community participation and innovative approaches are used to

adapt interventions to specific territorial contexts and strengthen locally driven solutions.

Overall, the territorial approach strengthens the link between national priorities and local realities, promotes meaningful participation of subnational actors, and supports locally owned solutions that can contribute to more inclusive, sustainable and context-responsive SDG implementation.

- END -