

**United Nations Development Programme  
Project Document with Annual Work Plan**

**COVER PAGE**

United Nations Development Programme  
Earth Institute of Columbia University

**The African Millennium Villages Initiative**

Executed by UNDP/Regional Bureau for Africa with a contract with  
The Earth Institute of Columbia University

Our generation has the unprecedented opportunity to end extreme poverty throughout the world by 2025. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 will be a crucial step along the way. In partnership with Columbia University Earth Institute, the United Nations Development Programme and the UN Millennium Project, The African Millennium Villages Initiative aims to implement a comprehensive, village-by-village strategy to end extreme global poverty. The initiative aims to establish a rigorous proof of concept for implementing the practical interventions needed to achieve the MDGs in rural Africa over a five year time frame. Plans are in place for The African Millennium Villages Initiative to be soon scaled up through the Millennium Promise Villages Project. These Millennium Villages are our generation's commitment to ourselves, our fellow citizens in other parts of the world, and to our children, in the quest for a more peaceful and prosperous world.



## Section I.

### Part I. Situation Analysis

Over one billion people are living in extreme poverty. Surviving on less than \$1 a day, they are malnourished, plagued by disease, lack safe drinking water and sanitation and are unable to provide education for their children. In 2000, the nations of the world committed for the first time to ending extreme poverty. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), agreed to by every country in the world, set time-bound and measurable targets for addressing all facets of extreme poverty.

#### Millennium Development Goals

- GOAL 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
- GOAL 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education
- GOAL 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- GOAL 4: Reduce Child Mortality
- GOAL 5: Improve Maternal Health
- GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
- GOAL 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- GOAL 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

In January 2005, the UN Millennium Project, commissioned by the UN Secretary-General, recommended an action plan detailing *what* needs to be done and *how* to achieve the MDGs. The report identified practical strategies to eradicate poverty by scaling up investments in infrastructure and human capital while promoting gender equality and environmental sustainability.

The challenge of meeting the MDGs is gravest in rural sub-Saharan Africa, where most communities are caught in a poverty trap characterized by chronic hunger, disease, income poverty, and poor access to clean water, health care, education, essential medicines, electricity, sanitation, communication, and transport. Malaria, HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases result in high child mortality rates partly because children's immune systems are severely hampered by malnutrition. These same problems reduce farm labor productivity and investments in farms, resulting in degraded environments on which people's livelihoods depend, and inhibit children's capacity to learn in school and keep many girls out of school, perpetuating the poverty trap for another generation.

Achieving the MDGs in Africa is affordable. The UN Millennium Project has estimated that typical African countries will need to invest roughly \$100 to \$110 per capita in 2010 rising to \$120 to \$150 by 2015. After deducting the resources that could reasonably be mobilized domestically, the needed official development assistance for a typical African country will reach \$70 to \$100 per capita by 2010. These ODA needs match the

commitments made by G8 leaders at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit where they committed to raising ODA to Africa to \$70-100 per person by 2015.<sup>1</sup>

Building on the best science and the experience of UNDP, and many other organizations which have been working in rural sub-Saharan Africa, the African Millennium Villages Initiative seeks to establish a "proof of concept" for broad-based, community-led rural development strategies. If successful the initiative will establish a technical consensus that extreme poverty can be ended in rural Africa. The core elements of rural development strategies are known today. Several "model villages" exist where individual components of the integrated package have been implemented. However, the full range of needed interventions has so far not been applied at scale as part of a community-led development initiative and subject to a realistic budget constraint as well as careful scientific monitoring. The African Millennium Villages Initiative is designed to fill some of these gaps.

The nine villages supported by this initiative are part of a larger set of Millennium Villages (MV) where these interventions are being undertaken and thoroughly documented. The African Millennium Villages Initiative together with the additional three MVs being directly implemented by Earth Institute (see map below) have been selected not only to be representative of the twelve major agroecological zones and farming systems, but also to represent high incidences of rural poverty and hunger. Each village is located in a "hunger hotspot" as defined by the UN Millennium Project's Task Force on Hunger in its report *Halving Hunger: It Can Be Done*. The agroecological zones where the villages are located represent 90 percent of the agriculture population and 93 percent of the agricultural land area of sub-Saharan Africa. Specific locations of the African Millennium Villages are as follows:

#### Locations for the African Millennium Villages Initiative:

Country	State/Province/District	Village
Ghana	Amansi, West District	Bonsaaso
Kenya	Garissa	Dertu
Malawi	Zomba District	Mwandama
Mali	Segou Region	Tiby
Nigeria	Ondo State	Ikaram
Nigeria	Kaduna State	Pampaida
Senegal	Louga Region	Potou
Tanzania	Uyui District	Mbola
Uganda	Isingiro District	Ruhira

The Millennium Villages approach differs from integrated rural development programs of the 1970s and 1980s or traditional "model villages" by (i) focusing on participatory community decision making and implementation to ensure sustainability and replicability; (ii) using improved science-based technologies that have only recently become available, such as agroforestry, insecticide-treated malaria bed nets, antiretroviral drugs, remote sensing and the internet; (iii) addressing an integrated, synergistic, and

<sup>1</sup> The exact per capita figure depends on whether the commitments are applied to sub-Saharan Africa or the entire continent.



## **Part II. Strategy**

The African Millennium Villages Initiative aims to establish a rigorous proof of concept for implementing the practical interventions needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in rural Africa over a five year time-frame. The initiative will take place in Villages in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda. It will be principally funded by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, whose principal contributor to date is the Government of Japan. The initiative will focus on promoting human security by empowering individual African villages – with populations of roughly 5,000 people each – to achieve the MDGs. The initiative will implement a comprehensive set of rural development strategies within the budget structure recommended by the UN Millennium Project. It will demonstrate and scientifically document that community-based, low-cost and integrated interventions can empower impoverished rural areas and enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Graph 1 below illustrates the Millennium Villages Project structure including The African Millennium Villages Initiative.

### Linking the villages to MDG-based national development strategies

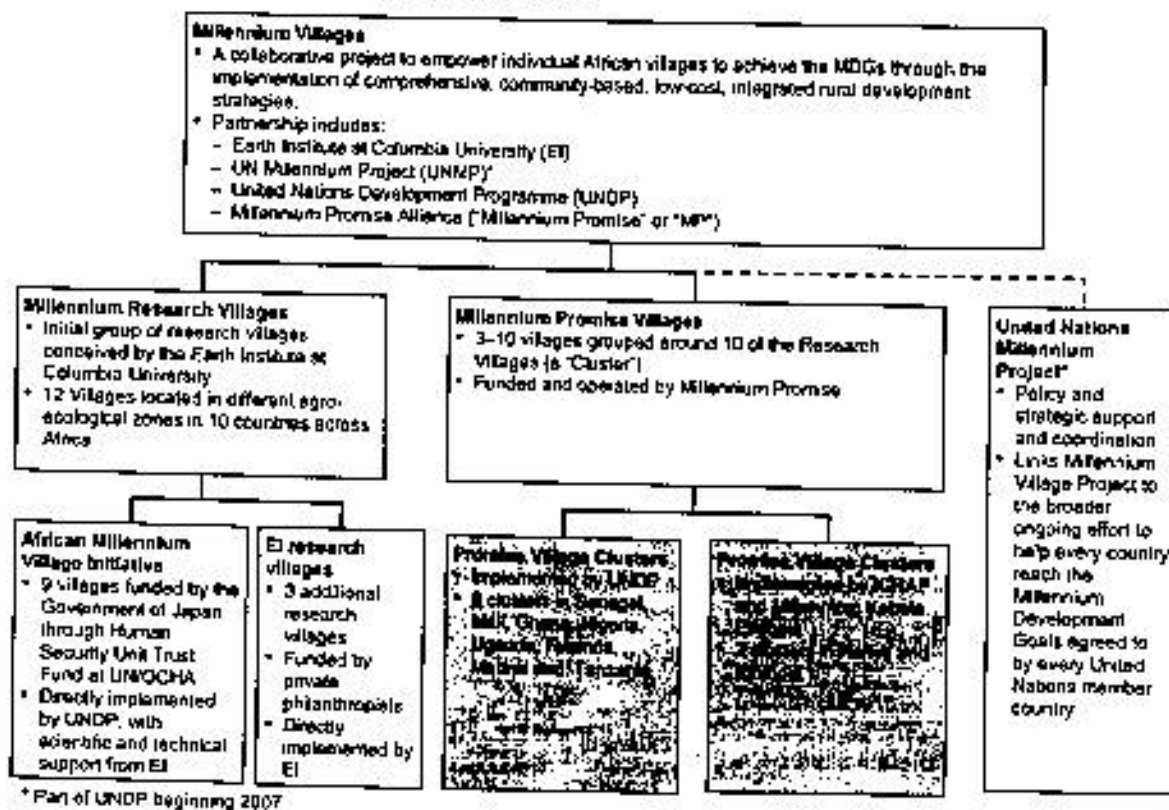
Working in partnership with UNDP, the Earth Institute at Columbia University and other agencies and colleagues within and outside the UN system, the Millennium Villages will demonstrate the efficacy of known interventions and their impact on rural livelihoods, assess synergies resulting from integrated approaches, and show their affordability and high benefit-cost ratio. The initiative will promote human security by showing how rural communities across Africa can be empowered to implement broad-based rural development strategies and end their poverty trap.

In addition to providing a rigorous proof of concept for community-based interventions to achieve the MDGs in each major agroecological zone, a second goal of the African Millennium Villages Initiative is to inform the formulation of MDG-based national development strategies. The initiative will provide robust guidelines for how the MDGs can be achieved across rural Africa within 10 years.

To complement the work of the Millennium Villages Project, the UN Millennium Project is working closely with UNDP to advise the government in each country on preparing and implementing MDG-based national development strategies. Through the UN Resident Coordinator system, UNDP will ensure that the lessons from the village-level interventions inform the design and implementation of MDG-based development strategies. It will also support the needed capacity development to scale up the Millennium Villages at the district and national level. UNDP will also work with the UN Millennium Project to identify and capitalize on synergies with ongoing regional projects, such as “Africa 2000” and “Capacity 2015” and to ensure that lessons from the Millennium Villages can be integrated into UNDP’s operational work.

Graph 1: Millennium Villages Project Structure<sup>3</sup>

## MILLENNIUM VILLAGES STRUCTURE



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### Collaboration with other partners

To ensure success, the initiative will collaborate closely with other partners at the country and community level. Since opportunities for collaboration and the precise modalities depend on the specifics of each country decisions on partnerships will be taken at the country level.

### Engaging national and local governments

Most importantly, the initiative will engage national and local governments in the implementation of the initiative. The MV personnel and UNDP will work with each level of government to identify how the implementation of the project can rely on existing government staff, such as agricultural extension workers, teachers or nurses. Together with the UN Millennium Project (including UN Millennium Project Country Coordinators, based in the capital city and funded from other sources), UNDP will work with the national governments to explore practical ways in which the Millennium Villages can be implemented and scaled up. For example, following such discussions, the Government of Kenya is considering using its Constituency Development Fund to scale up the Millennium Villages into every constituency.

<sup>3</sup> Solid and dotted lines primarily represent conceptual hierarchies, not necessarily legal reporting relationships

#### *Involving the UN Country Team*

UN agencies, funds and programmes can provide invaluable technical expertise to the Millennium Villages. In each country, UNDP will work closely with other members of the UN Country Team with the Resident Coordinator identifying the best ways for involving the UN Country Team. In addition, UNDP and the UN Millennium Project will engage UN agencies at the headquarter level to identify practical ways in which they can support the implementation of the Millennium Villages through technical advice and operational support. Such discussions are already underway with UNICEF headquarters and will be extended soon to other agencies, funds, and programmes. The discussions with UNICEF have focused on how it can contribute technical assistance to the health and nutrition elements.

#### *Applying lessons from the Millennium Villages*

With the implementation of each Millennium Village, important lessons and rich insights will be yielded. MV staff will collaborate closely with the local staff and scientists involved in the Millennium Villages to identify and apply such lessons. This includes updating the interventions applied in each community to meet the most rigorous technical standards and applying lessons on how to mobilize the communities.

#### *Mobilizing civil society and other partners*

In many countries non-governmental organizations deliver essential services and infrastructure, and provide other support to communities. In each case the MV staff will work closely with the UN Country team to identify partners who can provide effective support in the implementation of the Millennium Villages.

### **Part III. Management Arrangements**

UNDP will implement eight of the nine African Millennium Villages through the Direct Execution (DEX) modality. The Earth Institute at Columbia University will be contracted by UNDP to a) implement activities in Dertu, Kenya, b) implement activities (1 year) for the malaria component funded by United Nations Foundation, and c) lead and carry out the interventions in all MVs in the Initiative. UNDP will retain responsibility for procuring the goods, services and local staff needed to implement the planned interventions in all the African Millennium Villages but Dertu, Kenya in accordance with the project plan developed and updated from time to time by the Earth Institute, as agreed with UNDP. Similar responsibilities will be assumed by the Earth Institute for the Dertu village (which may be implemented through a subcontract with ICRAF, a subcontractor approved by UNDP) and for the malaria component funded by United Nations Foundation. See Annex 10 for the description of this malaria component. The Earth Institute's activities under the contract must be compatible with UNDP principles. Where rules are found not to be compatible, acceptable procedures should be agreed to.

Village local staff engaged by UNDP will carry out the planned interventions in accordance with the scientific project plans and directions provided by the Earth Institute. The Earth Institute will have primary responsibility for designing, conducting and overseeing the interventions in each of the nine African Millennium Villages. The contract with the Earth Institute will ensure consistency and standardization across the



initial group of twelve Millennium Villages in Africa. The need for consistency is critical to develop an explicit strategy: (a) for developing more broadly generalizable results (through comparative analysis); (b) for developing optimum approaches to local capacity strengthening in different agroecological, social, cultural, and community contexts and different decision making contexts; and (c) for scaling up these results and the successes generated in the individual Millennium Villages to the twelve major agroecological zones in Africa and other regions of the world.

UNDP will be responsible for the following activities (explored in greater detail below) for the interventions in the eight Millennium Villages under its management in Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria (2 villages) Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda: (1) policy and strategic support in implementing the overall project goals (2) procurement (3) human resources (4) and financial and administrative oversight of the project

### 1) Policy and Strategic Support

UNDP is the leading UN development organization with an operational presence in every African country and a strong track record of programmatic work in the region. In addition to procuring the goods, services and local staff for the initiative, UNDP will provide strategic support in at least four areas:

- First, UNDP will engage national and local governments in countries where Millennium Villages will be located through its existing capacity development programs, creating buy-in and supporting the process of scaling up and mainstreaming into national policies.
- Second, the organization is working closely with the UN Millennium Project to support governments in preparing and implementing national MDG-based development strategies that can provide an operational framework for scaling up the Millennium Villages.
- Third, as the coordinating agency in the UN system and host of the UN Resident Coordinators, UNDP is well placed to engage other UN agencies, funds, and programs in the work on the ground in the Millennium Villages, specifically benefiting from their technical expertise.
- Lastly, UNDP is leading the UN's advocacy campaign in support of the Millennium Development Goals and will be able to deploy the success of the Millennium Villages in this global effort.

### 2. Procurement

Consistent with UNDP rules and regulations, procurement processes will be divided into three categories depending on the contract amount. In all cases the decision on technical specifications will be done by a Science Coordinator.

#### *Purchases below \$2,500*

Procurement decisions will be made by the Science Coordinators who are senior-level personnel with successful previous experience in managing research and outreach

projects. Payments will be made out of a petty-cash or through the MV Bank account at the cluster level against the signatures of the Science Coordinator and a second senior Millennium Village employee. The UNDP Country Office will provide quarterly replenishment into this local bank account subject to regular financial reports by the Science Coordinator.

*Purchases between \$2,500 and \$30,000*

Procurement decisions will be made by the Science Coordinator on the basis of three valid quotes. These decisions will be validated by the designated UNDP procurement officer who will then issue the Purchase Order (PO). In cases where the Science Coordinator cannot obtain the three valid quotes locally UNDP will seek quotes in the capital city.

*Purchases above \$30,000*

Procurement is carried out by the UNDP Country Office subject to the technical specifications, terms and conditions specified by the Science Coordinator. These procurement processes are governed by the Contract, Asset and Procurement Management section of UNDP's User Guide.

### 3. Human Resources

UNDP will hire and support the MV staff (including part-time contracts as follows: in each of the Millennium Villages, a Science Coordinators will be hired. The MV Coordinators will be the project managers and contact people in country with UNDP. Additional local staff will include a Database Manager, a Project Assistant and support staff necessary to support the delivery of interventions. To make effective use of limited resources and to build national capacity, all village staff will be locally recruited based on local contracts subject to UNDP's rules and procedures.

All MV staff who are supported by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security grant will be UNDP contract employees (the only exception is Dertu, Kenya staff who will be ICRAF contract employees). As UNDP contract employees, the MV staff will report to UNDP on administrative issues (i.e. those pertaining to procurement of goods and services, and human resources issues). On programmatic issues, on the other hand, they will report to the MDG Center Director in their region (i.e. Dr. Glenn Denning, for East and Southern Africa, and Mr. Amadou Niang, for West Africa). The MV Coordinators, in their capacities as science coordinators, will also plan activities with and report to Dr. Cheryl Palm, the MV Research Director. Denning, Niang and Palm will report to Dr. Pedro Sanchez who is the overall Millennium Village Project Director.

### 4. Financial and administrative oversight

UNDP will perform administrative and financial oversight of the project. UNDP will adopt and adhere to a system of internal financial controls that are compliant with international standards and sufficient to ensure proper expenditure and accounting of all funds.

UNDP will coordinate the preparation of consolidated financial and narrative reports to be submitted to the UN Trust Fund for Human Security in regular intervals and in line with the Trust Fund's rules and regulations. To ensure full financial accountability, each MV in the African Millennium Village Initiative may be subject to financial audits.

For the reporting requirements for the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, see Annex 1: Trust Fund for Human Security Annual Report Requirements and Annex 12: Agreement Between the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme (Section D. Reporting).

For the reporting requirements for the malaria component funded by United Nations Foundation, the Earth Institute will be responsible for reporting to UNDP who reports to United Nations Foundation / United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP). Bi-annual financial utilization reports, annual certified financial statements, annual progress reports, and final narrative report and final financial report prepared on the basis of audited records and books of accounts and certified by the Chief Financial Officer, will be provided in accordance with the existing memorandum of understanding with UNFIP. See Annex 11 for UNFIP reporting requirements.

### Overight Mechanisms

To ensure adequate fiduciary and management oversight, three review committees are being convened as follows:

National Review Committees: On an annual basis, UNDP will host tri-partite meetings nationally within each country with the UNDP's Resident Representative, Millennium Villages International's East or West Africa Directors (who are working on the Millennium Promise Villages Project), and relevant officials from Local and National Government. These meetings will serve to:

- Comprise a national steering committee to comment on and provide input to the work plan and budget; provide strategic counsel to the team working at the cluster and recommend corrective measures as and when required on issues arising from project implementation.
- Identify and share lessons learned and strategic issues with the Government, Millennium Villages International, the Earth Institute and UNDP to promote a dialogue, engagement and partnerships.
- Coordinate and facilitate complementarities with UN support to national MDG-based development strategies and with other programs and entities working in the areas and sectors of intervention of the MVs.

Global Review / Technical Committee: At the headquarter level, the parties will set up a project review technical committee comprising Millennium Villages International, Regional Bureau for Africa, the Earth Institute and the UN Millennium Project to provide policy, strategic support and technical implementation support for the MVs. The Committee will identify and resolve issues arising from the implementation at the country level. This Committee, coordinated by RBA's Strategic and Regional Initiatives Unit, will meet regularly and serve to:

- Identify lessons from the Millennium Villages for the scaling up of rural development interventions and the role that all parties can play in supporting the implementation of the Millennium Villages
- Identify and discuss key issues arising from the implementation of the Millennium Villages in each country, such as national ownership and capacity development. In particular it will address issues that cannot be addressed at the national level. As necessary, it will make appropriate recommendations to the implementing agencies of the initiative.
- Identify opportunities for strategic dialogue with development partners and governments to communicate successes and lessons from the Millennium Villages to the broader development community.
- Ensures communication and coordination with other ongoing activities by UNDP and UN.

**The Scientific Council:** The Council will be set up to oversee the overall research progress, provide scientific advice to the initiative, and review its scientific findings. The Scientific Council will also ensure that findings and lessons learnt from the UN Millennium Project as well as the operational experience of UNICEF and UNDP will be made available to the Science Coordinators leading the scientific work in each village. It will advise the Millennium Village management team, headed by the Director of the Millennium Village Project and the Director of Tropical Agriculture at the Earth Institute.

#### **Part IV. Monitoring and Evaluation**

An Earth Institute staff member will coordinate the monitoring and evaluation for all villages. Once the interventions have begun in the village, collection of data sets will be routinely implemented, which will help to gauge whether the village is on track towards the achievement of the MDGs and what needs to be done to hasten the process. In addition, data will permit mid-stream assessment and modifications to intervention strategies as the poverty thresholds are crossed. The following will be used to ensure that results are achieved:

- **Readiness Assessment** - Carrying out a readiness assessment of the existing mechanisms through which the interventions will be promoted and be effectively monitored to ensure success. Part of this work is done at the beginning of the project by ensuring that the government, community and individuals of each selected site are committed to the achievement of the MDGs. This commitment will be assessed in terms of how the community is organized and the readiness and willingness of the respective governments to facilitate the development process. It is also based on assessing the type and extent of potential partners in the development process already on the ground or willing to participate in the process. This includes the amount of existing data sets that the project will adopt or adapt.
- **Monitoring Approach** - Adopt a community based participatory monitoring approach that focuses on community empowerment for self monitoring and evaluation of progress towards achievement of well identified target outputs that will result in community desired outcomes. Hence the community will participate fully in the choice of such output/outcomes, identify the measurable indicators

and adopt a system of monitoring progress towards achievement of the same. The measurable indicators selected for monitoring purposes will be identified in collaboration with the community and will be based on the community's strategic priorities. Such participatory and systems-based monitoring and evaluative processes will allow for ongoing learning, correction, and adjustment by all parties concerned.

- **Performance Indicators** - Select both qualitative and quantitative performance indicators based on the need to assess whether progress is being made towards achieving success and/or whether success has been achieved. This will enable the community to identify areas of the intervention strategy that need to be hastened, modified or changed to ensure timely success. Such indicators will be clear in meaning, relevant to the community's development priorities, economically viable in terms of being easily achievable at reasonable costs and time and will be sufficient as a basis of assessing success. Finally, the indicators will lend themselves to be independently validated across space and time.
- **Follow up** - Following the selection of these indicators, collection of continuous and basic monitoring data (in addition to the formal panel data sets mentioned above) will be done using a number of methods namely, conversation with concerned individuals, community level interviews, field visits for direct observation, review of records kept by various individuals and/or organizations, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and field experiments as well as direct measurements where possible.
- **Targeting** - The monitoring data, thus collected, will be used (together with the baseline data) to determine realistic targets upon which the monitoring for success will be based. It will also be used to establish a feedback mechanism between the activities on the ground and the decisions being made by policy-makers.
- **Evaluation Tools** - In addition to monitoring, there will be evaluation of the various aspects of the intervention process using a number of evaluative tools and methodologies. Among them will be:
  - Using a performance logic chain (to determine the strength and logic of the deployment and sequencing of activities based on similar efforts and experience done elsewhere).
  - Conducting a pre-implementation assessment (to ensure the existence of a plausible and credible implementation plan prior to actual implementation and thus guard against failure being programmed in the plan right from the beginning of the implementation process).
  - Performing an implementation assessment (at the end of every implantation session) to determine what did or did not get implemented as per the initial plan.
  - Conducting rapid appraisals aimed to provide the community and other decision makers with a set of timely information on some specific pressing issues that need to be resolved quickly.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting** - All the information gathered under Monitoring and Evaluation will be analyzed and reported to the relevant action

groups in the community as well as to the Millennium Villages team for action. This information will be well targeted, be in the right format, and be prepared and availed on time.

For the monitoring and evaluation of the malaria component funded by United Nations Foundation, Earth Institute will undertake self-evaluation at the 6-month and 12-month mark to assess progress. At the national level, Earth Institute will: a) strengthen existing monitoring and evaluation systems to review process, outcome and impact of implementation; b) assist countries to measure the impact of interventions on morbidity, mortality and economic benefit for monitoring the effectiveness of the program; and c) activate drug efficacy monitoring sentinel sites to update treatment guidelines. At the international level, Earth Institute will monitor progress by national program managers, the Quick Impact Centers (based in Ethiopia and Mali which work with national and international partners including UN Country Teams to scale up of malaria control activities in the African countries where the Millennium Villages are located), and the New York office toward implementing planned activities. Program managers will complete standardized entry formats with information on objectives, targets and indicators as specified in country business plans. The respective Earth Institute teams in Addis Ababa, Bamako and New York will compile these analyses at the 6- and 12-month marks to assess performance and report to UNDP.

#### **Part V. Legal Context**

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such under Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Governments of Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda and the United Nations Development Programme, as outlined below:

#### **SBAA Signature Dates**

<b>Government</b>	<b>Date of Signature</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
Ghana	27 November 1978	Provisionally in force as of date of signature
Malawi	15 July 1977	15 July 1977
Kenya	17 January 1991	17 January 1991
Mali	9 June 1978	17 March 1993
Nigeria	12 April 1988	12 April 1988
Rwanda	2 February 1977	2 February 1977
Senegal	4 July 1987	31 July 1991
Tanzania	30 May 1978	30 May 1978
Uganda	29 April 1977	29 April 1977

## **Section II—Results and Resources Framework**

See Annex 2 for the Results and Resources Framework

### Section III—The total work plan and budget

See Annex 3: Annual Work Plan

The Project is planned to last five years and is divided into two phases. Phase 1 will cover from 1 February, 2006 to 31 January, 2008, and Phase 2 will cover from 1 February, 2008 to 31 January, 2011. The project's total cost, including UNDP's 7% General Management Service (GMS), is \$20,000,000 (Phase 1: \$8,928,824 and Phase 2: \$11,071,176). Phase 1's contribution will be allocated in two installments: the first instalment of \$4,464,412 has already been issued. The second instalment of \$4,464,412 will be issued twelve months later and upon receipt of the satisfactory substantive and financial reports from UNDP. These reports should indicate that 70% or more of the first instalment has been committed and/or expended.

#### Budget of the African Millennium Villages Initiative

UN Trust Fund for Human Security Grant			
	PHASE #1	PHASE #2	TOTAL
Total Village Support Costs	3,478,470	4,219,904	7,698,374
Total Direct Village Intervention Costs	3,462,020	3,933,114	7,395,134
Total NY-Based Support Costs	976,545	1,557,163	2,533,708
Total MDG-Centers Regional Costs	377,860	564,713	942,573
Audit Expenses	48,000	72,000	120,000
	8,344,895	10,346,894	18,691,589
UNDP GMS Charge (7%)	584,129	724,283	1,308,411
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,928,824</b>	<b>11,071,176</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>

In line with the UN Trust Fund for Human Security rules and regulations, the allocation of financing across sites and years will be revised at the end of Phase 1 of the initiative once more detailed information is available on the financing needs of each site. A revised and more detailed budget will then be submitted for Phase 2.

The staff costs for each village include the field staff for baseline surveys, data base managers and data entry staff, and logistics staff. Operational costs for the villages include 2 vehicles, computers, travel, supplies and services, as well as travel. The bulk of expenditures will be directed at financing interventions in each village.

On average, the annual external finance provided under this proposal in support of village interventions amounts to \$50 per capita over the five-year period or approximately

\$250,000 per village of 5000 people. Higher start-up costs and the rising ability of villagers to co-finance the interventions will result in a gradual decrease in the need for external finance. In addition there will be cost sharing from government and local donors as described below.

Individual intervention budgets for each village activity will be further elaborated when there have been thorough needs-assessments, scoping of appropriate interventions for the specific village circumstances, and comparative costing of the alternative interventions.

Since the funding available through this proposal will not be sufficient to finance district-level interventions, the implementing and strategic partners will collaborate to mobilize supplementary resources in support of district-level health interventions and capacity development initiatives. These will support the successful implementation of the Project.

For the malaria component funded by United Nations Foundation, the funds will be used to support the Bamako office and will provide for the salaries of 10 part time malariologists for in-country support, 2 full time malariologists for the Bamako office and one part time coordinator in New York. The funds will also pay for the purchase of computers, fax machines and other IT needs. In order to travel to different locations for evaluation, two malariologists traveling seven times, the team of experts will need airtickets, travel documentation and a daily allowance. In addition, once they are in the country, they will need to rent local transport. To facilitate the exchange of information there will be an annual progress and evaluation meeting in which the malaria program managers, malariologists and international coordinators will participate. The expenses for this meeting will involve airfare, per diem and facilities rental. The malaria team will continue to host monthly teleconferences with the program managers and team of experts to ensure that progress is being made in breaking the bottlenecks to malaria control. See Annex 10 for the budget for the United Nation Foundation funds.

### **Additional Sources of Financing for Village-Level Interventions**

Substantial co-financing of village-level interventions will be provided by the communities themselves, local and national governments, as well as development partners already working in the region. In this way, the funds provided by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security will be leveraged to achieve maximum results.

In Nigeria the UNDP Country Office will provide approximately \$375,000 per year to finance the village interventions in both Millennium Villages in Kaduna and Ondo State. In addition, the Ondo State Government has committed to provide some \$325,000 per year in direct support for the village interventions in Ikaram. This financing is testament to the strong support that the African Millennium Villages Initiative already enjoys in Nigeria.

In addition, the UN Millennium Project and the Earth Institute will make available human resources who are not financed through the budget of this proposal. In particular, the UN Millennium Project's MDG Centers in Nairobi and Bamako will provide close-up technical support to the Millennium Villages. Earth Institute will waive all overhead charges normally associated with such contracts. It is also providing \$1,460,904 for



Phase 1 and is currently in the process of raising supplementary funds from other donors to support village interventions in Malawi, Nigeria and Tanzania.

#### **Section IV—Other Agreements**

Other agreements include:

- **Contract for Professional Services between the United Nations Development Programme and The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, on behalf of The Earth Institute**
- **Agreement Between the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme (Annex 12)**
- **UN Foundation Proposal signed by UNFIP and UNDP for the United Nations Foundation funded portion of the malaria component ("Breaking the Bottlenecks to Malaria Control")**

#### **Section V—Risks**

This will be an innovative and complex Project, involving multiple countries. The success of the Project will depend on many factors, the majority of which can be addressed through the adequate formulation and management of the Project. Those outside the Project's control are discussed below. The Project has been designed in such a way that the risks associated with Project components are of sufficiently low probability to consider aborting the Project. It is, however, critical to monitor and assess their potential influence and impacts during the course of implementation, as part of the project's overall monitoring strategy.

Among the foremost assumptions for Project success is continued government support, at both national and regional levels, in each country in which the Project operates. The Project will be implemented to foment and sustain government and stakeholder support to the Project through district and national government involvement at each stage of Project implementation, through use of government-seconded staff where appropriate, and through clear linkages to national government development strategies through the joint work of the UN Millennium Project and the Regional Bureau for Africa.

The competency of staff is another primary risk factor. Staff will be comprised of advisors from Columbia's Earth Institute, overall management in New York and East and West Africa, and UNDP contractors comprised of national experts and local villagers. Each contractor and employee must perform their duties well for the Project to be successful. In addition, each individual effort must be well coordinated across initiatives, meeting deadlines on an aggressive timeline, for the overall Project to be successful. Partnering with the UNDP as the implementing agency for its international expertise in hiring and rigorous regulations on merit based hiring, is therefore a core Project component.

The threat of corruption is another known risk factor, both from governments, employees and contractors, and village participants. Again, partnering with the UNDP as the

implementing agency, following its financial and reporting procedures and hiring practices is therefore a core Project feature.

Lack of full support from national governments and community members in regards to matching funds and in-kind efforts is also a significant risk factor. The Millennium Villages model relies on partnership from governments and community members to fund and implement portions of multiple initiatives (e.g., government partnership with infrastructure development, clinic construction etc.). Every effort has been made to secure their commitment and interfacing with the community and national government remains a critical intervention in its own right. Partnering with the UNDP as the implementing agency and benefiting from its strategic and policy interactions with governments is therefore a core project feature.

After examining the Project Document, it can be inferred that there are no probable or imminent risks that may drastically threaten the overall implementation of the Project.

#### Section VI—List of Annexes

Annex	Description
1	UN TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS
2	RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK
3	ANNUAL WORK PLAN
4	PROJECT GOALS, ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS
5	TYPES OF BASELINE DATA THAT WILL BE GATHERED
6	MILLENNIUM VILLAGES METHODOLOGY
7	INITIAL GROUP OF 12 MILLENNIUM VILLAGE SITES AND KEY CHARACTERISTICS
8	SUSTAINABILITY
9	IMPACTS
10	BUDGET AND DESCRIPTION FOR UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION FUNDED PORTION OF THE MALARIA COMPONENT
11	UNFIP REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (for United Nations Foundation Funds)
12	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## ANNEX 1:

### TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

(taken from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security December 2005 Guidelines)

All UN implementing organizations are required to submit an annual progress report in English. The lead organisation for multi-agency projects should submit one consolidated annual progress report. This report should include inputs from all the organisations involved. Substantive annual progress reports are to be developed in accordance with the detailed guidelines below. The extent to which all the points mentioned can be addressed depends on the nature of the project.

- a) For projects of 12 months or less in duration, the following substantive reports are required:
  - A substantive progress report to be submitted six months after the commencement of the project
  - An annual progress report
  - Final report, within six (6) months after the contribution has been fully expended, or the project has been completed, whichever is first to occur.
- b) For projects whose duration is more than one year, the following substantive reports are required:
  - Annual progress reports should be provided at annual intervals thereafter until the final substantive report required by the Financial Agreement is submitted.
  - Final report, within six (6) months after the contribution has been fully expended, or the Project has been completed, whichever is first to occur.

Reports may be submitted either electronically and/or in hard copy. All submissions should be addressed to Mr. Ed Tsui, Director OCHA, for the attention of Ms. Jennifer Scrunjogi and copied to Ms. Guyatri Henriquez. Electronic submissions should be sent to [humansecurity@un.org](mailto:humansecurity@un.org). If hard copies are submitted, they should be faxed to: +1-212-367-2332.

The following information should be included in the report:

**1. Summary page:** The following information should be outlined on this page:

- Benefiting country and the location of the project
- Title of the project
- Duration of the project (start date and end dates)
- Executing organization
- Counterpart organizations/implementing partners
- Project cost
- Reporting period
- Type of report (an inception report, progress report {1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> etc..} or final report).

**2. Abbreviations and acronyms**

**3. Executive Summary:**

A non-technical summary statement designed to provide a quick overview of the report.

**4. Purpose**

This section is a résumé of the Project as approved in the Project document. It includes:

- Main objectives and outcomes expected as per the approved project document;
- Reference to how the project aims to attain the human security objective;
- A listing of the main implementing partners.

**5. Resources**

This section includes total approved budget and summary of resources available to the project.

#### **6. Results**

- Main activities undertaken
- Outcomes and outputs accomplished
- Achievements as measured against stated objectives
- Implementation constraints, including plans for addressing these and lessons learned.
- Important findings from project evaluations conducted in the course of the year.
- Any actions taken or planned in response to the recommendations of project evaluations
- Percentage of budgeted funds actually spent
- Impact of key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration
- Other highlights and crosscutting issues, as applicable

#### **7. Forthcoming annual work-plan**

- Provide an overview of the major objectives and planned activities, including key milestones and quantifiable performance indicators, for the following year.
- Indication of any major adjustments in the strategies, targets, or key outcomes and outputs planned.
- Submission of annual work plan (See recommended format in Annex 5). The work plan for the current year should be attached to the prior year progress report.
- Estimated budget required (including any major funding short falls).

#### **8. Resources**

- a) A provisional report on the financial implementation status should be submitted to the HSU accompanying the substantive report. This report should provide the following information:
- The total approved budget and summary of resources available to the project.
  - Actual versus planned expenditures at the component level (provisional) for the past year.
- b) An annual financial report reflecting the amount received in relation to expenditures should be submitted to the Office of the Controller (and copied to the IISU) as stipulated and agreed in the financial agreement signed between the agencies and the UN. These financial reports will provide information according to the following categories:
- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Amount received                 | • Acquisitions                  |
| • Interest income                 | • Fellowships, grants and other |
| • Staff and other personnel costs | • Sub-total                     |
| • Travel                          | • Programme Support Costs       |
| • Contractual services            | • TOTAL EXPENDITURES            |
| • Operational expenses            |                                 |

#### **9. Promotional activities**

In an effort to further promote human security, organizations are requested to submit high-resolution, non-copyrighted photographs to the IISU/OCHA from the project sites and the local communities. Photographs will be featured on the HSU website and will be included in other promotional materials considered by the HSU. Furthermore, for those projects where funding was provided for promotion of project activities, organizations are requested to submit a sample of the materials produced by the project. All submissions should be addressed to Ms. Jennifer Serunjogi and copied to Ms. Guyatri Henriquez. Electronic submissions should be sent to [humansecurity@un.org](mailto:humansecurity@un.org). For printed material, please send to HSU: Room S-1878, IISU/OCHA, United Nations Secretariat, New York, NY 10017.

## ANNEX 2:

## RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in UNDP's Regional Programme for Africa: Coherence between National Development Plans and Poverty Reduction Strategies, PRSPs and MDGs				
Outcome Indicators: Indicators include poverty levels reduced, national ownership enhanced and national capacities developed.				
Applicable MYPF Narrative Line (includes): 1.3. Local poverty initiatives, including microfinance; 1.5 Private sector development; 1.6 Gender Mainstreaming; 1.7 Civil Society Empowerment; 3.1. Frameworks and Strategies for Sustainable Development; 3.3 Access to Sustainable Energy Sources; 3.4 Sustainable land management to combat desertification and land degradation; 3.5 Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; 5.2 Development planning and implementation and HIV/AIDS responses				
Partnership Strategy: The Millennium Villages Project involves a collaborative partnership between Millennium Villages International, UNDP, The Earth Institute at Columbia University, the UN Millennium Project, local communities, national governments, the private sector amongst others.				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): The African Millennium Villages Initiative - ATLAS Award ID: 00043328				
Intended Outcomes	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
1. Hunger eliminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop yields</li> <li>Other qualitative and quantitative metrics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil replenishment through fertilizers and other inputs</li> </ul>	UNDP, Earth Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fertilizers</li> <li>Training time from agricultural field workers</li> </ul>
2. Incomes improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of population earning &gt;\$1 a day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical expense and required inputs to diversify parts of farmland to higher value products after food security is achieved</li> </ul>	UNDP, Earth Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training to diversify farming to higher value products</li> <li>Training time devoted to launching new businesses (e.g. agro-based processing, small livestock cooperatives, small-scale artisans)</li> </ul>
3. Education provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant primary education test scores</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce or eliminate school fees for primary school for all children in the village</li> </ul>	UNDP, Earth Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding to supplement and reduce school fees for all children in village</li> </ul>
4. Improved Health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Morbidity and mortality rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate community members about family planning</li> <li>Improve access to skilled birth attendants through improving village clinics</li> </ul>	UNDP, Earth Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training staff to provide community education on family planning and disease prevention</li> <li>Clinical and medical supplies</li> </ul>
5. HIV, TB and Malaria contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infectious rates</li> <li>Morbidity and mortality rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing health training and other resources</li> </ul>	UNDP, Earth Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training staff to provide community education on disease prevention</li> <li>Clinical and medical supplies</li> </ul>
6. Environmental Resources restored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in carbon sequestered in vegetation / soil</li> <li>Change in sediment loads in rivers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training for community forestry and woodlot programs including community nurseries</li> <li>Train extension workers and farmers on comp and soil management practices that reduce soil erosion and prevent fertilizers and other agrochemicals from entering water systems</li> </ul>	UNDP, Earth Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training time for community on forestry, woodlot and nursery programs</li> <li>Training for farmers and extension workers on comp and soil management practices</li> </ul>
7. Clean water and sanitation provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to clean water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore and cost options technologies (e.g. boreholes, dug wells) for increasing water supply at the household level at each village</li> <li>Provide training to filter and/or disinfect all collected water depending on the raw water quality</li> </ul>	UNDP, Earth Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expert time analysing technology options for increasing water supply at the household level</li> <li>Training time on purifying collected water</li> </ul>
8. Digital divide eliminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internet connection availability and usage</li> <li>Cellphone adoption rate and usage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training for use of communications equipment</li> </ul>	UNDP, Earth Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training time for use of communications equipment</li> </ul>
9. Work with local stakeholders to refine intended objectives, outputs and targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of community involved with interview committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consulting with local stakeholders to refine intended outputs and targets</li> </ul>	UNDP, Earth Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time of community development field workers</li> </ul>

## ANNUAL WORK PLAN (2006)

EXPECTED OUTCOMES	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
1. Eliminate hunger and malnutrition in the villages by increasing production, access and utilization of nutritious foods, which a special focus on nutritional status of pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants under two (MIDG1)	Formates for increase soil fertility.					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Inputs		
	Improved varieties of bean seeds					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Inputs		
	Improved varieties of maize seeds					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Inputs		
	Farmer training on best banana management practices					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Training		
	Establish nurseries for high value Arabica coffee.					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Inputs		
	Build capacity of Agric/Ext. committees through training.					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Training		
	Build storage facilities for agriculture inputs					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Procurement		
							SUB-TOTAL	441,900	
	2. Improve livelihoods of women and men and increase their incomes beyond extreme poverty levels for both on- and off-farm activities (MIDG 1).	Facilitate formation of associations for smallholders interest groups					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Workshops	
		Build capacity of farmer interest groups to plan and implement enterprises					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Workshops	
Build capacity of income committees through training						Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Workshops		
							SUB-TOTAL	344,250	
3. Assure full entrance to primary schools for both boys and girls and eliminate gender disparity in schools (MIDG 2 and 3).		Sensitize and advocacy workshops for teachers and parents					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Workshops	
		Procure food for school feeding.					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Procurement	
		Construct school kitchens and cook stoves for the school feeding program					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Procurement	
		Procure storage facilities for school feeding program.					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Procurement	
		Build capacity of education committee through training.					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Workshops	
		Procure essential drugs and equipment.					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Procurement	
							SUB-TOTAL	346,650	
	4. Improve access to medical services, especially focused on improving women's health and drastically reducing child and maternal mortality (MIDG 4 and 5).	Distribution of bed nets for the prevention of malaria					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX, Ministry of Health	Procurement	
		Distribution of tulle packs for malaria treatment					Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	Procurement	
								SUB-TOTAL	459,250
5. Decrease rate of infection of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases; and increase access to essential medicines such as antiretroviral medication									

MDG 6:	Build capacity of village health committees through trainings and visits	Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	Workshops	
6. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into village programs to reverse the loss of environmental resources and enhance ecosystem services (MDG 7).	Community mapping and development of environmental action plans. Train farmers in soil & water conservation technologies. Procure agribusiness test seeds for terrace stabilization and woodlot establishment. Establish community and individual tree nurseries.	Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	SUB-TOTAL Field workshops	224,319
7. Increase access to clean water and sanitation for households, schools and medical services (MDG 7).	Assessment and mapping of water sources. Construct 2 water springs. Construct 3 valley dams. Construct 4 concrete latrines at schools and health units. Build capacity of water committees through training.	Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	SUB-TOTAL Field visits	226,872
8. Eliminate the digital divide by making available the benefits of communication technologies, especially access to the internet and mobile telephonic services (MDG 8).	Initiate the set up of a village information centre. Set up solar powered public telephone kiosks in the villages. Build capacity of infrastructure committees through training.	Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	Procurement	255,915
9. Project Operations (personnel, administration and travel)	Priority personnel Local government personnel Procurement of equipment, furniture, office space and supplies Vehicle fuel and maintenance Airfare and DSA Contingency Regional Expenses New York Expenses Audit Expenses	Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	SUB-TOTAL Staff costs	142,000
		Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	DSA and subsistence	
		Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	Procurement	
		Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	Procurement	
		Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	Procurement	188,830
		Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	Procurement	480,273
		Millennium Village Project, UNDP DEX	UN TFHS	Procurement	24,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>2,441,138</b>
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,962,800</b>

#### ANNEX 4:

### PROJECT GOALS, ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

The goal of the African Millennium Villages initiative is to implement the UN Millennium Project's recommendations in a cross-section of African agro-ecological zones and, backed by rigorous measurement, demonstrate how sub-subsistence livelihoods can be transformed into small-scale commercial entrepreneurship and provide robust guidelines for how the MDGs can be achieved across rural Africa.

- Objective one:** Eliminate hunger and malnutrition in the village by increasing production, access and utilization of nutritious foods, with a special focus on improving nutritional status of pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants under two (MDG 1).
- Objective two:** Improve livelihoods of women and men and increase their incomes for both on- and off-farm activities beyond extreme poverty (MDG 1).
- Objective three:** Ensure full attendance to primary schools for both boys and girls and eliminate gender disparity in schools (MDG 2 and 3).
- Objective four:** Improve access to medical services, especially focused on improving women's health and drastically reducing child and maternal mortality (MDG 4 and 5).
- Objective five:** Decrease rate of infection of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases; and increase access to essential medicines such as antiretroviral medication (MDG 6).
- Objective six:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into village programs to reverse the loss of environmental resources and enhance ecosystem services (MDG 7).
- Objective seven:** Increase access to energy, clean air, water and sanitation for households, schools and medical services (MDG 7).
- Objective eight:** Eliminate the digital divide by making available the benefits of communication technologies, especially access to the internet and mobile telephones services (MDG 8).
- Objective nine:** Record with scientific rigor and accuracy the inputs, costs and results of the investments and interventions implemented in each Millennium Village and examine opportunities for scaling up lessons learned.

The following is a list of candidate interventions based on the UN Millennium Project Task Forces' recommendations aimed to achieve the core MDG targets. In each village, specific sectoral committees and community members will evaluate these interventions, including their own ideas, with a scientific team and local partners. Together they will create a package of village-specific interventions, deemed most appropriate and cost effective, and a community action plan for implementation and management of those



interventions. Specific attention will be paid to issues of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in each of the activities.

Across all of these areas, a central overarching objective will be to record, with scientific rigor and accuracy, the inputs, costs and impacts of the investments and interventions implemented in each Millennium Village so that the approach can be scaled up by governments and UN Country Teams throughout sub-Saharan Africa. This scientific approach will entail the gathering of biophysical, social and health baseline data, with subsequent periodic measurements throughout the process. The scientists of the Earth Institute and the UN Millennium Project will guide this effort, working closely with research partners, local and national governments, and UN Country Team specialists. A second overarching objective is to develop district support systems around Millennium Villages to improve the delivery and sustainability of health services at the village level.

<b>Objective one:</b>	Eliminate hunger and malnutrition in the village by increasing production, access and utilization of nutritious foods, with a special focus on improving nutritional status of pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants under two (MDG 1).
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**Activities:**

- 1.1) *Healthy and highly productive soils* — Replenish nutrients in the soil with nitrogen-fixing legumes, organic materials and mineral fertilizers, combined with soil conservation techniques, returning crop residues to the soil, and the training required for proper implementation.
- 1.2) *Water harvesting techniques for small-scale irrigation* — Train and provide equipment for techniques such as rainwater capture, and gravity drip irrigation systems for high-value vegetable and fruit crop production. Improve existing irrigation systems.
- 1.3) *Access to improved seeds* — Provide farmers with access to and information about superior germplasm of basic food crops, livestock, pulses, root and tuber crops, vegetable, tree and fodder crops, as well as developing, where appropriate, village capacity to produce their own seed using seed increase plots, seed orchards and nurseries.
- 1.4) *Agricultural extension services* — Update the training of agricultural extension officers to ensure they have up-to-date and appropriate information on soil health, small-scale water management, improved seeds, livestock, and agroforestry.
- 1.5) *Feeding and micronutrient supplementation programs for pregnant and lactating mothers and children less than 2 years old* — Target women of childbearing age, including non-pregnant women and adolescents, with micronutrient supplementation (principally Vitamin A, iron, iodine and folate). This service could be done in conjunction with a school feeding program or at the community center.
- 1.6) *Local grain storage facilities* — Help farmers and communities to build and store food beyond subsistence needs in cereal banks that can later be sold at better prices or used for school lunch programs; using simple technologies that minimize post-harvest losses.

- 1.7) *Farmer organizations* — Help establish and train village organizations to develop organized systems to sell products to more distant markets and purchase farm inputs.

**Expected Village Outputs and Results:**

- Implement the UN Secretary-General's call for a "uniquely African Green Revolution for the 21st Century".
- Double or triple staple food crop yields and diversify production to high-value products to help increase nutrition within the household as well as produce to sell for profit.
- Aim to decrease malnutrition (measured by % of underweight children less than 5 years of age) by half in 5 years and to negligible levels in 10 years.
- Aim to eliminate micronutrient deficiencies in the village.
- Provide an internal market for local agricultural products through locally produced meals programs.

<b>Objective two:</b>	Improve livelihoods of women and men and increase their incomes beyond extreme poverty levels for both on- and off-farm activities (MDG 1).
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**Activities:**

- 2.1) *Diversification:* Provide technical expertise and required inputs to diversify parts of farmland to higher value products (pulses, vegetables, fruits, livestock and high-grade timber) after household-level food security is achieved and ensure women and men have equal access to higher value products.
- 2.2) *Private Sector Development:* Provide training to develop new village businesses, such as agro-based processing, small livestock cooperatives, small-scale artisans, carpentry, welding, computer programmers, mechanics, etc.
- 2.3) *Networking:* Assist men and women farmers and entrepreneurs to partner with larger food processors, supermarkets and export-oriented distributors, along the food chain—from soil to mouth.
- 2.4) *Electrify the village* — Develop cost effective alternatives for electricity to support small businesses, clinics, schools, homes and community centers and links to national grids, solar, wind, biomass power and new lanterns that are rechargeable at schools.
- 2.5) *Transport services* — Provide all-weather roads and a village vehicle (modified 1/2 ton pickup truck) to reduce the cost and time for access to markets and to serve as an ambulance.
- 2.6) *Credit, Banking, Storage and Business creation* — Assist equitable access to rural finance, information, physical infrastructure and training to facilitate the creation of small businesses by both men and women, including cereal banks, value-added products to shift from staple food producers to small-scale entrepreneurs.

- 2.7) *Cooking fuel and lighting* — Equip kitchens with improved stoves outfitted with a chimney, improved ventilation and provide newly developed rechargeable lanterns for home use.
- 2.8) *Gender responsive infrastructure* — Create gender-targeted extension services and training sessions, work with local women's groups to obtain women's approval for location and implementation of all new water, health, and agricultural infrastructure.

#### Expected Village Outputs and Results:

- Increase the types and quantity of shops, workshops, agro-processing and other income generating activities and small businesses near the school and clinic.
- Decrease the time spent collecting firewood and reduce woodland degradation.
- Decrease health problems associated with cooking smoke inhalation (equivalent to smoking 3 packs of cigarettes per day).
- Increase access to input and output markets for agriculture and off-farm businesses
- Greater access to clinics and hospitals for the sick and for pregnant mothers.
- Reduce the proportion of villagers whose income is less than a \$1 a day to less than 10% of the adult population.

**Objective three:** Assure full attendance to primary schools for both boys and girls and eliminate gender disparity in schools (MDG 2 and 3).

#### Activities:

- 3.1) *Eliminate school fees for primary school for all children in the village* — Work with local authorities to eliminate school fees for primary education including the cost of necessities/accessories (teacher salaries, school building improvements, furniture, books, uniforms, etc.).
- 3.2) *School meals with locally produced and nutritionally balanced foods* — Develop and implement a school feeding program with locally produced foods to provide safe, nutritious and quality meals for all children, including nursery schools, and provide an economic incentive for parents to send children, especially girls, to school.
- 3.3) *Eliminate gender disparity in school attendance* — Improve school facilities by creating separate school latrine facilities for girls and improve learning content to be more relevant to girls.
- 3.4) *Achieve computer literacy* — Train all primary school children on the use of computers and the internet.
- 3.5) *Secondary school scholarships* — Establish a village scholarship fund to send students with passing scores who do not have sufficient funds to continue to secondary education, with emphasis on equity between girls and boys.
- 3.6) *Vocational schools* — Promote the establishment of polytechnic or vocational schools so those primary school graduates who do not attend secondary schools learn a trade as carpenters, electricians, computer programmers and other skills.

#### **Expected Village Outputs and Results:**

- Aim for full literacy and numeracy among all children in the village.
- Increase computer literacy and knowledge to bridge the digital divide.
- Increase and sustain attendance, especially of girls, in primary schools.
- Sustained community involvement in school programs.
- Increase number of boys and girls able to attend secondary schools.
- Provide vocational training for those who do not go on to secondary schools

<b>Objective four:</b>	Improve access to medical services, especially focused on improving women's health and drastically reducing child and maternal mortality (MDG 4 and 5).
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#### **Activities:<sup>4</sup>**

- 4.1) *Reduce mortality of children less than five years of age, including infants* – Ensure immunizations, micronutrient supplementation, education for disease prevention and hygiene, and access to prompt treatment, through village-level clinics and district hospitals.
- 4.2) *Reduce maternal mortality* – Educate community members about family planning; ensure access to skilled birth attendants through renovating, construct a village clinic and provide emergency ambulance transport to the nearest hospital with the village vehicle.

#### **Expected Outputs and Results:**

- Increase the general health of children through combined medical care, food and nutritional intake resulting in a decrease in child mortality by 2/3 in 5 years.
- Increase the number of women seeking prenatal consultations and assistance with difficult labour/deliveries resulting in decreased maternal mortality by ¾ in 5 years.

<b>Objective five:</b>	Decrease rate of infection of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases; and increase access to essential medicines such as antiretroviral medication (MDG 6).
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#### **Activities:**

- 5.1) *Malaria* — Provide a package of prevention and treatment interventions for malaria that includes improved case management; intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women and provide long lasting insecticide treated nets so every person in the village sleeps under such nets.

<sup>4</sup> Many critical health interventions for reducing child and maternal mortality can only be implemented at district or higher administrative levels. Examples are emergency obstetric care and treatment of cerebral malaria. The partners will collaborate to promote the scaling up of the provision of child and maternal health interventions at the district level. Since the budget of this proposal is insufficient to finance district-level interventions, the partners will aim to mobilize supplementary funding from other sources.

- 5.2) *HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis* — Provide education on AIDS prevention and voluntary counseling and testing; antiretroviral drugs (ARV) therapy, nutritional supplementation for effective treatment; and combination drug treatments for TB and drug-resistant TB.
- 5.3) *Essential health care, health care workers, access to essential medicines and capacity building* — Renovate or construct a local clinic to provide basic medical services and medicines.
- 5.4) *Community health workers* - Train local, community health workers in prevention and general home-based care.

**Expected Outputs and Results:**

- Reduce malaria-attributable morbidity and mortality by at least 50% within 5 years.
- Reduce the new cases and morbidity/mortality due to AIDS by at least 50% within 5 years by supporting the administration of antiretrovirals (ARVs).
- Detect and successfully treat new and existing active TB cases.

<b>Objective six:</b>	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into village programs to reverse the loss of environmental resources and enhance ecosystem services (MDG 7)
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**Activities:**

- 6.1) *Planting nitrogen-fixing trees and covercrops in crop fields* — to capture nitrogen from the air during dry seasons and provide nitrogen to the following staple cereal crops, recycling nutrients leached into the subsoil, increasing the soil's water holding capacity, smothering weeds and producing fuelwood, thus reducing the need of women to further deplete the remaining biodiversity of village forests and decreasing the distance women and children need to cover and the time they spend to collect fuelwood.
- 6.2) *Restore severely degraded and eroded areas*, through community work in building diversion canals, gabions and subsoil rainfall harvesting structures to control erosion in waterways and increase the supply of clean waters to wells.
- 6.3) *Community forestry and woodlot programs* — Provide training and seeds/scedlings for community forestry and woodlot programs including community nurseries with emphasis on reforesting common property lands, riparian areas, and planting contour lines of fodder trees in common grazing lands.
- 6.4) *Protection of remaining natural and common resource areas* — Work with community members to ensure that infrastructure development, such as roads, or excessive common use does not impinge on remaining natural and common resource areas, particularly in sensitive spots of watersheds.
- 6.5) *Conservation agriculture* — Train extension workers and farmers on crop and soil management practices that reduce soil erosion and prevent fertilizers and other agrochemicals from entering water systems.
- 6.6) *Biodiversity* — Promote land use practices that protect natural biodiversity and increase agro-biodiversity through the use of agroforestry.

- 6.7) *Carbon sequestration and greenhouse gases* — Identify mechanisms to reward farmers through international conventions for sequestering carbon through soil fertility restoration and conservation practices as well as community woodlots.

**Expected Village Outputs and Results:**

- Increased vegetation cover and diversity of the village farming plots and quantify the changes using technology such as Quick Bird satellite images.
- Restore degraded watersheds relevant to the villages and protect the ones not degraded.
- Decrease mineral nitrogen fertilizer use, soil erosion and prevent nutrient pollution of groundwater.
- Increase tree cover of village lands, increasing watershed and riparian areas protection, quantifying such changes with satellite imagery
- Increase above-and below-ground biodiversity
- Increase carbon stocks of the community.

<b>Objective seven:</b>	Increase access to clean water and sanitation for households, schools and medical services (MDG 7).
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**Activities:**

- 7.1) *Household Water Supply* — Establish cost effective and sustainable means for increasing water supply at the household level including piped water, community wells, protected natural springs, rooftop rainwater harvesting and storage tanks and reduce the distance women and children need to cover and the time they spend collecting water.
- 7.2) *Water Supply for Schools and Medical Facilities* — Install and train community in rainwater harvesting and collection from rooftops and storage tanks in schools, clinics and business centers.
- 7.3) *Water filtration and purification* — Provide material and training to filter and/or disinfect all collected water, including the use of locally available flocculants from *Moringa oleifera* pods.
- 7.4) *Latrines* — Promote the creation of ventilation improved pit latrines, normal enclosed-pit latrines with the addition of a ventilation pipe in the proximity of clean water sources.

**Expected Outputs and Results:**

- Increase potable domestic water availability and accessibility throughout the year.
- Decrease the distance traveled and time necessary to collect water.
- Community health workers and community members trained in water treatment and good sanitation practices.
- Reduce incidents of water-borne disease (diarrhea, dysentery, giardia, cholera, typhoid) through access to potable water, increased water quality and sanitation facilities.

- Reduce incidents of sanitary/hygienic-related disease (viral diarrhoea, trachoma, pink eye, scabies, hookworm, roundworm) by improved access to latrines and water for washing.

<b>Objective eight:</b>	Eliminate the digital divide by making available the benefits of communication technologies, especially access to the internet and mobile telephones services (MDG 8).
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**Activities:**

- 8.1) *A community village center*— Build or furnish an existing community village centre with internet connectivity, either through innovative technologies, such as a virtual canopy system or other appropriate technology, equipped with mobile telephone services and adequate electricity for computer use and battery recharging.
- 8.2) *Training courses* – Provide training in information and communication technologies related to agriculture, market prices, health and infrastructure to be delivered by local facilitators at the community center.
- 8.3) *Small businesses* - Provide space near the community village centre for the establishment of small businesses that require electricity.

**Expected Outputs and Results:**

- Increase availability and utilization of computers, internet connection, and mobile phones within the community.

## ANNEX 5:

### TYPES OF BASELINE DATA THAT WILL BE GATHERED

Baseline data will be gathered to document progress for assessing attainment of the MDGs. The data will come exclusively from within the village. There cannot be a neighboring 'control village' due to ethical considerations. Protocols must be submitted to national authorities and the Earth Institute at Columbia University for approval to meet guidelines of Human Subject Research (IRB). The Millennium Village field team conducts household and field surveys before the start of village interventions. These survey and field protocols have been developed by social and biophysical scientists based in New York, Nairobi and Bamako and build on previous surveys developed by agriculture, health, and infrastructure scientists.

#### *Biophysical Data Collection Tools:*

- Quick bird satellite image of the village, done by remote sensing specialists at Columbia University. Prior to interventions, after 2 years and after 5 years.
- Measurement of all farm plots with global positioning equipment, calculating area under different land uses. Done by the village agricultural committee after training.
- Long term climate data, with probabilities of drought. Done by climate specialists of the IRI (International Research Institute for Climate and Society) at the Earth Institute of Columbia University, based in New York and Nairobi in collaboration with national meteorological services.
- Land use, vegetation, soil properties, plant nutrient status, manure quality, changes in tree cover and carbon storage. Done in transects using infrared spectrometry by landscape ecologists based at ICRAF Nairobi and Kisumu, Kenya.
- Crop production data before the agricultural interventions and after each harvest (all crops) following interventions, using a stratified sample of about 100 farms, with analysis of yield constraints. Done by Science Coordinator and extension agent with trained enumerators.
- Planting data and growth of nitrogen fixing trees, including estimates of nitrogen content and fuel wood production before crop planting. Agrobiodiversity estimates and changes over time. Done by agroecologist .
- Energy: types, amounts, costs, and time spent in collecting the various types of cooking fuels; lightening for homes. Done by energy team.
- Water and sanitation: include quality, quantity, and location of water sources. Done by water team.
- Infrastructure: quality and accessibility for various parts of the village. Done by energy team.
- Transport and communication survey- Determines modes of transportation and community in use in the village, their accessibility, condition, efficiency, costs and popularity.



### *Social and Health Data Collection Tools*

- **Demographic and Key Variable Survey Instrument** - To generate a quick set of data to help plan the main surveys.
- **Clinical Data Collection** - Collection of blood samples to determine nutritional status and levels of anemia, parasitemia, and vitamin A deficiencies.
- **Multi-topic Household Survey Questionnaire** - Gathers multi-disciplinary data ranging from household composition, education, employment, earnings and expenses, credit, health (includes status of sexually transmitted diseases (STI), HIV/AIDS and malaria), mortality rates, status of orphans, nutrition, agricultural and environment, risk and vulnerability and the various forms of village level organizations, collaborations and associations.
- **Time budget survey** - Tracks time use within the community by age, gender and social class; and how time allocations change through the year.
- **Malaria module** - Captures the incidence and prevalence of malaria, medication and/or control, including bednets, number of deaths, and role of the government and other health related organizations.
- **STI and HIV AIDS module** - Captures prevalence levels and level of awareness/control of STI and HIV AIDS.
- **Human Nutrition Questionnaire** - Determines types of foods consumed by the household and the community in terms of amounts and the varieties.
- **Women Health Questionnaire** - Determines the women and children welfare status in terms of vulnerability, includes maternal care and vulnerability to poor ante-natal and post-natal care, various forms of diseases and domestic violence; and maternal and child mortality rates and factors.
- **The Men Health Module** - Capturing similar data above but focuses on men fertility perceptions and adoption to new methods of contraception and preferences to number/gender of children.
- **Men and Women Health Module**- Captures issues of public health in terms of general hygiene and the level of enforcement.
- **Orphans Questionnaire** - Determines status of orphans due to HIV/AIDS; number of orphans, their welfare (health, access to education, food, security (both physical and psychological) and social stability).

## MILLENNIUM VILLAGES METHODOLOGY

### Village Identification and Preparation

#### *Selection criteria for Millennium Villages*

A Millennium Village is defined as a cluster of rural communities with an approximate population of 5,000, with some form of local government that have committed themselves to accomplish all the Millennium Development Goals and meet the selection criteria below:

- Located in a hunger hotspot, as defined in the UN Millennium Project Hunger Task Force report (January 2005), in a major agro-ecological zone and farming system of sub-Saharan Africa. All African hunger hotspots are also considered poverty hotspots, with high prevalence of HIV-AIDS, malaria and/or tuberculosis, and lack infrastructure such as electricity, clean water and adequate sanitation.
- Together, the twelve Millennium Villages must cover each of the twelve principal agroecological zones and farming systems, as defined by Dixon et al (2001).
- Located in a country where the government is stable and fully committed to achieving the MDGs. Physical security needs to be assured in each Millennium Village.
- Located in areas where the CGIAR has a presence to ensure adequate scientific baseline information and infrastructure. A particular emphasis is placed on finding areas served by the FARA/NEPAD Africa Challenge Program pilot learning sites.
- A village where the government or development partners have previously worked successfully and have established good relationships with the community.

#### *Village identification process and initial site visits*

In preparation of this proposal, the UN Millennium Project has carried out a preliminary identification of the twelve Millennium Villages in close collaboration with governments and several UN Country Teams.

Once the village is chosen, the UN Millennium Project, with representatives from the government and Earth Institute scientists who have been subcontracted, pays an initial visit to the village, including setting up a town meeting. This provides the villagers with an introduction of the MDGs, and the team with an assessment of the current status regarding the MDGs including: the major problems and priorities noted by members of the community; a general sense of the landscape and land use patterns; the location and condition of health facilities, schools, water sources; and government institutions and NGOs that work in the area.

The village dialogue and the needs assessment is a means of assuring transparency, ownership and sustainability throughout the course of the initiative. The villagers are asked for their thoughts, concerns, and reactions to becoming a Millennium Village. An open dialogue covers topics such as local problems as related to the MDGs, constraints and opportunities for achieving the MDG at the village level, initial discussions on possible solutions and approaches for achieving the MDGs, and general impressions/consensus about being included as a site. This meeting emphasizes that

decisions will be made by the community themselves, with scientific backstopping provided by the African Millennium Villages Initiative.

Another essential component of the first visit is to plan the work with the various levels of government institutions to obtain approval and commitment; assure that the project is consistent with national plans; attain cost sharing; and provide a framework for scaling up. Once the village joins the initiative, a local stakeholder meeting is convened to map out the on-going projects and partners in the area near the village and to bring in local, national and international groups, organizations, and institutions as relevant partners. This is to ensure that the initiative will build upon and work with on-going efforts that are socially accepted and scientifically sound.

### Selecting and Costing of Village-Level Interventions

The Millennium Project estimates that a typical country in sub-Saharan Africa will need to significantly increase public investments to approximately \$75 - \$80 per capita by 2006 rising to \$125 - \$160 by 2015. In a typical rural community, the required investments average \$110 per capita per year over a 5-10 year period. It is estimated that part of the necessary financing be assumed by the governments (\$30) and communities and households (\$10). Contributions by governments include roads, electricity, water, personnel, schools, drugs, and training. Contributions by individuals and communities can be in cash or in-kind (e.g., labor).

A funding gap of \$70 per capita needs to be covered through external finance or ODA. Based on the experiences gathered in the first Millennium Villages, it is anticipated that \$20 per capita will be provided by international donors already working near the villages thus leaving a residual financing gap of \$50 per capita, which needs to be financed by the African Millennium Villages Initiative.

### Cost estimates and cost-sharing to meet the MDGs

<b>Total cost per person per year (US\$)</b>	<b>Per capita</b>	<b>Per village</b>
<b>Local Contributions</b>		
National/provincial/district government component	\$30	150,000
Community component (cash or in-kind)	\$10	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>International Donor Contributions</b>		
Bilateral/multilateral and other development partners contributions	\$20	100,000
Financing Gap filled by Millennium Villages (MV1)	\$50	250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$350,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$110</b>	<b>\$550,000</b>

**Total \$110 per capital costs broken down according to interventions**  
(Estimated averages)

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Per Capita (US\$)</b>	<b>Per Village (US\$)</b>
Agriculture and nutrition	15%	\$16.5	\$82,500
Health	30%	\$33	\$165,000
Education and gender equality	20%	\$22	\$110,000
Infrastructure	20%	\$22	\$110,000
Water, sanitation and environment	15%	\$16.5	\$82,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$110</b>	<b>\$550,000</b>

It is important to note that these costs will vary with the specific needs of each location. Some important drivers of variation in per capita investment needs across villages include: HIV prevalence; population density and related infrastructure costs; and need for investments in water storage and other means to improve water management for agriculture.

### **Village Organization**

The MV team will work with the villagers to support or help organize independent committees of their choosing, usually defined along sectoral lines (health, agriculture and environment, education, etc.). Such committees are responsible for developing action plans that will be approved by the community for implementation of the MDGs. To this end, an overall executive village committee is needed to make decisions on behalf the entire community. A village constitution may be needed, as has been the case in Sauri, Kenya. Criteria will be in place to ensure a balance between genders and different ethnic groups. The committees will detail the specific interventions to be implemented, including target locations; beneficiaries; selection criteria; costs and timelines; means of implementation, delivery, and maintenance; responsibility for implementation; as well as concrete deliverables.

Through a consultative and cooperative process the village committees will identify their preferred interventions, in consultations with the Earth Institute science team. Every effort will be put in place to ensure that each village committee has a gender balance in membership and addresses issues of gender equality and women's empowerment within their interventions. As necessary, the UN Millennium Project team and UNDP, together with community-based organizations, NGOs, partners from the CGIAR and other UN and international organizations, and local government officials, will provide technical backstopping and assist the village committee with their planning process. In villages where other organizations have already established participatory structures or where traditional structures are still in place, best efforts will be made to use these structures and to avoid creating parallel structures.

### **District-Level Interventions**

UNDP has been working on local governance issues in most programme countries in Africa and will support district-level capacity building. As part of the African Millennium Villages Initiative, UNDP will link on-going local governance capacity building initiatives with the Millennium Villages by coordinating the implementation of

its regional programs "Africa 2000" and "Capacity 2015" as well as through incremental activities covered as part of this proposal. The goal is to support relevant local government/district authorities with capacity-building interventions in all eight countries.

UNDP will coordinate with partners working at the district level to address problems of implementation and system barriers thus improving governance in the entire district. The planned capacity building will increase the understanding of the linkages between service delivery at the village level and how to support sustainable and equitable service provision on a larger scale. The results from the Millennium Village and the government dialogue supported by UNDP are expected to create space for local empowerment and initiative.

The lessons learned from the interaction between the villages and the district will inform decentralization strategies by promoting accountability and transparency and through improved communication and feedback. A district-wide approach to addressing poverty problems based on lessons learned from the village level interventions can be expected. The assessment, capacity building and monitoring at the district level will provide important insights for the scalability of the village level interventions. It will provide the crucial link from the village level to the national planning.

### **Scaling-up**

To the greatest extent possible, the initiative will rely on existing delivery and implementation mechanisms (e.g. Government institutions, development partners, and civil society) to implement and scale up successful approaches and interventions that are generated in the course of the initiative. The initiative will address issues of scalability by examining:

- What are the key factors that affect the way in which interventions scale up?
- Which interventions can be scaled up at constant or falling marginal cost?
- Which interventions require increasing marginal costs?
- Which interventions exhibit diminishing returns to scale (e.g. if markets became saturated)?

## ANNEX 7:

**INITIAL GROUP OF 12 MILLENNIUM VILLAGE SITES  
AND KEY CHARACTERISTICS**

Villages	Main Rainy Season Planting	Country (Sub-national unit)	Hunger Hotspot (HFP <sup>2</sup> )		Agroecological zone/ Farming system (Dixon <sup>2</sup> )		
			UW (%)	Pop. (M)	Name (Dixon farming system #)	Agr. Pop. (M)	Land area (M ha.)
<b>A. Sites for UNTFHS Funding (sites marked * will be partially funded by UNTFHS)</b>							
Bortomano, Antwaasi District	June	Ghana (Western region)	26	1.9	Forest margins, slash and burn (3), tree-crops (2)	36	336
Derto, Garissa District	June	Kenya (Eastern)	30	5.1	Pastoral (12), no crops (with potential for small scale irrigation)	27	346
Mwandana, Zomba District *	October	Malawi (South)	25	5.1	Cereal/root crops based (8)	59	313
Tiby, Segou Region	June	Mali (Segou)	37	1.6	Rice-irrigated (1)	7	31
					Sudan savanna (8)	59	313
Panpaida, Kaduna State*	June	Nigeria (Northwest)	45	18.1	Agrosilvopastoral Sahel (11)	33	198
Ikarana, Onko State *	June	Nigeria (South-west)	25	28.5	Root crop-based; Guinea savanna (7)	25	73
Potou, Louga Region	June	Senegal (Louga)	22	0.8	Coastal, tree crops, artisanal fishing (14)	13	38
Mbola, Uvui District *	October	Tanzania (Tabora)	28	2.7	Maize-mixed; unimodal (Miombo) (9)	60	246
Ruhira, Isingiro District	February	Uganda (Western)	24	5.8	Highland perennial (5)		
<b>B. Sites funded through other sources</b>							
Koraro	July	Ethiopia (Tigray)	48	3.7	Cool highlands (5)	28	44
Sauri	February	Kenya (Nyanza)	20	5.3	Maize-mixed; bimodal (9)	60	246
Mayange	February	Rwanda (Kigali rural)	25	1.0	Root crop cassava based (7)	44	282
<b>Totals</b>						<b>332</b>	<b>2266</b>
<b>% of SS Africa</b>						<b>90</b>	<b>93</b>

1. UN Millennium Project. 2005. *Halving hunger: it can be done*. 2005 UN Millennium Project Task Force on Hunger. Earthscan, London 245p.

Hotspot numbers refer to province or region. %UW= underweight children under 5 years of age

2. Dixon, J., A. Gullwer and D. Gibson. 2001. *Farming systems and poverty*. FAO, Rome

## SUSTAINABILITY

The African Millennium Villages Initiative has been designed to satisfy several dimensions of sustainability: (i) financial sustainability will be assured by gradually reducing the communities' dependence on external assistance; (ii) operational sustainability is equally important and will be satisfied by relying as much as possible on community-led interventions and existing government mechanisms, such as networks of agricultural extension workers; (iii) overall, the African Millennium Villages Initiative will provide a sustainable model for scaling up since its budget envelope falls within the international commitments made most recently at the 2005 Gleneagles G8 Summit.

A central objective of the African Millennium Villages Initiative is to establish the ground-level evidence showing that the UN Millennium Project's recommended interventions for rural Africa can lift villages out of the poverty trap by empowering their communities. By raising productivity, diversifying into higher value crops, and promoting off-farm employment, incomes will rise in the village. Higher incomes will also raise household savings thus accelerating economic diversification and household investments in human capital. Over time, economic growth in the village will accelerate, reduce income- and non-income poverty, and over time enable the communities to finance a growing share of the MDG investments.

The analytical proposition underpinning this proposal is that full financial sustainability can be achieved in each Millennium Village before the 2015 MDG deadline. Significant progress towards self-sustainability can be achieved in the 5-year period covered by this proposal with the external financing gap expected to close before 2015.

Critical to the success of the initiative is the need to empower the entire community, including men, women, and vulnerable groups, from the beginning by building local technical, administrative and entrepreneurial capacity to provide many of the services. Concurrent processes will be empowerment of local groups to understand the pressing problems of most community members; their responsibilities in understanding these problems in terms of workable and cost effective solutions; and their central role in conceptualizing, communicating and designing the project through to its execution and eventual hand-off to the community so the project can be locally managed. Where the need is warranted and desired, experts in building community empowerment and projects will be brought to the communities to conduct training courses in community dialogue, community action plans, gender equality, empowerment and project management.

Technical capacity building is another key part to ensure long-term sustainability beyond the funding period of the initiative. Training courses will be established and conducted for health and nutrition, agricultural and environment, energy and transport services, water resources and sanitation, and business and communications. On site facilitators in community management and oversight; agriculture and the environment; health and infrastructure (water, energy, roads) will be hired as part of the village budget. Whenever possible these facilitators will be seconded from line ministries or hired locally. A training/community center will be established in the community where courses will be based. In addition, community programs for "Master Farmers", Health Workers, and Infrastructure Technicians will be developed to provide dissemination of information and

services to the community at large so that the capacity and services are provided from within the community.

In addition to the community ownership of the project, sustainability of many of the public goods and services required by the community will necessitate the involvement and investment by local governments. The initiative will seek to ensure participation and ownership by the local line ministries by: (i) drawing on local government officials in the planning, training, and implementation of activities; (ii) seeking secondments or placements of government extension agents (agriculture, health, etc) to the project; and (iii) meeting the unmet human resource needs of the government by hiring local staff that would be recruited by the local government if funds were available. These additional staff will be involved in the government planning meetings like their colleagues.

Scaling up and long-term sustainability of a large number of villages will ultimately depend on and be carried out by national governments. Therefore, partnering with national governments and development partners at the initial planning stages is essential for future extrapolation of the evidence to similar agro-ecological zones and farming systems. In each country with a Millennium Village there will be attempts to create a parallel advisory work with the national government to align their national development strategies (poverty reduction strategy papers and others) to the MDGs as well respond to the UN Secretary-General's call for a "uniquely African Green Revolution".

Furthermore, UNICEF's complementary support for district-wide interventions in health and nutrition, to be implemented as and when future funding becomes available, will be aligned to existing local government structures and budgets to ensure sustainability of these interventions.



## IMPACTS

The Project will have immediate, short-term and long-term impacts on:

- **The communities of the nine African Millennium Villages, comprising some 45,000 people, living in environmentally sustainable ways within 5 years and on-track to achieve all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015;**
- **Builds a technical consensus on how to meet the MDGs in impoverished rural communities across Africa that account for the vast majority of the poor on the continent. Such a technical consensus is a critical requirement for scaling up interventions across the continent and will therefore benefit hundreds of million of poor people living in African villages.**
- **Investigates several elements that contribute to achieving the MDGs. For each element, the project will develop a solid evidence base for how to implement MDG strategies across rural Africa.**
  - **Effectiveness of interventions:** Using rigorous and comprehensive scientific assessments, the African Millennium Villages Initiative will document the impact of interventions on the human security of the rural community. The findings will be published in peer-review journals to consolidate the scientific consensus on how to achieve the MDGs.
  - **Affordability of interventions:** The Millennium Villages will demonstrate that the MDGs can be achieved in impoverished rural communities within a budget that can be financed through a combination of government and community resources, as well as the level of official development assistance pledged by all developed countries at the 2005 World Summit.
  - **Feasibility of scaling up interventions:** The African Millennium Villages Initiative aims ensure that the interventions are provided by the communities themselves backed up by existing government delivery mechanisms. In this way, the initiative will demonstrate the feasibility of scaling up integrated MDG interventions in poor countries.
  - **Sustainability of interventions:** The African Millennium Villages Initiative will demonstrate that integrated, community-based interventions provided at scale over several years can allow rural communities in Africa to escape the poverty trap and to end aid dependency once and for all.
- **Lays the ground for the immediate scaling up of MDG-based interventions in rural communities reaching millions of Africans by:**
  - **Informing the development of national MDG-based development strategies in each country where a Millennium Village is located.**
  - **Developing methods and manuals for implementing and scaling-up different implementation activities in Millennium Villages.**
  - **Training and equipping thousands of villagers, local level extension agents, and government officials with the necessary knowledge and expertise to empower and train other villages for transfer and scaling-up in line with the goals of the MDGs.**

## ANNEX 10:

**BUDGET AND DESCRIPTION FOR UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION  
FUNDED PORTION OF THE MALARIA COMPONENT**

**Budget**

UNDP codes	Object of Expenditure	Year 1	
		Work-months	US\$
11.01	International Professionals (One part-time coordinator in New York)	12	65,250
11.06	Consultants (10 part-time malarialogists to support in-country work)	12	80,000
17.99	International Professionals (2 Full-time Malarialogist for the Bamako office)	12	72,000
13.99	Administrative assistants	12	3,840
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>201,090</b>
15.99	Technical support, M&E (travel to Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal)		139,400
	<b>Total</b>		<b>139,400</b>
32.99	Seminars, workshops, meetings (annual progress and evaluation meeting for program managers)		62,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>62,000</b>
45.01	IT equipment (computers, printers, fax for office in Bamako)		10,260
45.02	Transport equipment (car rental while traveling)		30,000
45.03	Other acquisitions (office furniture and supplies)		8,000
49	<b>Total</b>		<b>48,260</b>
52.99	Reporting costs (publication, customs paperwork, printing, Internet, networking with program managers)		38,400
53.02	Sundry (miscellaneous expenses)		12,850
	<b>Total</b>		<b>51,250</b>
99	<b>Total</b>		<b>590,000</b>
	Support Cost @ 5%		29,500
	<b>Total Budgets from United Nations Contribution Trust</b>		<b>619,500</b>

**Description**

The United Nations Foundation funded portion of the malaria component of the Millennium Villages is referred to as Breaking the Bottlenecks to Malaria Control to Achieve a Malaria Quick Impact (BTB). This component covers one year and aims to provide extensive in-country technical support and advising to the MV countries to scale-up their malaria control interventions, as part of the MDG-based strategies. The Earth Institute effort will advise and support the malaria endemic countries in the design and implementation of the immediate and high-impact 'quick wins' into long-term national strategies for meeting the malaria target of the MDGs. It will provide support to the countries through situation analysis, program development, capacity development, technical support, and monitoring and evaluation support.

There are a number of "bottlenecks" that prevent national efforts for malaria control from being fully successful, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. These bottlenecks are highly country-specific and often stem from poor coordination between partner agencies, national governments, producers, and funding agents as well as from capacity problems

at the national level. The success of BTB efforts in resolving major bottlenecks will very much depend on existing capacity at the country level and the integration of these efforts into national policies, plans, and especially into budgets. It is at this level that the UN Country Teams and other partners, such as the World Bank, can have complementary roles.

The grant from the United Nations Foundation will support a regional center in Bamako and the New York office, which assumes the responsibility for overall coordination, supervision, administration, monitoring of grant expenditures, and evaluation of BTB. The New York office will liaise with international experts, national malaria control staff and other partners to provide varying degrees of support to the countries. At the country level, the grant will be utilized for providing in-country technical support. Support will also be provided through online technology, teleconference meetings, and country visits by the team based in Addis Ababa, Bamako, and New York.

The Earth Institute activities for BTB will include:

- Assist countries in developing strategic malaria prevention and control plans and linking of these plans to national MDG-based development strategies
- Support countries in developing operational plans for activities supported by funding agents
- Work with national and international partners to break identified national bottlenecks to disbursement of funds and scale-up of activities already supported by funding agents
- Define selected process and impact indicators for tracking program progress, implementation and impact assessment of interventions.
- Establish and/or strengthen existing networks of malaria control program managers
- Work with countries, funding agents, and policymakers to establish better means of securing adequate and timely supply of high-quality anti-malarial commodities at low costs
- Work with in-country malariologists and national program managers to resolve bottleneck situations, as needed.

Further details of BTB can be found in the United Nations Foundation Proposal signed by UNFIP and UNDP for BTB

## ANNEX II:

### **UNFIP REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (For United Nations Foundation Funds)**

#### **Financial Utilization Reports:**

- (i) Semi-annual financial utilization report due 15 August each year;
- (ii) Annual financial utilization report due 15 February each year (for sample, see table below);
- (iii) Final financial report for completed projects, prepared on the basis of audited records and books of account, and certified by the Chief Financial Officer, due not later than the last day of the ninth month following the close of UNDP financial period. Note: any unspent UNF funds, including interest income, shall be returned to UNFIP at the end of project.

#### **Narrative Reports:**

- (i) Annual Progress Report due 15 February each year;
- (ii) Final Report due within 90 days of the end of project.

UNFIP encourages agencies to use their existing agency formats for narrative reporting. In so doing, it is hoped that the content of the reports will provide information on the issues summarized below. If some of the issues below are not covered in narrative reports they may be included in a cover letter accompanying the report.

#### **Annual progress reports should cover the following:**

- A succinct overview of project progress throughout the year;
- Highlights of actual results attained, problems encountered, successes achieved;
- Indication if the project, or elements thereof, would be interesting to a wider audience and can be used in terms of "telling the UN story";
- The implementation rate, i.e. what percentage of funds budgeted/requested were actually spent;
- An outline of key milestones that will guide progress for the next year; and
- The report writer's own brief assessment of progress made and results expected.

#### **Final reports should include the following substantive information:**

- Qualitative and analytical assessment of the project's results;
- Assessment of the sustainability of the project's results;
- Assessment of the project design and strategy with regards to the problems project intended to address;
- Statement of lessons learned from both operational and substantive points of view. How could the project experiences and results be utilized/replicated on a wider basis;
- Assessment of collaboration between UN agencies, other donors, civil society organizations, the private sector, and government;
- Telling the UN story (describing project achievements/anecdotes in simple language) to a wider audience, what efforts have been made to communicate results of project, what media coverage was generated, if any;
- How were the UNF funds leveraged; and
- How did the project serve broader institutional objectives of the project partners.

- Annexes: Project evaluations, assessment, and compilations of relevant substantive documents such as studies, publications, reports, produced during course of project should be submitted as annexes to the final report.

All narrative and financial project reports for UNF funded projects should be forwarded to the UNDP Division for UN Foundation Affairs for submission to UNFIP.

### Annual Financial Utilization Report Sample

Implementing partner  
UNDP Project Number  
LAF-F Project Number  
Project Title  
Project Start & End Date  
Executing Agency

Date Prepared 17 Feb 05

	Project Budget		Income and Expenditure					Project Budget Balance	
	Total Budget	Current Year	Prior Years Fiscal yr 2000	Preceding Year (2003)	Current Year		Total	Current Year Budget Minus Current Year Expenditures	Total Budget Minus Total Expenditures
					Jan-Jun (4)	Jul-Dec (4)			
<b>Income</b>									
Contributions									
(Neighborhood)						107,819.00	107,819.00	107,819.00	
<b>YTD Income</b>						107,819.00	107,819.00	107,819.00	
<b>Expenditure</b>									
<b>Project Costs</b>									
Personnel	133,000.00	20,000.00						20,000.00	133,000.00
Travel	44,000.00	21,000.00						10,000.00	44,000.00
Contracts	260,000.00	38,885.00						38,885.00	260,000.00
Supplies, materials and equipment									
Meetings, training activities, and grants	45,000.00	29,700.00						29,700.00	45,000.00
Operating costs (Miscellaneous)	35,000.00	6,500.00						6,500.00	35,000.00
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	517,000.00	102,885.00						102,885.00	517,000.00
Indirect support costs (15%)	77,550.00	15,435.00						15,435.00	77,550.00
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	594,550.00	118,320.00				5,134.00	5,134.00	5,134.00	594,550.00
<b>Balance</b>						102,885.00	102,885.00	102,885.00	
<b>Summary 1:</b>									
Disbursements						5,134.00	5,134.00	5,134.00	
Unencumbered balance									
<b>Total</b>						5,134.00	5,134.00	5,134.00	
<b>Summary 2:</b>									
Total Available Contributions								107,819.00	
Less: Total Unencumbered Expenditures								5,134.00	
Total Unencumbered balance								102,885.00	
LI total balance								4,654.00	

Note 1: Agencies that have received separately are not required to submit any amount in this report. UNICEF, UNDP, LA/PA, UNESCO and UN Secretariat Offices and Departments.



**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND  
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)**

**A. PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Title:</b>	African Millennium Village Initiatives
<b>Reference number:</b>	UDP-AF-05-022
<b>Time frame:</b>	1 March 2006 – 28 February 2008 (24 Months)
<b>Location:</b>	Villages in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda
<b>Contribution amount:</b>	US \$8,928,824 (Phase 1)
<b>Donor:</b>	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
<b>Executing Agency:</b>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION**

1. The contribution governed by this Agreement shall be utilized exclusively for, and in accordance with, the attached project document and its annexes; any revision thereto is subject to the same approval process as applied to the original project. This contribution will be administered in accordance with the regulations and rules applicable to UNDP.

**C. SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS**

2. This contribution will be allocated in two installments: the first installment of US \$4,464,412 shall be issued immediately after both parties have signed this Agreement. The second installment of US\$4,464,412 will be issued 12 months later and upon receipt of the satisfactory substantive and financial reports from UNDP. These reports should indicate that 70% or more of the first installment has been committed and/or expended. The total contribution is inclusive of an administrative fee (7% of project total) for UNDP.

**b. REPORTING**

**Substantive Progress Reporting**

3. Substantive reports shall detail outputs, achievements and constraints with regards to the utilization of this contribution. The first substantive progress report for the period through 28 February 2007 is due no later than 31 March 2007. This report will be accompanied by the interim financial report. Subsequent substantive reports shall be provided at annual intervals (by 31 March) thereafter until the final substantive report required by this Agreement is submitted. These reports will be accompanied by the interim financial report.

4. Within six (6) months after this contribution has been fully expended, or the Project has been completed, whichever is first to occur, UNDP shall provide a final substantive report detailing outputs, achievements and constraints with regards to the utilization of the contribution for the whole project. The final financial report certified by the Comptroller of UNDP will be provided no later than 30 June of the year following the financial closing of the project (see paragraph 5).

**Financial Reporting**

5. Financial reports shall reflect the amount received in relation to expenditure from the contribution. Annual interim financial report, certified by the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, UNDP Africa, will be submitted by 31 January and annual financial reports certified by the Comptroller of UNDP will be submitted by 30 June of each year following the reporting period. Within six (6) months after the close of UNDP's books for the financial year during which the contribution has been fully expended or the Project has been financially complete, whichever is first to occur, a final financial report certified by the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, UNDP Africa will be submitted accompanied by the final substantive report. The final financial report certified by the Comptroller of UNDP will be submitted by 30 June of the following year (see paragraph 4).

6. The financial report will provide information according to the following categories:

- a. Amount received
- b. Interest income
- c. Staff and other personnel costs
- d. Travel
- e. Contractual services
- f. Operational expenses
- g. Acquisitions
- h. Fellowships, Grants and other
- i. Sub-total
- j. Programme Support Costs
- k. TOTAL EXPENDITURES

7. At the termination of the Project, any unexpended or uncommitted part of the Contribution, including interest income, will be returned to the U.N. jointly with the financial statement as stipulated under section 11.6. of this Agreement.

**E. PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS**

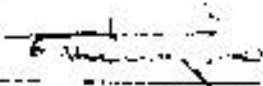
8. Upon receipt of this Agreement, the funds shall be paid into the following account:

Account Details:	Account Name: Account Number: Bank Name:	UNDP Contributors Account (US Dollar Account) 015-002264 JP Morgan Chase Bank (formerly Chase Manhattan Bank) International Agencies Banking Centre 1166 Avenue of the Americas, 17 <sup>th</sup> fl/633 Third Avenue 7 <sup>th</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA
	Swift Code: ABA No: Reference:	CHASUS33 021000021 The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security's contribution to the project <i>African Millennium Villages Initiative</i>

**F. CERTIFICATION AND AGREEMENT BY UNDP**

9. UNDP certifies that the statement herein, under the heading "Project description and implementation" and the corresponding annexes, is an accurate description of the Project and that agreement and acceptance of the terms and conditions of this Agreement Document is indicated by the duly authorized signature below:

Signed:


  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gilbert Houngbo, Assistant Administrator and Regional Director,  
 UNDP Africa

Date: 17 November 2010

**G. CERTIFICATION BY THE UN**

10. It is hereby certified that the activities described in this document are consistent with the Objectives of the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security and that agreement and acceptance of this Agreement Document is indicated by the duly authorized signature below:

Signed:

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Warren Hutch  
 Assistant Secretary-General, Controller

Date: 22 November 2010

