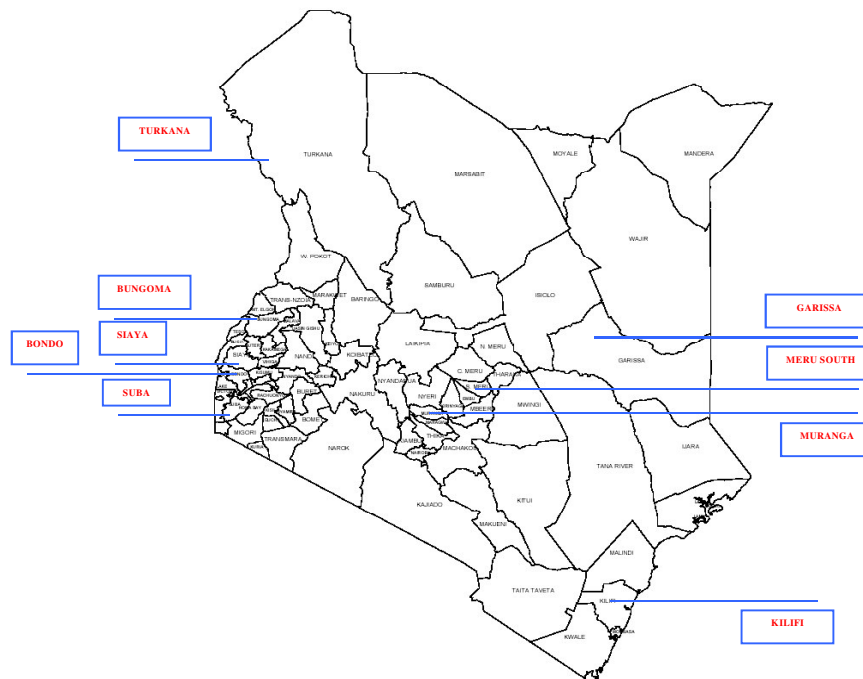


# The Millennium Districts Initiative: Enhancing the realization of the Millennium Development Goals for Kenya



## Report of an assessment mission to the Millennium Districts

## Executive Summary

Kenya is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration of 2000 in which 191 nations committed themselves to a global partnership to improve human development outcomes by tackling poverty, illiteracy, gender inequalities, disease and environmental degradation within the framework of respect for human rights, governance, peace and security. The government has set in place a number of activities to move forward Kenya towards attainment of the MDGs. These includes: Establishment of a National Steering Committee, a MDG unit and an MDGs Task Force all working at different levels nationally to oversee implementation of MDG initiatives at the national level. These initiatives have had a number of substantive impacts upstream at the national level as well as at the district level in efforts to localize MDGs as well as making available a number of decentralized resources to contribute to MDGs attainment. UNDP has continued to support the government in its initiatives specifically in achievement of set objectives under the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) as upstream support as well as at the district level through a number of initiatives. At the district level specifically, 8 districts namely: Kilifi, Garissa, Meru South, Muranga, Bungoma, Turkana, Suba and Bondo that had been initially selected by UNDP in conjunction with the Ministry of Planning and National Development as a framework for implementation of the UN Volunteer Intermediation Strategy project promoting ICT use in development processes as well as a participatory and decentralized governance process.

However, the 2005 global review of countries' progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) revealed that most developing countries, Kenya included, were progressing very slowly towards the 2015 target year for attainment of the MDGs. In furtherance of a decision by national stakeholders to expedite the process of attainment of MDGs for Kenya, the 8 districts and an additional 1 – Siaya were through a national workshop with stakeholders from these districts, endorsed as 'millennium districts' 9 Millennium districts. A transformation that would see a convergence of district level planning initiatives and fostered link with activities from other development actors, in order promote MDG based planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation at the district level. The national MDGs Steering Committee in one of its meetings agreed on the need for a shift in the focus and reorientation of interventions in these millennium districts for rapid realization of MDGs through coherent planning budgeting and monitoring and evaluation processes.

The Ministry of Planning and National Development and UNDP jointly established a Task Force to support development and implementation of a programme of work for community and district-level for rapid realization of MDGs. UNDP set out to visit the 9 Millennium districts with an aim of engaging district based stakeholders (line ministry representatives, local authorities, private sector and civil society representatives) on the proposed concept of millennium districts and contribute to the existing knowledge on district based planning systems and opportunities for harmonized development approaches. The results of which are presented in consequent pages of this report. The report would also present important baseline information

### **Recommendations to inform the Task Force activities in millennium districts**

- Capacity building for entrepreneurial skills/small enterprise development, for sufficient involvement in development processes and business development by vulnerable and excluded groups,
- HIV/AIDS strategies should be integrated with the development initiatives at the district level for continued advocacy and information sharing,
- Strengthening planning fora such as the DEC and DDC to adequately take up concerns of the locals.
- Foster the role/capacity (technical, monetary and physical) of the DDO for coordination of development initiatives at the district level.
- Enhance ICT capacity of the departmental heads through equipment and ICT training as an ongoing initiative.

on strengthens, weaknesses, existing opportunities for improvement as well as important challenges for the Task Force as it engages with the district and to inform its work in implementation of MDG initiatives.

## **Introduction**

Kenya is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration of 2000 in which 191 nations committed themselves to a global partnership to improve human development outcomes by tackling poverty, illiteracy, gender inequalities, disease and environmental degradation within the framework of respect for human rights, governance, peace and security. In this context therefore, various initiatives have been established by the government, non-state actors and development partners to facilitate gradual attainment of MDGs for Kenya. However, the 2005 global review of countries' progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) revealed that most developing countries, Kenya included, were progressing very slowly towards the 2015 target year for attainment of the MDGs. This meant that there would have to be shift in the way various activities towards MDGs realization were being undertaken from 'business as usual'.

It is in recognition of this and in furtherance of an MDGs National Steering Committee decision, to expedite the process of MDGs attainment for Kenya, that a national workshop was held in October 2006. The workshop participants were drawn from 8 districts and it was organized by the Embassy of Finland, the Ministry of Planning and National Development and UNDP. These districts namely: Kilifi, Garissa, Meru South, Muranga, Bungoma, Turkana, Suba and Bondo that had been initially chosen by UNDP based on their geographic distinction and ASAL representation (Being in different provinces), existence of UNDP experience and continuing programmes and projects and infrastructure in those areas. Further, by the time the districts were being selected they had lower poverty indices in the respective provinces, based on the 1997 monitoring survey. The district being utilized as a framework for implementation of the UN Volunteer Intermediation Strategy project promoting ICT use in development processes as well as a participatory and decentralized governance process. The workshop endorsed the transformation of 8 districts framework to the 'millennium districts'. A transformation that would see a convergence of district level planning initiatives and fostered link with activities from other development actors, in order promote MDG based planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation at the district level. Siaya district was incorporated as others in the millennium districts framework due to its important lessons as host of the Millennium Village Project (MVP). The lessons generated from implementation of specific interventions in these millennium districts would be replicated to all the other Kenyan districts to promote MDGs attainment.

In furtherance of a decision by national stakeholders to expedite the process of attainment of MDGs for Kenya, UNDP set out to visit the 9 Millennium districts with an aim of engaging district based stakeholders (line ministry representatives, local authorities, private sector and civil society representatives) on the proposed concept of millennium districts and contribute to the existing knowledge on district based planning systems and opportunities for harmonized development approaches. These visits would set the ground for implementation of various interventions by different departments at the Ministry of Planning and National Development in conjunction with other line Ministries and development actors/partners in line with fostering attainment of the MDGs for Kenya. The visits would identify gaps in relation to implementation of the programme of work for the millennium districts and recommend options for bridging these gaps for smooth implementation of interventions.

The missions to the districts was set in the form of a rapid assessment and would purpose to generate important information on fostering district based capacities and synergies and promotion of opportunities for business and entrepreneurial skills, all critical components for MDGs realization.

The national MDGs Steering Committee in one of its meetings decided that in order to accelerate progress, there should be a shift in the focus and reorientation of interventions in these millennium districts for rapid realization of MDGs through coherent planning budgeting and monitoring and evaluation processes. Taking this into consideration, the Ministry of Planning and National Development and UNDP jointly established a Task Force to support development and implementation of a programme of work for community and district-level activities and to make proposals on the reorientation of the ‘Mainstreaming MDGs Project.’ The visit by UNDP to the districts adds value to the Task Force work by making proposals<sup>1</sup> to foster district-based activities towards a rapid realization of the MDGs.

## **Summarized findings<sup>2</sup> from the millennium districts visits**

### **Introduction**

In light of the proposed transformation UNDP set out to visit these districts<sup>3</sup>. The mission set out to generate an understanding to district level as well as national level stakeholders of existing and proposed initiatives and how they could be re-oriented and coordinated towards enhanced attainment of the millennium development goals through promotion of district based planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation. In attaining this aim the mission addressed the following objectives:

Meet with the following group of people: District Line Ministries; Local Authorities; Devolved funds representatives – CDF, LATF; Private Sector actors; Civil Society members; Kenya Industrial Estates Heads; (Hereby referred to as district stakeholders)

- (i) Discuss with district stakeholders opportunities for coordinated national initiatives as well as development assistance for enhanced attainment of MDGs;
- (ii) Review partnership strategies and foster already existing ones in line with attainment of MDGs in the millennium districts;
- (iii) Undertake visits to physical premises of the Kenya Industrial Estates and District Information and Documentation Centers and assess as convergence points of district level initiatives highlighted above;

The mission doubled up as an assessment of the options that were available in terms of establishment of District Business Solution Centers in the millennium districts. In relation to this it was established that Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) had branches in Siaya, Bungoma, Muranga and Garissa. In most cases the institutional capacities of the chamber of commerce in the districts is low.

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<sup>1</sup> Full recommendations to the Task Force annexed to this brief

<sup>2</sup> Full reports annexed to this brief

<sup>3</sup> The current split of districts should be taken into consideration especially as pertains to where these district-based initiatives would be coordinated from. The mission utilized the centers from the old/larger district system

- Over 200 district actors participated in the discussions in all districts with an appreciable participation of Government departmental representatives, local authorities and CSO representatives,
- Clear low level of participation of women in development processes at the district level especially in Suba, Bondo, Siaya and Bungoma districts. While participation of women is critical,
- Strong attachment to limiting socio-cultural and political issues that in many occasions limit potential at the district level for instance by limiting participation of specific groups, such as women and youth in other areas. This also to a great extent prompts over-reliance on one sector for income generation leading to under utilization of other sectors such as the agricultural for alternative sources of livelihoods and diversification of sources of income. This was clearly evident in the Western and Nyanza districts,
- Weak governance and leadership structures that in many places have led to non-inclusion of various groups of stakeholders in planning and implementation as well as exacerbated poverty levels. Low level of awareness at the district level of what government initiatives are existent and more so MDGs awareness is limited,
- Low level of institutional (state, non-state and international) cooperation and collaboration on development initiatives limiting synergies and in many cases propagating wastage of resources (human, technical and financial), and in other times tensions between institutions or the planning structures such as committees.
  - Low adherence to existing district, division, location and sub-location fora that are important planning structures thus limiting participation of locals,
  - This has been exacerbated by conflicting policies and processes in place, and existent planning structure have been overlooked by CDC e.g. DPCs. More so reporting back systems to institutions/communities from such meetings DEC, DDC, CDC, e.t.c is very low and in many cases non existent, limiting information flow,
  - This is also attributable to irregularity of convening of district level planning Fora and a constitution that does not provide for adequate representation. Appreciable effort to improve the status quo through utilization of the DDOs office to foster planning processes and coordination at the district level, but DDOs office stretched by the current level of work at the district level and many at times work limited by inadequate capacities (Human/technical and Physical such as vehicles – ICT infrastructure use addressed through the DIDC strengthening). ICT infrastructure at the district has been instrumental in undertaking various activities including reducing transactional times. Need to strengthen a servicing/maintenance framework for all districts
  - Current M&E and data collection done separately and inadequately by each government entity and input to the DAMER (District Annual M&E Report) – M&E and data collection especially on partners at the district and the various initiative that the are involved in should not be annual rather a continuous activity with input from all actors,
- Low linkage and coordination between decentralized funds and line ministry resources ‘ not talking to each other’. Low technical capacity at the district level to utilize the resources available at the district level per FY,
- Planning processes especially pertaining to decentralized funds are very politicized,

- General consensus that enhanced harmonization of efforts and resources can change the status quo of districts,
- Performance contracting of government staff though a very important initiative, viewed as to some extent causing ministries/departments to work in isolated mannerisms to address specific elements as highlighted in their contracts. This for instance could be minimized through the district having a common planning framework/MDGs vision where all the actors contribute. This convergence would limit the notion of ‘not my docket’ that is apparent at the district(s). Importantly there is need to promote the fact that the MDGs are interconnected and mutually reinforcing.
- Challenge in monitoring/tracking resources that are put in by NGO in various support areas at the district level,

### **Way Forward (addressing the gaps)**

#### ***Establishment of District Business Solution Centers***

The proposed District Business Solution Centers (DBSCs) under the YES – MSE programme aim to be a one-stop-shop for an integrated mix of business services to the youth taking up self-employment within the MSE sector and other existing MSEs throughout the country. The DBSC would thus be important in catalyzing employment creation and economic growth in the rural areas as important MDGs enablers. DBSCs would contribute to the stimulation and growth of MSEs in local areas through the delivery of development and support services to the youth and MSE enterprises in the districts. In order to create such a business support mechanism that would also contribute towards bridging the unemployment gap, it is deemed fit that District Business Solution Centers be set up at the District level.

#### ***Enhanced planning***

MDG Planning process at the district level: The formulation of district strategic plans should be guided by national planning guidelines that are agreed upon as the blue-print for development planning and coordinated by the DDO through a revitalized/rejuvenated DDC in line with the revised DFRD. Such a planning process would ensure the participation of the various sectoral departments in addressing the relevant MDG.

#### ***Coherent policy frameworks***

Mainstreaming/integration of MDGs in the development planning process through the revised DFRD strategy would require a policy framework to give it direction from the national level through the respective heads of ministries at the district level to foster joint/collaborative work that MDGs attainment requires.

#### ***Enhanced budgeting processes***

Opportunities provided by the devolved funds such as CDF, LATF and line ministry allocations should be seized by use of a harmonized/coordinated approach to the budgeting and utilization of these funds in the implementation of jointly prioritized development initiatives or activities.

### ***Promoting stakeholder Partnership***

Various partnership strategies at the district and lower levels can be employed to promote synergies and improve outcomes of MDGs. Subcontracting arrangements between CBOs and NGOs and funding partnerships with the private sector and local government are some of the opportunities that need to be identified and exploited.

### ***Institutionalizing ICT for development***

UNDP in collaboration with the ministry of planning and national development have collaborated through the UNVIS programme to strengthen the ICT capacity of the DDOs office (specifically the DIDC) in 8 of the 9-millennium districts. ICT capacity in terms of infrastructure (computers and VSAT capabilities) is an important elements of enhancing information access, analysis and sharing. With the current contribution to the millennium district initiative the ICT framework is being explored further for the roll out of trainings of heads of departments from the millennium districts as well as neighbouring districts in line with implementation of the e-governance strategy with the Office of the President. This infrastructure can be enhanced also for data repository and analysis at the district.

### ***Strengthening data/information generation and use***

Tracking and assessment of progress with MDGs require that data and information is collected and stored on a regular basis. The DIDCs are the starting point for this function in collaboration with the district statistics officers. Strengthening of the DIDCs through equipment provision, connectivity for departments and training of DIDC staff and heads of departments are some aspects that need action for strengthening this function for the MDGs. While documentation for replication is an important aspect of the joint efforts under the millennium districts initiative, then the need for generation of baseline information for the districts cannot be overemphasized. This would be important in gauging progress on implementation of initiatives in the districts.

### ***Data and information use to strengthen district level M&E***

Current M&E and data collection is done separately and inadequately by each government department and is inputted into the DAMER (District Annual M&E report). Collection of data for M&E should be a continuous exercise that if well done can be used not only for monitoring purposes but for decision making at the district level and informing district based budgeting. The enhanced DIDC sites and personnel available in these districts have been part of the piloting of an M&E framework that was done in the 8 districts with the then M&E department as well as contributing to formulation of DAMER (District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation reports). This can be enhanced further and M&E capacity enhanced by use of the vehicles in the project.

### ***Participatory skills development***

Achievement of MDGs at the district and community levels depends largely on the ability/skills of the people themselves in identifying, implementing, monitoring and evaluating initiatives and activities that they have themselves identified and prioritized as part of their community action plan (CAP). This has been experienced in three of the nine districts (Suba, Muranga and Turkana), where there exists a cadre of trained persons at the district level as well as at the local community levels in each of the divisions of the districts under the CAP21 project. Such training of trainers in participatory planning methodologies can be up-scaled to the other 6 districts in order to create a pool of resource persons for training and mobilizing communities in their respective districts.

## ANNEX 1

### **Recommendations to the task force for enhanced attainment of the MDGs in the millennium districts:**

- Capacity building for entrepreneurial skills/small enterprise development, for sufficient involvement in development processes and business development by vulnerable and excluded groups,
- HIV/AIDS strategies should be integrated with the development initiatives at the district level for continued advocacy and information sharing,
- Strengthening planning fora such as the DEC and DDC to adequately take up concerns of the locals.
  - Strengthening a fully functional secretariat mechanism as has been witnessed in Garissa/Turkana - DSG. More so this would enhance data collection and aggregation at the district level, participatory planning and management as well as joint monitoring and evaluation of existing development initiatives. Strong inclusion of decentralized funds proponents recommended.
  - The district M&E committee (DMEC) needs to be strengthened and its capacity enhanced to be able to meet and undertake M&E regularly and should incorporate members of all ministries, local authorities, CSOs and private sector who would be responsible for joint M&E activities. Decentralized funds should provide an allocation of resources to the DMEC to facilitate monitoring of initiatives under these resources. Standardization of monitoring and evaluation tools for all government institutions at the district level as part of strengthening the M&E system.
  - Transparency and accountability needs to be promoted at the district level especially in terms of coordination between the different players, district heads of departments should be incorporated to the local authorities and decentralized funds planning processes, through the DDO sits in most of these fora. The amount of resources that are available each financial year should be made available/known by local authorities, line ministries, NGOs and other development actors at the district level to promote a common planning framework. This can further be fostered through dialogue and information sharing on a continuous basis between district-based actors.
  - Revitalization of the DFRD strategy and capacity building initiatives for the implementation. Since the millennium district initiative will see convergence of various governmental departments at the district level, the initiative needs policy direction from the national level through the heads of ministries to the district on the concept as well as prompting the need to work closely with other departments. This will generate a buy in from heads of departments at the district level as well as other departmental offices and compel them to work in unison.
  - Civil Society and the Private Sector should be facilitated to organize district level committees (for their own coherence and coordination) from which a representative each would be co-opted into the strengthened DDC (and other district level planning and M&E fora) further a mechanism could be elaborated to facilitate co-chairing of the (fixed calendar/No of Meetings/Quarterly) DDC by these two representatives on rotational basis. The private sector fora at the district would then be mandated with the oversight

role for the establishment of the DBSCs and would contribute a great deal to de-politicization of planning processes.

- The Millennium Village Project in Siaya can provide important lessons in terms of planning processes at the village level where committees have been established for each MDG and contributes to the participation of locals in project implementation in one voice. The entry point would be through strengthened village coordination committees to location coordination committees and divisional coordination committees where all stakeholders would work together in addressing the pertinent need of the communities, allocate resources from a common resource envelop and promote synergies for deepened project implementation. This should also foster communication flow upwards and downwards with the local communities.
- Foster the role/capacity (technical, monetary and physical) of the DDO for coordination of development initiatives at the district level.
  - UNDP has seconded staff to the districts to enhance capacities of district planning processes. This should be formalized through official communication from the Ministry of Planning and National Development/UNDP so that they can work more to support the DDOs/ADDOs in all their tasks at the district level, also the project vehicle initially under the UNVIS project should be utilized to enhance capacity for M&E.
  - The attainment of MDGs should guide the formulation of District strategic plans (DSPs) for the district with active participation of local communities and all actors – CSO, Local authorities, line ministries and development actors working at the district level under coordination of the DDO where entire district activities would be planed based on the available resource envelop. Planning as to which areas these funds would be channeled would be undertaken jointly. The formulation of DSPs should be accompanied by policy guidance to foster collaboration between departments from the national level. DSPs would provide an excellent opportunity to delineate development processes from political interference.
- Enhance ICT capacity of the departmental heads through equipment and ICT training as an ongoing initiative.

## ANNEX II

### DRAFT 1.3<sup>4</sup>

#### **Millennium Districts: *enhancing achievement of Millennium Development Goals for Kenya* Terms of Reference for UNDP mission to the 9-millennium districts**

##### **Background Information**

The millennium district initiative, a derivative from the United Nations Volunteer Intermediation Strategy Project established in June 2004 builds on a joint UN decision, to confront institutional challenges implied by Kenya's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, focusing on ways to create institutional capacities at district level. This is in order to respond to demands for services emerging from local level actors including Community Based Organizations. The project also supports national efforts in combating poverty and improvement of livelihoods, development of district and community capacities for effective decentralization as well as enhancing community access to information and other strategic resources. The project has been implemented for the past 2.5 years.

The millennium districts initiative aims at strengthening the capacity for decentralized and participatory development. The project is situated in 8 districts across the country in Kilifi, Garissa, Meru South, Muranga, Bungoma, Turkana, Suba and Bondo districts, selected based on their geographic distinction (Being in different provinces in Kenya) and existence of UNDP programmes and projects and infrastructure in those areas. Further, by the time the districts were being selected they had lower poverty indices in the respective provinces, based on the 1997 monitoring survey.

The project has purposed to institutionalize decentralization by connecting upstream activities to the district and community levels which would prepare communities to take charge of their own development by enhancing their capacities in accessing strategic resources - including information, training and funding, promoting people centered and transparent governance. More so, the project has targeted strengthening National and District level information frameworks, as a strategy for enhancing community development consultations and implementation at district and community level through improved access to information and strategic resources.

##### **UNVIS project transition to millennium districts**

In furtherance of an MDGs National Steering Committee decision, to expedite the process of MDGs attainment for Kenya, made during a meeting that was held on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September 2006, a national workshop was held on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> October 2006. Participants were drawn from the 8 districts, specifically district line ministries, private sector, civil society members, UNVs in the project, Embassy of Finland, the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Planning and UNDP officials. The workshop endorsed the transformation of the UNVIS project to 'millennium districts' and linkage with the MDG mainstreaming project with the Ministry of Planning and National Development. A process that would promote MDG based planning, budgeting and

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<sup>4</sup> The ToRs received input from UNDP SURF advisors and likened to a future scoping mission in light of formulation of district strategic plan

monitoring and evaluation at the district level, leading to adoption of various short term and long term activities that would hasten the attainment of MDGs in these districts (and recently Siaya District) as well as generate important lessons for replication to other districts in Kenya. The workshop generated important outcomes and also contributed to prioritization of specific issues that needed to be urgently addressed at the district level in furtherance of MDGs. The workshop in October had the following aims:

1. Enhancing and strengthening the current partnership and collaboration between the government and development partners in achievement of aims and objectives of attainment of the MDGs by 2015.
2. Enhancing linkages between current MDGs initiatives at the national, provincial and district levels.
3. Define a common vision for piloting national initiatives as well as coordinate existing ones within the framework of the current 8 pilot districts
4. Provide a sharing platform for stakeholders from the districts on district based priorities for enhanced attainment of the MDGs

### **Millennium district missions**

In light of the proposed transformation, some immediate next steps have been highlighted to ready the districts for the transformation as well as facilitate for sharing of this ‘millennium districts’ perspective with the district stakeholders. As the millennium district project presents an opportunity as a flagship project, its clear linkages with ongoing and proposed activities will be presented.

This mission that will be undertaken by heads of UNDP units, UNDP MDG advisor and the current programme officer in charge of the UNVIS project will pave way for mission by the implementation team (interdepartmental-MoPND) to review and set strategy for implementation of these initiatives at the district level and a scoping mission by an intergovernmental team that would be spearheading the process of formulation of district strategic plans.

The purpose of the mission is to generate an understanding to district level as well as national level stakeholders of existing and proposed initiatives at the district level and how they can be re-oriented and coordinated towards enhanced attainment of the millennium development goals through promotion of district based planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation. The mission will aim at fulfilling this through addressing the following objectives:

### **Objectives**

The missions will be undertaken to all the 9 millennium districts (inclusive of Siaya district), in each districts the mission will pay courtesy calls to the District Commissioners office to discuss the current project as well as the transition and the reason to the mission in the district. The mission will meet with the following group of people: **District Line Ministries; Local Authorities; Devolved funds representatives – CDF, LATF; Private Sector actors; Civil Society members; Kenya Industrial Estates Heads;** (Hereby referred to as district stakeholders) as a group in a joint meeting that will also pave way for follow up discussions as necessary with district stakeholders. In part, all the missions will seek to address the following main objectives:

**(i) Discuss with district stakeholders opportunities for coordinated national initiatives as well as development assistance for enhanced attainment of MDGs;**

(A) Short presentation on UNDP/GoK collaboration and UNDPs areas of Focus, highlights of the national stakeholders workshop and its objectives. Further a brief presentation will be made on the convergence of initiatives at the district level as highlighted below supported nationally by various policies: (what exists and opportunities for fostering partnerships in the way forward for the future)

1. District level planning, budgeting and Monitoring and Evaluation, supported by adequate data and policies;
2. MDGs mainstreaming initiative (MoPND, Embassy of Finland and UNDP);
3. Millennium Village project in line with establishment of three additional villages within the millennium districts framework;
4. NEPAD/APRM;
5. E-governance;
6. District Business Solution Centers;
7. Decentralized funds in attainment of MDGs and possible linkage with stated initiatives. The mission could obtain a listing of project that have been funded by decentralized funds in the district for the Fiscal years: 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07

(B) Dialogue with district based stakeholders on MDGs related programmes already existent at the district level in the 9-millennium districts leading to development of a listing of these initiatives as well as documentation of lessons learnt.

**(ii) Review partnership strategies and foster already existing ones in line with attainment of MDGs in the millennium districts**

Utilizing an information generation matrix the mission will seek to generate data on existent initiatives at the district level by different development actors.

**(iii) Undertake visits to physical premises of the Kenya Industrial Estates and District Information and Documentation Centers and assess as convergence points of district level initiatives highlighted above;**

This will include an assessment of the impact that the UNVIS project has had so far at the district level in two broad categories: A) Programmatic impact. This is in terms of technical capacity and input to district based processes by the UNVs attached to the project and collaboration with district based actors (DDOs and other line ministries); B) Infrastructure support: Use of DIDC infrastructure by district level actors to enhance district based activities.

Under this objective the mission will assess the overall suitability of the KIE in relation to enhancing the District Business Solution Center Initiative.

**Projected Outputs**

- An assessment of existing and ongoing initiatives in millennium districts geared towards attainment of MDG undertaken and possible lessons learnt documented;
- Information sharing on proposed interventions at the district level to promote achievement of the MDGs promoted and linkages between existing and proposed initiatives towards the MDGs fostered for deepened and rapid realization of the MDGs;
- District level partnerships with various stakeholders towards attainment of the MDGs strengthened;

## Tasks

It is expected that in meeting the goals of the missions the following tasks, as a minimum, would be espoused:

1. Discussions with district based stakeholders as a group and eventually later follow up discussions with individuals leading to mapping of existing initiatives at the district level geared towards attainment of MDG and projections of how these could be fostered.
2. Document proposed strategies for coordination of decentralized funds for widened and deepened impact towards MDGs.
3. Document impact of the current UNDP support through the DIDC.
4. Document the opportunities for roll out of the District Business Solution Centers (DBSC) within the structure of the Kenya Industrial Estates.

## Reporting

As a result of the mission, narrative reports addressing each individual goal/objective will be formulated and that will contain a matrix/table presenting existing/ongoing initiatives in each district. The report would also make recommendations A) For enhanced partnerships B) For specific area/communities for implementation of joint initiatives C) For coordinated UN(DP) and development partners' development assistance

## Actual dates for the missions

|   | Itinerary for missions | Actual date for meetings | District           | Responsible person                                |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | 19 February            | 19 February              | Muranga            | Elly Oduol /Lawrence Oematum                      |
|   | 6 – 8 March            | 7 March                  | Meru South         | Fortunatus Okwiri/ Maina David                    |
| 2 | 19 – 21 February       | 20 February              | Garissa            | Marcello Giordani/ Fortunatus Okwiri              |
| 3 | 6 – 8 March            | 7 March                  | Kilifi             | Sheila Ngatia/ Lawrence Oematum                   |
| 4 | 19 – 24 February       | 21 – 22 February         | Turkana            | Ojijo Odhiambo                                    |
| 5 | 26Feb – 3 March        | 27 February              | Suba               | Christopher Gakahu/ Maina David/ Lawrence Oematum |
|   |                        | 28 February              | Bondo              | Christopher Gakahu/ Maina David/ Lawrence Oematum |
|   |                        | 1 March                  | Siaya <sup>5</sup> | Christopher Gakahu/ Maina David/ Lawrence Oematum |
|   |                        | 2 March                  | Bungoma            | Maina David/ Lawrence Oematum/ Katharina Swirak   |

<sup>5</sup> Though Siaya has been included in this listing. It was not originally part of the UNVIS activities but is now part of the districts in the MDG mainstreaming process

### **ANNEX 3**

Millennium district mission detailed reports (9 reports)

CAP21 project implementation report(s) – Muranga Sample