A partnership between Koica and Millennium Promise to contribute towards the SDGs in sub-Saharan Africa
What have we learned about the SMU so far?
Saemaul Undong

The initial goal of Saemaul Undong was to increase rural income and thus *reduce the income gap* between the urban and rural areas.

Community Development movement aimed at modernizing

- Culture
- Economy
- Social attitudes

Through the inculcation of attitudes and values:

- Diligence
- Cooperation
- Self-help
- Grass-roots leadership
- Active voluntary participation of community members
Context of SMU in Korea

- Land tenure reform in place
- Simultaneous and rapid industrialization
- Confucian ideals well-known
- Homogeneous society (social and cultural practices, value system, ethnicity, etc.)
## SMU & MVP principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMU</th>
<th>MVP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Inculcate the <strong>values of diligence, cooperation and self-help</strong></td>
<td>Participation of local communities in planning, execution and monitoring</td>
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<td>Develop <strong>local leadership</strong></td>
<td>Implementation of <em>multi-sectoral &amp; integrated</em> interventions</td>
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<td>Ensure active <strong>community participation</strong> in the development process</td>
<td><em>Learning-by-doing</em> in the design and implementation of interventions</td>
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<td>Implement <strong>multi-sectoral &amp; integrated</strong> interventions</td>
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<td>Promote <strong>learning-by-doing</strong> to develop local capacities</td>
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<td>Promote <strong>sustainable development</strong> policies</td>
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<td>Lead with <strong>will and conviction</strong> (from the top)</td>
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<td>Utilize <strong>performance-based</strong> monitoring and reward system</td>
<td><strong>Cost-sharing</strong> with government, donors, &amp; local communities</td>
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<td>Incentivize <strong>investment from local communities</strong></td>
<td>Implementation of <em>science-based interventions &amp; practices</em></td>
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<td><strong>Co-planning &amp; implementation</strong> at the local &amp; district levels</td>
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SMU Success Factors

- Utilization of village as development unit and enterprise
- Start with small projects first to build confidence
- Integration of bottom-up and top-down approaches
- Formulation and implementation of sustainable development plans focus on reducing poverty and income gap
- Strong national leadership coupled with fostering of new local leadership
- Integrated community-driven rural development program
- Economic discrimination—additional resources for high-performing villages
- Performance-based monitoring and reward system
SMU Sequencing

Phase I
- **Environmental Improvement** (afforestation, reforestation, forest management, composting)
- **Improvement of living environment** (e.g. houses, boreholes, sanitation, etc.)
- **Attitudinal Innovation** (inculcation of key values: self-help, diligence, cooperation & self-reliance; savings; family planning & child care)

Phase II
- **Improvement of living environment** (e.g. houses, boreholes, sanitation, health centers, schools, etc.)
- **Improvement of rural infrastructure** (e.g. feeder roads, irrigation, financial and marketing facilities)
- **Attitudinal Innovation**

Phase III
- **Increase incomes** (e.g. agriculture productivity, diversification of enterprises, processing, etc.)
- **Attitudinal Innovation**
What are the main challenges in SVP sites?
Main Challenges

Ghana
- Weak Government commitment/governance
- Weak local leadership
- Poor infrastructure & services

Ethiopia
- Inadequate agriculture intensification and growth
- High soil erosion/desertification & poor water management
- Poor infrastructure

Tanzania
- Poor governance
- Inhibited socio-cultural practices
- Poor access to health services & high disease burden
- Poor technical capacity & agriculture production

Mali
- Poor access to public services
- Weak village organization/coordination
- Deficit of basic infrastructure

Senegal
- Weak technical capacity of local government
- Poor local leadership
- Limited financial resources at the local level
Suggested Sector Priorities

**Education**
- Promote inclusive Access to ECD, Primary Education & lifelong Learning
- Improve quality of Education & learning at the local level
- Empower community to play an active role in Education

**Health**
- Strengthen local level health systems
- Improve delivery of community-level basic health services

**Rural Development**
- Develop & maintain key infrastructure (roads, ICT, energy, water, sanitation, housing, etc.)
- Strengthen local institutions
- Promote Agribusiness/income generation (irrigation, extension services, market linkages, finance)
- Foster environmental sustainability (land degradation, climate change)

Develop a performance-based M&E systems
Advocate at the national-level for policy review
Levels of government in SVP countries and suggested entry points
Government as entry point for SVPs

**Ghana**
- National
- Ashanti Region (30 districts)
  - Amansie West District (12 area councils)
    - Area Council (3 covered by MVP)
      - Unit Committee (153)
- Tigray Region (47 districts)
  - Hawzien District (25 villages)
    - Village (11 covered by MVP)

**Ethiopia**
- National
- Tabora Region (7 district)
  - Uyui District (6 covered by MVP, out of 30 wards)
    - Ward (156 villages)
      - Village (20 villages covered by MVP)
        - Hamlet (62)

**Tanzania**
- National
- Segou Prefecture (30 sous-prefecture)
  - Dioro Arrondissement (7? communes)
    - Commune (2 covered by MVP)
      - Village (42)

**Mali**
- National
- Dioro Arrondissement (3 communes)
- Commune (1 covered by MVP)
- Village (112)

**Senegal**
- National
- Louga Department
- Louga Region
- Sakal Arrondissement (3 communes)
- Commune (1 covered by MVP)
- Village (112)
Categorization of SMU villages

- Sustainable Villages
- Self-reliance Villages
- Self-help Villages
SVP Goals and Components
Smart SVP Goals

- Contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs by incorporating the core components of the SMU into the MVP model in 5 sub-Saharan African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, and Tanzania)
- Develop investment friendly local governments
- Use SVP sites as model sites for demonstrating the smart SMU community-based rural development concept
SVPs: Harmonizing the MVP and SMU Approach

- Operationalize SDGs at the local level
- Use lowest decentralized unit—with decision making power and budgetary allocation—as entry point for project implementation
- Revitalize and reinforce technical and managerial capacities of local governments (e.g. community planning, SDG+, community-based actions plans, good governance, & performance-based M&E)
- Integrate planning systems (top facilitation (SDGs) with bottom-up action plans)
- Establish district-level funds for village-level initiatives & promote competition among villages
- Strengthen local governance by using the SMU participatory spirit
- Establish a village-level performance-based and reward and incentive system to reward good behavior and action
1. Promote the SDGs at the national and local levels
   - Promote the inclusion of SDGs and SMU into national and local development plans
   - Support the integration of national and local development planning
   - Encourage strong national and local leadership

2. Strengthen managerial and technical capacities of local governments
   - Second the MVP team to the local government to strengthen their technical and managerial capacities
   - Promote the incorporation the integration of the SMU bottom-up approach with the national planning top-down approach
   - Develop a strong performance-based M&E system

3. Foster and strengthen the capacities of village-level leadership
   - Elect and coach new village-level leadership targeting women, youth and men
   - Develop village development committees (including youth, women, and lead farmer leaders)
   - Strengthen capacities of FBOs, SMCs/PTAs, BoGs, SACCOS, etc.

4. Develop and promote community-driven, village-level intersectoral development activities
   - Extend to the community-level systems of service delivery for agriculture, health, and education (e.g. Lead Farmer, CHW, & CEW)
   - Promote community-level intersectoral activities in health, education, and rural development
   - Promote income generating activities in agribusiness
   - Improve and maintain rural infrastructure (feeder roads, bridges, irrigation systems, schools, clinics, storage facilities, etc.)
   - Promote financial services and rural/women saving groups

5. Foster attitudinal change at the local-level
   - Instill key values of self-help, diligence, cooperation & self-reliance
   - Promote savings, family planning & child care, literacy and learning culture
Implementation process

- Conduct a SDG baseline—including key social indicators
- Develop SDG-based local development planning
- Develop village-level action plans
- Implement at lowest decentralized unit with decision-making power and budgetary allocation—in cases where districts are large, use the ward or area council
SVP Team at the local level
Technical Assistance Team Composition

- Team Leader (reports to Regional Technical Leader)
- Health Coordinator
- Quality Education & Lifelong Learning Coordinator
- Agribusiness Coordinator
- Infrastructure Coordinator (SDG Center)
- ICT e-Health Coordinator
- M&E Coordinator
- Community Capacity Building Coordinator (institutional capacity, youth empowerment, gender integration)
Koica’s support at the national level
Koica’s support

- Facilitate dialogue with national government and technical and financial partners
- Hire a project manager at the country office to support implementation of the SVP
- Support capacity building on SMU for MP and government staff
Timeline

- Feb – Apr 2016: Feasibility Study
- May 2016: Koica internal review
- Jun – Sep 2016: Discussions on procurement and implementation
- Oct 2016: Review process to be completed