



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# The Kigoma Joint Programme

The Kigoma Joint Programme is an area-based UN joint-programme that cuts across multiple sectors to improve development and human security in Kigoma. The programme involves 16 different UN Agencies and was developed in cooperation with the regional and district authorities based on the development needs of Kigoma and the capacities of the UN in Tanzania.

Kigoma region is one of two regions in Tanzania which has experienced a relative increase in poverty levels between the two household surveys. The Kigoma Joint Programme applies a comprehensive approach to address a wide range of issues facing both the refugees and migrants in the region as well as the surrounding host communities.

By focusing on both the host population and refugees and migrants, the programme supports and forms part of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The humanitarian-development nexus is supported by linking together the UN's existing response to refugees and migrants with an increased focus on developing the host communities.

Expanding and increasing the support to host communities will help to decrease tensions and misunderstandings between the refugee/migrant population and the host population. Through supporting stability and prosperity in the Kigoma region it will also assist to support stability in the Great Lakes regional context.

The 16 UN agencies are cooperating in 6 themes of sustainable energy and environment, youth and women's economic empowerment, violence against women and children, education with a focus on girls and adolescent girls, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and agriculture with a focus on developing local markets.

Although the programme commences on July 1, 2017, the official launch of the will take place in Kigoma region in September. The joint programme will run for 4 years and has a total budget of 55M USD out of which only 12M USD is funded so far.



THEME 1:

## Sustainable Energy and Environment (SEE)

Deforestation and depletion of forest resources is the most often cited environmental problem in Western Tanzania, with a reported rate of deforestation higher than the national average.

SEE will encourage households to use alternative sources of energy as well as energy-efficient stoves. It will also promote tree-planting initiatives and increased environmental awareness.

As the primary household managers, the burden of collecting firewood primarily falls on women. By reducing this burden SEE will increase the time women have for other activities such as learning, income generation and leisure.

**Budget:**  
**8.2M USD**

**Funded:**  
**0.9M USD**

### UN Agencies:







THEME 2:

## Youth and Women's Economic Empowerment (YWEE)

Gender-insensitive legal frameworks coupled with restricted access to technology related to production, processing, storage and distribution reduce the economic capability of women and youth in the region.

YWEE improves the economic prospects of women and youth by influencing policymakers and addressing barriers that prevent economic growth.

YWEE builds on previous interventions with women's business associations in the area focusing on businesses that can move up the value chain. It also aims to set up community youth centers that bring together the youth from both the host and refugee populations.

**Budget:**  
11.2M USD

**Funded:**  
2.5M USD

**UN Agencies:**







THEME 3:

## Violence against Women and Children (VAWC)

The prevalence of VAWC is high in Tanzania and Kigoma Region is no exception. In 2015, the Police Force recorded 17,059 VAW cases (5,802 rape cases) and 2,873 cases of child abuse.

This theme empowers women and children to stay safe while also increasing awareness on the bad effects of female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage.

Local Government Authorities (LGAs) will be encouraged to incorporate VAWC components in governing public spaces and positive parenting skills will be introduced to households.

VAWC also increases accountability in the legal systems meant to respond and provide services to cases of VAWC.

**Budget:**  
3.6M USD

**Funded:**  
1.4M USD

### UN Agencies:





#### THEME 4:

## Empowering adolescent girls through education (Education)

Kigoma Region has one of the highest levels of poverty and lowest levels of educational achievement in the country. Roughly 90% of the population have completed primary school, however, only 8.3% of the entire population of the region have attained secondary education.

The Education theme will provide support to local government authorities to increase their capacity to deliver quality formal and non-formal basic education, as well as vocational training, to adolescent girls.

It also seeks to ensure that adolescent girls have access to both information and support related to sexual reproductive health from a wide range of actors both within government and civil society.

**Budget:**  
**6.6M USD**

**Funded:**  
**1.3M USD**

### UN Agencies:



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization







THEME 5:

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Cholera, a well-known WASH disease, is endemic in Kigoma Region. During the 2015 Cholera outbreak in Kigoma, the fatality rate was among the highest in the country with 534 people losing their lives.

WASH will assist local government authorities to sustainably and equitably deliver WASH services to a larger segment of Kigoma region.

This means increasing access to improved sanitation, promoting hygiene practices as well as safe drinking water among vulnerable communities, children in schools and mothers and new born in healthcare facilities. Among the expected impacts of the programme is to make cholera history in Kigoma.

**Budget:**  
10M USD

**Funded:**  
1M USD

**UN Agencies:**





THEME 6:

## Agriculture

Agriculture is the predominant economic sector in Kigoma Region with over 85% of the total population of the region depend on agriculture for its livelihood.

Despite fertile lands, most families can only afford two meals a day low in quantity and nutrition and malnutrition in children under age five is significantly higher than the national average.

Through this theme, the UN will increase the capacity of smallholder farmers and strengthen their resolve to combat the effects of climate change. Farmers will also gain improved knowledge on post-harvest handling of crops and how to access markets and financing for their goods.

**Budget:**  
13.1M USD

**Funded:**  
3.3M USD

### UN Agencies:







United Nations



**TANZANIA**

Delivering as One