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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Kigoma Joint Programme

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

Kigoma is one of two regions in Tanzania which has experienced a relative increase in poverty levels between the two household surveys of 2001 and 2012. The KJP applies a comprehensive approach to address a wide range of issues facing both refugees and migrants in the region as well as the surrounding host communities. By focusing on both the host population, refugees and migrants, the programme supports and forms part of the New Way of Working (NWOW). 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 also contributes to enhancement of co-existence between the refugee/migrant population and the host population. Through supporting stability and prosperity in Kigoma the programme contributes to the stability of the Great Lakes region.

The 16 participating UN agencies are cooperating across seven themes which are Sustainable energy and environment; Youth and women's economic empowerment; Ending violence against women and children; Education with a focus on adolescent girls and young women; WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene); Agriculture with a focus on developing local markets; and an Integrated Programme on Health, HIV and Nutrition.

The programme was officially launched in September 2017 in partnership with local government authorities, development partners, refugees, the host community and civil society. The joint programme will run for four years (2017-2021) and has a total budget of 63 MUSD out of which about 22 MUSD has been secured so far.



Outcome 1:

Improve access to Sustainable Energy and Environmental Management (SEE)

The overall objective of the SEE component is to improve sustainable environmental management and thus contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely, SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy and SDG 13: Climate Action.

The interventions focus on the following areas:

1. Increasing awareness of the refugees and host communities on environmental issues, particularly deforestation.
2. Promoting availability and household use of alternative energy sources for cooking, and energy efficient stoves, in both rural and urban areas,
3. Supporting households, particularly those depending on wood-based fuels for livelihood, to adopt alternative means mainly in sustainable modern cooking energy value chains.

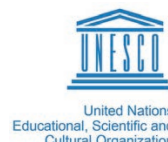
The interventions are complementary with activities implemented through other themes, for instance, Climate Smart Agriculture which includes land management and tree-planting.

LEAD AGENCY



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Participating Agencies



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Outcome 2:

Youth and Women Economic Empowerment (YWEE)

The overall objective of the YWEE component is to increase income levels of women and youth in the region and thus contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth and SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.

The interventions under this theme aim to:

1. Enhance the economic capacity of women and youth through skills development.
2. Enhance access to finance through grants, loans from financial institutions and saving groups.
3. Improve key infrastructure which will allow youth and women entrepreneurs to improve the quality of their products and have access to bigger markets.
4. Support the existing Local Government Authority's (LGAs) systems aimed at empowering youth, women and vulnerable groups economically.

These interventions build on and strengthen the existing initiatives within the LGAs on empowering youth, women and vulnerable groups economically. The theme also builds on previous interventions with women's business associations and community youth centers that bring together the youth from both the host and refugee populations.



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Outcome 3:

Ending Violence against Women and Children (VAWC)

The overall objective of the component is to empower women and children to stay safe while also increasing awareness on the bad effects of female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage.

Nonetheless, the programming interventions are grounded in Tanzania's Five-year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) 2017-2021 and directly contribute to achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5: Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering all Women and Girls.

Local Government Authorities (LGAs) are encouraged to incorporate VAWC components in governing public spaces and positive parenting skills are introduced to households under the component. The theme also increases accountability in the legal systems meant to respond and provide services to cases of VAWC.

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Outcome 4:

Empower adolescent girls and young women through education (Education)

The Education component aims to 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 youths.

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.

Through these interventions, this component contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4: Quality Education, SDG 5: Gender Equality, and SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being.

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Outcome 5:

Vulnerable groups have access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) component aims to support 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 access to safe drinking water among vulnerable communities, children in schools and mothers and newborns at healthcare facilities.

Among the expected impacts of the programme is to make cholera history in Kigoma. Furthermore, the implementation of the theme will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, with a special focus on the needs of the rural and peri-urban population.

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Participating Agencies

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Organization

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Outcome 6:

Increased quality and quantity of agriculture sector and its markets (Agriculture)

This theme aims to increase capacity of smallholder farmers and strengthen their resilience to combat the effects of climate change. As such, it is aligned with the Government's Agricultural Sector Development Plan II (ASDP 2) and contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger.

The interventions being carried out under the theme focus on:

1. Increasing productivity through promoting climate-smart agriculture and creating access and knowledge to high quality inputs to increase the productivity of crops.
2. Improving financial access by linking the farmers to financial institutions to increase their ability to investment in their agricultural activities while lowering their risk.
3. Improving Market Linkages and Infrastructure by creating access to market through aggregation centres and private sector partnerships.
4. Reduction of Post-harvest losses in key cereal crops through interventions like introduction of improved storage technologies and value addition technologies like shellers, dryers, cleaners etc.

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Participating Agencies



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International
Trade
Centre



Outcome 7:

Integrated Programme on Health, HIV and Nutrition (Health+)

In January 2019, the Steering Committee of the UN Kigoma Joint Programme endorsed Health+ as the seventh theme of the KJP. Health+ participating agencies are working closely with the regional authorities in the following areas;

1. Strengthening priority life-saving basic and integrated preventative and curative health, nutrition and HIV services, focusing on host communities.
2. Increasing access and quality of care, advance integration of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH), HIV and nutrition services.
3. Addressing fear and stigma and ensuring the most vulnerable and at risk receive timely healthcare, through information, orientation and linkages to HIV service outlets in communities.
4. Increase utilization of health and nutrition services among families and communities by raising awareness and demanding creation for quality services through the media.

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Links and synergies between outcomes and between support to hostcommunities and refugees

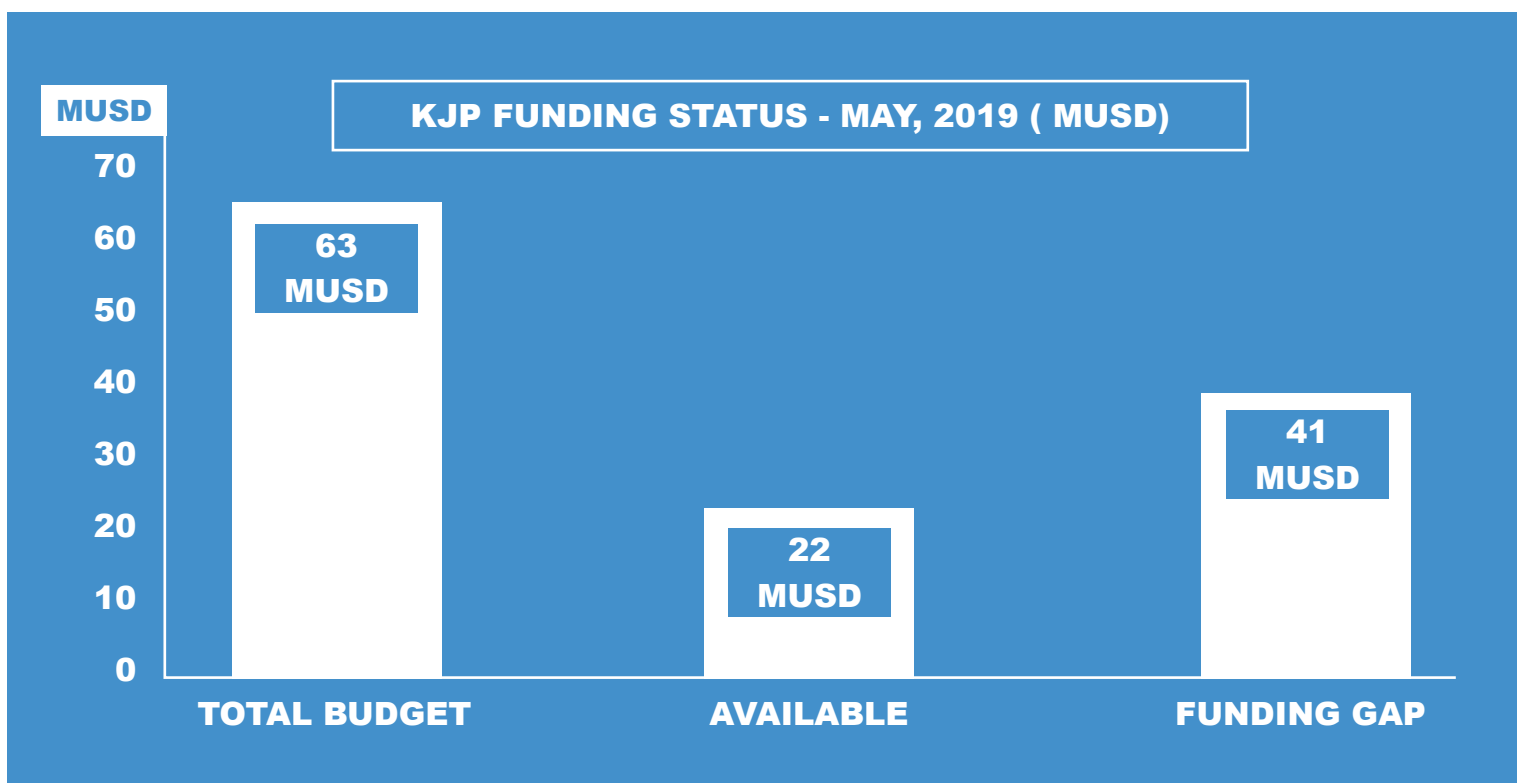
There are a number of synergies between the different outcomes and also a number of ways in which the development interventions will benefit the refugee and migrant population. Some of them are mentioned below.

- Improving livelihoods is central to the youth and women's economic empowerment pillar but also to the environment/deforestation component in its efforts to promote alternative sources of household energy, which can bring alternative sources of income (solar power, biogas) instead of selling charcoal/firewood. It also has strong links to the agriculture theme in that agriculture is the main source of livelihood for people in the region.
- Strengthening of systems to combat violence against women and children will benefit both the host population as well as the refugee population since both will use these extended services.
- The youth and women's economic theme includes setting up youth vocational centres just outside the camps which will purposely target both populations so that not only vocational training is taught but also a neutral platform where both populations can interact which will reduce tensions and increase understanding between the groups. Those community youth centers will also merge with the intended youth centers in the Education theme, for SRH information and other activities.
- The agriculture component will strengthen the whole value-chain and thereby benefitting both the farmers and the consumers, in this case also the refugees after the introduction of cashbased transfers instead of food distribution in the camps.
- The WASH component will include improved water, sanitation and hygiene also in schools which in turn will benefit the Education component.



Kigoma Joint Programme Funding

The total estimated budget for all seven themes of the programme is about 63 MUSD of which about 22 MUSD has been mobilized to date. The main contribution comes from the Government of Norway which supports YWEE, Agriculture, WASH and VAWC themes. The Government of Ireland supports the Health+ theme, while KOICA supports components of Education theme through UNESCO. The participating UN Agencies have also been contributing to the programme through core funding that they received from their headquarters.





Norwegian Embassy

KOICA
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Cooperation Agency



Sweden
Sverige



Irish Aid
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