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Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II (KJP II) Programme Document Enhancing resilience and livelihood of communities living in Kigoma Region

Duration	60 months
Indicative Time Period	July 2022 - June 2027
Budget	USD 93,287,730.35 of which about 20,632,994.46 is available/committed by agencies
Joint Programme Management & Coordination	UN Resident Coordinator's Office – Tanzania in collaboration with Kigoma Regional Secretariat.
Executing Agencies	FAO, ILO, ITC, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNCDF, UNEP, UN Habitat, WFP and WHO.
Geographical area	Kigoma, Buhigwe, Kasulu, Uvinza, Kibondo and Kakonko Districts and their respective Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Kigoma Region
Targeted Direct Beneficiaries	Tanzania 2.3 million (Host communities, refugees, asylum Seekers including 120,266 people with disabilities)
Partners	Relevant Ministries, Kigoma Secretariat, LGAs and civil society organizations in Kigoma

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Declaration of commitment and signatures

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the results framework, workplan and budget.

Co-Chairs of Steering Committee

Signed by: 
Hon. Tobias Andengeny
Regional Commissioner of Kigoma and Co-Chair of
Steering Committee

Date: 08.02.2023

Signed by: 
Zlatan Milišić
Resident Coordinator of United Nations System in
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Date: 8.2.2023.

Executive Summary

This programme document outlines the plans of the United Nations System in Tanzania to provide targeted support to address persistent socio-economic challenges faced by the Kigoma region through the implementation of a second phase of the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP II) which is expected to commence in 2022 and end in June 2027.

The people of Kigoma region, including refugees, migrants and host communities, continue to face numerous challenges transcending the seven dimensions of human security¹. Regional instability, refugee and irregular migratory flows, food insecurity and malnutrition, regular cholera outbreaks, organized transboundary crime and limited economic opportunities for a young and growing population present challenges to security and to development. Given these dynamics and challenges, but also considering the opportunities for development present in Kigoma, The UN system is continuing its area-based support to the region as part of the KJP II.

The KPJ II builds on results achieved in the first phase of implementation which took place from 2017 to 2022 and draws from the lessons learned to outline the proposed interventions under the overall framework of the four priority areas of the 2022-2027 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). These priorities namely: People, Prosperity, Planet and Enabling Environment match with the main concerns/challenges identified by the Kigoma Regional administration and other stakeholders including organization of people with disabilities in Kigoma (Disability Relief Services).

Outcomes: In line with the SDGs, the national development plan FYDP III and the Kigoma Regional Administration strategy, KJP II seeks to deliver results through four key outcomes under each of the four strategic priorities of the UNSDCF namely:

Outcome 1: By 2027, more people in Kigoma, particularly the most marginalized and those affected by humanitarian situations participate in equitable and inclusive quality education and skills development, climate resilient WASH services, integrated, resilient and gender-responsive health and nutrition services and protection.

Outcome 2: By 2027, people living in Kigoma Region working in MSMEs and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable, women and youth achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes with more equitable access to productive resources.

Outcome 3: By 2027, communities in Kigoma Region have improved capacity to manage and conserve natural resources and land, increased resilience to disasters and adverse effects of climate change and have greater access to efficient and renewable energy.

Outcome 4: By 2027, communities in Kigoma participate in and benefit from more effective, inclusive, and accountable economic, migration governance, peace, security and justice systems.

The four outcomes and their contributing outputs are outlined in a results framework (Annex 1) clearly outlining the indicators, baselines, and targets for each of the expected results over the five-year period.

Implementing Agencies and Partnerships. The proponents of this joint programme are 17 UN agencies listed below:

Outcome	Themes	Agencies
People	VAWC	IOM, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO
	WASH	UN HABITAT, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR
	Education	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA
	Health and Nutrition	FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR
Prosperity	Agriculture and Economic Empowerment	FAO, ILO, UN WOMEN, ITC, UNCDF, UNDP, WFP
Planet	Climate Smart Adaptation and Natural Resource Management	UNHCR, FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, WFP, ILO.
	Disaster Risk Reduction	IOM, UNHCR, WFP, UNEP, FAO.
	Sustainable and Renewable Energy	IOM, WFP, UNIDO, UNCDF, UNHCR, UNEP, UNDP
Enabling Environment	Governance	IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN WOMEN

Agency-wise, the proponents have established natural close partnerships due to intersecting mandates, specifically in cross-cutting themes such as community development, human rights and peacebuilding, sustainable durable solutions, among others, and various inter-agency MOUs for operational cooperation. Most of the UN Agencies are also currently co-implementing the current phase of the Kigoma Joint Programme.

The intention under KJP II is to also support the local government authorities with coordination of all development actors in the region, to improve efficiency and support the overall development of Kigoma. In addition to programmatic 'Delivering as One' of the UN Agencies, KJP also brings further opportunities to engage in operating as one as well as communicating as one. The proposed interventions will therefore be implemented in line with the existing coordination and implementation structure which have proved successful for the past four years of the implementation of the programme.

The Programme will complement existing programmes and developmental projects supported by the Government of Tanzania, Donors and other actors in the region. These projects include; Enabel, the Belgian Development Agency (Skills development and entrepreneurship with a focus on women's economic empowerment), KfW Development Bank (water supply and improved sanitation), African Development Bank (Road Infrastructure), HelpAge (vulnerable groups) and Jane Goodall Institute

(Environmental). Initial mapping of other international and local stakeholders (NGOs) operating in Kigoma is attached in annex 2.

Geographic Focus. Interventions under KJP II will be carried out in all the Districts of Kigoma Region namely: Kigoma, Kasulu, Buhigwe, Uvinza, Kibondo and Kakonko and their respective Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

Governance and Coordination. The Kigoma Joint Programme Steering Committee established under the first phase of the joint programme shall continue to provide strategic direction, policy guidance oversight and progress monitoring of the project with a major responsibility to ensure that key lessons learned during implementation inform subsequent activities. The KJP Joint Programme Steering Committee Co-Chairs (Kigoma Regional Commissioner and UN Resident Coordinator) convene biannual Steering Committee meetings in order to fulfil the mandate of the committee. Four outcome groups each with a co-chair composed of the UN agency and RAS representative will provide oversight to the implementation of activities within the outcome and report to the KJP Joint Steering Committee. Outcome groups are at liberty to create thematic groups to guide the work in specific sectors under the outcome. Overall coordination of the day-to-day activities of the KJP II will be undertaken by the Resident Coordinator's Office through the UN Area Coordinator.

Funding. The five-year budget for the KJP II is estimated at USD 93,287,730.35. The resources mobilized will be channeled through (i) agencies' own resources (core funds/regular resources/assessed resources of agencies or any vertical funds targeting specific agencies); (ii) bilateral contributions to individual UN agency specific activities under one or several outcomes; (iii) Bilateral donors, One UN Fund earmarked for the KJP II to specific outcomes; (iv) One UN Fund earmarked for specific UNSDCF outcomes and channeled by some recipient UN agencies towards the KJP II; (v) counterpart contribution by Government and Local communities; This includes financial contributions, properties, skills and manual labor and private sector through agreement with UN Agencies. Participating UN agencies have committed to pursue joint resource mobilization towards the entire Joint Programme as a preferred option, and toward selected themes as a secondary option.

Implications of Non-Funding. The alternative plan, if funding for some components is not secured, the UN agencies will fall back into their existing programmes but with a more fragile response to specific challenges facing refugee hosting areas. The result will likely be decreased protection, lesser work opportunities and tensions building up between refugees and the host population.

Management. UN Agencies will directly manage their programme implementation using their agency specific policies and procedures, and will be responsible for internal financial management, monitoring results and reporting to the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). They will provide periodic financial updates to the outcome leads and the RCO.

Monitoring and Reporting. A monitoring plan derived from the results framework will be developed to guide the joint monitoring and reporting of the progress in implementation and to track key management actions/events. The RCO will consolidate an annual report by 30th June of the existing fiscal year with a summary of key results achieved against predefined targets at outcome and output levels. Close alignment with the UNSDCF will be adhered to both in the planning and execution of the interventions and results reporting. In between the annual reporting, the UN agencies will provide periodic updates on the programme and its interventions, to be presented at the Steering Committee Meeting.

A project lessons-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure ongoing learning and adaptation within the organizations and facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project. Based on the risk management plan, a risk log shall be activated and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect project implementation.

Donor Liaison: The Development Partners entry point for the entire programme will be the Head of RCO based in Dar Es Salaam. The UN Area Coordinator will coordinate daily programme operations based in Kigoma.

Sustainability and Wider Context: KJP II will scale up and build on interventions and lessons learned during KJP I. The second phase of the KJP was developed in close consultations with the Regional Secretariat, Local Government Authorities, local communities and the region's private sector. Their continued close involvement and cooperation will be ensured during its implementation.

New Way of Working. The New Way of Working (NWOW) is a global concept of better merging the short-term humanitarian response with the development of longer-term response, formulating common outcomes between the sectors and doing joint analysis. This programme is doing exactly that, and as such it is being innovative and at the forefront of NWOW. Given the context of displacement, the KJP II is also in line with the principles and approach of the Global Compact on Refugees, specifically by providing area-based development support to Tanzania's main refugee hosting area and advancing durable solutions for refugees.

The people of Kigoma region, refugees and host communities have been facing numerous challenges transcending the seven dimensions of human security. Regional instability, refugee and irregular migratory flows, food insecurity and malnutrition, regular cholera outbreaks, organized transboundary crime and limited opportunities for a young and growing population present challenges to security and to development.

1.0 Introduction and background

1.1 Kigoma Joint Programme Phase 1

The UN Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) is an area-based joint programme that brings together 16 UN agencies¹. The programme was initiated in July 2017 in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, particularly the Kigoma Regional Secretariat and its Local Authorities.

The first phase of the KJP was designed to be implemented over four years (2017 – 21) and was extended to June 2022 following the extension of the second United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) to align with the government programming cycle. The programme had seven themes namely: Sustainable Energy and Environment, Ending Violence Against Women and Children, Youth and Women Economic Empowerment, Education, WASH, Agriculture and Health, HIV/AIDS and Nutrition.

The KJP applies a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach to address development and humanitarian challenges in the region. Focusing primarily on the host population to increase their resilience and reduce needs, risks and vulnerabilities, KJP interventions also link with the UN's refugee response, thus, contributing to harmonious coexistence of the refugee/migrant population and the host communities. The approach adopted by the KJP is fully in line with the approach of the Global Compact on Refugees in that UN agencies seek to provide more predictable support in line with government priorities to ensure that host communities get the support they need and that refugees can lead their lives in safety and dignity and pursue solutions. In this way the KJP is a concerted and practical effort on the part of the UN in Tanzania to ensure that no-one is left behind.

This joint programme applies a human rights-based approach to development as well as the Human Security approach. It seeks to analyse and address inequalities which lie at the heart of development problems and redress discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede development progress.

The situation of deprived children, youth, women and vulnerable minorities, and the structural causes of exclusion, poverty and insecurity, cannot be addressed without providing those people with a voice and space to participate in decisions affecting them, as well as human security.

Under the stewardship of the Joint Steering Committee comprising UN and Government Senior Officials, the programme interventions are closely aligned with National, Regional and LGA plans. This approach ensures sustainability of the interventions.

In the first phase of implementation, the programme was implemented across 6² themes in close cooperation with regional and local authorities. In addition to programmatic 'Delivering as One', the joint approach provided opportunities for communicating 'as One' and operating 'as One'. Moreover, other UN Agencies implemented developmental activities in the region in an effort to complement non-operational KJP I Themes.

¹ UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UN-Women, IOM, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, UNCDF, UNAIDS, ILO, ITC, UNFPA, and UN-Habitat

² By the original design, the KJP had been comprised of 7 thematic areas/pillars. However, the Sustainable Energy and Environment (SEE) pillar could not be operationalized due to lack of funding

Table 1: KJP I pillars, Lead agencies and Participating UN agencies

Themes/pillars	Lead Agency	Participating Agencies
Sustainable Energy and Environment (SEE)	UNIDO	UNEP, UN Women, UNESCO, UNCDF, FAO
Violence against Women and Children (VAWC)	UNICEF	UNFPA, UN Women, IOM
Youth and Women's Economic Empowerment (YWEE)	UNCDF	UNDP, UN Women, UNHCR, ILO, ITC
Education	UNESCO	UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO
WASH	UNICEF	WHO, UN Habitat
Agriculture	WFP	FAO, ITC, UNCDF
Health, HIV/AIDS and Nutrition (Health+)	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNESCO, UNAIDS

Table 2: KJP I Highlight Results

Themes/pillars	
Sustainable Energy and Environment (SEE)	
Violence against Women and Children (VAWC)	<p>-12,710 community members (5,910 female and 6,800 male) from 35 wards across the four districts in Kigoma enhanced their knowledge on the effects of child marriage.</p> <p>-157 (39 female and 118 male) social welfare officers, police and religious leaders were capacitated on prevention and response to Gender Based Violence and harmful practices including Child Marriage.</p> <p>-103,741 community members (65,025 female and 38,716 male) both in the refugee camps and host communities raised their awareness on violence prevention and capacity to stay safe in their communities.</p> <p>-2,148 local leaders (607 female and 1,541 male) enhanced their knowledge on preventing and responding to violence against women and girls.</p> <p>-4,715 parents and caregivers (2,961 female and 1,754 male) were introduced to positive parenting techniques.</p>

Themes/pillars	
	<p>-A 3-year Regional Communication and Outreach Strategy on eliminating norms and values which perpetuate violence in Kigoma was endorsed.</p> <p>- Two GBV One Stop Centres constructed (in Kigoma and Kasulu town) and are all operational, offering medical, legal and psychosocial support to the GBV survivors under one roof.</p>
Youth and Women's Economic Empowerment (YWEE)	<p>-The Programme advocacy led to a 25.6% increase of LGAs budget allocation to youth, women economic and people with special needs in the 4 target districts</p> <p>-16,461 youth and women entrepreneurs have enhanced business management skills, strengthened capacities to increase productivity, added value to their products, accessed markets, and increased their access to finance.</p> <p>- 10,619 women and youth entrepreneurs, empowered through savings groups, demonstrated an increased sense of confidence and self-esteem ,70% women, 22% youth under 25 years became eligible for loans and could thereby engage in micro-investments.</p> <p>- 259 women entrepreneurs from 28 entrepreneur groups formalized their business and increase access to finance in Kasulu, Kibondo and Kakonko.</p> <p>- 18 youth Business Development Service providers (12) and LGAs (6) in the four target districts, have enhanced capacity to deliver market-oriented and gender responsive enterprise development training using the Start and Improve Your Business toolkit.</p> <p>The Multi-Purpose Community Centres (MPCCs), opened in 2018, enabled 3,764 youths (3,194 refugees and 570 host community members) to enhance their social, technical and business skills, thereby improving their employability. About 2,248, 1,125 of whom were females, benefitted from ICT training.</p>
Education	<p>-13 IPOSA empowerment clubs formed and registered 3,312 (1,804 girls) adolescents, gained valuable vocational, entrepreneurship, literacy and life skills.</p> <p>- 58 radio programmes were developed and aired with contents to raise awareness on existing legal and regulatory frameworks among communities to strengthen community support for the education and empowerment of adolescent girls and young women.</p> <p>-338,549 Community members accessed sexual and reproductive health (SRH) information through Community Radio (Kwizera) that broadcasted about early marriages, early and unintended pregnancies, SRH, and COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures.</p>

Themes/pillars	
	<p>-2,065 (1,665 girls, 400 boys) in and out of school adolescent girls and boys were sensitised and trained on how to access quality, age, and cultural appropriate sexual and reproductive health (SRH) information.</p>
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 606 handwashing stations procured and distributed to healthcare facilities, public gathering places such as markets and bus stands, and schools, which facilitated 438,250 people, including 153,750 school children, to gain access to handwashing facilities - 23,451 households constructed and used improved latrines sanitation coverage among households using improved latrines in Kigoma has increased from 27.4% in 2017 to 49.3% in 2020 - (20) water systems were constructed to improve access to clean, adequate, and safe water improving the socio-economic well-being of 136,435 people [66,853 men, 69,582 women] through reduced water borne related diseases, improved girls' attendance to schools, and allowed women to spend valuable time in income-generating activities.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 34 crop Extension officers, 33 Livestock Extension officers, 269 Lead Farmers (133F and 136M), 3709 smallholder farmers (1967 F and 1742M) and 324 youth lead farmers (155F and 169M) from 4 Districts adopted knowledge and skills on GAP, CSA and Conservation Agriculture practices and technologies. - 120 lead farmers (53F and 67M) and 13 extension staff increased the yield of maize from 400kg in conventional farming to 1600 kg per acre in 2020 by using Conservation Agriculture (CA) skills provided. - Five aggregation centers (2 in Kibondo and 3 in Kasulu) have been rehabilitated to facilitate crop aggregation in one operational center Kabingo, a total of 300 tons of beans (with an estimated value of \$260,000) have been collected at the center as of May 2021. -400 farmers savings groups with 8,700 members are fully operational with a total cumulative portfolio of \$664,949 savings, \$510,515 loans, and \$56,518 social fund mobilized. The same 8,700 beneficiaries also attained financial and digital skills while about 5,000 small holder farmers were linked to agriculture inputs through digital platforms. Through this initiative, farmers accessed inputs worth US\$ 457, 576 over the programme period out of which payments of US\$ 98,262 were made via mobile, agro-dealers and village agents. <p>In addition to the above, 13,507 farmers were fully profiled (eKYC done) resulting in creation of digital wallets. The programme introduced a savings groups product targeting female small holder producers of select highly nutritious horticultural crops. Through the product over US\$ 17,866 was</p>

Themes/pillars	
	mobilised by 3,000 women and youth, money used to purchase micro-irrigation kits. To date a cumulative figure of US\$ 98,385 has been recorded in sales.
Health, HIV/AIDS and Nutrition (Health+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two new ambulance vehicles were procured and delivered to Kigoma region - The Kigoma Regional (Maweni) Hospital's Highly Infectious Disease Unit (HDU) was successfully refurbished, and it is now in use with a 24 bed capacity that can accommodate highly infectious cases such as COVID 19, Ebola, etc. -The region established 24 COVID-19 fixed vaccination sites and 17 outreach sites. -Community Health Workers provided health and nutrition education to 32,225 pregnant women, 68,584 adolescents and 59,661 children under five. -2,645 adolescents completed intensive phase training on livelihood/SRH/HIV/GBV in the 4 councils. - 17 new maternity wards constructed and fully equipped with medical equipment - a total of 16,720 dignity kits (Menstrual Hygiene kits) procured and distributed to the adolescent girls in the region since the beginning of the project to date. - Ten menstrual friendly school latrines constructed in 10 schools in the region.

A review of the KJP I implementation covering the period from its inception to December 2021 confirmed that the KJP I was on track to achieve its intended outcomes³ and suggested that the programme contributed towards poverty reduction (according to the 2018/19 Household Budget Survey) as well as to improving the region's nutrition status (in 2020, the region was ranked 1st in the national nutritional compact evaluation from the 25th position in 2018).

Through the programme, UN Tanzania has been able to apply a holistic durable approach to implement a humanitarian-development nexus by enhancing developmental support to the host communities, particularly to refugee hosting districts in Kigoma Region. The joint efforts of UN agencies have allowed application of global knowledge and experience, using proven tools and methodologies, supporting data generation to inform planning and programming, and linking downstream and upstream interventions.

³ Final Report, Kigoma Joint Programme 2017-2022 Review, December 2021

The alignment of the KJP with the government (national, regional and LGA) plans has facilitated an increased support to programme interventions by the Government. Apart from technical and personnel support which has been availed by LGAs, some KJP interventions like construction of Aggregation Centers, Cross-Border Markets, have been included in the government work plans, which ensures their continuity.

Contribution of local communities to the programme through volunteerism (human effort) and land has also been increasing, which promotes ownership, replicability and sustainability of interventions. Several activities have been implemented in each of the supported districts to strengthen private companies through business trainings, formalization and registration, and expansion of the businesses through acquisition of loans.

The programme has consistently operated at the humanitarian-development nexus in the region with a protracted refugee situation and one of the worst poverty and human development indicators in the country, aiming to bring inclusive development and therefore decrease tensions between the host population and the refugee population.

The KJP has also reduced individual agency operational costs and the joint approach to implementation has contributed to increasing impact and scale of interventions by doing more with less and enhancing coordination of interventions through joint planning, joint reporting on results and, in some cases, joint implementation and monitoring. For instance, UN Agencies based in Kigoma have been able to use common premises, transport, ICT facilities and other administrative services. Additionally, agencies have been able to leverage synergies and adopt complementary approaches resulting in greater impact.

Going forward the review recommended the need to scale up KJP interventions to other areas within the four focus LGAs (Kasulu DC, Kasulu TC, Kibondo DC and Kakonko DC) as well as to other LGAs (Kigoma-Ujiji, Kigoma rural, Uvinza and Buhigwe). This followed a request from the Regional Secretariat (to scale up the programme) made during the Joint Steering Committee for the Programme in June 2021. In addition, the fact that Kigoma continues to host substantial numbers of refugees bringing specific dynamics and challenges warrants the continuation of an inclusive area-based programme that brings together humanitarian and development partners (including UN Agencies) to ensure that the people and communities in Kigoma are not left behind.

1.2 Current context and rationale for the programme

Kigoma Region is located on the north-western part of Tanzania, and it is made up of six districts Buhigwe, Kakonko, Kasulu, Kibondo, Kigoma, and Uvinza (see Figure 1 below). The Region covers 45,075 km² and shares borders with Burundi to the north and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) on the west along Lake Tanganyika.

The population of Kigoma region is estimated to be 2,127,930 (including about 120,266⁴ who have different types of disabilities) and the growth rate stands at 2.4%. In terms of age-sex disaggregation, there is a near-even distribution of male to female (48.4% male to 51.6% female)⁵, but with a very

⁴ Disability Relief Services Report (2022)

⁵ p. viii,

young population profile: Nearly 55.1% of the population is between 0-17 (1,172,114), and of that number, 1,037,758 are under the age of 15.⁶ The vast majority of the population lives in rural areas, far from district headquarter locations and services and this is reflected across many of the social indicators for the region, which lag behind the national average. At 34.5% Kigoma ranks among the regions with a relatively high poverty incidence (down from 49% in 2012). It ranks as the fifth poorest region in mainland Tanzania (tied with Tabora). In absolute number of poor people this translates into an estimated 915,656 people – the second highest after Mwanza region.

The region is one of high mobility and diversity and directly affected by peace and security in the wider Great Lakes region. Kigoma currently hosts about 230,000 refugees and asylum seekers. In addition, hundreds of thousands of irregular migrants from the neighboring countries have settled over decades as in recent years. As instability in DRC continues, and as Kigoma is further compounded by natural disasters threatening the already fledgling economic situation, support to this region becomes a key priority.

As of 31 August 2022, there were 207,435⁷ camp-based refugees and asylum seekers in Kigoma (of whom 50% women and 55% are children), primarily from Burundi and the DRC, residing in two different camps, namely: Nyarugusu and Nduta, in Kasulu and Kibondo districts, respectively. Since November 2017, the government and UNHCR have been facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees as a durable solution. To date, almost 145,000 individuals have been repatriated back to Burundi from Tanzania. In July 2021, the government, supported by UNHCR, embarked on a process of camp closure of Mtendeli while consolidating Nduta camp. As the last refugees were relocated by December 2021, the Mtendeli camp area was handed over to the Kakonko District in February 2022.

Due to the Government's strict implementation of its encampment policy, camp-based refugees have restricted freedom of movement, necessitating permits to leave the confines of the camp. They further entirely rely on the provision of humanitarian support and basic services from UN agencies and partners, due to restrictions placed on their socioeconomic freedoms. Given the expected continuing voluntary repatriation to Burundi, more emphasis is being given to support solutions, including by providing potential returnees with necessary documentation, skills and assets to rebuild their lives once back in Burundi.

⁶ Id.

⁷ UNHCR database. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/tza>

Figure 1: Map of Kigoma Region



Education

Kigoma continues to experience high levels of poverty and the lowest level of educational achievement in the country. While (65.4%) of children completed standard seven primary education (BEST, 2020) only 8.3% of the entire population of the region have attained completed secondary education. Despite the low transition rates to secondary education, only 0.7% of the population attended any subsequent form of training after primary education. Additionally, the region experiences a very low secondary education completion rate among girls (12.9 % versus 19 % among boys compared to 23.4 % national average for girls). In 2020, out of 3,243 dropouts, 1,354 were girls⁸ with 32% aged between 15-19. Literacy rates among girls and women 15-49 years (68.6 %) are also significantly lower than among men of the same age group (78.7 %) and national average (76.8 %). 50.5 % of girls 14-17 years old in Kigoma are out of school, compared to the national average for girls 41.6 % and 41.2 % of boys. There are 31 schools in Kigoma that provide education to children with special needs. A total of 1,302 (548 Females, 754 Males) attend classes despite the fact that the schools lack the resources and infrastructure needed to support the children.

Kigoma region has 655 primary schools and 193 secondary schools. Kigoma region is among the regions with the lowest levels of educational attainment in the country, with nearly a quarter of the population aged 15 and above who have not attained any level of formal education compared to a national average of 18.1%⁹. The school dropout rate is 4.2% - with Kakonko DC and Uvinza DC having the highest dropout rates in the region where 5.4% and 13% of all secondary school students do not complete school¹⁰. The leading causes of drop out are truancy and pregnancy.

⁸ Tanzania DHS 2015-16

⁹ Tanzania Mainland Household Budget Survey 2017/18

¹⁰ Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST) 2020 report

The region has made strides in scaling up provision of comprehensive sexuality education in schools. According to reports¹¹, nearly three quarter of all primary schools in the region provides education on prevention of HIV infections, life skills and reproductive health. However, there are still gaps in the quality of the education provided as only a third of those schools have teachers who have been trained to deliver HIV, life skills and reproductive health education

Health and Nutrition

According to the health and mortality monograph (2015) the maternal mortality ratio in this region stood at 248/100,000 live births. This decreased to 174/100,000 live births in 2018.¹²

Mortality among children is also high, and infant mortality rate and under-5 mortality rate stands at 48.9/1000 and 71.7/1000, respectively. In 2016, adult HIV prevalence was 3% in Kigoma, and 2.6% of pregnant women tested HIV-positive. Over the years HIV testing has improved to about 79.7%; however, more needs to be done to ensure that communities access testing services in order to reach the global target of 95% of PLHIV knowing their HIV status. Though viral load suppression has increased, it is still below the national average of 97%.

Access to quality services, especially among children under five is inadequate. Only 77% of children are fully vaccinated, which means that 26,700 children are not accessing the life-saving vaccines they need. Furthermore, of the children under five with symptoms of acute respiratory infections (ARI) or diarrhoea, only 39% and 28% respectively access appropriate care from a health care provider (TDHS-MIS 2015/16). In addition, with an average of 38%, Kigoma is among the five regions with the highest malaria prevalence (TDHS-MIS 2015/16). In 2019, malaria prevalence in school aged children (5-19 years) was recorded at 28% (MoH, 2019). Less than one-third (32%) of children under five access care or treatment from a health care provider (TDHS-MIS 2015/16). Approximately 12% of the villages are located 10 km or more from nearby health facilities and 20% of health facilities have a catchment area of a population over 15,000; the current MoH recommendation is less than 10,000 population per health facility (NMCP survey 2019).

Kigoma has 286 health facilities of which three (1%) are hospitals, 37 (13%) are health centers, 240 (84%) dispensaries, and only two (0.7%) of these serve the refugee population and some members of the surrounding host communities. Kigoma currently has 12 emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) facilities, just over half the number needed for its population size. The Kigoma health system faces challenges of poor quality of care, inefficient referral mechanisms, inadequate supplies, and limited numbers of skilled health workers. The region currently lacks an Intensive Care Unit for managing and caring for critically ill patients. Kigoma has one (1) Regional Laboratory at the Maweni Regional Referral Hospital and a few other smaller laboratories with limited equipment, supplies and reagents to cater to the population size and the geographical needs and vulnerability. There are 15 health facilities in the two refugee camps in Kigoma region. The facilities provide primary health care to the over 200,000 refugees as well as the host communities in the proximity of the camps. 5-8% of OPD consultation in the refugee camp health facilities are to the host community. Refugees in need of secondary health care services are referred to the government district and regional referral hospitals.

¹¹ According to Basic Education Statistics 2020 report out of all 655 primary schools, 76.5% provides education on prevention of HIV infections, 76.5 life skills education and 75% education on reproductive health.

¹² Global Health: Science and Practice April 2022, 10(2):e2100484; <https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-21-00484> (accessed on 15th August, 2022)

As migrants enter Tanzania, and as Tanzanians also travel and migrate to the surrounding countries in the region, the health of these mobile populations becomes a key concern to the wider public health system of Tanzania. Communicable and non-communicable diseases can and do spread as people cross borders, with migrants often only having very limited access to health services.

Kigoma region has a high teenage pregnancy rate, the unmet need for contraceptives for unmarried sexually active 15–19-year-olds stands at 42% with only 7% of youth aged 15-19 years and 21% of those aged 20-24 years using a modern method. (TDHIS-MIS 2015/16)

According to the national nutrition survey (2018), Kigoma has worse child stunting (42 %) compared to the national average (32 %), that means about 207,400 children under-five are stunted, making it the region with the second highest number of stunted children in the country. Additionally, 20.3 % of under five children are underweight while 4.9 per cent are suffering from severe and moderate acute malnutrition, while the national prevalence is 3.5 % (TNNS 2018).

It is estimated that Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) affect almost 4,000 and 10,000 children respectively in the Kigoma region every year, and less than 5 % are identified and properly treated. Prevalence of diarrheal disease, closely associated with chronic malnutrition, stunting and death was found to be 20.9 %, surpassing the national figure (14 %). Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) is 34.2 %, which is highly linked to the nutrition status of the child. The strong link between the nutritional status of the child and that of the mother emphasizes the importance of addressing the nutrition needs of these groups and ensuring that adolescents and young women have optimal diets to prevent intergenerational transfer of malnutrition in the region.

Water supply and sanitation (WASH)

Kigoma suffers from poor access to safe water supply, inadequate improved sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices in rural and peri-urban areas, all of which poses serious and direct threats to vulnerable populations in the area. Significant differences in clean water coverage and improved sanitation by rural and urban areas and socio-economic status exist in Kigoma. There is a limited investment in WASH facility maintenance, particularly in rural areas. In common with all other sectors where service delivery has been decentralized, low capacity to plan and manage at the LGA level and below is a major constraint.

According to the Household Budget Survey (2019), nearly nine in ten households (88.8 %) use water from improved water sources during the rainy season while 83.2% use such water during the dry season in Kigoma region. Likewise, only 25.8 % of households have improved toilets while 74.2% have unimproved toilet facilities in the region. By December 2021, the number of households with improved sanitation in the Kigoma region was 52.1% while 21.1% of households had access to basic handwashing facilities. Open Defecation has been observed in many villages and during the rainy season, human waste is transported by storm water to Lake Tanganyika, which also serves as a major source of domestic water supply for families living along the lake. As a result, the region experiences a high prevalence of WASH-related diseases. A most recent cholera outbreak was reported early April 2022 and by end of May, 188 cases have been recorded at cholera treatment centres (CTS) in Uvinza.

RUWASA estimates water supply coverage for Kigoma Region in 2021 to be 67%. The limited coverage might have among other reasons communities' inability to sustainably operate and manage water schemes, aging infrastructure and inadequate O & M.

Communities face the high operational and maintenance costs of water schemes, which often use diesel generators as sources of energy and in turn further contributes to environmental pollution. Pollution from community encroachment of water source catchments is also a problem. Constructed water supply schemes managed by CBWSOs are often unsustainable due to lack of technical and financial capacities. Duty bearers responsible for service provision in this area often have limited capacities on WASH data management (in terms of HRH, skills and financial) and inadequate WASH related coordination and monitoring skills. To counter these challenges, KJP II plans to closely work with and complement the ongoing efforts of the 6-year project (2017-2023) by ENABEL (Belgium Development Agency) targeting 200,000 people across the region. The project is rehabilitating existing water supply systems and constructing new ones while preparing the capacity of the local communities and the Rural Water Supply Agency (RUWASA) to manage the infrastructure funded by the project.

In Kigoma region, only 37.6% of the 279 healthcare facilities across the region have access to safe water while only 35.1% have improved sanitation facilities. WASH in healthcare facilities is critical for maternal and newborn health, but water and sanitation coverage in childbirth settings in Tanzania is low. Adequate access to WASH services affects care seeking behavior of HCF clients.

Protection

Despite improvements in the provision of coordinated violence prevention and response services, violence against women and children (VAWC) still prevails in the Kigoma region, affecting other development outcomes for women, their families, communities, in the region as well as nationwide. Violence negatively impacts economic growth and poverty reduction initiatives, hence causing a significant negative impact on attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The main forms of violence in Kigoma are physical violence (intimate partner violence), emotional violence (abandonment and neglect of families by fathers/husbands), sexual violence and child marriage. Kigoma is bordering DRC, Rwanda, and Burundi; migration of refugees has continued over the last three decades; in the border regions significant reports of trafficking of persons and serious organized crimes have posed challenges to the protection of most vulnerable groups.

The region reports a higher prevalence of violence (both sexual, physical, and intra-marital) than the national average. The DHIS 2015/16 indicates that the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15 years is at 39.5% for Tanzania, while Kigoma stands at 42.6%. Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence was reported to be 16.6%, while Kigoma was 23.1%. Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence but never sought help and never told anyone was 33.9%, while Kigoma was 42.6%.

The protection risks associated with the collection of firewood affect those living in the refugee camps and surrounding communities. The risks are most acute in and around Nyarugusu Refugee Camp. Sexual violence (rape and sexual assault) has been reported by women and children, and men are exposed to physical assault venturing out for firewood in resource-depleted areas. Domestic violence in the refugee camps is attributed to tensions between family members over a lack of cooking fuel and distress. Moreover, other forms of gender-based violence, in particular child

marriage (causing school-dropouts) and denial of resources constitute a threat to the development and enjoyment of young girls' and women's rights, not least because incidents remain underreported.

The Region has presented some existing gaps in human resources to support the women and children protection system. Currently, only 23 out of 64 Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) are available at the District council level, and there are no Social Welfare Officers in any of the region's 136 wards. Also, only 64 out of 196 Community Development Officers are available in Kigoma Region. There is also no government employed psychologist at any LGA. In addition, frequent movements and turnover of government staff continue to necessitate frequent training to ensure the system is supported by officials who are trained to offer women and children friendly services. The region has also presented some gaps in terms of VAWC coordination mechanism; with 41 out of 139 Ward WCPC and 278 out of 482 Street/Village WCPC not trained hence exhibiting limited functionality due to low capacity.

Agriculture and private sector development

In Kigoma region, agriculture is the primary economic activity and accounts for some 80% of the total economic output. Agricultural production in Kigoma is dominated by small-scale, subsistence farmers practicing low-input farming, with average farm sizes ranging between 0.2 and 2 ha. Uptake of agricultural technology in Kigoma is low. The major crops are maize, beans, cassava, rice, bananas, oil palm, coffee, tobacco and various fruits and vegetables.

Statistics on food production, access to & usage of farm-inputs (including improved seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, and insecticides), marketable produce, post-harvest losses, and access to finance show a trend of slower growth compared to other parts of the country. In addition, the limited availability of commercial players across the spectrum from input suppliers, Agri-tech companies and off-takers means the market system in the region requires huge support to get it to levels experienced in other parts of the country. The paragraphs below highlight some of the major challenges the region faces and which the programme seeks to address.

Low productivity: Despite favourable climatic conditions, well-drained and productive soil and annual rainfall, ranging from 860-1200 mm per annum, the region still faces the challenge of low crop production and productivity, as result of the lack of mechanization, lack of adoption of improved agricultural technologies and practices, limited /minimal allocation of resources to support agricultural development at LGA level, and underutilization of arable land. Unsustainable agricultural practices have led to natural resource degradation and depletion, low yields and poverty.

Lack of Employment Opportunities for Youth and Women: To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs: 1 no poverty, 5 Gender equality, 8 decent work and economic growth, 10 reduced inequalities), increasing the number of people in productive and inclusive employment is needed. Yet women, youth, and people with disability, particularly those living in rural areas including Kigoma face many barriers in accessing productive employment.

Limited access and ownership of productive resources. Despite some legal reforms at the national level, the implementation of laws at the local level remains poor. For example, access to and ownership of land remains a challenge for women and youth and limits their freedom on what to cultivate (limited to short-term crops) and not being able to use land as collateral to access finance.

Limited access to affordable Business Development Services (BDS) and inadequate technical capacity to develop bankable investment projects and enterprises: Most entrepreneurs in Kigoma (especially

women and youth entrepreneurs) generally have inadequate technical skills, technological know-how, awareness of regulatory requirements, and tools required to develop bankable businesses that can address development challenges. Often, the high costs of accessing business plans, feasibility & market studies, and legal inputs make it almost impossible for small and medium-scale entrepreneurs to develop investable and sustainable businesses. In addition, public (i.e., LGAs) and private developers often lack technical knowhow, and human resources to identify and develop critical mid-level bankable youth-led and gender-responsive investment projects, e.g., market facilities, agro-processing hubs, rural-electrification projects, and public service delivery infrastructure. Despite the efforts so far, access to BDS services is quite limited in the region with only a few organizations providing BDS support including Nyakitonto Youth Group and BDS Kigoma (both UN supported organizations) as well as Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA).

Limited access to finance for youth-led and gender-responsive MSMEs and small holder farmers.

Private sector lenders and institutional investors in Tanzania and in Kigoma tend to steer away from investing in small- and medium-sized infrastructure investments because of the high transaction costs, low profit margins, perceived risks and lengthy borrowing periods usually associated with such projects. Moreover, the need for long-term investment, especially youth-led and gender-responsive investments, does not usually match the short-term lending preferences of commercial banks. The effects are three-fold: the limited access of local economic development (LED) stakeholders to invest in domestic and private capital; the reluctance of the financial sector to invest in youth-led and gender-inclusive LED; and very expensive financing.

Access to finance for smallholder farmers is characterized by even more hurdles. Lack of collateral to access loans as required by most financial institutions (which especially affects women and youth), lack of digital visibility & data trail upon which alternative credit scoring and loan disbursement decisions as well as new customized product developments can be done; low digital literacy skills, and lack of relevant and appropriate products that are consistent with the agricultural calendar hamper small holder farmers' financing abilities

Environment and Climate Change

Kigoma region faces many environmental challenges, caused in part by the increasingly severe impacts of climate change and in part by unsustainable land-use practices and management of quickly diminishing natural resources. The key challenges that have been identified include deforestation, low accessibility and availability of efficient renewable energy, environmental degradation, and increasing drought and flood risks. Climate impact is expected to be felt more strongly in Kigoma in the years to come. The Kigoma region will likely experience higher temperatures and more variable rainfall causing more seasonal droughts as well as flood incidences. As a result of climate change Lake Tanganyika and the Lake Tanganyika basin water levels are rising in the lake and river flows change, some surrounding communities are increasingly exposed to flood risk whereas others suffer from a lack of water resources to tend to their crops. In instances where agriculture has been prioritized over trees within the 60 m river buffer zone, local agricultural fields and downstream areas have been exposed to flooding. The salinity and biodiversity of the lake itself has also been impacted, leading to decreasing biodiversity and lower fish yields.

Kigoma is one of Tanzania's most deforested regions, and Tanzania as a whole is one of the countries with the highest deforestation rates in the world.¹³ Unsustainable timber harvesting techniques are a major known source of deforestation, as the local host community, and particularly the refugee population, depend heavily on wood for cooking fuel and engage in the charcoal sector as a means of income generation. According to the 2017/18 Household Budget Survey, 57.2% of the households in Kigoma rely on firewood as their main energy source for cooking, while 35.7% primarily use charcoal. Harvesting techniques by the refugee population frequently provoke conflict with the host community and pose considerable safety hazards to the refugees who gather wood, who are generally women and girls.

The poorly controlled destruction of forest for farming operations also contributes to deforestation. This problem will only get worse in the foreseeable future due to rapid population growth and the high proportion of livelihoods dependent on sustenance farming and animal husbandry (75%) (GCF 2021:29). Deforestation is also accelerated by the demand for timber for construction materials, though opportunities exist to expand woodlot production.

Land-use change has also been formed by migration trends. Besides the small-scale agriculture practiced by host communities, agro-pastoral Sukuma people pass through the Kigoma region from the north in search of grazing land. This is exacerbated by ongoing drought and rainfall instability exacerbated by climate change. Livestock flocking on water catchment areas has led to the degradation of water sources as well as destruction of catchment areas. Most of the Sukuma in Kigoma tend to remain in the same areas for prolonged periods of time during which they farm, often encroaching on protected forested areas. In addition, many agro pastoralists use bush fires to trigger regeneration of pasture and as a method to keep tsetse flies away. Conversion of land to permanent agriculture reduces the area available for grazing livestock and results in increased competition and conflict between farmers and pastoralists

Both the Forest Act (2002) and the Village Act (1999) provide villages the opportunity to regulate excessive local deforestation through village-level land use plans. The Land Planning Use Act (2007) also granted the village legal control of the woods. However, not all villages in Kigoma have land use plans and for many that do, challenges have been observed related to ineffective or inadequate implementation and/or enforcement.

In conclusion, the high pressure on forest resources for energy, food and livelihood, particularly caused by agriculture land conversion is projected to increase over time, whilst deforestation continues. This poses threats to regional security, as limited resources evidently increase tensions amongst refugee and agricultural and agropastoral communities. At the current juncture, deforestation has already led to visible environmental aggravated by climate change. Future climate scenarios predict more frequent severe flooding incidences leading to soil erosion, and more regular dry spells, contributing to drying up of rivers and streams.

Institutional Challenges

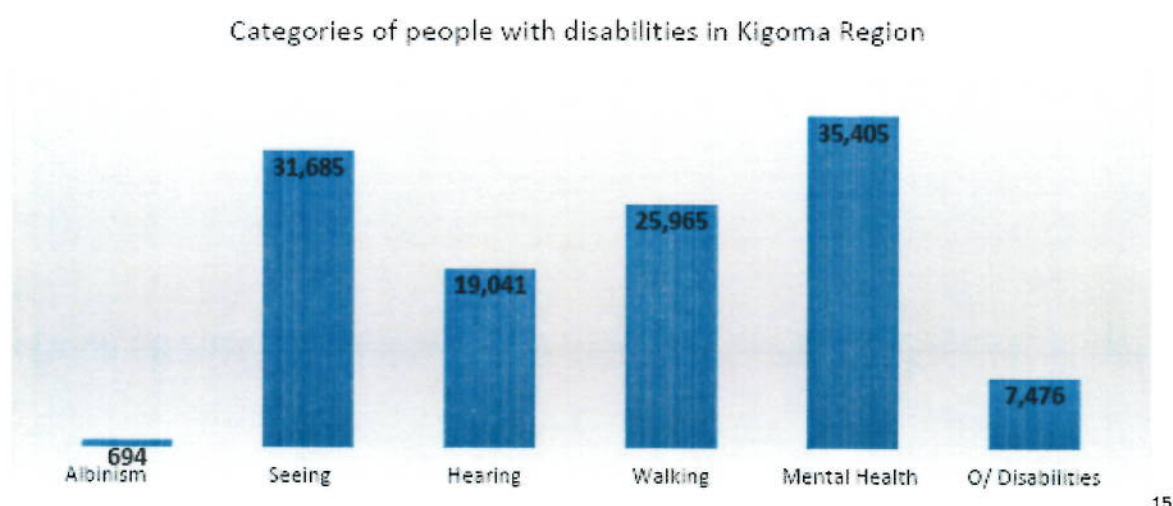
Local Government Authorities in Kigoma face several institutional capacity challenges including high human resources turnover and therefore loss of institutional memory, limited budgetary allocation from central government, limited understanding of procedures of business formulation and gender-responsive programming, challenges to ensure inclusion and participation of women and youth and PWD in mainstream development programmes. On the other hand, communities in Kigoma face a

¹³ Analysis by FAO notes that between 2011 and 2018 Kigoma lost approximately 108,000ha of tree cover (approx. 5.3% decrease)

myriad of development challenges, overall possess low literacy and skills levels, and generally lack awareness of their rights and responsibilities.

Vulnerable population

According to Disability Relief Services' Report (2022), Kigoma region is home to about 120,226 people with disabilities. This amounts to about 5.7% of the regional host population.¹⁴ Majority of these are suffering from mental health problems. The distribution of the categories is illustrated below:



The two refugee camps in Kigoma region also host over 13,000 (as of September 2022) Persons with Specific Needs who are not currently considered as part of the national statistics. Of these, some 16% are persons with disabilities, 31% are elderly persons, and 23% are persons with serious medical conditions. These individuals currently access support from UNHCR and its partners ranging from rehabilitation, physiotherapy, transportation, additional shelter services as well as skills training. Unfortunately, the needs for these services and costs of devices significantly exceed their availability and funding and can thus only benefit a fraction of persons with specific needs. This renders them exposed to particular vulnerabilities and protection risks, hampers their participation in the daily camp life, and makes them more dependent on caregivers in their family and community and humanitarian support.

¹⁴ In comparison, as per the latest available data at the national level, the overall disability prevalence rate for people aged 5+ on the mainland Tanzania is 6.8% (2017/18 Tanzania Household Budget Survey).

¹⁵ Association of people with disabilities based in Kasulu, Kigoma

2.0 Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II development

2.1 Justification and Rationale

Considering the analysis presented in the previous section and despite the recent progress in several socio-economic indicators, some of which has been the contribution of the KJP I programme, Kigoma is still one of the poorest, most isolated, and the only region in Tanzania hosting refugees. It is vulnerable to regional political instabilities and disease outbreaks and continues to require significant attention to mitigate risks that are often existential in nature.

The KJP review made a strong case for the continued UN interventions in the region considering the achievements made since the programme commenced. In its recommendations specific sectors such as WASH, VAWC, Health were highlighted but more broadly the fact that Kigoma continues to host substantial numbers of refugees brings specific challenges, warranting the continuation of an inclusive area-based programme in the humanitarian-development nexus.

Kigoma continues to be challenged by weak economic and social infrastructure, capacity needs, trafficking in persons, irregular migration from neighboring countries and border security. These challenges call for adequate service delivery to provide protection, access to justice to all communities, and counter-trafficking measures as well as safe, orderly and regular migration in the region. Kigoma's geographic location and presence of refugee and migrant populations call for the strengthening of government departments responsible for refugees and migrants, documentation, border controls, support for peaceful co-existence and social cohesion.

The long-term presence of refugees in Kigoma, some of the current population has been in Tanzania over 20 years, brings particular development dynamics. Despite good relations in general, there are some occasional conflicts between host communities and refugees, particularly related to some additional strain on existing services and the use of shared natural resources. Opportunities to leverage potential developmental gains from refugees' presence in Kigoma have been limited. The strict refugee policy that limits refugees' and asylum seekers' economic and social inclusion, prevents them from fully participating in and contributing to the socio-economic development of the region. Expanding and increasing support to the host population helps to address the situation of deprived children, youth, women, and vulnerable minorities in Kigoma region. It promotes peaceful co-existence of the refugee/migrant population and the host communities. Through supporting stability and prosperity in the Kigoma region it also contributes to stability in the Great Lakes regional context.

Despite being one of the least developed regions in Tanzania, Kigoma has enormous untapped potential. Realizing this potential requires working with the local leadership at all levels to support safe, orderly, and regular migration, local resources mobilization to catalyze development and finance small business ventures, promote ease of business registration and legalization for youth and women.

2.2 Kigoma Regional Priorities

A scoping mission to Kigoma Region was conducted by UN agencies in March 2022. Consultations with various stakeholders including Regional Secretariat and LGAs were made to identify and agree on which areas remained a priority for support through a second phase of the KJP. Through this exercise, the stakeholders clearly identified the following as highest priorities in terms of developing the region:

- i) **Water and sanitation:** to increase access to safe and clean water in both rural and urban areas.
- ii) **Health and nutrition:** to increase accessibility to quality health services by increasing the number of health facilities and quality of health care provided.
- iii) **Education:** to increase school infrastructure in both primary and secondary schools to create conducive environment for learning and teaching.
- iv) **Social Protection:** Including elimination of all forms of gender and children violence.
- v) **Agriculture:** to improve extension services to farmers to increase productivity.
- vi) **Youth and Women's Economic Empowerment:** to empower all women and youth economic groups in the region by providing them entrepreneurial skills and loans so that they become more productive and fight against poverty.
- vii) **Environment, Sustainable Energy and Disaster management:** including forest management, reforestation and use of alternative sources of energy in and out of refugees' camps.
- viii) **Systems strengthening (Governance):** Including strengthening the capacity of the Regional Secretariat and LGAs to deliver quality services and increasing leadership and participation of women and girls in existing peacebuilding mechanisms to foster social cohesion.

The Kigoma authorities' efforts are part of the larger scale efforts of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to implement the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) for the period 2021/2026; Agenda 2030, including its promise to leave no one behind; and the various human rights commitments¹⁶. The Government has adopted various targeted policies and laws to eliminate discrimination against and overall respect, protect and fulfil the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other groups¹⁷.

2.3 UN Comparative Advantage

- The UN system combined has unique scope and breadth in development assistance. When all the UN agencies are working together synchronizing their operations and maximizing their respective comparative advantages, the impact is far greater than the sum of the individual parts.

¹⁶ Tanzania is a party to six of the nine core international human rights treaties, including the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Convention on the Rights of the Child; and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. During the 2022 Universal Periodic Review conducted under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, out of the provided 252 recommendations, the Government accepted to implement 167 recommendations of which 20 recommendations are accepted with partial support. The accepted recommendations include multiple recommendations on the rights of women as well as persons with disabilities.

¹⁷ The existing policies include, for example, the National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (2017–2021), Women and Gender Development Policy (2000), the National Strategy for Gender and Development (2002) and the National Policy on Disability (2004).

- The UN has a distinctive ability to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus through comprehensive durable support both to the host communities and the refugee populations in Kigoma.
- The UN as a neutral partner has a long and trusted relationship with the national, regional and district/local authorities in Tanzania, with the potential of functioning as a link and convener between the Government and development and humanitarian actors in Kigoma based on KJP I experience.

2.4 KJP II Theory of Change

The theory of change for the second phase of the KJP is guided by/anchored on the overall framework for the UN system in Tanzania, the UNSDCF which is aligned to the SDGs, and the national development priorities. The overall vision of the UNSDCF is that “all people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, can contribute and benefit from a reduction multidimensional poverty and increased resilience through greener, inclusive sustainable economic growth.” The KJP theory of change in Kigoma asserts the following for each priority area:

PEOPLE:

IF: Duty bearers in Kigoma, responsible for education, health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene and protection, are able to plan, implement and coordinate effective and inclusive multi-sectoral responses, effectively and efficiently deliver quality services, undertake data analysis and situation monitoring and IF communities increasingly understand and address negative social norms that hinder the uptake of services, THEN the population in Kigoma will enjoy access to and utilize improved quality and inclusive services in education, health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene and women and children are protected from violence in all its forms .

PROSPERITY:

IF duty bearers and stakeholders in Kigoma have strengthened capacities to close the gaps that have been identified in this area and provide gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality programmes, infrastructure/facilities, products, and services to MSMEs and small holder farmers, THEN Women, men and youth and vulnerable groups in Kigoma are able to participate in and contribute to economic growth of the region through their primary income generating activities namely micro, medium and small scale enterprises as well as increase their productivity and production from the agricultural interventions on which they rely.

PLANET:

IF duty bearers have enhanced capacities to coordinate and monitor policies, regulations, strategies and plans that integrate inclusive and gender-responsive management of land-use planning, natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and increased use of efficient renewable energy, and IF communities particularly women, youth persons with disabilities etc., have sufficient information and skills to take up improved climate smart practices that encourage and ensure the sustainability of the abundant natural resources in the region, THEN: people living in Kigoma Region benefit from the improved management of land-use planning, natural resources, use efficient and renewable energy and engage in economic activities that promote environmental protection and conservation.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT:

IF: duty bearers in Kigoma have the skills and capacities required for strengthened local/regional governance and delivery of public services including access to justice and the increased participation of women in leadership services in the region, including in existing peace and security mechanisms and activities, through the enabling environment with increased capacities for public service delivery and leadership that is gender responsive, THEN: People in Kigoma can participate in and benefit from more effective, inclusive and accountable governance, peace and security and justice systems.

The theory of change and the focus for the KJP for the next five years builds on a causal analysis of the socio- economic situation and the prioritization of areas of support identified in collaboration with the regional administration to address the problems identified. The TOC acknowledges that there are elements and assumptions to be considered that impact on the likelihood of achieving the results of the second phase of the KJP. It acknowledges that for each priority area, there are other elements that government and other partners in the region will work on to support the achievement of the proposed results. Similarly, noting that the achievement of these results will not take place in a disparate, linear or step wise fashion but will require an integrated approach to interventions that acknowledges the interrelationships among the results areas.

The UN will employ further factors that will contribute to the potential success of the KJP including five key enablers across all priority areas and outcomes: the application of a multi-sectoral and system strengthening approach, a focus on knowledge management, the adoption of innovation research and technology, gender transformative approaches, multi sector and multi-level partnerships.

Interventions under KJP II, will be carried out in all the Districts of Kigoma Region, namely: Kigoma, Kasulu, Buhigwe, Uvinza, Kibondo and Kakonko and their respective Local Government Authorities (LGAs). At the end of the programme implementation period, the proponents of this programme document shall have reached about 2.3 million people including about 200,000 refugees and asylum seekers. The Programme will be integrated within the Kigoma Regional Development Plan and Councils Comprehensive Plans.

2.5 KJP Strategic Priorities and Outcome Results

Guided by the 2022-2027 United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), KJP II will address the challenges highlighted in the scoping mission through four strategic priority areas namely: People, Prosperity, Planet and Enabling Environment. To illustrate the links between the joint programme and eventual programme outcomes, below matrix, refers:

Table 2.1: Linkage between joint programme strategy, and eventual programme outcomes

Kigoma Region Govt priorities	UNSDCF/KJPII Priority Areas	KJPII Outcomes
Water and sanitation: to increase access to safe and clean water in both rural and urban areas	1. People: Improve the well-being of people in Kigoma both now and in the future through enhanced service delivery in health, nutrition, education, WASH and protection.	Outcome 1: By 2027, more people in Kigoma, particularly the most marginalized and those affected by humanitarian situations participate in equitable and inclusive quality education and skills development,
Health and nutrition: to increase accessibility to quality health services by increasing the number of health facilities and quality of health care provided.		

Kigoma Region Govt priorities	UNSDCF/KJPII Priority Areas	KJPII Outcomes
Education: to increase school infrastructure in both primary and secondary schools to create conducive environment for learning and teaching.		climate resilient WASH services, integrated, resilient and gender-responsive health and nutrition services and protection.
Agriculture: to improve extension services to farmers to increase productivity. Youth and Women's Economic Empowerment: to empower all women and youth economic groups in the region by providing them entrepreneurial skills and loans so that they become more productive and fight against poverty.	2. Prosperity: Increasing production, productivity and incomes, helping to accelerate the creation of decent formal sector jobs at the individual level.	Outcome 2: By 2027 people living in Kigoma Region working in MSMEs and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable, women and youth achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes with more equitable access to productive resources.
Environment, Sustainable Energy and Disaster management: including land and forest management, reforestation and use of alternative sources of energy in and out of refugee camps.	3. Planet: Supporting a greener, more sustainable development path, which includes better access to clean energy and technology to fuel growth, enabling more sustainable management of Tanzania's wealth of natural resources. Building the capacity and resilience of the community to withstand disasters, combat deforestation, adapt to climate change, and to access clean renewable energy.	Outcome 3: By 2027, communities in Kigoma Region have improved capacity to manage and conserve natural resources, planned land-use, increased resiliency to disasters and adverse effects of climate change, and have greater access to efficient and renewable energy.
Systems strengthening (Governance): Including strengthening the capacity of the Regional Secretariat and LGAs to deliver quality services.	4. Enabling Environment: The priority focus is on broader issues of representative and inclusive governance, accessing data, development planning and financing, access to justice, sustaining peace, and the expansion and mainstreaming of gender equality and human rights.	Outcome 4: By 2027 people living in Kigoma participate in and benefit from more effective, inclusive and accountable governance, peace and security and justice systems.

The programme will build upon the ongoing UN development interventions in the region. Through the KJP II, the UN will therefore continue to:

- Implement an area-based cross-sectoral UN joint programme focused on addressing the root causes of poverty and human insecurity in all its dimensions to **enhance resilience and livelihood of communities living in Kigoma Region.**
- Apply a holistic durable approach to include both refugees, migrants in the region, host communities and host districts.
- Implement the principles of the New Way of Working (NWOW) which encourages humanitarian and development agencies to work collaboratively based on their comparative advantages, towards 'collective outcomes' that reduce need, risk and vulnerability over multiple years.
- Support the humanitarian-development nexus by linking together the UN's existing response to refugees and migrants with an expanded development support to the host communities.
- Support stability and prosperity in the Kigoma region, in turn, contributing to stability in the Great Lakes regional context.

2.3.1 Priority Area 1: People:

Under the People Strategic Priority, KJP II seeks the implementation of more integrated interventions across four thematic areas namely, education, health and nutrition, WASH and VAWC, to capitalize on the accrued multi sectoral benefits that emanate for the most vulnerable in Kigoma. To encourage this integrated approach, five functional outputs around strengthened planning and coordination, service delivery, data collection and analysis and community have been identified. Each of the sectors will work to deliver results in an integrated way across these five outputs as follows.

Priority Area 1: People:		
Outcome	Outputs	UN Agencies
Outcome 1: By 2027, more people in Kigoma, particularly the most marginalized and those affected by humanitarian situations participate in equitable and inclusive quality education and skills development, climate resilient WASH services, integrated, resilient and gender-responsive health and nutrition services and protection.	Output 1.1: The Kigoma regional administration and LGAs have improved capacity for evidence-based planning, M&E, budgeting, and accountability of priority interventions in coordination with other sectors.	WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, FAO, IOM, UNHCR, UN HABITAT and UNESCO
	Output 1.2: Community capacities to adopt positive behaviours for uptake of education, WASH, Health and nutrition practices and protection services are strengthened.	
	Output 1.3: Duty bearers have enhanced capacities for service delivery, quality and coverage for education, health, nutrition, WASH and protection in the Kigoma region.	
	Output 1.4: Duty bearers and communities have increased capacities to collect, analyse and use data to inform and monitor quality of services/ interventions.	
	Output 1.5 Strengthened capacities for maintaining and sustaining improved services including preventing, detecting and responding to public health emergencies.	
Estimated Budget: USD	44,804,942.00	

Approach

Education Interventions under the KJP II will focus on enhancing retention of girls and boys in school and increasing access to skills development programmes for in and out of school adolescent's youth and young women in Kigoma. The initiatives respond to major education challenges in Kigoma Region. The priority actions within the framework of the Kigoma Joint Programme are in-line with the development agenda of the region and the National Development Strategy for 2016/17-2020/21, National Education and Training Policy of Tanzania, the National Inclusive Education strategy including the Education Sector Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26. At the Global level, the initiative is aligned to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 4) with the following Key priorities: (i) Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. (ii) Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations; and (iii) Build and

upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all.

Health and Nutrition: The Joint Programme aims to strengthen primary health care (PHC) systems especially community health structures to establish a sustainable platform for the improved access to vaccination and essential medicines through integrated outreach clinic services and community case management (CCM), focusing on major killers of children under five (malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea) and other vaccine-preventable diseases. In addition, the Joint Programme is also aiming to ensure availability of quality RMNCAH services and use community platforms to increase utilization and demand creation, including HIV services.

The Joint Programme will focus on extending coverage of both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive services for women and children under five. This will involve working with different ministries, platforms and strengthening community systems and structures. Engaging stakeholders at different levels reflects the spirit of partnership required for the SDGs.

The programme is aligned to the government Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) 2021/22–2025/26 and respective specific national policies, strategies, and plans, i.e. The National Plan for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health & Nutrition (2021/2022 - 2025/2026)- One Plan III, the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) V 2021 - 2026, National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II) 2021–26 and the fifth Health Sector HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (HSHSP V) 2021- 2026 and near final draft of The National Multisectoral Strategic Framework 2021/22 – 2025/26 (NMSF V).

The programme is also in line with Kigoma Regional Health Management Team (RHMT) Strategic Plan (2016-2021) which identifies prevention of communicable and noncommunicable diseases and action against malnutrition as high priorities at regional, district, community, and household levels. It commits to achieving active community partnership through intensified interactions with the population for improvement of health and social wellbeing. Furthermore, the plan emphasizes community participation and commitment as keys to health promotion and disease prevention.

WASH: Under the people outcome and under the respective outputs WASH interventions will focus on four areas, namely: (i) Construction of climate resilient water supply schemes and rehabilitation of existing non-functioning water supply schemes, (ii) Strengthen capacity of LGAs and community to sustainably operate and manage water systems, (iii) Strengthen enabling environment for improved physical-chemical and bacteriological water quality from constructed/rehabilitated water schemes, (iv) Strengthen the capacity of LGAs and community to manage wastewater, fecal sludge and solid/liquid wastes management systems at community level and institutions

SDG 6 specifically focuses on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all and the proposed intervention under WASH are linked directly with SDG6. Proposed activities targeting the installation or repair of non-functioning water supply systems will lead to targeted population accessing and starting using safely managed drinking water services, which is linked to SDG 6.1.

Hand hygiene campaigns and improvement of sanitation facilities at communal and institutions will lead to population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water, and this is linked to SDG 6.2. Furthermore, activities proposed are aimed at promoting safe management of wastewater as well as enhancing water quality, which is linked to SDG6.3.

Alignment to climate-resilient design and construction of water supply schemes will enhance water use efficiency and minimize water stress levels, linking it to SDG4. Additionally, proposed interventions include capacity building components that will support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management, linking this to SDG 6a &6b.

Proposed interventions are linked with Government plans and long-term visions. Tanzania's National Development Vision 2025 calls for high safe water coverage and currently, the 2021/22 – 2025/26 National Five-Year Development Plan has a target of reaching rural coverage of 85% by the year 2025/26. With this background, there is a need for effective strategic investment to increase rural water coverage in Kigoma region

VAWC: Evidence shows VAWC relates to poverty, hunger, poor health and well-being, maternal death, poor education, climate change adaptation, energy and environmental burdens, economic hardships, and societal insecurity. As such, ending VAWC cannot be separated from actions that help address these issues. Universally, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for a sustainable future, whereby all people enjoy equal rights. Although goal 5 is aimed more broadly at achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, and target 5.2 specifically aims to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and this is what is planned under KJP II, broadly, VAWC links with most of the SDGs. For example, addressing violence against women gives women opportunities to use their capacity or ability to work and gain economic independence which contributes to SGD 1 (ending poverty in all its forms everywhere). VAWC prevention and response interventions under KJP II in schools aims at ensuring schools are safe for children and they provide opportunities for children to report and receive appropriate VAWC related services. Safe schools increase access to education by boosting enrolment and performance especially to girls, which contributes to SDG 4 (Quality Education). Ending VAWC such as child and early marriages often causing school dropouts, will enable more women and girls to complete their education, vocational trainings and higher education, thereby improving their employability and income, prompting economic growth, and as a result, contributing to SDG 1 as well as SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Violence has direct consequences to health (including mental health) of victims. Prevents VAWC prevents a lot of health related risks such as injuries, HIV, unplanned, complicated and/ or more frequent pregnancies, psychological effects, and unsafe sexual behaviour, hence contributing to achieving of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being).

Outcome 1: By 2027, more people in Kigoma, particularly the most marginalized and those affected by humanitarian situations participate in equitable and inclusive quality education and skills development, climate resilient WASH services, integrated, resilient and gender-responsive health and nutrition services and protection.

Output 1.1: The Kigoma regional administration and LGAs have improved capacity for evidence-based planning, M&E, budgeting, and accountability of priority interventions in coordination with other sectors.

Through this output, UN agencies will contribute across the various thematic areas the following:

Basic education: Interventions targeted at duty bearers in the education sector in Kigoma will focus on strengthening capacities for planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Education Programmes to address the current failure of achieving the intended results/outcomes. Develop and build capacity of LGAs to implement strategies that will help to address all factors that prevent children from timely enrolment in pre-primary and primary education.

Health and nutrition: Under this output support will go to multisectoral nutrition steering committees for collaboration and coordination

WASH: Support LGAs to establish coordination mechanisms and convene quarterly WASH stakeholders' meetings.

VAWC: Strengthen regional and district systems and capacities to effectively plan, finance and track expenditure for SGBV/VAWC prevention and response, specifically within the NPA-VAWC II and related regional strategic plans. The UN in Kigoma will advocate with the Central Government to increase the VAWC workforce (Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) and Community Development Officers (CDOs). Currently around 12% of Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) and 30% of Community Development Officers (CDOs) available to cover all 8 LGAs, 139 wards and 482 villages/streets.

Output 1.2: Community capacities to adopt positive behaviours for uptake of education, WASH, Health and nutrition practices and protection services strengthened.

To improve the capacity of the communities to promote positive social and gender norms, practice healthy behaviours and overcome access barriers to social services.

Basic education: Under this output UN agencies will work to increase community awareness on the importance of education for school age children including girls and children with disabilities. Communities and LGAs are empowered and capacitated to track, enrol, and retain children and adolescents in schools and alternative learning settings. Supporting awareness creation around effective MHM and HIV, to keep children and adolescents in school, especially adolescent girls during menstruation. Campaigns for community awareness, identification of out of school children aged 8-15 years and enrol them in schools and non-formal learning opportunities.

Health nutrition: The programme will work with the Kigoma duty bearers to encourage the utilization of health and nutrition services among families and communities by raising awareness and demand creation for quality services through the media (mass and social), various IEC materials, CHWs and other influential persons, and community dialogues platforms. Community engagement, social behaviour change, and communication and social accountability approaches will be used to mobilize,

engage, negotiate with, and influence various players within the communities; to address multiple health and nutrition related deprivations and harmful gender and social norms and practices. Women, especially those from female headed household and men will be empowered to adopt good nutrition practices and ensure stable food security.

The programme will also address HIV stigma through community awareness activities to increase access to and retention in care and treatment services. Community led monitoring will also be conducted to strengthen involvement of and ownership by communities.

WASH: At the community level, rights holders will benefit from community sensitization on construction of improved latrines through BCC, BCD, CD and CLTS. Provide training to LGAs and support targeted communities to enhance Social and Behaviour Change (SBCC) initiatives for improved WASH practices. Efforts will be made to build capacity of CBWSO members on technical and financial management.

VAWC: At the level of the rights holders, the KJPII will implement a more organized focused positive parenting skills program targeting communities undertaking harmful social traditional practices, refugee families, particularly families fostering unaccompanied or separated children and to address the need of children experiencing difficult childhood due to poor parenting of families. To ensure an integrated approach, parenting skills programs will be implemented through education and community-based mechanisms where VAWC and parenting skills into education curricular to teacher training colleges etc. as well as Social Welfare Officers raising awareness and communicating with refugee families in camps. Parenting modules and training packages will be integrated through health, nutrition, saving groups, cash + Agri etc.

In addition, UN agencies will work to engage communities and build the capacity of established community mechanisms, particularly Knowledge Centers and religious leaders, to lead community-based actions to promote SRHR and family planning, prevent and respond to HIV and SGBV/VAWC Strengthen regional and community programmes for promoting positive masculinity and engaging men and boys as clients, partners and change agents for norms that perpetuate GBV/VAWC

Implement sensitization strategy to engage men and boys and women and girls adopt attitudes, norms and practices that advance gender equality and women's empowerment, including those that promote positive social norms in attaining tertiary education. Continue to implement similar strategies (SASA! Together – Start Awareness Support Action, EMAP - Engaging Men through Accountable Practice, EABAP – Engaging Adolescent Boys through Accountable Practice, Girl shine activities) already in place and successful in refugee camps, which engage refugee communities in the GBV prevention and response. Through these strategies women, girls, men and boys are trained on gender safety, GBV concepts, hygiene, reproductive health, and safety from violence, and have already led to significant improvements in the reduction, prevention and response to all forms of GBV in both camps, as well as a decrease in harmful practices and improved women empowerment.

Interventions will also focus on increasing community awareness and capacities on prevention and response to Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and VAWC.

Output 1.3: Duty bearers have enhanced capacities for service delivery quality and coverage for education, health, nutrition, WASH and protection in Kigoma region.

Education: KJPII seeks to increase access to inclusive, improved, and transformative basic and secondary education in Kigoma. The JP will use strategies such as increasing and improving school infrastructure in both primary and secondary schools to create conducive environment for learning

and teaching. This will also increase girls (secondary school) and children with disabilities (primary school) participation and retention in school to address the low enrolment of students in both primary and secondary schools and the high numbers of school dropouts.

Further, interventions will go towards making schools a safe place for children (friendly environment for children) to address the VAC cases in schools. Capacity building of teachers on effective methods of teaching including teaching of children with disabilities. Targeted schools and satellite centres will be improved and renovated to enable them to accommodate the large number of out of school children who will be enrolling in school.

Health: To increase access and quality of care, this programme will advance integration of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health (RMNCAH), HIV (including the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B virus and early infant diagnosis) and nutrition services delivered at the community level and in health facilities. The programme will also utilize Community Health Workers (CHWs) and Community Owned Resource Persons (CORPs) to provide basic primary care and integrated comprehensive health education in communities to extend the reach of high-quality services. In addition, existing EmONC facilities will be strengthened to meet the population needs. Attention will be given to improving the availability of family planning and SRH commodities and services for young people and adolescents, skill building of staff on provision of antenatal care, intrapartum care and postnatal care for mother and newborn. Other activities will include strengthening the cold chain system; outreach services to hard-to-reach areas; supportive supervision; mentorship, and integration of vaccination services with other RMNCAH services.

Nutrition: Through a food systems lens, enhanced multisectoral coordination and relevant skills transfer approaches will be deployed to ensure healthy and sustainable diets are prioritized to address the burden of malnutrition in Kigoma. The programme will heavily rely on continued evidence generation across sectors to guide nutrition program planning, implementation, and monitoring. Systems strengthening (including human resources for nutrition, supply chain and information systems) of government structures at all levels will be critical to implement, monitor and report on progress of implementation.

This KJP II will endeavour to address this to improve the quality of HIV services. The program will include mobilizing duty bearers to promote HIV prevention services including condom use, voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) and expanding coverage of HIV testing services. With the recent introduction of HIV Self testing (HIV ST) is anticipated that access to HIV testing will be greatly enhanced. Once HIV testing is scaled up, it is anticipated that uptake of ART will be increased. However, the quality of HIV care is being impacted by challenges with laboratory services starting from provision of basic routine tests, sample transportation and result feedback mechanism. Efforts will be made to streamline HIV services within existing service delivery points to increase reach and to leave no one behind.

WASH: Interventions under this output will contribute to improved access to WASH services through the construction of new water supply schemes and rehabilitation of the existing water supply schemes and on strengthening capacities for water quality management. Specifically, capacity strengthening of RUWASA engineers on the design and construction of water treatment plants, training LGAs WASH focal persons and CBWSOs on water resources management and catchment protection measures and the construction of improved latrines and handwashing facilities in schools and health facilities in poor urban and peri-urban communities.

VAWC The KJP II will strengthen the Kigoma Region VAWC protection systems to facilitate timely and effective multisectoral delivery of response and support services to VOTs and survivors of violence through Safe House interventions. It will also entail expanding and scaling up VAWC interventions to all 8 councils as well as scale up capacity building and expansion of WCPC at Ward and Street/Village levels.

Support will go to; SGBV/VAWC protection systems institutions and infrastructure (facilities and commodities) to facilitate multi-sectoral delivery of GBV/VAWC services at scale, including through existing and new One Stop Centers, health facilities and Police Gender & Children Desks, strengthening gender-responsive policing by training police officers and equipping them with knowledge and skills on preventing and responding to VAWG, support roll out of national guidelines for early identification of children with disabilities and strengthen capacity of LGAs to respond to their specific needs, support provision of Psychological First Aid, Psychosocial support and specialized MHPSS services for VAWC survivors and people with mental illness, and provision of case management services to children and people in need of care and protection.

The multi-sectoral response to GBV/VAWC in refugee camps will continue, responding to 100% of reported GBV incidents. Efforts will be increased to extend the pilot started in Nyarugusu camp in 2022, whereby DNA storage facility was constructed at a police post. This will significantly improve the forensic evidence collection following VAWC incidents and support the prosecution of VAWC perpetrators, in turn ameliorating legal services and access to justice for victims of GBV/VAWC. Efforts will also go towards establishing and strengthening of alternative care services (Fit Families, Adoption and Foster care) for children in need of care and protection.

Interventions will also focus on training of service providers and front-line workers (SWO, CDO, Labor officers, Health officers, Teachers and journalists) on prevention and response to trafficking.

Output 1.4: Duty bearers and communities have increased capacities to collect, analyze and use data to inform and monitoring quality of services/ interventions.

Basic education: The programme will work with the local administration to strengthen the technical capacity of LGAs and schools to use information technology for EMIS/SIS, including SMS, tablets, etc. to monitor and track children who are enrolling, completing, and transiting from primary to secondary education.

Health nutrition: The KJP will continue to implement interventions to strengthen the capacity of the Region and the LGAs to collect, analyze and use data to inform design and implementation of priority health interventions, guidelines, and strategic plans. Specifically, UN agencies will support training on electronic data recording and reporting platforms to healthcare workers, RLTCs, DTLCs, RACC, DACCS and SI focal person on updated indicators for TB preventive therapy in the TB and Leprosy Electronic Register (ETL) and CTC2 databases.

Support will be provided to the improvement of HIV and SGBV data/information quality and granularity for gender, vulnerability and inequality transformative programming in refugee camps and host communities.

Emphasis will also be placed on building research capacity through partnership with academic institutions and conduct of implementation research on community health interventions in Kigoma region.

WASH: Strengthen capacity for drinking-water quality surveillance using risk-based approaches including national WASH guidelines. Conduct monitoring of water quality parameters and groundwater (GW) level depletion to assess performance of aquifers. Conduct training to WASH focal persons and relevant LGAs officials on effective data management

Protection: Support the LGAs in collecting, analysing, and reporting relevant TIP data in the existing systems. Strengthen and align the SGBV/VAWC data management system and tools, including data collection, analysis and dissemination at the regional and district level Support KRA and LGAs on the monitoring, tracking and reporting of VAWC interventions for the implementation of NPA-VAWC. In order to support the forensic evidence collection of GBV survivors in refugee camps and its use in court, several stakeholders including police, judges, partners and social workers will benefit from trainings on GBV and appropriate data collection and use.

Output 1.5 Strengthened capacities for maintenance and sustaining improved services including prevention, detecting, responding to emergencies and public health.

The Joint Programme will work with the local administration to strengthen the region's capacity to prepare, detect and respond to public health emergencies across health, WASH and VAWC. Key elements that will be addressed include; technical assistance to develop evidence-based plans and tools to strengthen implementation of the IHR across all core capacity requirements, support to the integration of HIV, SV and GBV interventions into existing humanitarian/emergency coordination platforms and tools; strengthen the capacity of RHMTs, CHMTs and HCWs to conduct quality rounds of Covid-19 vaccination campaigns to reach the targeted population with focus on the most vulnerable (refugees, elderly, frontline HCWs and people with comorbidities), strengthening the capacity of LGAs on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health during emergencies, support transition to comprehensive SRH service provision during recovery, and support VAWC emergency preparedness and response services.

UN agencies will provide training and support LGAs to strengthen infectious disease preparedness and response capacity by developing and implementing infectious control and response plan. Establish appropriate preventive measures such construction of toilets and hand wash facilities for cholera control in the Cholera hotspots.

2.3.2 Priority Area 2: Prosperity

The PROSPERITY pillar seeks to support smallholder producers, including smallholder farmers (SHF), micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), particularly those led by women and youth in the informal sector, umbrella associations such as AMCOS, cooperatives, and Business Development Service (BDS) providers, as well as extension service providers.

The programme will also ensure other marginalized/vulnerable groups are not left behind (PWDs, rural poor, livestock keepers, beekeepers, fisher folk).

The interventions will focus on:

Priority Area 2: Prosperity		
Outcome	Outputs	UN Agencies
Outcome 2: By 2027 people in Kigoma Region working in MSMEs and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable/women and youth achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes with more equitable access to productive resources	Output 2.1: Kigoma Regional Secretariat and LGAs have increased capacity to develop, implement, monitor and coordinate gender-responsive and evidence-based plans and programmes that address the needs of MSMEs and smallholder farmers	FAO UN Women UNCDF ILO WFP ITC UNDP
	Output 2.2: Relevant institutions in Kigoma have improved capacities to provide gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality programmes, infrastructure/facilities, products, and services to MSMEs and small holder producers.	
	Output 2.3: The Kigoma Regional Administration and LGAs in partnership with key private sector actors have increased capacities to mobilize resources for financing MSMEs and agricultural development	
	Output 2.4: Small holder producers and MSMEs in Kigoma, particularly led by women, youth and people with disabilities have improved capacities to adopt innovative, climate resilient practices, access productive resources, commercializes agricultural production, sustainably grow their business, formalize and engage in national, regional and international trade.	
Estimated Budget: USD	17,279,200.60	

Approach

The prosperity pillar will use a market system approach to identify market constraints and systematically address the challenges faced by the small holder farmers and MSMEs in Kigoma region. In doing so, the UN will work with the relevant market actors to address areas of weak links and to fill in gaps with an intention to promote participation by the underserved segments and the poor who are always excluded in such systems paying special attention to women and youth. Through a systemic approach, the UN system will catalyze systemic change that will lead to significant scale and sustainable approaches that leave no one behind. To further strengthen the business enabling environment the programme will work with the relevant regulators to review and support amendments to select legal and regulatory frameworks. Further the programme will involve important actors supporting research & development, innovation & technology, strengthening of business

development services, and access to capital including finance, machinery, and the relevant infrastructure/facilities.

The programme will promote and strengthen the engagement of women and youth in select parts of the value chains by developing enterprises with substantive impact on women and youth to expand and increase their participation, raise their marketable surplus, earn income, access services, and, subsequently, improve their livelihoods. This will include making sure that MSMEs and women and youth entrepreneurs have increased access to affordable and sustainable business development services (BDS) to increase their access to finance services (formal and non-formal), information, technical expertise, ownership of productive resources, innovative socioeconomic opportunities, and markets for their products that support their local economic opportunities. It will also include providing support for agri-technology, data collection, the delivery of e-extension services, and issues of digital financial literacy. The farmer associations and business membership (cooperatives) will be capacitated to improve productivity and competitiveness.

The programme will build upon the comparative advantages while creating synergy of the participating UN agencies (FAO, WFP, UNCDF, ILO, UN Women, UNDP, and ITC). The programme will make it possible for farmers to produce, harvest and sell high-quality crops to boost their income and increase food security and nutrition at the same time facilitating select MSMEs to access enterprise development support. This will be done by linking farmers to inputs, markets, and finance for producers of select / priority crops and commodities. Support will also be provided to reduce post-harvest losses through such means as promoting commercial & sustainable access to hermetic bags and other post-harvest equipment. To further reduce post-harvest losses, the programme will continue to establish strategic collection centers and subsequently link this to existing warehouse and aggregation facilities for marketing purposes. To ensure a sustainable and resilient agriculture, the programme will promote climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification. The programme will also look at diversifying the income of SHFs by promoting crop diversification, livestock, and fishing for farmers.

Proposed Interventions:

The proposed interventions will complement plans and efforts by the Regional Government of Kigoma in its industrialization and economic development objectives. This through attracting additional private and public-private partnership investments to boost value addition and manufacturing in select value chains (maize, beans, and cassava), supporting efforts towards increasing agricultural production & productivity, reducing post-harvest losses, facilitating linkages to quality inputs, markets, and finance. The programme will also work with MSMEs in the digital and technology space to support digitization and use of data in informing farm-input deliveries, market access and linkages to last mile digital finance leveraging mobile and agency services. Furthermore, interventions will complement national efforts cited in different national strategic documents such as the ASDP II, draft SME policy, FYDP III, COVID 19 Tourism Recovery Plan amongst others to enhance agricultural productivity, value addition and commercialization through use of innovative technologies, supporting start-ups, business formalization and enterprise growth.

Under KJP II, UN agencies will work with the national government, LGAs and the private sector to design, plan, implement and sustain local public and private investments that unlock barriers to women's and youth economic empowerment. The longer-term aim is to overcome entrenched discriminatory attitudes and inequitable social and economic structures, to unlock barriers to women and youth economic opportunities and enhance their rights in utilizing land resources to increase their options around agricultural production and to participate in decision making. In addition, the

programme will implement Cash for Work methodology in implementation of the interventions in an effort to diversify income generation to the beneficiaries of the programme.

The programme will promote inclusive growth and provide opportunities for decent and productive employment for smallholder producers, women and youth. The approach also builds on the principle of building back better together to advance the 2030 Agenda by promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships between the private sector, government, and relevant private sector associations and by providing the space and opportunity for targeted beneficiaries to participate in creating innovative local solutions in response to existing challenges.

Outcome 2: By 2027 people in Kigoma Region working in MSMEs and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable/women and youth achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes with more equitable access to productive resources

To achieve the prosperity outcome the following outputs will be supported.

Output 2.1 Kigoma Regional Secretariat and LGAs have increased capacity to develop, implement, monitor and coordinate gender-responsive and evidence-based plans and programmes that address the needs of the MSMEs and Smallholder farmers

The programme will support capacity development of the Regional Government of Kigoma and LGAs in mainstreaming innovation and technology within the agriculture sector. Specifically, support will be provided to the Kigoma Regional Secretariat and LGAs in collecting and using data to assess and analyze the food security situation, in the development of gender-responsive plans & programmes that address the needs of the MSMEs & Smallholder farmers, and to guide planning around extension services including addressing pest & disease outbreaks. To achieve this, the UN will provide technical and financial support to LGAs to develop innovative, sustainable, and inclusive revenue generating public infrastructure facilities beneficial to MSMEs and SHFs.

The programme will provide data visibility to the regional and government authorities through web-based tools that will allow the authorities to get access to anonymized data. Such will include sex-disaggregated data on number of smallholder farmers accessing inputs, micro-savings & loans data from savings groups, and number of active accounts. This will allow access to data on a real-time basis for purposes of reporting and planning. The UN will work with fintech companies and digital agriculture platforms involved in the programme to provide visibility of the relevant data and information.

The programme will also enhance the capacities of LGAs to create and implement the necessary gender-responsive policies, strategies, plans and budgets critical to achieving long term systemic change and enabling rural women to achieve their rights, economic empowerment, and resilience in the context of the SDGs, climate crises and COVID-19 recovery.

Output 2.2 Relevant institutions in Kigoma have improved capacities to provide gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality programmes, infrastructure/facilities, products, and services to MSMEs and small holder producers.

The programme will build capacities of finance institutions and business development service providers, CBOs and LGAs on development of sustainable agricultural and rural investment projects and businesses (e.g., Rural Invest methodology and tools). It will also strengthen partnerships with private enterprises, training, and R&D institutions to deliver innovative, gender-responsive, market-oriented, quality products and services to MSMEs and small holder farmers (esp. for youth). Interventions will complement national efforts cited in different national strategic documents such as the ASDP II, draft SME policy, FYDP III, COVID 19 Tourism Recovery Plan amongst others to drive

change through technology and innovation, support business formalization through simplification and rationalization of procedures and regulations; and facilitate capacity building in entrepreneurship development and business management to enhance start-ups & MSME competitiveness and growth. In addition, the programme will put in place efforts to enhance agricultural productivity, value addition and commercialization to drive small holder farmer incomes and MSME revenues and growth.

Output 2.3 The Kigoma Regional Administration and LGAs in partnerships with key private sector actors have increased capacities to mobilize resources for financing MSMEs and agricultural development:

The UN will establish credit guarantee schemes and other risk mitigation tools to increase financing opportunities for LGA projects and MSMEs which are gender responsive and address the needs of small holder producers. To achieve this a partial credit guarantee of up to 50% will be provided to selected financial institutions, incentivizing them to lend to selected youth and women led MSMEs so as to help them build a track record for purposes of accessing capital in the long-term. This will include supporting local financial institutions to finance gender responsive revenue generating investments and to develop products and services tailored to the needs of the local developers (LGAs, MSMEs). Further, the programme will build the capacity of Financial Institutions (FIs) by way of providing technical support to develop innovative, affordable, and needs-based products and services targeting women and youth-led MSMEs and small holder producers.

To inculcate a savings culture, the programme will promote and support the creation and registration of savings groups especially targeting women and youth. The savings groups will provide mechanisms to introduce targeted savings for farm inputs, micro-irrigation kits and capital for other Agri-related petty trading business opportunities. In addition, savings groups will serve as a platform for financial education and digital literacy interventions. For groups whose financing needs go above that provided by savings groups, the programme will facilitate linkages to group loan products (for onward lending) through formal financial institutions.

The programme will support deployment of digital agriculture platforms for purposes of aggregating input demand, informing last mile delivery, and facilitating access to formal finance for smallholder farmers. This will create a digital imprint of the transactions thereby leading to visibility to formal financial institutions thus availing them more information and data to develop financial products and services that are more relevant to this segment of the population. The programme will also support the regional and local government authorities to have visibility of anonymized data on smallholder farmers including data on number of farmers accessing inputs for purposes of reporting and planning

Support will also be provided to financial service providers and fintech companies to develop products and services targeting smallholder farmers. Such services include easing customer onboarding through conducting e-kyc (Electronic - Know Your Customer), creation of e-wallets, development of targeted savings products for farm-inputs, and top-up loans through group accounts. The UN will also engage digital agriculture platforms to digitize the value chain process in selected value chains. This will include aggregation of input demand and tracking delivery to the last mile. Data obtained thus will be useful in creation of credit scoring models that would inform issuance of top-up loans.

Output 2.4 Small holder producers and MSMEs in Kigoma, particularly led by women, youth and people with disabilities have improved capacities to adopt innovative, climate resilient practices, access productive resources, commercialize agricultural production, sustainably grow their business, formalize and engage in national, regional and international trade.

The One UN joint programme will provide technical and financial support to strengthen the governance and management of farmer cooperatives including in the management of post-harvest handling infrastructure whose establishment will also be supported by the programme. Additional capacity support will be provided to cooperatives to adopt management information systems to help track financial and operational transactions around inputs ordering & delivery to members as well as off-take services. For the sustainability of the cooperatives, the UN will facilitate linkages to various service providers including financial service providers, input supply companies and off-takers, both national and regional (with neighboring countries).

To promote innovation, the programme will support the replication and scale up of the Kigoma Innovation Challenge as organized under Phase I of the KJP programme. The programme will showcase innovation around climate smart agriculture technologies, post-harvest handling and rural/group focused digital finance solutions. The programme will continue to support the Kigoma regional authority and LGAs in championing use of evidence-based solutions and data in decision making and designing time-relevant interventions that address challenges faced by SHF and MSMEs.

Increasing production and productivity: Building on the success of the first phase, the programme will continue to focus on addressing challenges related to low agricultural production and productivity, adverse impact of climate change and variability, through promoting initiatives that anchor on knowledge and technology transfer to beneficiaries (refugees and host communities), to transform the agriculture sector and livelihoods. In the second phase of the programme, farming will be considered primarily as a business and an avenue for smallholder farmers to seek profit and growth from their activities. This will ensure that the select value chains are resilient and remain financially viable, to guarantee upscaling, replication, and long-term sustainability. To do this, the programme will embark on.

- i. **Knowledge and Technology transfer:** Through farmer-to-farmer learning, and building on tested methods of knowledge transfer, such as Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Lead Farmers approach, the UN will draw on the expertise, know-how and tools of respective specialized agencies, as well as national and regional best practices
- ii. **Value chain integration:** Through Co-operatives, Farmer Organizations/Groups, Agri-SMEs, the dissemination of suitable Good Agricultural practices and technologies will be accelerated during the production to market phase of select value chains.
- iii. **Sustainable Agricultural Production:** Promote adoption of suitable agricultural practices and technologies such as Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Conservation Agriculture (CA), that increase production and productivity, while restoring or rehabilitating ecosystem services for sustainable production.

In addition to the above, the programme will also offer trainings and support to women on the use of simple and affordable micro-irrigation kits for use in production of quick growing varieties of highly nutritious horticultural crops. This is aimed at ensuring continuous incomes throughout the year while allowing access to more diversified and hence nutritious diet options. The UN will also support youth-led and managed agricultural technology companies to assemble the micro-irrigation kits in Kigoma region.

Reducing Post Harvest Loss: The programme's post-harvest loss intervention will focus on improving post-harvest management practices and household storage facilities through the application of new technologies. The programme will assist farming families in Kigoma Region in reducing their current level of post-harvest losses by launching PHL training and providing access to new equipment.

The programme will link improved supply activities (small-scale private enterprise/low-income farmers) with more informed demand representatives (farmer associations) to support farming households in capturing the potential financial benefits available from improved post-harvest management practices and improved household handling and storage technologies.

In line with this program's objective and set up, the programme will seek to increase the overall involvement of private sector actors. Hence WFP will reduce its footprint as a direct implementor and instead rely more on selected partners to implement. This move is geared towards enhancing private sector development and to ensure the overall sustainability and long-term success of the project.

Increasing market Linkages: Building on experience from KJP I, KJP II will strengthen the operation of the constructed aggregation centers and markets (cross border) and scale up the construction of aggregation centers and markets in the remaining districts. The aggregation centers provide an important market linkage between farmers/producers and off-takers. The market linkage helps to achieve economies of scale along the value chain. Through aggregation small-holder farmers will be supported better to comply with market standards and requirements and to address other barriers to market linkages. Aggregation centers and markets will enable small-holder farmers to attain better crop prices through collective bargaining, improve their productivity through access to extension services, and to enhance competitiveness by making it easier and more convenient for off-takers to purchase in bulk. The programme will enhance institutional capacity for market-led production—agribusiness partnership development and related governance, brokering market linkages and information access, and broad-based training in agribusiness development and marketing and post-harvest and marketing center management.

Establishing and strengthening the functioning of agricultural marketing cooperative societies (AMCOs). Closely linked to the concept of aggregation centres are agricultural marketing cooperative societies (AMCOs) – which are the traditional operating vehicles of the aggregation centres. AMCOs are governed by the Tanzania Cooperative Societies Act of 2013. The programme will support Small-holder farmers form AMCOs for purposes of facilitating efficient input ordering & delivery processes through exploiting economies of scale, supporting delivery of extension trainings & services for members, and farm produce aggregating and marketing including quality control. To enhance efficiency in operations the UN will also support digitization of cooperatives by offering capacity building services on the acquisition and use of management information systems to allow tracking of input demand & delivery to members as well as financial management.

Increase access to Business Development Services (BDS): Scaling up the work from KJP I, KJP II seeks to build local capacities to provide targeted BDS to women and youth led MSMEs (e.g., cooperatives, companies, community-based groups), including best practices on business management, generation of viable businesses, transition to formalization, and market linkages including through the use of tailor made training programmes and guidance manuals including but not limited to the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) programme, and Gender and Entrepreneurship Together (GET Ahead), a simplified guide for micro and small-scale women cross border traders and service providers within

the East African Community (EAC), all aimed at enhancing business performance. The UN will further work with direct beneficiaries to ensure they have improved entrepreneurship skills including providing linkages to BDS providers.

Support the establishment of forums or platforms for Youth and Women led MSMEs: Understanding the challenges youth face requires their full engagement in important discussion relating to issues that face them. Establishment and strengthening the capacity of youth platforms can be used to serve as a source of information for youth in terms of opportunities including those related to employment and act as a forum to discuss the challenges that face them in efforts to improve their livelihoods. Furthermore, these platforms will serve as a key source of information to the UN and other stakeholders.

Therefore, the programme will encourage the creation of an entrepreneurial ecosystem that brings together key players to promote networking opportunities, information transfer, and participation among women and young entrepreneurs.

Supporting SHF and MSMEs to implement innovative socio-economic activities: In collaboration with Kigoma Regional Government the UN will implement an innovative challenge with prime focus of supporting local innovative solutions with potential to scale up and bring meaningful contribution to social, environmental, and economic benefits to the community. The main aim is to increase the viability of the individual businesses and demonstrate the potential for growth of innovative enterprises across all economic sectors in the region. The challenge fund will be launched to recognize scalable enterprise innovation and development of sustainable enterprises, particularly women and youth, to drive the creation of decent jobs in Kigoma.

2.3.3 Priority Area 3: Planet

The planet priority area focuses on supporting a greener and more sustainable development path for Kigoma region.

Priority Area 3: Planet		
Outcome	Outputs	UN Agencies
Outcome 3: By 2027, communities in Kigoma Region have improved capacity to manage and conserve natural resources and plan land-use, increased resiliency to disasters and adverse effects of climate change and have greater access to efficient and renewable energy.	Output 3.1: Relevant MDAs and LGAs in Kigoma have enhanced capacity to formulate, coordinate and monitor policies, regulations, strategies and plans for improved gender responsive and inclusive management of natural resources and land-use, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and access to of efficient renewable energy.	IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, UNCDF, WHO, UNESCO, ILO, UN-HABITAT
	Output 3.2: MDAs, LGAs, and relevant stakeholders (Universities, NGOs) in Kigoma region have increased capacity to generate, analyse and use disaggregated data, as well as research, develop, innovate, and promote technological development for improved inclusive management and reporting on natural resources, land-use, climate change resilience, DRR and renewable energy.	
	Output 3.3: Increased service delivery systems capacity for efficient and effective natural resources management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and renewable energy solutions for women, PWDs, youth and other vulnerable groups in Kigoma region.	
	Output 3.4: Increased capacity to develop incentives and infrastructure to harness innovation, attract partnerships and encourage investments in public goods and service delivery related to natural resource management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, PWDs, youth and other vulnerable groups	
Estimated Budget: USD	23,198,893.00	

Approach:

The interventions which will be implemented under this outcome will be in three levels: macro, meso and micro. At macro level the focus will be on policies, regulations, strategies and plans. At meso the major focus will be on strengthening the existing systems and supporting establishment of new systems which will respond to existing challenges. At micro level the interventions will focus on building the capacities of the individuals to contribute to environmental protection and respond to various disasters.

Output 3.1: Relevant MDAs and LGAs in Kigoma have enhanced capacity to formulate, coordinate and monitor policies, regulations, strategies and plans for improved gender responsive and inclusive management of natural resources and land-use, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and access to of efficient renewable energy.

The first output relates to policy and building the capacity of respective MDAs and LGAs to meet the challenges faced in the area. Amongst these measures are land-use planning review and development, in an effort to incorporate pragmatic and participatory approaches that will work to reduce deforestation as well as environmental degradation caused by unregulated migration. Strengthening action plans and training local governments on disaster risk reduction through means of simulation exercises will strengthen the resilience of duty bearers in their efforts to support the communities they serve in the wake of flooding and droughts. MDAs and LGAs will also be supported to create transparent conflict methods and given support to strengthen the implementation of environmental protection to forests and water catchment areas.

Output 3.2: MDAs, LGAs, and relevant stakeholders (Universities, NGOs) in Kigoma region have increased capacity to generate, analyse and use disaggregated data, as well as research, develop, innovate, and promote technological development for improved inclusive management and reporting on natural resources and land-use, climate change resilience, DRR and renewable energy.

This output relates to data and research, which is imperative to the creation of evidence-based policy and future program interventions. It is clear that more research and knowledge need to be produced to better understand the extent of land degradation and climate change. Proposed interventions include mapping efforts to track deforestation, land usage, and available productive resources. Conducting vulnerability and risk assessments for flooding and droughts will provide a basis of evidence for identifying vulnerable communities and opportunities to build capacity and adapt. Studies on clean energy and WASH systems as well as wider development of the Man and Biosphere profile are also proposed. To further be able to assess the issues associated with unregulated pastoralist movements, a matrix to track movements over a given period of time should be created and implemented

Output 3.3: Increased service delivery systems capacity for efficient and effective natural resources management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and renewable energy solutions for women, PWDs, youth and other vulnerable groups in Kigoma region.

The third output is service delivery, which relates to the provision of services and infrastructure, as well as training and awareness raising to targeted communities. These include infrastructural inputs to strengthen water catchment areas and reduce the risks of flooding, including in the refugee camps. To further promote resilience and enhance the capacity to adapt to climate change, communities will be trained in sustainable farming practices, disaster preparedness, and alternative cooking sources. Sustainable cooking technology and renewable fuels will be advocated for and provided to both refugee populations and other at-risk populations in an attempt to curb deforestation and empower women to create their own businesses

Output 3.4: Increased capacity to develop incentives and infrastructure to harness innovation, attract partnerships and encourage investments in public goods and service delivery related to natural resource management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, and access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, PWDs, youth and other vulnerable groups

The fourth output places emphasis on establishing partnerships with the private sector for renewable energy technology equipment, infrastructure and financing solutions. It will examine supporting alternative livelihoods through promotion of clean energy value chains in rural communities and explore and provide support to NRM based alternative livelihoods as an incentive for good environmental stewardship (e.g., beekeeping, mushroom production, etc.). Further support will be provided for; the establishment of local cooperatives for sustainable charcoal production and market distribution, provision of mechanisms to incentivize and harness innovation, partnerships and encourage investments regarding sustainable cooking and renewable energy, alternative livelihoods through promotion of clean energy value chains in rural communities and finally, support establishment of the Payment for Environmental Services Schemes to foster sustainable management of the natural resources.

2.3.4 Priority Area 4: Enabling Environment:

The fourth KJP II priority area is Enabling Environment which sets out to strengthen governance, inclusive and participatory leadership and peaceful coexistence, as foundational elements required for the achievement of the results across the three KJP II outcomes.

Priority Area 4: Enabling Environment		
Outcome	Outputs	UN Agencies
Outcome 4: By 2027 communities in Kigoma participate in and benefit from more effective, inclusive, and accountable economic, migration governance, peace and security and justice systems.	Output 4.1. Increased capacities at the local government level to effectively mobilize resources to finance sustainable local economic development.	IOM UNCDF UNDP UNHCR UNICEF
	Output 4.2 Women and girls have increased knowledge and skills to participate in and lead decision-making in political, economic, security and public life and benefit from gender-responsive and inclusive governance.	
	Output 4.3 Duty Bearers (Local Administrators and Officials) and Rightsholders i.e., Host, vulnerable migrants, victims of trafficking and smuggling and refugee communities have better access to justice and strengthened capacities to promote peace and durable solutions.	
	Output 4.4: Enhancement of cross-border corporation between Burundi/Province and Kigoma Region (Tanzania) in advancing good migration governance, protection of migrants and prevention of transnational organized crimes.	
	Output 4.5: Enhancement of registration and provision of legal Identity, documents for vulnerable group in Kigoma, particularly migrants, refugees, children, etc.	
Estimated Budget: USD	6,508,250.00	

Approach

The UN acknowledges that the benefits of strong local governance in a country like Tanzania are enormous. Local governments if properly managed can bring the government nearer to the people and allow for popular participation in social, economic, and political processes. It further eases the administration of peoples' affairs at the local level, hence improve the service delivery in all sectors of the economy and effective implementation of central government policies at the local level.

There is also opportunity for local governments to act as training ground for leadership positions both at local and national levels. Kigoma Region, being one of the 26 administrative regions in Mainland Tanzania can reap from such benefits. The FYDP III envisages increased decentralization of the Government system hence the need to ensure that LGAs are empowered and capable of developing local economic development (LED) plans to all citizens including women, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Interventions under the enabling environment outcome include capacity building and advocacy for change of unfavourable policy and practices. Whilst advocacy largely targets duty bearers, capacity building cuts across both duty bearers and rights holders. Awareness raising is necessary for duty bearers to act and positively support rights holders. Meanwhile for rights holders, awareness raising empowers the vulnerable to begin advocating for their own rights. The UN will support leadership capabilities for elected leaders and officials in LGAs to be sufficiently equipped with the knowledge and skills, which they can use to drive Local Economic Development (LED) and service delivery in an inclusive and participatory manner as well as through human-rights based approach.

To promote public participation, monitoring the performance of Kigoma Region and improved service delivery, the UN will support citizens' engagement including the engagement of women, youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities through social accountability monitoring. Moreover, interventions will be developed to review the recommendations made by the Local Authorities Accounts Committee (LAAC) in relation to findings of the Controller and Auditor General on cases of poor public financial management and planning capacity of Kigoma Region, to include support to capacity building in PFM through familiarization of key officials and councillors with the relevant laws, knowledge, and skills on Public Financial Management.

Through this output the UN will support efforts to increase participation in democratic and decision-making processes for women and youth; ensure effective implementation of good migration governance and prevention of trans-national organized crimes; and enhance the registration and provision of legal identity documents for vulnerable groups in Kigoma, particularly migrants, refugees, children, etc. Local community representatives, as rights holders, including host communities, vulnerable migrants, victims of labour trafficking and refugee communities, will be empowered and have better access to justice. Interventions will also seek to strengthen community capacities to promote peaceful coexistence and durable solution, including through supporting joint community skills development for both refugees and host communities at the Multipurpose Community Centres (MPCCs), which are located at the fringes of the two refugee camps. The MPCCs were established and operated during KJP 1 and contributed not only to building capacities of refugees, including equipping them with skills needed to support their reintegration in case they opt for voluntary reintegration, both also advanced peaceful coexistence as host communities and refugees were both trained at the training facilities.

Outcome 4: By 2027 communities in Kigoma participate in and benefit from more effective, inclusive, and accountable economic, migration governance, peace and security and justice systems.

To achieve the EE outcome, the KJP/II will focus on the following outputs.

Output 4.1. Increased capacities at the local government level to effectively mobilize resources to finance sustainable local economic development.

The relevant outcome aims to work with and build capacity of relevant local government authorities to strengthen local resources mobilisations to finance catalytic and transformational local economic development.

Output 4.2 Women and girls increasingly participate in and lead decision-making in political, economic, security and public life and benefit from gender-responsive and inclusive governance.

Provide support to local authorities and communities, with a focus on women, youth, and persons with disabilities, to establish gender inclusive governance and leadership structures in economic, social, peace and security and political activities. Promote gender-responsive approaches in economic, social, and political activities. Collaborate with local government authorities to develop tools and guidelines for mainstreaming youth and women's economic empowerment. Strengthen institutions that empower women and marginalized groups to increase their economic participation and contribution. Establish quotas for women involvement in leadership structures and positions.

Output 4.3 Duty Bearers and rightsholders i.e., vulnerable migrants, victims of trafficking and smuggling and host and refugee communities have better access to justice and strengthened capacities to promote peace and achieve durable solutions.

Emphasis will be placed on; strengthening border posts and capacities of public officers monitoring, gathering and analysing migration data, strengthening the capacity of the judiciary and law enforcement officers in Kigoma to prevent, respond and prosecute cases of human trafficking. UN agencies will work on initiatives to for the protection of children from exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence. Agencies will also convene and connect local authorities with relevant agencies to provide support services, financial and human resources at one-stop centres and safe houses for victims of trafficking, exploitation and survivors of violence.

In addition, support will be provided to community initiatives and projects to enhance peaceful coexistence among host communities, refugees and migrants and promote access to justice. Continued legal awareness raising, legal clinics and legal aid of the refugee population, as well as trainings on refugee law and international protection of authorities, judges and community leaders, will further improve their agency to advocate for their rights and grant better access to justice to refugee communities. . Peaceful coexistence and the pursuit of durable solutions for refugees will be promoted by strengthening refugee and host communities' skills and capacities through the the Multi Purpose Community Centres.

Support will go also to strengthening cross border cooperation, including seeking the possibility of establishing cross-border programming to support durable solutions. UNHCR and partners, including other UN agencies have established a cross-border livelihoods working group to share information and promote cross-border collaboration and programming to support reintegration of those refugees wishing to repatriate, including through supporting skills development, training, and livelihoods support.

Output 4.4: Enhancement of cross-border cooperation between Burundi and Kigoma Region (Tanzania) in advancing good migration governance, protection of migrants and prevention of transnational organized crimes.

Interventions will focus on capacity building on the cross-border cooperation between regional immigration officials in Kigoma and their counterparts in Burundi in preventing and responding to trafficking in persons at the border. Support monitoring, gathering and analysis of migration data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of vulnerable migrants and the mobile population at the border and point of entry, support availability of voluntary return and reintegration options for Victims of Trafficking, strengthening the capacity of immigration officials and enforcement officers on humanitarian border management in Kigoma.

Output 4.5: Enhancement of registration and provision of legal identity, documents for vulnerable group in Kigoma, particularly migrants, refugees, children, etc. This output will focus on increasing community awareness on the importance of accessing birth registration, NIDA and other personal documents. It will promote the registration of migrants, refugees and issuance of legal ID documents, including birth certification for refugee children, in order for them to access government social services, both in Tanzania, but also eventually in their country of origin or third country. legislation that promotes documentation for the inclusion of marginalized groups into existing government services, e.g., migrants, refugee ID cards, etc. will be supported and government authorities strengthened to operationalize and scale up a Simplified Birth Registration System at all levels.

3.0 KJP II Programme Implementation, Coordination and Management

3.1: Implementing agencies and partnerships

The KJP II will be implemented by seventeen (17) UN Agencies in cooperation with Kigoma Regional Secretariat and Local Government Authorities in the region. Most of these agencies were involved in the implementation of Phase 1 of the Kigoma Joint Programme. They therefore have established close partnerships due to their intersecting mandates, specifically in cross-cutting themes such as community development, human rights and peacebuilding, sustainable durable solutions, among others, and have developed various implementation arrangements in the region.

In between the annual reporting, the UN agencies will provide periodic updates on the programme and its interventions, to be presented with annual work plans at the Steering Committee Meeting. Based on the risk management plan, a risk log shall be activated and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect project implementation.

3.2 KJP II Governance and coordination structure

3.2.1 KJP II Steering Committee Meeting

A high-level Joint Steering Committee (JSC) will provide oversight for the implementation of the KJP II. The JSC will be co-chaired by the Kigoma Regional Commissioner and the UN Resident Coordinator. Comprised of Kigoma Regional Administrative Secretary, UNHCR Country Representative (representing Humanitarian component), Representatives from the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Authorities (Department of Government Business) and Ministry of Finance and Planning (Directorate of External Finance). The UN Area Coordinator and the KJP II Government Focal Person (Assistant Regional Administrative Secretary, Productive Sectors and Economy) will be part of the JSC as Secretariat. Donors and other stakeholders including Civil Society and representatives of the vulnerable groups may participate as observers upon specific invitation by the Co-Chairs.

The purpose of the KJP Steering Committee is to coordinate and provide strategic direction, policy guidance and oversight to the planning, implementation, and monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the KJP II. The Committee will meet twice a year.

3.2.2 Joint Technical Committee

There will be a Joint Technical Committee Co-Chaired by the UN Area Coordinator and the Government Focal Person. It will comprise the Outcome Leads/Contact Points, Heads of Units from Kigoma Regional Secretariat, Executive Directors from the LGAs and their respective KJP II Focal Persons. The purpose of the Joint Technical Committee is to advise the Kigoma Joint Programme Steering Committee and provide technical support to the implementing agencies and LGAs. The Committee will meet quarterly rotating across the programme districts.

3.2.3 KJP II Coordination

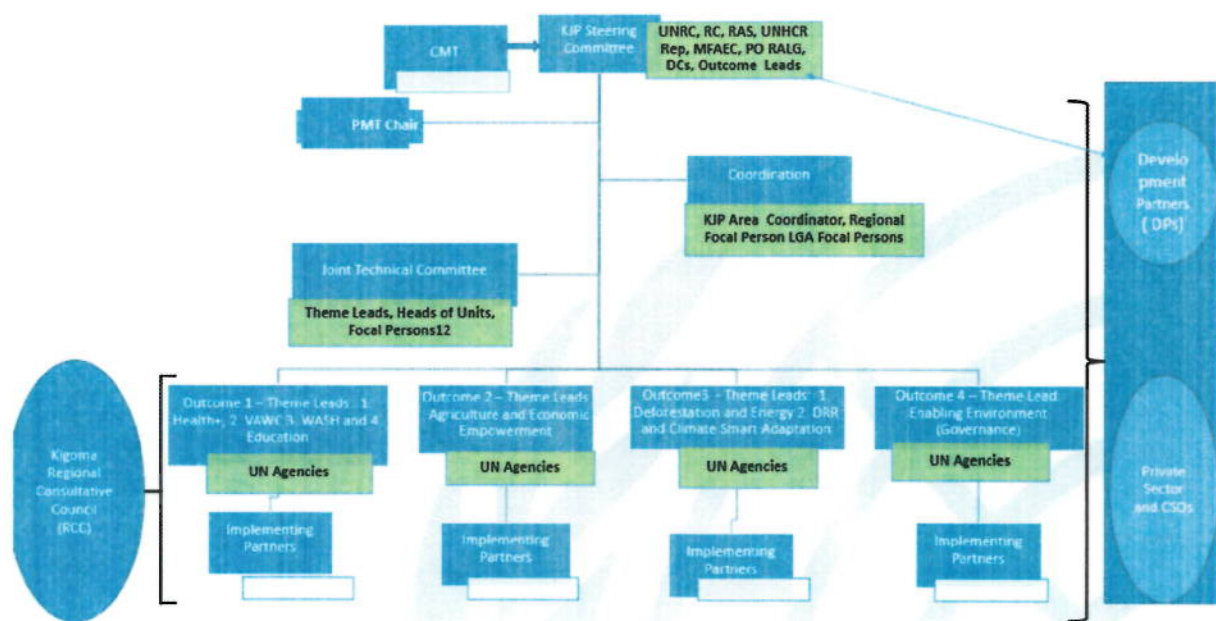
The overall technical coordination of the programme will be led by the UN Area Coordinator (RCO) based in Kigoma in collaboration with the Government Focal Person (Assistant RAS – Productive Sectors and Economy). The UN Area Coordinator will be assisted by a small team of M & E Officer, Programme Associate and a field Driver. Under each outcome, there will be Contact Points for respective thematic areas who will be responsible for overall coordination of the participating UN Agencies.

The UN Area Coordinator will also be required to update the Programme Coordination Group (PCG) and Kigoma Regional Consultative Council on programme implementation status.

The UN Area Coordinator will be assisted by the Thematic Leads under each outcome who will have responsibility of coordinating the agencies within the area, ensuring synergies within and across the thematic areas as well as periodic monitoring and reporting.

Each LGA will designate a KJP II Focal Person who will be responsible for coordinating implementation of programme activities by different sectoral officers within the LGA.

Figure 2: KJP II Coordination Structure



3.3 Monitoring and Reporting

Results framework has been developed and included in the annex. The framework is structured so that each outcome and output refer to a specific outcome and output (and corresponding indicators) in the existing UNSDCF framework, simplifying the joint reporting of this programme and linking it clearly to the overall UNSDCF. In some cases, these indicators have been complemented with tailored indicators for this programme.

The overall results framework and its indicators will again be refined in the first year of the programme with more specific indicators and baselines for the districts, after conducting baseline surveys and compiling statistics for each theme.

Informed by the human rights -based approach and the principle of leaving no one behind, the baseline data collection and monitoring activities will seek to monitor both outcomes and processes, including engagement of different population groups, and progress in leaving no one behind.

RCO will consolidate annual report before 15th June of the existing fiscal year with a summary of key results achieved against pre-defined targets at outcome and output levels. Close alignment with the UNSDCF will be adhered to both in the planning and execution of the interventions and results reporting.

A programme lessons-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure ongoing learning and adaptation within the organizations and facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.

During the final year of the project implementation, an independent final evaluation will be conducted to assess the project against criteria such as project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. Specific attention will be placed on capturing and evaluating changes in the lived realities of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities.

3.4 Communications Plan

KJP II will make use of the UN Communication Group (UNCG). Already there is a Communication Strategy for KJP I. This will be reviewed and updated taking into consideration the lessons learned to fit into the current context. Programme publicity and visibility will be ensured in the revised strategy, with the following guidelines:

- Use of the UN, Development partners and Government of Tanzania logos in all important and strategic communication activities and events.
- Invite Development Partners representation to important activities including joint field visits.
- Ensure programme events are trending on social media, as well as, on each UN agency's website.
- All media, including videos and fills to recognize contributions from Donors.
- Produce short films and videos on programme activities.
- Ensure activities of the programme are captured in UN agencies' publications and UNSDCF annual reports.
- The project will use various channels and media such as community radio, social media as well as in written publications to share knowledge generated during the project to make it more accessible to various people, including persons with disabilities.
- The communications products will seek to feature diverse groups of people, including women and men, girls and boys, younger and older people as well as persons with and without disabilities.

3.5 Sustainability

KJP II will scale up and build on interventions and lessons learned during KJP I. Close involvement of the Regional Secretariat, Local Government Authorities, local communities and the region's private sector will be ensured. A detailed sustainability plan is attached as annex 3.

3.7 Cross Cutting Issues

The six cross-cutting issues (i) Gender Equality and women's rights, (ii) Human Rights-Based Approach, (iii) Disability Inclusion, (iv) Environmental Sustainability, and climate, (v) Anti-corruption and (vi) Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) will be incorporated in the programming and in implementation of various interventions of the KJP II. The programme brings together agencies that have a large and diverse pool of expertise and experiences in these issues. This pooling of resources will enable the programme to address all the cross-cutting issues observed by UN Tanzania.

Gender equality: Gender mainstreaming will be a key feature of the outputs planned and implemented in all programme themes. The programme, among other issues, seeks to achieve greater participation of women in the planning and implementation of activities to realize economic rights. The KJP II programme interventions will systematically raise gender equality awareness among all categories of stakeholders in Kigoma region including public officials, community leaders as well as villagers. Activities that aim at addressing gender equality will include training village, ward, and district officials on gender mainstreaming in development planning and budgeting.

Human rights-based approach: The human rights-based approach (HRBA) seeks to analyse inequalities and redress discriminatory practices that result in groups of people being left behind and argues for fair and equitable development. It highlights that the state or duty bearers have an obligation to intervene on behalf of poor and vulnerable groups (rights holders), recognising that participation in, and enjoyment of the benefits of, development is a right of every individual in society. HRBA provides a mechanism for assessing the capacities of both duty bearers and rights holders, identifying the capacity gaps that require attention in order that the rights of all individuals to participate in development are realised.

Through the implementing KJP II interventions, duty bearers (i.e., LGA officials, village and ward leaders) in Kigoma region will be sensitized of their responsibilities towards the rights of others. Specific interventions of the programme such as the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups in training on planning and gender mainstreaming and child protection activities will be emphasised. Likewise, the collaboration with the district councils in the rehabilitation and construction of social services will be guided by the HRBA principles for rights holders and duty bearers.

Disability inclusion: With the understanding that people with disabilities are the biggest and one of the most marginalized minorities globally and often left behind in local and national development processes, the KPJ II will pay specific attention to mainstreaming disability inclusion. This will include, for example, collection and monitoring of disaggregated data in the programme, integration of disability issues in activities that target the duty bearers, engagement of people with disabilities as rights holders and implementation of practical measures for disability inclusion. The latter measures include, for example, use of accessible meeting venues when available, utilization of sign interpreters as relevant, covering support persons for representatives of persons with disability to support their participation in relevant activities, and dissemination of programme information via various means to promote accessibility.

Environment and Climate: The programme interventions align and comply with the national environmental laws of Tanzania. Implementation of specific components and activities of the program particularly those involving construction at LGA levels will adhere to environmental considerations from the design stage.

All the interventions under the programme will ensure that the basic environmental triggers are not being invoked. This means that no programme intervention will cause involuntary resettlement of people or adversely impacts on protected areas, threatened species, indigenous people, and cultural heritage attributes of the programme area. In effect, these are the environmental preconditions for the formulation of all the interventions of the sub-projects.

In response to the emerging climate change challenges faced by the region, the programme will adopt some innovative interventions geared towards mitigating risks emanating from climate change.

Anti-Corruption: All UN agencies have policies, control, and assurance systems in place to reduce both opportunities and justifications for corruption, a number of measures in mitigating corruption risk factors associated with different interventions have been put in place. The focus on UN agencies' existing alert system and complaint handling mechanisms will be adhered to in implementing the KJP as well. All agreements entered with the implementing partners of the programme will have provisions on anti-corruption. There are different levels of financial monitoring within the UN agencies

and between the UN agencies and implementing partners that allow discovering any financial irregularities and timely addressing them. The principle of zero tolerance for corruption is communicated clearly to all programme stakeholders. The programme will embrace transparency in engaging various implementing partners.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA): The programme abides by the principles enshrined in the Secretary-General's Bulletin on "Special measures for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse" (ST/SGB/2003/13) and reflects the strong commitments made by the UN in Tanzania to actively prevent, mitigate, and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Thus, in close partnership with the Tanzania PSEA Network, the programme will include PSEA integrated efforts in programming, compliance, and human-resources processes, whereby the principles of gender equality, inclusive development, robust feedback, and a culture of accountability are critical. As such, the programme is committed to work with the PSEA Network, all its staff, and implementing partners to develop best practices adapted to the local context. Important prevention tools in this regard include inter-agency Code of Conduct, mandatory capacity building initiatives, protection mainstreaming, gender analysis, identification of risks and mitigation measures, as well as collective information campaigns. Moreover, recognizing that individuals are best able to identify risks and mitigation strategies for themselves, effective program-level prevention strategies by programme hinge on community engagement with the affected populations, especially women, children, and people with disabilities as most at-risk. The UN staff whose primary responsibilities include coordination and/or implementation of the KJP II will undertake mandatory training on gender equality and PSEA.

4. Funding Framework

The budget for the KJP II is presented below: Participating UN agencies commit to pursue joint resource mobilization towards the entire Joint Programme as a preferred option, and toward selected themes as a secondary option

Table: 4.1 Overall Budget for 5 Years

Outcome	Thematic Area	Budget					Total	Available	Funding Gap
		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27			
People	Education	816,999.00	930,000.00	885,000.00	795,000.00	610,000.00	4,036,999.00	1,076,999.00	3,000,000.00
	Health and Nutrition	4,125,172.00	4,404,786.00	3,742,299.00	3,596,157.00	3,425,593.00	19,294,007.00	1,499,000.00	17,462,257.00
	VAWC	1,368,500.00	2,293,000.00	2,399,725.00	1,803,900.00	2,059,100.00	9,924,225.00	869,383.00	8,363,260.00
	WASH	1,365,000.00	2,815,790.00	2,807,888.00	2,484,889.00	2,076,144.00	11,549,711.00	1,775,360.00	9,775,851.00
Sub Total: People		7,675,671.00	10,443,576.00	9,834,912.00	8,679,946.00	8,170,837.00	44,804,942.00	5,220,742.00	38,601,368.00
Prosperity	Agriculture and Economic Empowerment	3,955,445.00	4,612,478.50	3,950,487.50	3,329,635.10	1,431,154.50	17,279,200.60	2,739,534.46	14,539,666.14
Sub Total: Prosperity		3,955,445.00	4,612,478.50	3,950,487.50	3,329,635.10	1,431,154.50	17,279,200.60	2,739,534.46	14,539,666.14
Planet	Disaster Risk Reduction	270,000.00	830,000.00	1,278,000.00	1,179,000.00	1,169,000.00	4,726,000.00	3,209,000.00	1,517,000.00
	Climate Smart Adaptation/Natural Resource Management	1,709,500.00	3,782,500.00	3,088,000.00	1,794,000.00	584,393.00	10,958,393.00	6,176,993.00	4,771,400.00
	Sustainable and Renewable Energy	1,450,000.00	1,619,500.00	1,577,500.00	1,702,500.00	1,165,000.00	7,514,500.00	1,414,450.00	6,380,050.00
Sub Total: Planet		3,429,500.00	6,232,000.00	5,943,500.00	4,675,500.00	2,918,393.00	23,198,893.00	10,800,443.00	12,668,450.00
Enabling Environment	Governance	1,109,000.00	1,237,000.00	1,703,750.00	1,350,250.00	1,108,250.00	6,508,250.00	1,872,275.00	4,505,475.00
Sub Total: Enabling Environment		1,109,000.00	1,237,000.00	1,703,750.00	1,350,250.00	1,108,250.00	6,508,250.00	1,872,275.00	4,505,475.00
Coordination	Coordination (RCO)	135,268.55	140,268.55	145,268.55	140,268.55	155,268.55	716,342.75		716,342.75
Outcome Coordination and Management	VAWC	237,175.00	55,250.00	-	181,925.00	305,752.00	780,102.00		747,080.00
Overall Coordination Total		372,443.55	195,518.55	145,268.55	322,193.55	461,020.55	1,496,444.75	-	1,463,422.75
GRAND TOTAL		16,542,059.55	22,720,573.05	21,577,918.05	18,357,524.65	14,089,655.05	93,287,730.35	20,632,994.46	71,778,381.89

The funding for the KJP will be channelled through the following modalities:

- i) Agencies' own resources (core funds/regular resources/assessed resources of agencies or any vertical funds targeting specific agencies)
- ii) Bilateral contributions to individual UN agency's specific activities under one or several themes of the KJP II
- iii) Contributions via UN country-level pooled fund with earmarking for the KJP across all or specific themes
- iv) Contributions via UN country-level pooled fund with earmarking for Outcomes or themes that UN agencies chose to channel towards the KJP II
- v) Counterpart contribution by Government and local communities. These include financial contribution, properties, knowledge, skills, and manual labor.

Participating UN Agencies will directly be responsible for managing their programme section resources in line with respective policies and procedures; They will provide periodic financial updates to the Theme leads and the RCO.

If funding for some components is not secured, the UN agencies will resort to their existing programmes but with a more limited response to specific challenges facing refugee hosting areas. The result will likely be decreased quality of and access to basic service, diminished protection, fewer work opportunities which may result in tensions building up between refugees and the host population.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: KJP II Results Framework

Annex 2: KJP Risk Management Matrix

Risk Category	Description of the risk as analysed at the beginning of the Programme	Mitigation Strategy
Environmental insecurity	Use of modern sources of energy for cooking is very uncommon in Kigoma with a total of 99% of households using either firewood.	Strengthen capacities of communities and LGAs on GAP and CSA practices and technologies to manage the natural resource base.
	Recurrent natural / environmental disasters with potential to disrupt the livelihood of the host communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure disaster management contingency plan is regularly updated. - Strengthen capacities of community and LGAs on Good Practices and Climate Smart practices.
	Floods	Train and support communities on integrated management of surface water.
Development results and Financial insecurity	Failure to implement all components of the KJP II activities as planned due to resource shortfall.	Embark on rigorous joint resource mobilization strategy by all parties to the KJP.
Government Staff Turnover	Changes in key government staff risks the knowledge management and sustainability of the interventions and reduces the of skills and knowledge development on both sides.	Expanding the scope and coverage of key targeted personnel.
Epidemic/ Pandemic occurrence	Possibility of an outbreak of a pandemic disease (including COVID 19) which could have	Support regional health response plans to effectively

	significant negative impact to the programme.	respond in case of a pandemic outbreak. UN agencies to redesign workplan in case of a pandemic outbreak.
Security in the Region	Prevalence of Road banditry along Kasulu-Kibondo road and house break-in incidences (moderate)	Support regional security apparatus to improve security in the region through regular police patrols.
Internal Management, Control and compliance of to the Funding Agreement	Fund allocations not aligned to strategic objectives	Allocations approved by the One Fund Joint Steering Committee (JSC) and connected to the UNSDCF results framework which is based on partner consultations
	Inadequate communication and outreach which can hinder adaptability and replicability of the programme interventions	Develop KJP Communication strategy and plan
	Changes in donor policy	UN to liaise with donors at all levels; promoting the One Fund mechanism, supporting knowledge sharing of the One Fund and ensure that relevant reporting is of high quality.
Internal Management, Control, and compliance to the Funding Agreement	Weak capacity of implementing partners	Implementing partner selection criteria to reflect the capacity of the partner. Agencies to include support to integrate capacity building of implementing partners in program design.

	Participating UN agencies not achieving agreed targets	Any lack of achievement of targets to be reported with information related to the non-achievement in order to inform future design of programs.
	Inadequate reporting compliance from partners.	Reporting requirements and timeframe to be clarified and clearly stipulated with partners at the onset of project planning and non-compliance to result in payments held back.

Annex 3: Transition or Exit Strategy (Measures for Ensuring Sustainability)

Sustainability Factor	Sustainability Objective	Sustainability Actions	Timeframe	Responsible
Continuous effectiveness of the programme For KJP to be sustainable there is need to ensure continuous monitoring of the activities and ensure they are relevant and lead to the intended results. Important to document and disseminate the results and lessons learnt to all stakeholders and general public. This will serve as a meaningful predictor of the sustainability of the interventions as it enhances community support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure lessons learnt are documented and guide effective implementation Ensure the results of the programme are disseminated to community and General public Ensure strategic guidance for the programme is provided throughout the implementation Ensure all existing and emerging risks are identified and managed 	Put in place Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the programme	Within the first year of implemented, to be implemented throughout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Team and Programme Implementation Team (Both UN and LGAs)
		Put in place and implement Communication Strategy and Plan for the programme	Within first year of the Programme, to be implemented throughout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCG. Communication officers at Regional Secretariat and LGAs
		Involve the local community in designing and implementing the programme activities.	Throughout implementation of the programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN implementing Agencies, Implementing Partners and LGAs Regional Secretariat
		Ensuring that the interventions are aligned with the plans and priorities of the LGAs;	Throughout programme implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome Leads and Agencies; LGA Programme Focal Persons
		Hold regular dissemination meetings with the stakeholder community to dissemination the results of the project and build recognition for success.	At least 4 times a year in each programme district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Team; Outcome Leads and Agencies

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGA Programme Focal Persons Steering Committee Members (RC, UNRC, Chairperson – Resilience, Coordination Team. Outcome leads and Agencies. Regional and LGA Focal Persons
		Provide Strategic Guidance on Programme implementation through regular joint visits and evaluation.	At least twice a year	
		Map Risks for the programme and developing tracking and mitigation tool (SEE Annex 1)	During the first year of the programme, to be revised biannually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Team. Outcome leads and Agencies. Regional and LGA Focal Persons
<p>Flexibility</p> <p>KJP will be flexible to change according to changing circumstances but ensuring that the changes still lead to the agreed programme objectives. Periodic reviews and consultation which may necessitate some changes geared towards avoiding duplication and overlapping and ultimately enhancing efficiency will be undertaken during implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure project flexibility to adjust to project challenges and barriers is maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map out activities of other partners and ensure there is no overlapping or duplication of the activities (ie. Similar activities to the same beneficiaries) 	During the first year of the programme, to be reviewed annually at the beginning of the Government Planning Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome Leads; Heads of Units/Sections and Agencies. Regional and LGA Programme Focal Persons. LGA Planning Officers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Annual Work Plans for the programme Quarterly joint review of the implementation of the activities outlined the workplans 	At the beginning of each programmatic year (Between April and June); Implementation to be reviewed quarterly during joint meetings between theme leads and heads of units/sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Team. Theme Leads and Heads of Units. Regional and LGA Programme Focal Persons
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map and develop a list of alternative interventions and plans to implement them if 	Quarterly during reviews of the implementation of the annual work plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Team. Theme Leads and Heads of Units.

	chosen (during design) found irrelevant or complemented by other partners.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and LGA Programme Focal Persons
<p>Human Resources:</p> <p>As most of the KJP interventions are being carried out to complement the initiatives of the Government and LGAs in the respective sectors and districts, presence and continuity of staff with necessary and relevant skills is crucial for sustainability. Staff preparation through trainings or/ and capacity building in a range of matters in their areas of expertise and other areas such as strategic gender and responsible planning; resource mobilization; reporting; is important for project sustainability. It is also important to ensure that staff and other stakeholders feel the programme supports their initiatives and their clients benefit from it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure availability of necessary personnel to carry out and sustain programme interventions. Ensure programme personnel at all levels have necessary skills and expertise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out capacity needs assessment for LGAs and Partners for effective implementation of the programme Support LGAs and implementing partners with recruitment of additional staff or volunteers to carry out and sustain programme activities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the beginning of the programme At the beginning of the programme, during implementation and after the programme duration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Agencies and LGAs UN Agencies Implementing Partners Regional Secretariat LGAs
		LGAs and Partners to Commit to maintain and support the relevant staff through aligning them in their structure after the programme duration.	During and after programme duration	LGAs and Implementing Partners
		Hold regular comprehensive staff trainings	Throughout Programme implementation	UN Agencies, LGAs and Implementing Partners
<p>Financial Resources and Financing Strategies:</p> <p>For the chances of the KJP sustainability to increase, there is a need to ensure enough financial resources to implement and maintain the interventions through putting in place necessary strategies from the beginning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure there is enough financial resources to carry out and sustain programme interventions. Ensure optimal use of the available resources to achieve effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and operationalize resource mobilization strategy for the programme Align Programme interventions with LGAs so that the LGAs can incorporate the interventions in their annual plans towards the end of programme Build synergies in the implementation of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the beginning of the programme and throughout implementation At the beginning of the programme and throughout implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Agencies, LGAs and LGAs UN Agencies and LGAs
			At the beginning of the programme and	UN Agencies, Partners and LGAs

		activities with other agencies, partners and LGAs to achieve maximum results using optimal resources	throughout implementation	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit and engage Community Champions or community volunteers who will support programme interventions. 	At the beginning of the programme and throughout implementation	UN Agencies, Implementing Partners and LGAs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations responsible for guiding the implementation of the KJP to ensure flexibility in responding to changing environment and adopt emerging innovations to enhance implementation of the programme 	Throughout implementation	UN Agencies, GoT and LGAs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement organization development and change interventions as needed. 	Throughout implementation	UN Agencies, GoT and LGAs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant management bodies to provide strategic guidance and support programme initiatives 	Throughout implementation	UNCT, UN Heads of Agencies, Steering Committee, Government and LGA leaders
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate program impacts to leaders and appraise them on the project's importance in meeting the organizational goals 	Throughout implementation (at least 4 times a year)	Coordination, Outcome Leads, Programme Focal Persons.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Planning with the LGAs to allow integrating 	Throughout the implementation	UN Agencies and LGAs
Organizational and Institutional Stability and Flexibility Sustainability of KJP II highly depends on the stability and ability of the organizations involved in oversight and implementation to respond to the changing political, social and economic environment and dynamics in which the programme is being implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure stability and flexibility of the organizations guiding the implementation of the KJP 			
Managerial Support and Flexibility Management's openness to new ideas and readiness to embrace changes will enhance sustainability of the program.	Ensure endorsement and support of programme by the management			
Integration with LGAs and other stakeholders				

It is important for the KJP II goals and activities to be integrated into the LGA plans to enhance sustainability. KJP Program activities should be part of the routine activities of the LGAs even after the completion of the programme duration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure programme goals and initiatives are integrated with the LGA and other stakeholders in the region initiatives. 	program activities into the structure of the LGAs,		
Community Support KJP II programme should strengthen the sense of ownership among those who benefit from the program in the community to increase their motivation to sustain its interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure community support and ownership for the project in the targeted communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage communities in the program implementation 	Throughout	UN Agencies and LGAs
Political Support: KJP II programme team should ensure there is continuous political support. This will allow putting in place and sustaining policies and regulations which will sustain programme initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attain political support for the KJP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve District Councils implementation of the programme. • Having briefing forums to local and national political leaders on programme implementation status 	Quarterly briefing forums	UN Agencies, KJP Focal Persons

Annex 4: Budget Summary (attached separately)