

Strengthening human security through sustainable human development in north-west Tanzania



UN Trust Fund for Human Security



Fast Facts

Country: Tanzania

Duration: August 2005 to December 2008

Implementing UN Agencies: UNDP; FAO; UNHCR; WFP

Other Implementing Partners: Government of the United Republic of Tanzania; Community Based Organizations

Budget: \$3,683,394.40

Key Words: Refugees; small arms and light weapons (SALW); education; livelihoods; environmental security

BACKGROUND

Decades of strife have taken a severe toll on the Great Lakes region of Africa, not only claiming millions of lives but also tearing apart communities and displacing people on a colossal scale. Since 1993, 600,000 refugees were driven into north-western Tanzania as a result of conflicts in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As of 2005, this influx of refugees compounded many problems in the Kagera and Kigoma regions of north-western

Tanzania, including arms tracking, food insecurity, lack of education, the spread of HIV/AIDS and the destruction of environmental resources. To shore up host communities and to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and long-term sustainable development, a multi-sectoral approach was required to simultaneously address the political, health, economic and environmental challenges faced by refugee and host communities.

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Six UN agencies developed a coordinated response aimed at restoring the human security of people and communities in north-western Tanzania. Specifically, the project focused on (i) reducing the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons; (ii) preventing armed conflicts and sexual and gender-based violence;

(iii) improving post-harvest yields among poor farmer households; (iv) providing basic education, including HIV/AIDS education, to out-of-school youth; and (iv) reducing threats to environmental health by protecting environmental assets, improving water-supply and enhancing sanitation services.

BENEFICIARIES

As part of the water and sanitation related activities, 29,500 persons in rural communities benefited from new spring for gravity water supply, with an additional 3,000 persons receiving hygiene and

sanitation training. More than 3,600 farmers received agricultural and livestock inputs, while representatives of farmers' associations were trained in post-harvest loss management and storage techniques.