



**United Nations Trust Fund
for Human Security**



Guinea

Advancing Sustainable Development for Local Communities in Labé by Enhancing the Humanitarian-Development Nexus through the Human Security Approach

Background information

Despite its enormous natural potential, a significant part of the Guinean population is suffering from multidimensional poverty and widening inequalities, especially in terms of access to basic social services, economic infrastructure, and social protection. This is reinforced by the lack of active involvement of communities in local governance, further deepening their vulnerability to external shocks such as natural disasters and economic volatility. These multifaceted challenges are particularly pronounced in the region of Labé. In response, the programme seeks to reduce vulnerability, reinforce community resilience, and advance inclusive and sustainable development.

The programme builds upon an initiative supported by the UNTFHS in 2019 to strengthen the application of human security towards accelerating the achievement of the SDGs at the local level in West Africa.

Goals and objectives

The goal of the programme is to support and reinforce community resilience by accelerating SDG achievement at the local level through the following objectives: (i) development of an early warning and early action system, (ii) improvement in access to basic social services such as health, food and WASH, and (iii) enhancement of sustainable productive community assets and social capital.



DURATION

September 2021 - December 2024



UN IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, IOM,
UNRCO



OTHER KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Planning and Economic
Development



BENEFICIARIES

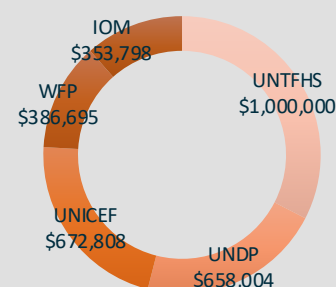
The targeted communities in the
Labé region



TOTAL BUDGET

US\$ 3,071,304

POOLING OF RESOURCES



Beneficiaries

The programme benefits vulnerable populations, including women and children in the targeted municipalities in the Labé region, communal authorities, local actors including community leaders, members of local action groups and civil society organizations, women's groups and smallholder farmers.

Applying the Human Security approach

The programme is firmly based on the human security approach, addressing in an integrated manner multiple socio-economic, health and environmental risks faced by vulnerable populations. It is based on three interlinked and synergistic outcomes, each combining mutually reinforcing protection and empowerment strategies to support communities in becoming more resilient to different shocks and humanitarian crises as well as their socio-economic consequences. Based on the knowledge, capacities and traditions of the participating communities, the programme empowers communities to face challenges through dialogue and collective action.

Subsequently, targeted municipalities will be supported to set up and strengthen community-based early warning systems and develop local emergency preparedness and response plans. In addition, the programme will provide support to members of local action groups by building their capacities in their roles and responsibilities and by providing them with training and tools to ensure proper functioning of the early warning systems. The programme will also support communities in developing measures to assist people affected by humanitarian crises and help communities partner with relevant authorities to better address humanitarian needs through social protection policies and mechanisms.

Furthermore, the programme will strengthen the socio-economic resilience of communities. Notably, the programme will improve productivity, promote access to financing, and boost income-generating activities. These combined with local emergency preparedness and response plans will strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and provide the socio-economic infrastructure to promote sustainable development for local communities in the Labé region.

Achievements

- Community-based early warning systems were established across all nine targeted communes, significantly enhancing local capacities to detect risks, manage alerts, prevent conflict, and coordinate timely responses. These systems were complemented by contingency plans and replenished emergency stocks to meet the needs of nearly 300,000 people. Importantly, all nine communes institutionalized these measures within their Annual Investment Plans, each now featuring dedicated emergency budgets that prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable.
- The programme reached over 339,000 people through widespread awareness campaigns, improving knowledge of available services and strengthening access to essential health, food, and WASH systems. Targeted cash transfers and inclusion in the Unified Social Registry supported 5,000 of the most at-risk individuals, reinforcing social protection mechanisms in crisis-affected areas.
- To promote sustainable livelihoods and resilience, the programme rehabilitated nine market garden sites and equipped 20 vulnerable groups with training and materials to enhance agricultural productivity. It also supported value chain development through the construction of two processing and storage platforms. Youth and women were introduced to entrepreneurship through business planning and linkage with microfinance institutions, culminating in the launch of the "Fouta Leaders Entrepreneurs Club," a space for knowledge exchange, peer support, and continuity of initiatives beyond the programme's duration.
- The programme further strengthened the institutional and community foundations for resilience by training Local Action Groups and local authorities on the human security approach. These efforts deepened local ownership of risk management and improved coordination between communities and government actors, leading to stronger social cohesion and enhanced capacity to respond to multidimensional crises.



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