2019 was a year of progress, reflection and continued collective work against injustice and inequity for Pastoral Women's Council and the rural pastoralist women and girls we represent.

Our growing team of members, staff, volunteers and donors lived their values every day by collaborating on livelihood enhancing, increasing education outcomes, curbing violence against women and children and gender equity improvement interventions. In 2019, PWC positively impacted over 9,000 pastoralist women and girls in northern Tanzania and we are proud of the transformation that we see in their lives, households and communities.

However, with over 450,000 pastoralists in Tanzania, the majority of rural pastoralist girls and women still live with the constant threat of violence and exclusion from development and decision-making spaces. In this remote and patriarchal society, many women and girls have their basic rights to adequate shelter, healthcare, food and nutrition security, access to clean water and freedom from violence and oppression denied to them. Others live with disabilities that exacerbates their marginalization and prevents them from accessing quality healthcare and education. Further, these communities remain poorly equipped to sustain their livelihoods in the face of climate change.

Without major systemic change, the equity gap in access to basic services and in opportunities for self-reliance will only widen and rural pastoralist women, girls and children with disabilities will continue to carry the biggest burdens of poverty and exclusion.

In revisiting our strategy in the context of pastoralist socio-economic, cultural and environmental norms and by embracing our learning of the past 20 years, we are now re-imagining our role, with an even greater emphasis on enhanced service and accountability to our members as well as collaboration across a broad base of stakeholders to advocate for system reform, social norms transformation and scale-up of our successful empowerment projects in order to increase our reach into the most vulnerable parts of our community and enhance sustainable long-term impact.

And so, in the face of the new global challenge of combatting the COVID-19 pandemic, it is with real gratitude for your partnership and with renewed resolve to forge ahead in transforming these communities and contribute to sustainable and inclusive development. We look forward to collaborating with each of you in 2020 so that we might begin to overcome the systemic inequalities of our society which have been amplified by the global crisis.

In solidarity,
Sion Kereine
Chairperson PWC Board
Pastoral Women's Council
The project aims to improve livelihoods and incomes of 100 marginalized pastoralist young women living in Ngorongoro district through business and employment opportunities within the solar and biogas value chains. By the end December 2019, the project had empowerment 70 out of school pastoralist young women with life skills and technical skills on domestic solar panel installation and maintenance as well as domestic biogas plant construction. Please follow link to read an article about this project. https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2019/10/feature-climate-friendly-biogas-in-rural-tanzania. “At the beginning I thought this was a joke, I mean how cow dung can produce energy? However, after witnessing it working and observing the ladies coming back with skills and confidence to engage in various income generating activities have increased my confidence in this project. More interesting is when one of the lady came back and got married to her fiancé as initially promised by PWC that the ladies will come back and serve their communities”

Kutuk Endim Homelet leader during Biogas site visit with UNESCO
In 2019, PWC sponsored a total of 155 pastoralist girls compared to 136 pastoralist girls in 2018. Of the 155 sponsored students, 65 are college students and 90 are secondary students.

### Girls Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pastoralist Girls</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>155</td>
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### Story of Sera James

Sera James is a 24-year-old Sonjo girl (the community is agro-pastoralist) from Sale Village in Lolliondo who is pursuing a community development degree at Community Development Institute of Tengeru. She began receiving PWC scholarship in 2009 when she was attending Pre-Form One at Emanyata Secondary School and continued her schooling at the same school until she finished Form Four. Sera’s father wanted her to get married when she finished her primary education, so her mother was seeking a way to rescue and help her finish her studies. Her mother discovered the scholarship project by PWC when she attended a meeting at her village that had been organized by PWC.

“\(I\) have become an inspiration to my fellow girls within my community through my education performance as I continue from one level of education to another.” She also notes that she is able to partake more in decision making within her family because of the prestige and respect that her education has afforded her. “My father cannot make any major decision at home in my absence, he is very proud of me and sees my contribution to any major decision as crucial due to my education” Says Sera.

Sera talks about how without the scholarship project she could have been another young girl married already, but she has been able to prove to her father that she deserves the right to get an education and have a say in who she marries. Sera hopes that PWC and its sponsors will continue supporting young girls wanting to continue their education and encourage girls to study past primary school. Sera says this has changed herself and her community because, “I have become an example on girls’ rights to an education and am determined to make decisions for myself.”
Under the Engisoma project, Mairowa and Mondorosi primary schools and Soitsambu and Emanyata secondary schools received various learning materials and equipment to enhance learning at the schools. The equipment included: laboratory equipment, textbooks, solar batteries and panels, laptops and printers.
In 2019, 620 pastoralist Maasai women benefited from adult literacy classes enabling them to acquire basic literacy to run their business better and participate more effectively in micro-credit group meetings. The classes have also helped the women appreciate the importance of education more and this has resulted in the women encouraging their children to complete their education.

Improving women’s livelihoods through women adult literacy classes

Women’s Economic Empowerment Programme
In addition, Engishon Microfinance LTD, a micro credit social enterprise established by PWC in 2017, loaned a total of TZs 71,977,000 (approximately US$ 31,294) to pastoralist women and youth in 2019 to support them in expanding their businesses.

2019 saw the expansion of PWC Women’s Economic Programme in Ngorongoro, Monduli and Longido districts.

- **Ngorongoro district groups** totaled 131 with a total turnover of TZs 218,696,900 (approximately US$ 95,085). In 2018, 64 active VICOBA groups with total saving of TZs 187,695,900 (approximately US$ 82,300).
- **Longido district groups** totaled 218 with a total turnover of TZs 600,000,600 (approximately US$ 260,000). For 2018, 178 groups with total saving of TZS 580,370,400 (approximately US$ 254,000).
- **Monduli district groups** totaled 6 with a total turnover of TZs 6,000,000 (approximately US$ 2,600).

Note: No groups existed for Monduli in 2018.

**2019 Summary**

- **355** Micro-Credit Groups
- **TZs 824,697,500** Combined turnover (approximately US $358,000)
PWC continued to strengthen 4 Women’s Solidarity Bomas (WSBs). These pastoralist women exclusively managed and collective livestock projects aim to increase the women’s income and positively transform the negative social norm that pastoralist women cannot own and manage livestock. The bomas had a total of 675 livestock by the end of 2019. PWC supported registration of three of bomas as Community Based Organizations (CBOs). This registration will ensure sustainability of the bomas as they can now fundraise independently, receive support from the government and open bank accounts to safe keep their income. In 2019, PWC also supported the Engeresaro WSB Boma to develop a comprehensive business plan aimed at increasing the boma’s income through multiple sources of income.
“All women have a big responsibility to take care of their large families through engaging in small income generating activities but because we had no water we did not get time. Now, because of the PWC borehole, we can focus on income generating activities and participating in village community bank (VICOBAs) to improve our economic status.”

Meshuko Karia
Empopong’i community member.

“I can’t imagine that I am no longer going to Arash River to fetch water. I testify that, several times we were chased by elephants but by God’s grace we managed to escape as we went to fetch water in a distant place. We have been walking up to 22 kilometers with donkeys and sometimes on our backs with a 20-liter water can. Since we got this water project, closer to our bomas, we have really relaxed. We are now clean, we can take care of our children all day long, we have more time to attend micro-credit and savings meetings, we can even attend to our friend’s ceremonies and our children are now clean. The sick and weak animals now access water closely compared to before the existence of the project. Thank you to PWC for this commendable work.”

Noorkinyaku Sulul, VICOBAs member.

Increased access to water for pastoralist women living in Ngorongoro district

In 2019, PWC supported the drilling of three deep water boreholes in three villages Esilalei, Empopong’i and Kipambi villages located in Ngorongoro district. The three deep boreholes are serving over 2,530 pastoralist women. These new water sources have enabled women to save on time thereby enabling them to concentrate more on income generating activities (including attending adult literacy classes and women’s micro-credit group meetings) as they no longer have to walk long distance to fetch water. The boreholes have also reduced water borne diseases as we have separated areas where livestock take water and community members fetch water for domestic use.
In December 2019, PWC with funding support from UNWOMEN Fund for Gender Equality granted 50 pastoralist business women, excelling in their businesses, approximately TZs 1 million each (approximately USD $434) to expand their businesses. All the 50 business women were required to open bank accounts as part of the selection criteria for the grant and as a strategy to enhance financial management.

In the same year, PWC conducted an endline project assessment of a four-year socio-economic empowerment project (funded by UNWOMEN Fund for Gender Equality) aimed at transforming the lives of pastoralist women living in Ngorongoro district. The assessment found, amongst others, household income accrued from two subsectors of livestock and business activities had increased from TZs 116,335 (approximately USD $50) in 2017 to TZs 344,051 (approximately USD $149) in 2019 under the livestock subsector; and from TZs 16,200 (approximately USD $7) in 2017 to TZs 415,775 (approximately USD $180) in 2019 for the business subsector.
Reducing Violence
Under the Tapala (a Maasai word for Stop) project which aims to reduce violence against women and girls (VAWG/C) 485 secondary school students and 32 secondary school teachers in 8 project schools in Ngorongoro and Monduli districts were reached with information and skills on child protection and safeguarding. Additionally, 6 law enforcement officers and 16 community facilitators (men and women community members) were trained on prevention of VAWG/C.

Further, 8 secondary schools under the project benefited from various infrastructure improvements aimed at enhancing learning and safety of students in the schools. These infrastructure improvements included: 3 rain harvesting water tanks, renovation of 1 girls’ dormitory, construction of 4 pit toilets, 1 incinerator, 20,000 litres water tank and a perimeter fence around a girls’ dormitory.

Women’s Rights, Voice and Leadership Programme

On Women’s Rights
2019 saw the expansion of Women Rights and Leadership Forums (WRLFs). Currently there are 35 Forums with a total of 840 members, leaders and champions. These Forums are instrumental in tracking and addressing women’s rights violations (such as domestic violence and disinheritance of women and girls) at the local level and linking survivors to formal and informal justice. In 2019, the Forums handled over 91 cases of women rights violations in various ways including: referral to court, mediation to traditional structures and formal justice systems.

From 20th November to 10th December, during the annual UN Women event of 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence, PWC partnered with Longido Gender Desk Police officers to create awareness on gender-based violence. During this campaign we reached a total number of 571 community members, 370 women and 201 men. Four secondary schools in Longido district were also visited and more than 800 students were sensitized on prevention and harm of gender-based violence.

Land Plots
257 (186 in Longido district and 71 in Ngorongoro district) women were allotted land plots by their village governments through the support of community paralegals and WRLFs. We have partnered with Ujamaa Community Resource Centre (UCRT) to assist these women in securing individual land ownership certificates/title deeds. The process is on-going and we have begun by demarcation and surveying of the women’s pieces of land.

Training
Finally, we conducted training of 100 Maasai men in 5 villages in Ngorongoro districts based on the Secure Your Family Future (SYFF) social norms curriculum which aims to positively transform men’s attitude and behaviour towards women’s property and land ownership. It also aims to anchor gender transformative practices and address systemic patriarchy within pastoralist communities.

“Knowledge we have got through WRLFs is gradually changing the mind set of our people. It is no longer a taboo for a woman to own land though still very few women own land currently”
Masek Letema, Meirugoi

“In Maasai community women are not given the opportunity to own land and property only men have this chance. I am very lucky to get this training course on Secure Your Family Future since it has transformed me and am going to make sure that my family will prosper by making decision with my wife and am also going to give one acre of land to my wife. I will also give part of property to my daughter’s even if they get married”
Christopher Meyano, from Samunge Village, aged 38 years
Further, with the view of enhancing pastoralist women and girls’ access to basic health care, in August PWC staff in collaboration with the district social welfare officer and trained Community Health Workers (CHWs) conducted outreach in six primary schools in Loliondo division and Ngorongoro district. 450 adolescent girls were sensitized on the dangers and negative impact of early pregnancy and marriage as well as Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C).

Story of Sarah Toroge
Ole Ngai (35 years) from Enguserosambu Village

My name is Sarah Toroge, I come from Enguserosambu village. As a Community Health Worker (CHW), I serve women within Olosae, Ndulele and Olopiriki sub-villages.

I have been trained (by PWC and other organizations) on sexual reproductive health, malnutrition and management of diseases such as TB and HIV/AIDS. As a community health worker, my role is to sensitize the community especially women to deliver at health centres and to manage the size of their families in order to give their children a quality life. I also follow up on patients suffering from chronic diseases to ensure that they get drugs on time and manage their conditions. I regularly visit schools and women micro-credit groups in my village to provide education on sexual and reproductive health. I also use village meetings to sensitize and advice the community about health issues especially STI and HIV prevention, safe delivery and maternal and child health care.

Previously, many women died during delivery but so far, the number has decreased significantly. This year for example there has been no death of women during delivery in my village. Most men are also now attending clinics with their wives unlike before. Interesting, I was recently visited by two men who came for advice on family planning. I see this as great progress as before Maasai men never wanted to discuss family planning at all.

In my work I face several challenges. For example, some women who are using family planning have complained of body changes after using contraceptives and some have decided to stop taking them altogether. Some men still do not believe in sexual and reproductive health and sometimes when I visit households they insult and chase me away. They have nicked named me ‘enoshi kitok nadung’ ingulie’ (the women who plans for others) but I am not discouraged I will continue with my work. It is also very hard to convince patients with diseases such a HIV/AIDS and TB to take medication due to cultural beliefs which equates the diseases to bewitching, resulting in the patient not adhering to medical treatment. Female Genital Cutting (FGC) is also another big challenge and still prevalent in my community. Unfortunately, this practice is done in secrecy and therefore difficult for community health workers to intervene and prevent the practice.

I will continue with my work despite these challenges as I am very passionate about it. Next year I plan on working closely with traditional leaders (Ilaagwanak) as they are very influential in changing community norms and practices.
PWC continues to invest in strengthening its internal processes with the view to better deliver on its mandate. In 2019, PWC embarked on:

1. Digitalizing the organizational Monitoring, Evaluating, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) framework to enable easier data capturing and analysis.

2. A year-long process to develop its new 5 year Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan was launched in January 2020 and defines 6 Strategic Goals as follows:

   **Goal 1:**
   To Enhance the Ability of Pastoralist Women to Claim their Rights

   **Goal 2:**
   To Economically Empower Pastoralist Women

   **Goal 3:**
   To Improve Access to Quality and Inclusive Education

   **Goal 4:**
   To Improve Women’s Health through Facilitating Access to Essential Reproductive Health Services and Improved Hygiene and Sanitation

   **Goal 5:**
   To Facilitate Access to Clean Water

   **Goal 6:**
   To Build Pastoral Communities Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change
Donors

- African Initiatives (Pastoralist girls scholarships, Engisoma Project, and Education Equal Rights Project)
- African Women’s Development Fund (Women and Girls’ Rights Project)
- Foundation Open Society Institute (Women Rights Project)
- Comic Relief (Women Rights and Voice Project)
- Global Green Grants
- Global Fund for Women
- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
- International Institute for Environment and Development (Climate Change Project)
- Maliasili (Women’s Property Rights Project)
- Mundo Cooperante
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
- One Day Wage
- Segal Family Foundation
- Trias NGO (Maisha Bora Programme and Tapala Project)
- Ujamaa Community Resource Team (Voice Project)
- UNWOMEN Fund for Gender Equality (Wezesha Project)
- UNWOMEN Tanzania Country Office (Energize Project)
- Wellspring Philanthropic Fund (Engisoma Phase 2 project)
- Womadix Fund

Annual Income

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>TZs 2,340,391,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD $1,017,561</td>
<td>USD $1,477,887</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

69% increase over last year
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