1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Established in 1997 by a group of ten (10) pastoralist women living in Loliondo division (Ngorongoro District), the Pastoral Women’s Council (PWC) is non-governmental and grassroots movement of over 3,000 poor pastoralist women living in northern Tanzania. PWC currently implements community-based projects in rural Ngorongoro, Monduli and Longido Districts.

PWC seeks to bring about change in the communities it works in order that:
1) Women are able to control their economic status by improving their livelihoods to meet their daily needs;
2) There is solidarity amongst poor and vulnerable women and collectively they are able to raise their voices to successfully advocate on issues of concern such as inheritance rights and rights to own property;
3) Educated girls can create a society where women are independent, equal partners to men.

It seeks to address women’s marginalisation in patriarchal Maasai and Sonjo culture and enhance their quality of life, as well as address the poverty pastoralists and agro-pastoralists face by encouraging them to become self-reliant and to take control over their own development. PWC has provided a forum for discussion, allowing women to reflect on the positive and negative aspects of their culture, to act on their findings, and to mobilise resources. As a result, girls have escaped forced marriage; women have gained confidence, skills, respect and knowledge in different areas; women have received tangible financial support through credit schemes; and girls are graduating from university and are now teaching in schools.

PWC’s mission is to promote the cultural, environmental, economic and educational development of pastoralists’ women and children to facilitate their access to essential social services and economic empowerment.

This mission is delivered through three key programme areas namely:
- Education;
- Women’s Economic Empowerment; and
- Women’s Rights and Leadership
2.0 EDUCATION PROGRAMME

PWC’s Education Programme expanded in 2013 beyond Loliondo to cover all of Ngorongoro district and into Monduli district. Since 2000, it has provided over 950 girls with the opportunity to access nursery, primary and secondary schools and colleges and creates awareness through culturally appropriate methods within the community and local government about the need to support girl’s education. It has also enhanced girls’ access to education through providing a safe learning environment and empowering girls to perform well in schools, resulting in a 77% increase in the number of girls attending school in Ngorongoro and Loliondo divisions between 2013 and 2014 and improved performance in the final national examinations at primary and secondary level.

Another key component of PWC’s Education Programme is the management of Emanyata Secondary School (ESS). ESS is the only private secondary school in Ngororongoro District. Emanyata is a community school that has provided many vulnerable secondary school level girls with an opportunity to escape forced marriage, through sponsorships and the Pre-Form One project.

The following outlines some of the key achievements of the Education Programme between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2016:

- 140 poor children and youth were sponsored to pursue an education at various secondary and tertiary institutions.
- Over 7,000 community members in Ngorongoro Monduli and Loliondo District sensitized in the importance education including girls’ rights to access education.
- 112 students (90 girls; 22 boys) attended the Pre-Form One (PF1) F1 class at Emanyata Secondary School, compared to 71 students (52 girls; 19 boys) in 2014 and 97 girls in 2013. All the 112 PF1 students (90 girls; 22 boys) progressed to Form 1 for secondary education.
- Trained 16 secondary & 11 primary school boards on their roles and responsibilities. This has contributed to better school management and governance.
- Trained students barazas and student leaders to actively participate in school governance in 6 primary and 4 secondary schools in Ngorongoro.
- Trained 10 primary school students (girls) on good ways to deliver strong messages to their parents on the importance of girls education through song and dance at community performances eg parents day meetings, African child day, schools committee meetings etc in Ngorongoro District.
- Established 15 health clubs and 10 girls clubs at primary and secondary schools in Monduli and Ngorongoro Districts to provide training and encourage discussion on issues of pregnancy prevention and sexual reproductive health.
PWC staff introduce the Equal Rights project at Nanja Secondary School in Monduli.

A health club at Lendikinya Primary School during training. On the right hand of the picture is PWC staff Selina Ngurumwa and Monduli District Education statistics and Logistic officer Mr.Jasper Sangova.

- Provided Mathematics, Kiswahili and English languages text books to 5 primary schools in Monduli District.
- Supported 15 schools inspections for quality assurance through Zonal and District level quality assurers in Monduli and Ngorongoro Districts.
- Misigiyo Primary school given excellence award for academic performance by President Kikwete in 2013, following PWC’s stewardship and academic leadership
- Facilitated head teachers training for 15 schools at NCA and Monduli on good governance, leadership, ethics and management.
- Facilitated the establishment of 25 Community managed Nursery schools in Ngorongoro District, providing the schools with teaching materials, text books and sporting materials
- Facilitated the construction of a new primary school in Ormanie, Ngorongoro District
- Emanyata School was the top performing school in the District in 2014 and 2015 in form 4 National exams.

Participants of the head teachers training at Namanga from May 4th to 6th

- Contributed to the recovery of two burnt secondary school dormitories in Monduli and Ngorongoro Districts by providing Soitsambu school with 90 mattresses and Lowasa secondary school with 1,500,000 TSHS funding.
- Facilitated the schools Quality Assurers and District education officers from Ngorongoro and Monduli Districts to conduct school to school teachers training on teaching methodologies based on a new Tanzania Education Syllabus that changed from “Content mode to Competence mode” (“Toka mhamo wa ruhaza ujuzi kwenda umahiri”).

Chief School Quality Assurer for Monduli, Mr M.Ghase during a school to school teachers training session.
3.0 WOMEN’S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

PWC’s Economic Empowerment Programme has helps women achieve sustainable incomes through the provision of livestock and microcredit. The Women’s Solidarity Bomas (WSBs) enable their members to gain property and generate income through the ownership of property and revolving livestock projects. In Longido, the WSBs resulted in the production of 1,313 improved-breed quality bulls and cows within 5 years from an initial investment of 40 improved bulls. 100 improved-breed rams and goats produced 7,033 offspring during the same period. Women have become socially, economically, and institutionally empowered, violence has reduced and housing, clothing, and sanitation has improved.

The Microcredit Programme started in 2000 with 20 women in Loliondo. Today it has grown to serve more than 6,000 women across Ngorongoro and Longido districts. In Longido, as a result of the Food and Livelihood Security economic empowerment project, there has been an 80% increase in incomes within five years. With a 90% repayment rate, women are demonstrating discipline about saving to meet loan repayments and are keeping aside some money for school fees and health services.

Below are some of the key achievements of the Economic Empowerment Programme between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2016:

- Formed and strengthened 116 Income Generating Groups in the four villages of Longido District (Orkejuloongishu, Gelai Lumbwa, Gelai Meirrugo and Noondoto) focused on entrepreneurship skills.

- 70 village microcredit and 12 VICOBAS (village micro credit and savings) were formed and strengthened in Longido and Ngorongoro Districts respectively. As a result, over 1,000 women are now able to save and access micro-credit that they use to improve their households’ livelihoods.
- Provided loans worth 214,000,000/= Tshs to 107 women groups in Longido District and Loans worth 34,900,000/= Tshs to 29 groups in Ngorongoro District.

- Provided 100 sheep and goats to women in Ngorongoro District as revolving livestock to uplift women’s income base to support their household economies.

- Trained 15 community VICOBAs approach trainers that will disseminate the knowledge and skills to the groups in 7 villages in Longido District (Loondoluo, Gelai Lumbwa, Orkejuloongishu, Ilchang’it sapukin, Mairowa, Matale A and Matale B).

- Facilitated the establishment of 4 active women’s SACCOS in Malambo, Olbalbal, Samunge and Maaloni within Ngorongoro District.

- Constructed 4 serial bank stores in 4 villages in Longido District (Orkejuloongishu, Noondoto, Gelai Lumbwa and Gelai Meirrugoi).

- 42 community (28 women and 14 men) members living in Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) were trained and equipped to be Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs). The latter will use these new skills to help their communities treat, care and manage livestock.

- PWC provided 40 Sahiwal bulls, 100 rams and bucks to the 4 village communities in Longido district that were able to produce 6,934 improved offspring’s (1,165 calves and 5,769 lambs and kids).

- Provided 9 Sahiwal breeding bulls to the 3 Cultural bomas in NCA such as Irkeek pusi, Seneto and Elerai for livestock quality improvement.

- 7 heifers were given to 5 women in five villages whereby Njori village received 1, Sukenya village received 2, Mondorosi village received 2 and Kirtalo village received 1.
• 500 sheep and goats were given to the women living in 5 Cultural bomas in NCA such as Kasio, Kiloki, Irkeek pusi, Seneto and Elerai, whereby each boma received 100 sheep/goats. These livestock help improve the livelihoods of poor women’s households.

• 746 sheep/goats were given to individual women in the following villages in Ngororongoro District. Njoroi village 100 sheep/goats, Mondorosi 124 sheep/goats, Sukenya village 100 sheep/goats, Oloipiri village 38 sheep/goats, Oloirien 100 sheep/goats, Nayobi 48 sheep/goats, Kapenjiro 52 sheep/goats, Sale village 34 sheep/goats, Oldoinyo sambu village 100 sheep/goats and Malambo village received 50 goats. The recipients of these livestock are poor women among the PWC members and were selected by the group’s members themselves.

• 6 Rams and Bucks provided to the 3 cultural bomas for breeds quality improvement. The bomas received breeding rams and bucks include Eleri, Seneto and Irkeek pusi in Ngororongoro District. Each boma received 2 breeders.

• Revitalized 2 cattle dips through capital provision for initial acaricide/chemical that was able to dip 16,433 livestock in Longido District. This helped the community to control tick borne diseases and improve livestock productivity and thus enhance the people’s livelihoods.

• 24 community animal health workers trained in 4 four villages and were able to serve/attend 320,316 livestock in different services such as birthing difficulties, castration, dehorning, deworming, treatment, hoof trimming, minor surgery and bloating.

• Implemented a water project in Engaresero that piped clean water to 160 households

• PWC has been working in collaboration with the Longido District Council Health Department to train communities of Orkejuloongishu, Noondoto, Gelai Meirrugo and Gelai Lumbwa to form and strengthen Village Multisectoral AIDS Committees and Ward Multisectoral AIDS Committees. The training programme facilitates community HIV voluntary testing and thereafter provides HIV positive individuals with goats for milk production and some income capital for their small scale businesses.
4.0 WOMEN RIGHTS AND LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME

This programme aims to help women achieve their socio-economic advancement. In the past, the ability of women to influence public decision making in Maasai communities was limited as women could not attend or speak at community meetings, but now, in the areas where WRLFs are active, women are speaking in public and have strategically increased their influence in their communities by obtaining seats in village government councils and by collaborating with the customary leadership. PWC wants women to increase their representation in traditional and local government leadership structures, challenge leaders on issues of rights, and change how community matters are handled, particularly rights to own property and rights to education.

Women’s Rights and Leadership Forums effectively address the fundamental challenges that perpetuate gender inequality in pastoralist communities. The issue of domestic violence is a major focus of PWCs training to the WRLFs. Victims of GBV are then linked with the village government and if needed the police. During the trainings PWC invites the Loliondo Magistrate and the police gender desk to talk directly to women. One aim is to demystify that reporting cases to the police is difficult. Another aim of the trainings is to create an open dialogue and discussion between men and women about rights women have and should be given in relation to property ownership, distribution of land after a man’s death, sexual harassment including rape and FGM, the duty of men to provide for their families and customary laws in relations to girls enforced early marriages. This is something that has happened successfully at all the trainings and has given women members confidence to return to their communities and train other women on their rights.

Below are some of the key achievements of the Rights and Leadership Programme between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2016:

- In Engaresero, 107 women’s individual titles to land facilitated by PWC in previous project years were formally handed over to their owners in a large ceremony attended by the Deputy Minister of Livestock and over 600 community members. These women had been selected by the community to receive small plots as they were mainly women who were vulnerable to food insecurity such as widows who had been disinherited.

- Girls’ Rescue Centre established in Loliondo to support girls aged 13-25 years who are vulnerable and at risk of being forced into marriage. The Centre provides safe accommodation for up to 30 girls per year and support their continued schooling and employment preparation to enable their independence.

- PWC provided paralegal training and offered ongoing support to members of the Women Rights and Leadership Forums (WRLFs) in ten villages in Ngorongoro District. The main function of WRLFs is to monitor and report cases of land and inheritance rights violations as well as gender based violence. As a result of these vibrant forums, over 30 individual cases were reported and resolved in 2015.
• 250 village council members including 70 women were trained on the WRLF model by PWC in Ngorongoro district. The training established a working mechanism and structure between the WRLFs and Village Councils in 10 villages. Village Councils agreed to support the WRLFs in resolving rights violations such as cases of GBV. It was also agreed that all rights violations would be recorded in the village council office to ease monitoring and tracking of cases. VCs also agreed to assist women secure plots of land within villages. As a result in Engaresero the WRLF and VC stopped a man from illegally selling a plot of land belonging to his wife.

• In 2015, following the training of 10 Women’s Rights and Leadership Forums on women’s rights to own property as individuals, 284 women applied and receive land from the village council.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF WOMEN TO RECEIVE LAND</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sakala village</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mondorosi village</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kirtalo</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Samunge village</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Engare Sero village</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Malambo village</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Oloirobi village</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Irmisigiyo village</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Monic village</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kakesio village</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>284</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Another significant result of the work of the WRLFs includes increased representation of women in Village Governments. Thanks to an increased understanding of land and forest laws, in local elections in 2014 five women joined two of the Village Governments: three women were appointed to the Village Land Committee in Olorien and two were added to the Village Conflict Resolution Committee in Olekondia. Moreover, the Village Councils felt the trainings had positively impacted their relationship with the District Council.

• As a result of ongoing mentorship and training of leadership by PWC, 10 women were nominated to serve at the Ngorongoro District Council, after the general election. PWC is a non-political organisation and did not involve itself in campaigning in local or national elections, it only mentors women to gain confidence to stand for leadership positions if they wish to put themselves forward.

• PWC has continued to work closely and institutional strengthen the first-ever Women’s Community Based Organisation in NCA. This has included: training the CBO’s leadership on their roles and responsibilities and supporting them develop a Strategic Plan and form working committees. The Women’s CBO is actively ensuring women’s engagement in the management of the Pastoral Council and to enhance the livelihoods of poor women.

5.0 PWC’S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE GOVERNMENT

PWC is a non-political grassroots membership organization with a Certificate of Compliance under the NGO Act 2002. PWC aspires to work collaboratively with all District councils in the areas they operate. PWC has been working closely with the government in its work ranging on education, women’s economic empowerment and women’s rights.

PWC regularly attends government stakeholders meetings based on invitations from partners in government. PWC has contributed significant support to the government in its efforts to uplift the lives of its citizens in Ngorongoro, Longido and Monduli districts and seeks to continue to support the government’s FDYP II goal to improve quality of life and human wellbeing in these areas. PWC has supported government initiatives and events such as freedom torch events, adult education events, day of the African Child of African day’s events etc. PWC has also contributed support to the government during standard seven national examinations by providing transport.
6.0 FUNDING

PWC complies with national and international accounting standards. 2013 and 2014 financial figures are as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>Expended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>872,630,431 TShillings (USD $ 343,288)</td>
<td>Personnel Costs 220,966,383 USD $ 129,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Administration &amp; Establishment 22,734,733 USD $ 13,373</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Programme Expenditure 339,043,766 USD $ 199,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,126,328,207 TShillings (USD $586,362)</td>
<td>Personnel Costs 289,276,978 USD $ 170,163</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Administration &amp; Establishment 33,411,587 USD $ 19,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Programme Expenditure 480,750,165 USD $ 282,794</td>
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PWC personnel costs provide employment for 34 Tanzanian staff, with majority being women.

During 2015, PWC had an approximate income of Tzs 945,000,000 (US$ 450,000) from grants by various development partners including African Initiatives, Trias, Oxfam and Flora Family Foundation. A comprehensive statutory audit for 2015 is currently underway and will be made public once it is complete. The independent external financial audits for 2014 and 2013 are currently available.