DEAR FRIENDS,

We are excited to share with you some of the most positive impacts of our work in 2022. The harsh effects of the extended drought across northern Tanzania has killed many livestock and caused household financial, food and nutrition insecurity. With this, our women’s economic empowerment strategies are resulting in more women engaging in small business activities to supplement livelihoods based on livestock. With more women contributing to household finances, we are seeing more girls being sponsored by their mothers to stay in school. Additionally, more girls stay in school due to improved school management, greater parental participation, remedial classes and using creative, learner centered teaching methodologies, each supported by our interventions.

Together, in 2022, we have positively impacted over 20,000 individuals, predominantly rural pastoralist women and girls. Our radio programming has reached a further 300,000 people interested to learn more about their rights and opportunities. We invested in supporting 9 villages to dig boreholes to help over 14,000 indigenous pastoralist men, women, children and their livestock to access clean water. Another key achievement is the completion of the Ormanie Health Center which will reduce the distances that residents of Ormanie have to travel in order to access this essential service.

For many, these accomplishments mean transformational changes in their situation with a real opportunity to take charge of their lives and build a future of self-reliance, prosperity and civic engagement for the betterment of their community.

We remain grateful for all our partners and stakeholders who make it possible to support the equitable development of pastoralist communities. Please read on to see just how much we achieved together in 2022 and where our continued partnership might take us in the years to come.

In Solidarity,
The PWC team
EDUCATION INITIATIVES

WHAT DID WE DO THIS PAST YEAR?

• 104 girls provided educational scholarships to access quality education
• 971 learners supported to improve their basic literacy and numeracy in remedial classes
• Initiated 6 adult literacy and numeracy classes with 310 learners, 87% of whom were women
• 26 teachers trained in the enhanced student-centered teaching pedagogy known as Rapid Learning Approach (RLA)
• Increased community engagement in education by establishing a new Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) in 5 schools

IMPACT:

• 78.2% of students have improved their functional literacy skills
• Learners’ mastery of numeracy and literacy has shown a positive influence through improved performance in additional subjects
• New counseling programmes for girls within the schools are helping to address and mitigate the harmful social norms that girls have been exposed to in their community
• 58.7% students now have functional numeracy
• 3 secondary schools reported having functional school governing boards which meets four times a year
• There has been a steady increase in overall student retention over the past two years in our target schools
As the only community-owned school in the district Emanyata Secondary School (ESS) (http://emanyataschool.weebly.com) has more freedom to admit disadvantaged students, particularly girls, who have not been selected to join a government school. The school management, staff and students are proud of their collective accomplishments for 2022.

We achieved a **98% retention rate** from Form 1 to Form 4. This reduced dropout rate is attributed to increased parental engagement helping drive a drop in early pregnancy and marriage during school holidays. In October of 2022, 128 students (47 boys and 81 girls) from Ngorongoro, Sale and Loliondo Districts were admitted to our pre-form one course with 50 of the female students being sponsored by PWC. In January of 2023, we admitted 79 form one students, 54 girls and 25 boys, with 8 girls sponsored by PWC.

We **established a Parent Teacher Association (PTA)** to engage more parents in the success and sustainability of the school. The PTA is made up of parents, teachers, select community leaders and government officials and builds accountability and collaboration between teachers, parents and the community so that they can support learners to achieve their goals.

The recently completed **science laboratory** now offers an important learning resource that promotes practical learning, increasing student’s confidence, interest and critical thinking skills, particularly in gateway subjects for pastoralists such as science and agriculture.
Our permaculture garden is thriving and ensures that the ESS students, staff and the nearby community have access to healthy varieties of vegetables. Community members and staff from other schools came to ESS to learn about permaculture by participating in activities on the school farm and in our garden alongside ESS students and staff.

In our ongoing work to build community collaboration in education, in 2022 we supported 5 other regional schools in establishing PTAs. Initially, parents reported that they didn’t feel confident when visiting their sons’ and daughters’ school and felt that teachers did not involve them in their child’s academic activities. The PTA programme has allowed parents to feel more confident and invested in their child’s education. It also offers a platform to raise awareness on ending VAWC and the importance of childhood education. With parents more involved in their children’s academic performance, strengthening school governance, and resolving some of the key challenges students were facing such as food shortages and infrastructure development needs, the effectiveness of the schools as a whole have increased.

“I used to be afraid to call teachers asking for my child progress at school because I felt like I was disturbing the teacher at school but after participating in the parents meeting at school, staff helped me to understand my child’s results and I saw that my child passed well in her exams. I was very happy and I asked to meet my child and I gave her a gift so that she would do well again. I will continue following up on my child’s performance at school”

Mr. Ringo, parent at Emanyata School
We provided in-service teacher training on the Rapid Learning Approach (RLA) as an innovative teaching approach specifically designed to support lower secondary students (Form I and II), who have difficulties in functional numeracy and literacy which also affects their mastery of other subjects. Students who are slow learners are individually assessed and assisted according to the level of difficulties they face. Moreover, the approach introduces new techniques (a combination of activities and games) to enable students to master the necessary skills.

Through **remedial classes** students are able to discuss questions that they found difficult in their regular sessions and also use the class sessions to motivate each other to take on science subjects, challenging the misconception that science subjects are only for boys. The remedial classes use engaging activities from the Rapid Learning Approach to get learners to better understand difficult topics. We are already seeing the impact of the program as 40% of the 170 students who had difficulties in numeracy and literacy were enrolled into RLA classes improved their competences within the first 30 days of its implementation.

Our **scholarships** help girls from impoverished families access quality education and provides these vulnerable students with shelter, food and a safe place to learn and grow so as to achieve their dreams. In addition to full boarding and education, we provide **motivational talks, counseling, and life skills forums** that feature PWC staff, grassroots women champions and professionals from different fields. These sessions motivate the students to realize their dreams and opportunities. Girls who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing gender-based violence have been provided with **on-going psycho-social support** and counseling.

As a result, girls report increased confidence and knowledge on how they can address these issues in their communities. During community meetings girls were at the front lines in preparing creative drama, folk songs and dances in Maasai language to highlight the challenges girls face. They also led engagements in the marketplace to inform community members on the importance of girls’ education and how to end Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC).
CASE STUDY ON PTAS – ADVOCATING FOR PROVISION OF WATER AT NGORONGORO GIRLS

In 2020, pastoralist within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) came together within the traditional framework of ‘Emesa/Harambee’ and locally raised resources to begin the construction of the only boarding, all-girls school in Ngorongoro district. This community-led initiative was supported by multiple stakeholders including the government and PWC and now, the facility constitutes over 80% pastoralist girls and this year, the school will produce its first form four graduates.

Although a lot of girls are happy to get the opportunity to join Ngorongoro Girls’ Secondary, the school still faced a lot of challenges, including a lack of clean and safe water which forced students to walk 5 kilometres to search for it. This affected their safety due to the presence of wild animals in the conservation area. Additionally, this caused high rates of truancy as some girls used that chance to be absent from school.

As one of the 5 PTAs formed and strengthened by PWC, the Ngorongoro Girls Secondary School PTA identified key priorities that would improve their students’ education and the immediate needs of improving security and sanitation at the school. Members of the PTA then approached the village assembly with a proposal to install a water access point close to the school, that would improve the girls’ safety and health as well as their education. Thanks to the PTA, the students are now happy and focusing on their academics as they no longer have to leave their school and risk their safety to access clean water.

We are very happy with the establishment of this girls school in our village. Our children used to travel far away from home to attend secondary school and many others ended their academic journey because their parents could not afford the travel costs.”

Nambayo Lemayan, NCA resident and women rights champion

Inspired by the effect of this change, the PTA is continuing to work hard to resolve additional issues that affect their children’s academics, such as a lack of beds in the dormitories, and furniture in the classrooms.
Before the parents interventions, we were going very far to search for water. I couldn’t concentrate on my studies as I had always to think of running out of class so that I could be the first to fetch water and come back early for some remedial studies. Now I am happy I can fetch water anytime I want and this helps me concentrate well at school. I hope I will pass my exams this year and, in the future, be the best teacher so that I can help other girls who don’t get the opportunity to be at school.”

Nasai, Form II student, Ngorongoro Girls Secondary
WOMEN’S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

WHAT DID WE DO THIS PAST YEAR?

- We facilitated the establishment of 55 functional micro-credit savings and loans groups (also known as Village Community Banks or VICOBA) in the past year with 1,600 new members, the majority being women.
- This brings the total number of VICOBA groups to 575 and the total number of women in the VICOBAs to almost 13,000.
- 30 groups received entrepreneurship training and many of their members now run their own small businesses.
- Engishon Microfinance provided business loans to 66 groups and 6 individuals.
- We conducted an economic opportunities study to help guide pastoralist women into viable income generating activities.

IMPACT:

- Increased engagement in and awareness of alternative income generating opportunities increases pastoralist community resilience and adaptation to the challenges brought about by climate change.
- More pastoralist women are achieving economic independence thus allowing them to invest in what is important to them: education for their children, especially girls; and to improving their family’s nutrition and overall well-being.

NARRATIVE:

In May this year, PWC partnered with SOMO Africa (https://www.somoafrica.org) to train 20 young pastoralist women, graduates of our Energise project, on their innovative DigiKua platform. Digikuwa is a platform that allows businesses to record their transactions in real-time via mobile phone. The training took the Training of Trainers (ToT) format, allowing the young women who received the training to master it and learn to then teach it to other women in their community. Additionally, in an effort to build on previous menstrual health initiatives,
such as the provision of sanitary pads to girls in the secondary schools, PWC partnered with Reepads Tanzania to train select graduates of our Energise project on **reusable sanitary pads manufacturing**. Reepads Tanzania is a local company specialising in the manufacture of high-quality reusable pads as well as training on Sexual Reproductive Health. The PWC team participated in a basic training programme where the team learned about safe manufacturing of sanitary products, menstruation hygiene and even marketing. The trainees can now educate community members on menstrual health and sell these high-quality reusable sanitary pads to earn an income.

Women’s Solidarity Bomas (WSBs) are innovative livestock ‘cooperatives’ that promote property ownership and provide income generation opportunities for women. They mirror traditional Maasai homesteads (bomas) with the key difference being that these bomas are managed by women and the livestock are women-owned.

To date, we have facilitated the establishment of 6 WSBs with a total of 1,140 livestock supporting 581 women.

The bomas are managed by select women in the community for a period of three years, with a focus on growing the number of livestock in each boma and undertaking other income generating activities. While in the boma, they receive various trainings in business and leadership. At the end of three years, they graduate and are given their own livestock to manage in their homesteads. In August, PWC held a **graduation ceremony for members of the Kitapua Ndomonok WSB and cultural centre**. The graduation signifies when the
women members have served their time in caring for the communally held boma and are ready to use their training to raise their own livestock and manage their own land.

In the past year PWC also formed and strengthened 55 women microcredit groups, bringing together 1,050 pastoralist women who have been organised and trained using the VICOBA model to contribute savings to the group funds. The VICOBAAs also support the women to access micro credit loans to sustain their household needs and start small businesses.

This initiative has increased women’s ownership and control over resources and wealth-creation. With the challenges brought about by climate change, our women’s groups teach women how to save money, access loans, and engage in alternative income generating activities. This can then help women reinvest in their communities by investing in girls education, contributing to household and community development and improving the provision of basic needs and nutrition for their families.

Engishon Microfinance (https://engishon.org) is a social enterprise with a mission to deepen and expand access to financial services in the marginalized pastoralist communities of northern Tanzania. It provides sustainable solutions that empower people to work and create wealth. Additionally, Engishon is also working to raise awareness about the challenges these communities face and to advocate for their rights. With mentoring and capacity building support, the Engishon portfolio has continued to grow and in 2022 we provided loans worth over 100,000 USD to 66 groups and 6 individuals.
PWC commissioned a study to determine **viable economic opportunities** in Arusha and Manyara region with the aim to support the integration of these women into higher value-add businesses and value chains. A key characteristic of the pastoralist lifestyle is that a significant portion of their food and income depends on livestock. Livestock, in the context of pastoralism, represents more than just economic assets - they are social, cultural, and spiritual assets and define pastoralists’ social identity and security.

Pastoralist women play a significant role traditionally caring for livestock, but they have limited opportunities to engage in decision making on when or how livestock is sold, the price of the livestock or even accessing the funds from the sale. However, over the last decade, largely due to their engagement in alternative income generation, pastoralist women’s financial dependence on their spouses has reduced and their confidence in participating in decision making and development processes has been significantly enhanced. The researcher engaged with 570 participants, 99% of whom were women.

The study showed that participants had characteristically low literacy levels with 58.2% having no formal education at all. 67.7% of respondents in the study area were employed in the agriculture sector. Farming was identified as the main economic activity for Hanang’ inhabitants whereas Longido, Monduli and Ngorongoro reported mixed activities of farming, livestock keeping and small businesses. Based on the communities’ needs, the study proposed sustainable business opportunities that included livestock fattening and rearing of improved livestock breeds, commercial bee keeping, production and processing of honey and other bee by-products, and food processing (crushing of sunflower seeds, milk processing, beef processing, milling and packaging of maize flour and rice, making animal foods etc). The study findings also proposed organisation and formal registration of women/youth groups into cooperatives for them to be formally recognised and able to access services as legal entities.

### CASE STUDY ON VICOBAs

Sederi Pandare is a Maasai woman from Makuyuni Village in northern Tanzania. She is a mother of 9 children and the 2nd wife to a man with 4 wives. As such, Sederi was often ignored and overlooked by her husband who favours the fourth wife, who is also the youngest.

Sederi has three sons. The eldest son grew up at his grandparents’ home. He cares for their livestock and as a reward, was given a cow after working for some time. Her other two sons, having no education, went to nearby towns searching for jobs as security guards. Three of her daughters were married off early as Sederi’s husband had already planned marriage for them as is the norm in Maasai culture. Sederi recalls “My life was one of poverty and as the days went by, I lost hope.”

In 2017, PWC came to Makuyuni Village and introduced the concept of women’s microfinance groups (VICOBA). During the introduction seminar the women were taught entrepreneurship skills and were also advised that everyone had to make sure that they personally had a small business to generate their own income. The women took the advice and started small businesses selling sugar, phone credit, maize, beans, soap etc. Sederi chose to sell credit cards and beans. She also designs and sells beaded jewelry.
VICOBA has really transformed my life. I am now a happy woman as I can afford to feed my family and have a modern house. I have no stress when it rains because I know I am safe.”

Sederi Pandare, VICOBA group leader

Sederi was elected to be the chairperson of the group. “Our biggest worry was where we would get money to keep the group going. We had to contribute 2,000 TZS per share and everyone was required to purchase 5 shares per week.” This meant each woman needed to raise 10,000 TZS every week.

With a great deal of hard work and commitment they achieved it. When the group completed their first year of saving and distributed the profit, they were encouraged that it had been successful. They continued the following year, with the idea of buying livestock for fattening and then reselling them. Each member of the group took a loan to strengthen their business and agreed to do a two-year cycle of funding before distributing profits. At the end of their first cycle, they had accumulated a profit of 18 million TZS.

Sederi had a dream of upgrading her home. When the group shared out the profits, she invested in a better house with solar power. This provided an additional economic opportunity by allowing her to charge customers to recharge mobile phones at her home. She is now able to provide for her own basic needs and enrolled her daughter in the local primary school.
WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND LEADERSHIP

WHAT DID WE DO THIS PAST YEAR?

- The community formed 6 new Women’s Rights and Leadership Forums (WRLFs) with a total of 180 members
- PWC raised and resolved 231 women’s rights cases
- Our community-based paralegals coordinated legal aid community clinics attended by a total of 149 community members, during which 19 received direct solutions to their legal issues

IMPACT:

- The annual pastoralist women and youth forum has gained notoriety as a platform for advancing pastoralist women and youth
- WRLFs, court user committees, and community paralegals increase community members’ access to equitable justice through individualized interventions

Women’s gathering In Q1 2022
The annual Pastoralist Women and Youth Summit took place from the 31st of March to the 1st of April 2022 in Arusha, Tanzania and was hosted by the Pastoral Women’s Council (PWC) and our project partner Maasai Women Development Organisation (MWEDO). The summit drew 200 participants from 4 pastoralist districts: Longido, Simanjiro, Kiteto and Ngorongoro and was graced by a diverse array of attendees ranging from members of WRLFs who have been instrumental to enhancing women’s access to justice to community champions, traditional leaders, government leaders, young community members, and representatives from like-minded NGOs and CBOs.

PWC facilitated the training of 150 Women’s Rights and Leadership Forum (WRLF) members (125 women and 25 men) on human and women rights, legal provisions on women and child rights, land management laws and structures for dispute resolution, gender-based violence and social norms change (using an existing curriculum called Secure Your Family Future). These forums brought attention to ongoing recent injustices in the community and in May and June 2022, our paralegals facilitated community dialogues on women’s land rights in 6 villages (Mairowa, Matale A, Matale B, Ketumbeine, Lubwa and Meirugoi) of Mairowa and Ketumbeine wards. These dialogues helped raise awareness on the available paths to confront injustice and helped citizens to access legal advice. Further enhancing access to justice, we engaged with justice actors to establish the Court User Committee (CUC) in Longido District. The CUC is made up of diverse professional community members: traditional leaders, women champions, people living with disabilities, religious leaders, youth, and paralegals, as well as civil actors in the justice system, including ward executive officers, magistrates, police and social welfare officers. Though understanding of women’s rights and awareness of legal paths to justice are important to creating community support of women’s rights, the path to achieving justice for women is not always easy. By connecting women with members from other villages, WRLF also hopes to provide social support in situations where justice cannot be achieved.

“...We have had multiple incidences of domestic violence, where we help women who have been badly beaten by their spouses or relatives, to report their case to the police and file lawsuits. It is sad that many of these cases are often dismissed because of corruption and the women are left in despair. As a woman, I cry for my sisters whose fathers, brothers and sons are at the heart of their pain. I hope to change their ways so that they stop oppressing women. We still have a long way to go in fighting for women rights but if we stand together, we will get there some day.”

Sarah Ole Keiya, WRLF member, Longido.
CASE STUDY: MENTORING THE LEADERS OF TOMORROW: SAYUNI’S STORY

Sayuni Lengulai Lazier is a special seat Councillor in Engare Naiboro Division in Mundarara village, Longido. Sayuni was born and raised in a pastoralist village and her educational journey began 1995.

“Being among the few Maasai girls who got chance to go to school was not easy. I would walk ten kilometers to school very early in the morning and come back very late. After getting home late I couldn’t escape the home chaos despite my long-distance walk.”

On completing primary school, she joined secondary school in 2002 and later went on to college.

After just one year of college, she could no longer continue with her studies and dropped out because her parents couldn’t manage to pay the school fees.

“Since I had no option for studies anymore my parents married me off. After one year of marriage, I shared with my husband my desire to go back to college and he supported me. I finally had hope.”

In 2015 Sayuni completed her studies and joined a team that PWC sent to Uganda and Kenya to develop the curriculum of the norms change programme known as Secure Your Family Future.

“These were completely transformative discussions. My joy was immeasurable since I found this could be a chance for me to help people to break out of gender boxes, especially in the leadership arena. My community never previously considered women getting into leadership. I was excited by the idea and said I wouldn’t keep quiet until young women lead.”

While communities prepared for the 2020 elections, Sayuni was trained as a community paralegal by PWC.

“I learned a lot and saw that my leadership journey was being sharpened and hoped for better opportunities ahead.”

She spent time with women in their groups, discussing how they could lead and move their agendas forward in decision making bodies. She made the decision to vie for the position of women representative in the 2020 general elections but faced many challenges as men and older women thought she was too young to lead.

“When I won the nomination, I was so thrilled and very grateful to PWC who paved my way to leadership. Now I am utilising my position to push gender issues in our council. I just can’t keep quiet while women and girls’ issues are left behind.”

Sayuni envisions that she has a long journey ahead to ensure many more young Maasai women consider competing for leadership positions. “I have started mentoring young girls in secondary schools. I want them to see themselves as leaders of tomorrow, despite how the community looks at them today.”
HEALTH AND WELL BEING

WHAT DID WE DO THIS PAST YEAR?

- Over 4,500 community members including 300 secondary school youth reached through 9 mobile health clinics and quarterly radio programmes broadcast in local and community radios.
- Construction on Ormanie Health Center with the support of the community members and strategic donors.
- In August, PWC facilitated the training of 40 new women community health workers (CHWs) from across Monduli, Longido and Ngorongoro districts with the support of the respective District Medical Officers.

IMPACT:

- Our interventions are reducing the financial challenges and traditional barriers pastoralist communities face while seeking essential health services.
- CHWs reduce discrimination frequently faced by pastoralist women seeking healthcare and help educate communities on public health issues.

NARRATIVE:

Due to the remoteness of many of the villages we serve, many pastoralist women lack access to essential health services. In addition to the difficulty accessing health centers, pastoralist women are often faced with additional challenges like language barriers between them and health care providers, and discrimination that further hinders their access to and utilization of these essential services. PWC is working with a team of Community Health Workers (CHWs) to enhance access to healthcare for pastoralist women. These community health workers are often also traditional birth attendants (TBAs) who have received additional training to upskill them as a first point of contact for community members seeking both medical services and labor and delivery services. PWC also provides CHWs with sheep for fattening and resale as a source of income while they dedicate their service to their communities. They are critical in monitoring community healthy through awareness creation, breaking taboos related to pregnancy and nutrition, following up on adherence to treatment and medication for HIV/AIDS and TB patients. They are also trained to act as mediators and translators between patients and healthcare workers.
In quarter 2 of 2022, our team— in collaboration with the Ngorongoro District Health and Community Development Departments— hosted free, mobile medical camps in Loliondo and Sale Divisions to provide health awareness and services. Highlights from the medical camp can be seen here [https://youtu.be/teZbileoIXg](https://youtu.be/teZbileoIXg). The camps provided an opportunity to engage with pastoralists who live in some of the most remote areas and educate them on common illnesses, nutrition, practices towards safe motherhood, and sexually transmitted diseases. Additionally, we provided counseling, testing, treatment and referrals for HIV/AIDS, STIs and cervical cancer.

PWC supported the community in Ormanie Village in Ngorongoro District to build Ormanie Health Centre.

The project began in August 2022 and has been completed as of January 2023. In the past, community members seeking health services were forced to walk more than 30 kms to access medical care. This often resulted in high infant mortality rates when pregnant mothers sought out medical support during child birth. Members of the community were very receptive to the project and participated fully in clearing the site and collecting locally available materials to commence the building. This new health centre means that they now walk less than 1 Km to access these essential services. We continue to advocate with the local government to build nearby housing for medical staff.

Ormanie village holds the highest Maternal Mortality Rate in Ngorongoro District, which itself is five times above the national district average (ACORD, 2015). Previously the nearest dispensary was 26km away while the district hospital was 63km away. The dispensary will benefit over 4000 pastoralist residing in Omanie village.
CASE STUDY:

Esupat is a 17 year old pastoralist girl in form three students from Malambo secondary school. Esupat said that previously, she didn’t know about sexual reproductive health, and contraceptives. However, after being among the girls who have been trained on the sexual reproductive health skills and knowledge especially contraceptive methods and has gained more knowledge on health-related issues.

Many people especially women have died on their way to the hospital because of the remote location. I can’t express enough how grateful I am for the work PWC is doing.”

Nasha Kikanai,
Ormanie village resident.
**CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE AND WATER PROVISION**

**WHAT DID WE DO THIS PAST YEAR?**

- Provided **12,000** kgs of relief maize which benefited **2,400** households in Longido and **12,000** kgs of relief maize to **120** households in Arash.
- Initiated the establishment of grass seed banks in **3** communities.
- Dug **9** deep water boreholes in 2022 to provide access to water for over **14,000** indigenous pastoralists. This brings the total number of boreholes dug in Ngorongoro, Longido and Monduli Districts by PWC to **16**.
- **130** efficient, energy saving cooking stoves built and distributed.

**NUMBER OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS BENEFITING FROM BOREHOLES DUG IN 2022**

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<th>Community</th>
<th>Water users total</th>
<th>Water users Female</th>
<th>Water users Male</th>
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**Water users total**  **Water users Female**  **Water users Male**
• Providing relief supplies to at-risk communities most affected by climate change provided reliable food security, improving their wellbeing

• Securing pasture land and crucial water resources significantly improved community safety and ensured reliable local resources were accessible to and managed by pastoralist families

• Training women in assembling cooking stoves has created energy efficient cooking opportunities while removing the negative health effects caused by cooking over open flames

CLIMATE CHANGE AS A DRIVER OF PWC’S STRATEGIC GOALS

**IMPROVING EDUCATION**
- Environmental changes force women to spend significantly more time working, providing water and firewood, and caring for the sick - reducing their ability to pursue education
- Entering the larger job market increases the importance of education to compete for better-paying jobs

**CLAIMING WOMEN’S RIGHTS**
- Climate change increases women’s labor burden
- Shrinking pasture lands deny women land ownership opportunities
- Economic challenges force women into community support roles

**ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**
- Climate change makes pastoralist communities poorer and hinders women’s economic empowerment
- Falling yields force women to engage in agriculture and petty work to support their families
- Droughts force men to work outside the community, increasing women’s dependency on them

**IMPROVING WOMEN’S HEALTH**
- Changes in the environment, flooding, and invasive species increase the risk of human – and - livestock - transmitted diseases
- Dwindling herds, failing corps, and floods pose risks to nutritional security
- Reduced access to water harms reproductive health

**ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER**
- Less frequent and more intense rainfall increases the scarcity of drinking water resources
- Flooding increases the risk of water source contamination
- Economic hardship reduces water purchasing power
The East African region has suffered from severe drought for the past two years in a row. This is one of the numerous impacts of climate change. Over the years, viable land able to support pastoralism has been shrinking due to climate change and large-scale acquisition of pastoralist ancestral land for purposes of agriculture, mining, elite tourism and hunting. This has resulted in the community facing a major crisis and threat to their lives, livelihoods and lifestyle.

In the last quarter of 2022, PWC provided emergency food relief to families that were hardest hit by the ongoing drought in northern Tanzania. The food relief reached 2,400 households in Longido and 120 households in Arash.

This past year, PWC, in collaboration with Laikipia Women Development Association, facilitated the training of 42 women (from Ngorongoro, Monduli and Longido districts) on the development of energy saving cooking stoves, or jikos. The women also learned a simple farming methodology designed to reuse water from household chores to help irrigate fruit trees. The activity saw the construction of the energy saving cooking stoves, as well as the planting of fruit trees in 30 households. Check out some highlights here: https://youtu.be/M2XIviCi6G8

Our economic empowerment initiatives intersect with the climate change resilience and adaptation activities as they support women’s engagement in alternative modes of income generation thus reducing the over reliance on livestock herding as a source of livelihood. We are also helping communities establish grass banks by growing drought resistant grass for livestock use.

The majority of the community we serve live in arid and semi-arid areas, resulting in the lives of indigenous and pastoralist women and girls being characterised by burdensome and time-consuming sourcing of clean water for human and animal consumption, often leaving no time for income generating opportunities. Another way in which PWC supports communities is through digging deep water boreholes and empowering community committees to manage water catchment areas. The boreholes support communities by addressing the effects of climate change.
Climate change causes not only economic hardship, but is also a threat to Maasai culture that will worsen over time as older community members die and communal memory of “pure” pastoralism fades with them.

In 2022, PWC collaborated with government water department experts to conduct an extensive scoping study to identify existing water sources and determine the needs of 16 villages in Ngorongoro, Longido and Monduli so as to better understand their water challenges and propose strategies to combat those challenges and ensure availability of clean water for human and livestock consumption.

With the support of a climate change resilience volunteer, PWC developed a climate change strategy. The report presents information on the scope and pace of climate change in northern Tanzania, the effects it will have on pastoralist communities in the region, and how it affects all aspects of PWC’s work in these communities; as well as providing concrete and actionable suggestions for how PWC can increase its engagement on climate-related issues and incorporate them into its existing fields of work.

**CASE STUDY:**

Noorbarisho Sapiro Lodidio, a 54 year-old woman from Sinonik Village in Longido District, says she is happy about the availability of water. Previously, women and girls had to walk almost 14 kms to search for water and spent most of the day searching for it. This left them with very limited time to engage in any other education development activities or income generating initiatives. Women are now engaging in income generating activities selling simple consumable items such as sugar, flour, rice, soap and salt. Women also noted improved family health and children having time to attend school.
OURGANISATION DEVELOPMENT

WHAT DID WE DO THIS PAST YEAR?

Supported organisational capacity in 6 grass roots Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) focusing on financial management, fundraising, Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL), and organisation management.

IMPACT:

6 grass roots CBOs are now in a much stronger position to support their community members in identifying, prioritising and acting collectively to overcome major challenges in their communities.

NARRATIVE:

PWC provides support to a six proximate Community Based Organisations (CBOs) advancing women’s economic empowerment, girls education and climate change initiatives within pastoralist communities. This support has helped the CBOs to improve their policies and processes over the past year. The CBOS interventions are focused on early year and primary school facilities. In the past year they have supported primary schools to establish remedial classes to improve basic literacy, establish school committees and engaged parents and communities on the importance of education. 1,243 students were registered in remedial classes (730 girls and 513 boys) and by the end of the year, 710 students (422 girls and 288 boys) showed improved levels of literacy.

In 2022, we engaged various experts to support us to undertake comprehensive policy development. These key policies will help guide our interventions and organizational practices to ensure gender parity, enhance awareness of personal safety and risk mitigation. We now have a comprehensive gender mainstreaming policy to guide our interventions to mainstream gender and ensure gender parity, a safety and security policy and a strategic plan for Emanyata Secondary.

Our team also had the opportunity to participate in various in person and Online learning and professional development programs offered by leading professionals through-out the year including photography, communication, fundraising, strategy development, leadership and safeguarding.
In 2022, we invested in forming PTAs because we understood that parental engagement was a key aspect in improving educational outcomes; our VICOBAs helped women mitigate the effects of climate change by allowing them to engage in alternative income generation activities; our women rights initiatives are helping communities to amicably resolve conflicts thus giving pastoralist women access to justice and though they require massive capital and resource investments, our WASH initiatives are helping communities access essential service.

Our focus is to drive impact. By prioritizing and dedicating our time, energy, and resources towards achieving our impact goals, we are making significant progress and accomplishing great things. With our strategic plan as our guide, and our partners by our side, our members can continue to drive incredible social-norms change and move pastoralist society as a whole towards a brighter, more just, equitable and sustainable future.

We will continue to build our network of partners, members and allies to support us to reach the hardest hit remote and most vulnerable pastoralist communities.

Learn more about our work from our website or socials, or email us to explore how we can collaborate.

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