

PGII Narrative Report 2021

PALISEP

15th November 2021

1.0 Executive Summary

In response to fighting extreme poverty among marginalized poor women and youth from pastoral and semi-agro communities of Ngorongoro district, PALISEP through Oxfam in Tanzania support has successfully supported youth and women group from five villages of Naan, Enguserosambu, Ng'arwa, Orkiu Juu and Sale in different levels, at this period of implementations, PALISEP has been able to successfully to conduct a number of activities such as Support women milk enterprises through provision of heifers (Milk cows) Support establishment of cows breeding learning hub, Support training of PALISEP board of governance and staff on gender equality Support laptop and motorcycle to improve working environment at the gender desk for Ngorongoro District Police Station, Support land ownership to women economic groups at (Sale, Wasso, Naan) Support radio Program on to discuss GBV issues in relation to GBV survivors, Support training for women and youth economic groups in targeted communities (Sale, Wasso, Ng'arwa, Orkiu juu, Naan, E/Sambu) on record keeping, Strengthen Women Economic Groups (COCOBA/VICOBA) by providing digital management system

PALISEP normally involve her core partners like Oxfam through strategic engagement such as monitoring visits, meeting, mentoring and coaching to ensure both parties adhere partnership term, and achieve intended program results. The local government machineries are also key players in this regard, for endorsement, implementation, collaboration and ultimately for sustainability of projects.

At this particular implementation period about 480 beneficiaries where 300 are women and 180 men have been reached, this is through entrepreneurship groups, training and field visit groups.

The collaboration between PALISEP potential partners, donors, stakeholders, primary beneficiaries and local governments contributed the success in the delivery of these project activities. Direct community participatory and local government engagement during the operation and performance of project activities guaranteed the sustainability of the project by the exit phase. PALISEP appreciate the contribution made by responsible stakeholder and partners for the great achievement made by the project by this reporting time. PALISEP hope to continue working with all potential parties so as to continue enjoying their support and contribution to the successful implementation of the project end results.

2.0 Context Analysis and Theory of Change (ToC)

During the implementation period the district has been hit by a covid19 pandemic, a prolonged drought as well as the death of a district MP which result the political upheaval in Ngorongoro district. Covid19 pandemic has significantly affected the population in the area particularly women and girls, The Long vacations have caused many girls to drop out of school and many of them get pregnant at a young age, data from the Ngorongoro District Gender Desk indicate that about 47 girls have been reported pregnant and 67 have not returned to school after the holidays. Markets in neighboring Kenya were closed, locals in the area rely on these markets to sell their livestock to get a living, The district has also witnessed prolonged droughts, livestock weakened and also food shortages has been experienced in the region, food prices has become higher, for Sale village alone maize is sold for an average of TZS 500 per kg and beans for an average of TZS 2200 per kg. Following the death of the late Ngorongoro MP William Ole Nasha the District also hit by political heat. Despite the situation, the implementation of the project activities was done at a satisfactory level and some changes in the work plans were being made to meet the need. Mask wearing was encouraged throughout the program, Staff and community members are encouraged to take action to protect themselves from COVID19.

Governments at the district, ward and village levels have been instrumental in the implementation of these projects. In various ways the government sensitized and encourage immunization of COVID19 within the community. The response towards vaccination has been moderate with higher numbers in the township areas like Loliondo and Wasso. this has helped in one way or another to make the implementation of our projects smooth. Beneficiaries have also been showing up to ownership of projects compared to previous years.

3.0 Evidence of Change

3.1 Progress Towards Results

This year PALISEP designed and implemented a number of activities mostly to complement and consolidate the effort that were started from the start of the PG2 project. The same villages were engaged, which are Naan, Enguserosambu, Sale, Orkiu juu, Ng'arwa and Naan. We implemented activities under both objective 1 and objective 2 of the project, i.e. greater economic empowerment for women and youth and greater gender equity respectively. The outcomes/results that were committed too are the following:

- **Increased Income for Poor and Marginalized Women in Ngorongoro district.**
 - ✓ *Strengthen Women Economic Groups (COCOBA/VICOBA) by providing digital management system*

Kibaba is a program that has the ability to simplify the work done by the Savings and Credit Groups such as ViCoBa, VSLA and Many others who follows the same system. With this app you will need a computer or a mobile phone or a tablet to keep a different record of members. This will help VICOBA Group to abandon the sole dependence of the Paper sheet and Excel (Spreadsheet). This app is made to help Vicoba Groups to stop using Vicoba Finance books and save the data online and access it from anywhere in the world. PALISEP has adopted this system to support monitoring of this VICOBA's groups to improve operations and reduce field work. 5 PALISEP staff and 2 NDC staff have been trained about the use of the app, PALISEP has already purchased the app and the expert is installing all groups related data to the tablets. Each group has been given a tablet as a tool for uploading their group information and data. The Staff and NDC trained personnel will act as ToTs to equip the group members on the use of the application.

- ✓ *Support women milk enterprises through provision of heifers (Cross Breed Milk cows)*

For the past five years PALISEP through the PG 2 project has been assisting women and youth from the villages of Sale, Enguserosambu, Naan, Orkiu juu and Ng'rwa in entrepreneurship. Many of them have managed to make a living and even send their children to school. In addition to supplementing their income, PALISEP for the financial year 2021/22 planned to provide them with cattle which was their priority, with the main objective being to maintain and eventually enjoy their products such as milk which is be sold by the group and earn money to lend and improve their businesses.

During this reporting period 5 groups have already received 40 heifers these groups includes SOTWA with 34(28F,6M member from Orkiu Juu, RAMAT With 37(30F,7M) members from Naan village and NOSOTWA with 30(20F,10M) members from Enguserosambu, TURISHIRANIE 30(28F,2M) members from Sale and NASERIAN 30(28F,2M From Ngarwa. Unlike to previous years where the heifers are handed over by district level officials but this year it was not possible following the Covid19 pandemic which restricted meeting and gathering .

- ✓ *Support establishment Cows breeding learning hub*

The aim of this project is to ensure that PALISEP becomes a hub for learning good and modern animal husbandry, Ilkerin Loita development Project (ILIDP) has been working on livestock production and improvement since in 1972 in Loita division in the republic of Kenya, PALISEP has

signed agreement with ILIDP to build a cattle breeding learning center in Loliondo area, along with other responsibilities of supply pure Saiwal Cattle and to build a learning center, ILIDP also agreed to provide training free of charge to the community in all villages of PG 2 project on livestock improvement and how to adapt to climate change. Their long-time experience is to train pastoralist communities on how to move away from arbitrary pastoralism of having many Nonproductive livestock and instead to raise livestock that are more productive and that meet market demand, this concept enables to reduce livestock mortality in the dry season.

- **Improved business skills, access to employment, markets and technologies for poor and marginalised women and youth in targeted communities**

- ✓ *Support training for Women and Youth Economic Groups in targeted communities (Sale, Wasso, Ng'arwa, Orkiu Juu, Naa and E/sambu) on record Keeping*

This activity aimed at strengthening Women and Youth (W&Y) VICOBA/COCOBA group established into viable record keeping procedures within their groups. The management of PALISEP has decided to engage NDC expert as a consultant to undertake the assignment by offering a record keeping contemporary training that will engage a clear record keeping electronically to each targeted group to avoid any misplace of the group information.

The total number of 161(134F, 27Male) from the five VICOBA/COCOBA groups were participated in the training which was conducted by the consultant named Mr.Lasoi Masaniki from Ngorongoro district council for five days.

The training was carried a full package of group record keeping, After the group understood on group record keeping, they come up to practice to fill up on their book shares electronically and group monthly report.

Achievement: The total number of 161(134F, 27Male) five targeted groups received digital record keeping training for five days. The five groups were able to practice on how fill different record keeping document.

- ✓ *Support Development of Honey Business plan and Market strategies*

For a long time, women and youth in Ngorongoro district have been producing and selling honey and it has been a good source of income. For the period of June September harvest , a total of 760 kg of honey has been harvested, A total of TZS 9, 120,000 has been earned by women , For the financial year 2021/22 PALISEP planned to enable these groups to have a business plan to give them business opportunities today and in the future, during this implementation period PALISEP engaged a specialist who worked with women and youth to develop a 5-year honey business plan starting from 2021-2024.

Considering the terms of reference provided the consultant has been able to come up with the first draft of the honey business plan focus on the following areas:

Production The strategy will further demonstrate the best way to increase productivity as well as increase technologies in production such as branding and packing that are quality and attractive to customers.

Marketing-The marketing will be direct sales to individuals, **PG2 honey shop in Wasso** and/or to wholesalers who will sell the product in the local markets. The honey will be packed in the labeled plastic containers of 1000gm, 500gm, 250gm and will be sold at different prices ie wholesale and retails.

Customers-The end consumers will be individuals who either purchase the honey directly from the production site or from shop vendors to whom the groups sell honey. The payments will be made at the point of sale in cash. The original/**primary** customers will be co-workers, friends and those people encountered in the market. The groups will create an email/**contact** list of customers and stay in contact with them regarding future sales. During this reporting period the first draft of business plan has been released by a consultant and stakeholders workshop have already conducted for input and improvement. Among other things, participants suggested that the plan should be for three years instead of five, the plans are important not to be long-term in order to make adjustments that seem necessary. Participants also suggested that the business should include opportunity to start a business while giving back to our communities by providing educational programs to help restore nature conservation and traditional knowledge

- ✓ *Support greenhouse management plan and Horticulture Market strategy at Sale, Wasso and open field at Naan villages.*

Greenhouse technology is system of growing crops in a closed and transparent structure where climatic conditions and sunlight are regulated while protecting the plants from extreme conditions. Although this technology is new in Ngorongoro district PALISEP through PG 2 project and OHK were able to build two greenhouses for 60 (56F:4M) women and youth in Sale and Wasso villages in Ngorongoro district. To ensure effective production PALISEP has engaged a consultant (Global Business Focus and Success -GBFS) to facilitate business planning for this project. By the time we produce this report, the first draft of the plan has already been released by the consultant and representatives of these groups came up with inputs for improvement. Among other things, this business plan focuses on good production plans, market strategy as well as facilitating administrative and financial activities within these groups. The main goal is to enable others to learn about this technology while at the same time increasing the income of the group members. As an influence of our work, Ngorongoro District Council has already been able to purchase one more greenhouse which has enabled another 50 more women and youth in Sale ward to engage in greenhouse technology cultivation

- ✓ *Support Greenhouse group members to attend a 2 Weeks comprehensive practical training at Arusha*

Despite PALISEP introducing a greenhouse in technology, there has been a lack of knowledge on this technology. To fill the gap, PALISEP has enabled 4 community representatives from Sale and Wasso villages to participate in a 5-day practical training in USARIVER Arusha (jhjggglghg). The participants are 2 women and 2 men, this aims to have the most knowledgeable community members that will keep training other groups members on the greenhouse technology. These participants along with other responsibilities will be responsible for providing education to other group members day by day to ensure that knowledge of greenhouse technology is known to every member of the group.

This will also help improve productivity and increase income unlike previous years where greenhouse farming skills were poor for everyone within the group. In continuation of the work that started last year, this season, the crops that were cultivated are Green pepper and tomatoes for both for Sale and Wasso Respectively.

- **Improved Ability of Poor and Marginalized Women and Youth To Cope, Respond and Recover From Stresses And Shocks in Targeted Communities**

- ✓ *Facilitate training on appropriate grazing land management for 5 women economic groups in targeted communities*

For several years now PALISEP has enabled women to access cattle as part of their economic and social development. Prolonged drought has continued to be a threat to the well-being of these cows, PALISEP engaged a specialist from the livestock department of Ngorongoro District Council to facilitate the training on how to establish HEY in their respective villages, This has been identified as the long term solution to overcome the challenges of drought and climate change. The specialist has gone through each village to conduct practical training, this is to facilitate a simple system of making HEY by using natural methods, in addition the expert has enabled group members to understand the proper vitamin supplements for their animals during the drought season. Each woman owning a cow at her individual capacity will therefore establish a storage for hay in season of crop harvest and later to be used to complement grazing in drought season. This practice is new but it will be beneficial as traditional grazing ends up with losing livestock in times of drought.

- **Increased Women Leadership Among Programme Partners**

- ✓ *Support training of PALISEP board of governance and staff on gender equality*

The organization of a two-day training workshop was one of the activities outlined in the Action Plan of PG 2 Project 2021. The theme: “Towards Implementing the Gender Policy at PALISEP, the workshop sought to strengthen the capacity of the staff and board of governance to implement actions outlined in the Gender policy of PALISEP, a total number of twenty (20) women and men (including the trainers) participated in the training workshop

disaggregation by organizational category and sex

Category	Female	Male	Total
PALISEP staff	4	7	11
Board of governance	4	5	9

The purpose was to ensure the following:

- Increased ability of PALISEP management and staff to mainstream Gender responsiveness in their Program.
- PALISEP management and staff are knowledgeable of the PALISEP’s Gender policy Manual.
- Increased opportunity to implement the Strategy action plan within the Program

- To prepare indicators which can be used by PALISEP to monitor progress on gender equity with the program

The training sessions utilized the following methods: presentations, Question and Answer (Q & A), group work, role play, brainstorming and plenary discussions.

DAY 1: UNDERSTANDING GENDER CONCEPTS: Day One was devoted to setting the context to create an enabling atmosphere to facilitate interactive sessions; creating gender awareness by assessing the level of gender awareness of participants as individuals and in the discharge of their official duties as well as the gender preparedness of PALISEP. Despite the slight confusion between gender and women's economic empowerment but participants mostly have a common understanding of gender, by the end of the day everyone was able to understand the true meaning of gender.

DAY 2: UNDERSTANDING and UNPACKING PALISEP's GENDER POLICY: This day taken for participant understand and analysis PALISEP's gender policy, Despite the fact that PALISEP's Gender policy is good but has some shortcomings, for example in employment, it talks about considering women rather than talking about considering gender, other shortcomings is ratio of male & female workers is hugely imbalanced even at the managerial level. Therefore, the interests of female workers very often remain neglected. Board members have been asked to consider this in future employments

Feedback:

After the presentation of recommendations and open discussions, participants were requested to give feedback on the workshop. During the feedback session, a participant commented that to address the issue of sexual harassment, the following steps were recommended: awareness building, establishing co-operational relationship explore the issue of gender in depth, the duration of the workshop should have been extended,

- **Improved Valuing of Women's Economic Entitlements by Local Duty Bearers in Targeted Communities**
 - ✓ *Support Land ownership to women economic Groups (Naan, Sale and Wasso)*

Through PG 2 and OHK Project women have been engaged in horticulture farming, the areas they are working on have not been formalized as their property, this Activity planned to ensure that these areas are owned by these women in order to work effectively. The village's governments of Naan and Sale have issued a deed of ownership of these lands to women and the documents have been submitted to the district level for demarcation and preparation of title deeds. Minutes and other related documents are available for reference.

Way forward. PALISEP Will continue to follow up this ownership process and this will be communicated in some days ahead

- **Increased use of support structures that exist for GBV survivors among targeted community members**

- ✓ *To facilitate Dialogue between MTAKUWWA committee in ward and District Level on issues related to GBVs Victims*

The workshop aimed to bring MTAKUWWA members at ward level to discuss issues related to gender-based violence. It aimed to enable participants to recall their role in the fight against gender-based violence, A total of 13 participants (5M, 9F) attended the training.

The participatory approach was used during the training to enable participants to share their experiences on the realities of gender-based violations in Ngorongoro district, Various experiences were presented by experts and community representatives, where a picture showing the prevalence of Gender based violence, child /Early marriage, early pregnancy, sexual corruption have been cited to flourish in Ngorongoro district. Participants were able to point out the COVID19 epidemic that has contributed to the increase in gender based violence , many girls have dropped out of school after a long vacation and many have married at a young age. Moral degeneration has also contributed to the increase of the problem, Paulo Morijo is the WEO of Enguserosambu ward says many girls have been subjected to sexual violence in his ward and he has taken steps to file a complaint at the Loliondo police station but ended in vain in the police because of corruption, ‘ ***During the Corona holiday 2 girls got pregnant and I took the matter to Loliondo station but the police were bribed and nothing was done” the police are very corrupt he added”*** At the end, the participants recommended a better communication system between MTAKUWWA at the ward and district levels to promote positive results in the fight against gender-based violence.

- ✓ *Support radio Program on to discuss GBV issues in relation to GBV survivors*

During this reporting period 2 live program have been aired through Loliondo FM which brought about 300 audiences across and beyond the district boundaries, the program involved government officials from the district council, religious organization as well as traditional leaders, Panelist have been able to detailed described the true definition of GBV and allow audience to ask question, this have been customized into pastoralists context. Kindly listen through this link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ty-vpRZRDOzFnoN-QtTicgi4L_cXy6ty/view?usp=drivesdk

- **Increased Satisfaction of Poor and Marginalised Women with GBV Services in their targeted communities**

- ✓ *Support Laptop to and Motorbike to improve Working Environment at the gender desk in Police Stations of Ngorongoro district.*

Gender Based Violence is one of the biggest challenges facing many communities especially those living in rural areas, Lack of financial resource, geographical set up and ignorance are the major challenges affecting effort to address the matter, police’s stations gender desk are the key stakeholders at the district level. To address these challenges PALISEP in the financial year 2021 / 22 plans to provide them with facilities to deal with these challenges as PALISEP has been working with the police gender desk in the fight against gender-based violence for many years These centers are facing a shortage of resources especially in respond to GBV cases and record keeping. PALISEP has already purchased a computer and a motorbike for the Loliondo police station, along with the provision of tools, PALISEP is developing a program that will support digital record keeping in which all information of gender-based violence can be made available/accessed by all GBV stakeholders electronically. GBV Taarifa and Medi -Capt are software systems developed that

facilitates access to GBV information electronically. It has now been tested and has shown great effectiveness.

Local government authorities in the targeted communities create awareness through trainings and campaigns on human rights to the communities based on existing policy and legislation on gender equality

- ✓ *Local government officials (WEO, VEO, Chairpersons) train communities on their duties and responsibilities at PG II project villages*

Village leaders are a very important pillar in the implementation of our projects. For a long time the government has been hiring local government officials without training them on their roles and responsibilities. The lack of orientation seminars has posed a challenge for leaders to fail to understand their responsibilities and boundaries, this led to disputes between village chairpersons and VEOs (the people's elect and the executives). Using the TAMISEMI guide PALISEP conducted a 3-day workshop for 20 (19 Male, 1 F) leaders (WEO, VEOs VCP and Councilors) from 5 villages in Enguserosambu and Sale ward of Ngorongoro district. PALISEP has used this opportunity to present the Oxfam's funded project within the respective villages as well as to officially announce that Oxfam is determined to leave the country, Despite great regrets, all the leaders together pledged to sustain the PALISEP / Oxfam funded projects in absence of PALISEP/Oxfam support.

3.2 Partnership

Suggested Page Count: 1-1.5 pages

To insure that the project output and results are delivered PALISEP incorporate a partnership approach at all levels of implementation. We normally involve our core partners like Oxfam through strategic engagement such as monitoring visit, meeting, mentoring, coaching to insure both parties adhered partnership term, and achieves intended program results. The local government machineries are also key players in this regards, for endorsement, implementation, collaboration and ultimately for sustainability of PALISEP projects. We encourage the bottom-up approach in all stages of our project cycles in order to insure full community participation, engagement and ownership. We have engaged the local government departments on capacity building of our beneficiaries as well as engaging them in learning on particular subject matters for example on Kibaba App for managing VICOBA- while the local government officers have been training the VICOBA, the project has supported 2 officers to gain knowledge on the Kibaba App so that they can train the VICOBA groups on this new technology.

Through the project also, PALISEP staff and management have been able to gain knowledge and skills that enabled us to implement better projects and managing the organization. For example, the staff participated in the training for the Kibaba App for VICOBA management, Greenhouse management, and together with the Board we were able to receive a training on gender equality. Oxfam has also provided monitoring and support through reviews that took place in the course of implementation of project activities.

3.3 Accountability

PALISEP uses a number of systems to perform its accountability as well as learning, PALISEP management conducts field visit to monitor project implementation, this includes talking to beneficiaries and local leaders, their finding and learning are shared to staff during feedback session. The learning event are also used to receive community members' concerns. During Learning events PALISEP describe the project plans and

priority areas. In these cases, PALISEP receives feedback from community members as well as outlining their responsibilities as a community especially in the whole issue of maintaining/sustain projects that are implemented in their areas respectively.

4.0 Results Based Management:

In order to achieve biggest results various methods are used to collect data, all the time our field team using designed form to collect data , this facilitates the RBF update and thus facilitates simplicity during reporting period