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| **Project Name** | **Timeframe** | **Contry** | **Area** | **Amount** |
| The Women’s (Haki) Network | 15.10.2021 - 30.05.2024 | Tanzania | Longido region | 489,705 DKK |

**1. Goal and relevance (The World Around Us)**

**1.0 The Goal of this Initiative**

In conjunction with our partners, our goal is that of using the experiences gained from our recently concluded project (Smart Village, 2019 – 2020) to strengthen and expand the network of women’s groups that were established in different villages in Longido District, Tanzania as part of our previous efforts. We aim to support underprivileged women by providing structures that foster cooperation across groups and associations at the grassroots level to increase the target group chances for more political influence. The project takes a point of departure in a range of activities centred on capacity building and education packages that support the expansion of the women’s groups, which today stand at a total of 51, and grown to over 153 groups (consisting of 3000 members in total.) The aim for these groups is more influence in their community and with the help of Trainers of Trainers (ToT’s) we hope to create society-driven solutions that focus on establishing a network that can gain new learning within 3 focus areas, such as politics (here under economics & human rights) agriculture and health as a driver for the women to gain capacity to be part of local leadership.

* 1. **Results of Recently Concluded Project, 19-2340-MI:**

Recent project has led to the establishment of 51 women groups that’s is the foundation of this project and the catalyst to build capacity for women to run for candidacy in politics (More info in cover letter)

**1.2 Describe the Context of the Initiative**

The goal of this project, first and foremost is that of supporting newly established women’s groups such that they can expand and strengthen the already established network consisting of 51 groups, with approximately 1000 women in total. A growth of 2000 additional members is ambitious, but we believe that the foundation that has been laid in our previous project is a robust one – a system that has seen Jengo, LOOCIP, the women’s groups themselves, resourceful stakeholders as well as the overall committee rise to the challenge together, thus scaling the network substantially. This has generated learnings such as those described in chapter 1.3.1 of this document. When the recently concluded 19-2340-MI project began, it involved 70 different women split onto 5 different groups. Our goal was to support these women by providing an organisational structure as well as equipping them with competencies within health, economics, land use and women’s rights. As such, one of the central goals was to ensure that the networks grew organically, via leadership training anchored in (ToT / Train-the-trainer) principles. A high degree of engagement was shown by the participating women during the process, as they took initiative and created a sense of community within the network, becoming role models and pioneers for the development of women’s rights. This is especially important as women and in particular, young girls are often those that are hardest hit in day-to-day life in Maasai communities, for example via a lack of access to human rights such as education and the right to make their own decisions. Together with our local partner, LOOCIP, our goal is to create a structure in which women in Longido between the age of 20 and 50 can stand at the helm of the development initiatives of their societies – on an equal footing with the influence afforded to men, such that their roles are enhanced with new competencies. The result of the networks created have shown in the recently concluded 19-2340-MI project a strengthened collaboration not just between women, but also amongst men, as emphasis was placed on getting representation for women at villages meetings, traditionally governed by influential males. As such, 80% of the groups managed to gain at least one female representative at village meetings; a significant milestone when it comes to bridging the gender gap in an otherwise imbalanced society. **Challenges** Even though women have gained increased representation, their ability to orchestrate change is still limited. Through funds attained through our previous project, we have been able to provide women with the tools to gain more influence and work closer with Maasai leaders. However, as our project activities have come to a close, the risk of LOOCIP’s absence in the capacity building process means that the network’s development could easily stall. While the well-established women’s groups have made significant advances since the start of 2019, we have concluded that our work here isn’t done yet and that more time and local support is needed to give women a chance to be able to influence local politics. It is with this admission that we now seek help to extend and expand our efforts, thus empowering women in Longido to reverse traditional perceptions of what it means to participate actively in society while also harnessing the resources needed to expand the network to new dimensions. Thus, women being able to proactively express themselves and shape a vision of the world that they desire is a priority – in a society that sometimes prohibits children from education, hinders women’s ability to own economic assets such as cows and last but not least, the right to preside over their own bodies and futures. We therefore see the network as the key to facilitating this vision – reaching out to an expand the target group (other women) as well as the target groups, who are the men in positions of power.

* 1. **How this project contributes to strengthening social cohesion in civil society**

The project aims to strengthen social cohesion through the establishment of activities for 2-3 representatives of each of the newly formed women’s groups. We expect each group to be able to mobilise women from their neighbourhoods with the help of initiatives that can facilitate the natural expansion of the network of women’s groups and associations. This forms the basis for a secondary target group, which is the new women groups in Longido District, where the network committee (StrCo) and ToT’s lies on top of the current network’s foundation, as illustrated in the matrix below. We also expect that the knowledge and tools gained by the various representatives in the network will be put to good use in various capacities, for example at village meetings, functioning on the basis of “train-the-trainer” principles that, in the first phase, coach women in 3 main areas of focus: politics, health & agriculture. In the second phase, under LOOCIP’s guidance, the women will impart some of their learnings to others in their neighbourhood. We view LOOCIP’s role in this process as pivotal, given their good relations with many of the women, gained through workshops for 70 women aged between 20-50. These workshops focused on topics such as how to save via cooperative financial schemes as well as models for small, self-run businesses. We believe that many in Longido thirst for knowledge that can strengthen social cohesion and solve some of the social challenges faced by the area. With this in mind, we plan to focus on the following areas, spanning 3 dimensions wherein the ToTs’ (trained trainers’) will receive specific educational packages tailored to their needs.

* + 1. Politics, Economics and Human Rights

There are 3 main management meetings in which women are poorly underrepresented in Longido, which are the main focus of this project to get more female representation. Here the subject; **politics** needs to be considered as a umbrella for both economics and human rights, which is key topics that many women wants to have more education on and these dimensions is what women today have poor representation of:

1. The Traditional Leadership Group (TLD,) consisting of 100 members, of which only 4 are women, each of whom represent one village in the area. This group holds regular meetings to discuss traditions and folklore. The few women representatives in this group often experience being excluded from some meetings and find that they lack a voice in the rest of the meetings that they attend, which often cover matters such as FGM, polygamy, women’s rights with regards to ownership of economic assets such as cows, access to education for girls and more. In principle, everyone has the right to lead the TLD, as part of a democratic process that has been in place for many generations, but in reality, few women are aware of how to run for election to take part.
2. The Village Assembly (VA:) Consists of a group of 25 people (of which, 5 are women.) The role of the VA is that of determining which projects are to be implemented using the government funds allocated to Maasai villages. At present, representation in the assembly is as low as 2 women.
3. Word Development Committee (WDC: ) This committee acts on project suggestions from the VA, acting as a state-run organ with 10 representatives from various Maasai communities. There are no women representatives within this constellation. The WDC’s role is that of determining which initiatives will end up receiving support from the government and in principle, anyone can apply for membership via a ballot process that takes place every 5 years (with the next election in 2024.)

1.3.2 Health (Climate and the Environment)

The majority of women in the local society make food using open fireplaces that require large quantities of wood, which takes time to gather. While the chopping of trees poses challenges to the area’s fragile ecosystems, food preparation indoors creates numerous health hazards for women and children – from constant headaches to lung infections, eye injuries and more. Many women in the project has expressed a big need for education on building a stove solution that can provide better safety for them and their children and reduce their time collecting firewood, so they can free up time and commit more time on the project and take part in local politics.

* + 1. Agriculture (Climate and the Environment)

As mentioned in a report by the University of Dodoma,[[1]](#footnote-1) longer periods and more incidences of drought are becoming commonplace of late. Severe droughts impact the growth of grass species, limiting the pastoral quality of the land. To this end, cow deaths have quadrupled as a result of climate change, placing severe pressure on Maasai communities, who, by their very nature are pastoralists dependent on their cattle for their daily bread. Women want more education on how to protect cattle from disease and minimize deforestation, causing livestock to hunger. Women with knowledge on this area has proven in earlier project to make women valuable for leadership councils, because this is high on leaderships agenda.

* 1. Which Climate and Environmental Conditions Will the Partnership Address?

Sections 1.3.2 and 1.3.3 describe our climate and environmental focus. Setting the stage for these, meals, as well as materials / stationery will be part and parcel of our programme. In addition, we demand that our partners adhere to strict regulations as far as sorting garbage is concerned, so that plastic and other harmful waste doesn’t end up in the fragile nature.

1. **Partnerships**

2.1 Describe the Experiences of the Danish partners as Well as Other Stakeholders’ with the Project Work Conducted Thus Far.

Jengo is a volunteer-run organisation that has worked with development projects in Tanzania since 2014. It is run by a mix of 20 active volunteers (6 of whom are members of the board volunteers with roots in Kenya, Tanzania and Denmark – with focus on activities in both Tanzania as well as locally, in Denmark.) Excluding the aforementioned 6 board members, Jengo’s remaining volunteers stem from a wide range of backgrounds – from employees of Microsoft to students from Denmark’s Technical University (DTU.) Beyond this, Jengo has 58 donating members who contribute small amounts per annum. Jengo, the Swahili word for “build,” forms the cornerstone of the NGO’s work, which is rooted in nurturing communities and capacity building. As part of our previous work (Smart Village Project,) Jengo has built a strong foundation and structure that acts as a base for knowledge sharing with our partners, for instance as far as a platform for data gathering is concerned (also one of our focus areas in the future.)

*2.2. Describe the Contributions and Responsibilities of Both the Danish as well as the International Partners*

**Lars-Ulrik Nielsen**, Master of Economics (IT & E-Business.) Chairman at Jengo and employed in Microsoft as a Service Delivery Manager. Responsible for Finance and Governance on the project, including process management.

**Tambwe Tumba,** Master of Science (Operations and Innovation / Media Management.) Vice Chairman in Jengo and TANDEN and employed as a Project Coordinator at GAME, Tambwe is responsible for all related to negotiations, knowledge sharing and dialogue with our local partners in Tanzania.

**Simone Hein Nielsen,** Law Graduate and Clerk at the Ministry of Integration (hos Udlændinge- og Integrationsministeriet.) Simone is responsible for all planning aspects of the activity calendar.

**Allan Mutuku Kortbæk**, Master of Arts in Communication, Treasurer in Jengo; employed at KAYAK (Momondo) as a Social Marketing Specialist. Allan is responsible for Jengo’s communication and budgets.

**Rasmus Weidner,** Specialist Consultant at DTU Diploma. Rasmus is responsible for involving students in solving climate challenges and promote the 17 world goals.

2.3 Describe the Tanzanian Partners and their Experiences with The Partner’s Previous Projects Hitherto

LOOCIP is a community based organisation formed by a group of Maasais initially in 2003 and officially in 2006. The organisation takes a society-led approach to problem solving and its personnel are actively involved in building relations with national as well as international partners. The results of the current project can be seen in section 1.1 and have been attained with LOOCIP behind them, ratifying their experience as a worthy catalyser of the project’s sustainability. LOOCIP’s HQ is located in Longido and the vast majority of its personnel, many of whom work in politics or are freelancers in different contexts, are employed on a project to project basis. As such, LOOCIP is also involved in other projects at the moments, meaning that they aren’t economical dependent on this, as their personnel have freelance and professional interests of their own that allow them to have economic freedom. Amongst the local population, LOOCIP is held in high regard and valued by influential Maasai leaders, which Is something we feel will be instrumental as far as their ability to build bridges between the women’s groups and those In power.

2.4 Describe the Roles and Responsibilities of Other (International) Stakeholders

**Esupat Ngulupa** is a Local Administrator in LOOCIP. She is responsible for the rest of LOOCIP’s personnel, activity co-ordination, budgets and reporting.

**Nema Kiloriti** has a diploma in Community Development and will be responsible for the organisational aspects of the project, for instance mobilising women from our previous project and working strategically to lay the foundation for their educational development.

**Lucas Ilorich** also has a diploma in Community Development and will supplement Nema’s efforts.

**Miriam Matinda** is a lawyer and Lecturer in Human Rights at Nelson Mandela University in Arusha. Her role in teaching subjects such as human rights, with a focus on conflict management and organisational development will be crucial to the project.

**Elias Nagol** has a PhD in Agriculture from Nelson Mandela University and will play a key role in teaching subjects related to Agriculture, land use and cattle management, together with his team of students.

**Salomon Nora** is a former journalist with expertise in social development. Salomon has previously led research efforts, including measurement and evaluation, which he will be in charge of in this project.

* 1. *How Will the Project Contribute to Developing Relations And Cooperation Between the Partners*

Together with LOOCIP, Jengo wish to build on the competencies and relations that have been formed over the years and use them to expand our efforts by shedding light on social problems through knowledge sharing and education with ToT’s in the centre as the main catalyst. LOOCIP will be responsible for ensuring that the project is sustainable from an organisational perspective, such that the women themselves will be responsible for creating advocacy within the focus areas it operates in. Moreover, LOOCIP will manage the project and be responsible for coordinating its goals and processes with the other partners, taking a leading role in conducting research and supporting the local committee comprised of a wide range of women representatives from Jengo’s previous efforts. These women will receive follow-up training in process management, conflict management, budgets, finance and other subjects.

**3. Target Groups, outcomes and Expected Results (Our Contribution)**

*3.1 Composition of the Target Group: Approximation of the Number of People in Primary and Secondary Target Groups – with Focus on Gender, Social Status and Any Other Relevant Criteria*

This project will take place in Longido District, which straddles the border to Kenya. Longido has a population of roughly 100´000, of which 95% are Maasai. Our project will be based in five different villages, spread across a radius of 80km. At present, many areas of Longido lack formal political representation, education and access to human rights, with issues such as domestic violence and FGM being particularly prevalent among women. We believe that educating women in human rights, specifically with regards to gender equality and resource management will have a positive impact on the situation in the area as they become more aware of their role and importance in the social narrative. Awareness campaigns and educational packages will inform citizens of their rights, while also ensuring that the local government (via the advocacy of the ToT’s’) is made aware of the impacts of informal economies, social fragmentation and marginalisation, with the overall goal of ensuring better female representation in society. The primary target group is the three leadership groups and consists of roughly 150 women (assigned ToT’s) from our previous efforts in Longido. These women are via a democratic process elected to take part in this project by their groups – as both representatives as well as ToTs’. These women represent the Maasai of the region, carrying the flag high for each of the 51 women’s groups that exist currently. Via their previous experiences, they will be instrumental in the development of villages such as Ranch, Orbomba, Ewrondeki, Oltepesi and Kimokouwa, all of which are areas with populations of over 60´000 people. Our specialised training programme will equip the women with the tools needed to run meeting areas sustainably. The secondary subsidiary of the primary target group consists of over 2000 women from the current group’s local area. LOOCIP’s study indicates that most members of the group have a strong desire to be a part of the network voluntarily. The secondary target group comprises all those who will become a part of the overall framework of the project, for example the men who act as mentors and those in positions of power as well as those who benefit from the knowledge imparted by the women’s groups. We believe that these will likely be citizens who lack education and employment, thus accentuating their need for the activities and community provided as a direct result of the project. Moreover, we also aim to invite the village council, local authorities and the wider population to be part and parcel of the project.

3.2 How the Target Group Will Participate and Benefit from The Initiative

The project’s activities consist of integrated solutions with a multidisciplinary approach, covering a wide range of technical, institutional, social and other competencies / experience, with the goal of boosting the productivity of underprivileged women who are dependent on informal (imbalanced) economic structures and who live under harsh conditions. The women will better their abilities when it comes to them participating in regional political processes, in which they currently lack representation of any significance. Thus, the project’s activities will enhance gender equality by giving women the opportunity to run economic activities, hence contributing financially to the needs of their family and creating better social coherence. To this end, focus will also be placed on ensuring that influential Maasai leaders take responsibility by acknowledging the need to create a more even balance of power, such that young women are supported in their ambition to become part of the social narrative and so that they gain influence in the decision making process. Additionally, this project will also support vulnerable women who have voluntarily signed up to be a part of it, whereby a minimum of 130 out of 150 of the represented groups (who have already mobilised 51 groups of their own from our previous initiatives.) and the new (expanded) target groups with 2000 women in them will all be given the opportunity to be part of the process. As such, a protective framework will be created around the vulnerable women, allowing them to freely engage in economic activities. The groups of representatives will have increased leverage when it comes to galvanising existing membership-based associations and setting up new ones with the aim of enhancing female empowerment and representation in the upper levels of society (for example local government.) Moreover, as part of our capacity building initiatives that build on the competencies that the women already possess (section 3.1,) both married, single as well as widowed Maasai women will be educated in their civil and social rights, so they are aware of their roles and importance and so that their representation institutionally and otherwise is enhanced, with the goal of creating solutions that can drive social change over time. The steps needed to reach this are described in the next section 3.3.

* 1. **The Goal of the Initiative and Expected Results**

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| **Strategy (3.3.1 )** |
| ToT’s has proven from our previous project (19-2340-MI,) to be an effective approach to scale teaching and advocate more leadership positions occupied by women in their communities. By applying previous experiences (see section 1.3) we aim to ensure that the 3 focus areas rooted in civil society - politics, health and agriculture is transferred onto these new groups and that the ToT’s together with the committee can support each other and the new groups to work with advocacy on these 3 focus areas as important domains for women to gain capacity and access to join local leadership. Focus area 1 – Politics (Economics & Human Rights) Our project aims to create awareness around how women can become a part of the leadership meetings in Longido by providing them with resources and know-how that can facilitate their inclusion in the decision making process. Of the 5 villages that this project covers, the largest share of female representation can be found in the villages of Ewrondeki and Kimokouwa. Our previous efforts here equipped us with 5 essential methods devised by the women themselves, all of which can be applied to this project, as far as spreading the 5 approaches below to the target group with the aim to enforce democratic principles, which we hope could lead to better representation at the 3 leadership levels. 1. Training on how to establish a articles of association, and an association that can build a democratic process for selecting resourceful women for board positions within the group.
2. Financial training that can create an increased understanding of the value of saving money in groups to help women get more influence and have capital for transport to attend management meetings, build an insurance and common assets such as, land, cattle etc.
3. The target group is instructed to select male mentors who share their human views and values. These men must give the women increased insight into local politics as well as support and advice.
4. LOOCIP will intensify its involvement as a mediator when the target group enters into meetings with the various leadership groups. This results in a special action plan for the desired output.
5. Courses will be held per local area, where the participants via role play will present so-called bills, which they will each have to argue for adoption in order to become better debaters.

The purpose of these measures is ultimately to provide the ToT’s and new groups with the necessary capacity to gain political influence and co-determination, so that they can make their own decisions on the paths of themselves and their children. By being able to stand together as a group and part of a larger network, the goal is for their common voice to become a power factor that can give them a mandate to enter into local politics, which previous projects have proven to be a reality. By associating women with a group and a unit, the hope is that it sets in motion a larger movement that can influence the political agenda, which is dominated by men and old traditions that many women want to shift.Focus area 2: Health By educating Longido’s residents in the benefits of using clay ovens, we hope to draw attention to the drawbacks of traditional food preparation methods, In turn reducing C02 production, deforestation and the risk of chronic illness, thus creating a safe environment for the families of Longido. To this end, we hope to be able to benefit from the women’s groups experiences in financing microloans, such that the raw materials needed to build clay ovens can be acquired in instalments. Our previous experiences with building ovens showed that it took 3 months for the ovens to be purchased outright, which made economic sense for those loaning the finance to do so as the new ovens also halved their use of firewood and time used to collect. The ToTs’ will act as ambassadors for the cause, through knowledge sharing and education that can disrupt traditional food preparation techniques, in favour of healthier and more sustainable options, with the overall goal of behavioural change being central to our efforts. Consequently, the women’s groups will be required to come up with a concrete plan for how to follow up on these activities and thus ensure the development of the local health practices. Which is an important component for the groups to earn revenue from micro loans pay outs and gain capital for expenses to transport some of the group representatives to leadership meetings.Focus area 3: Agriculture Together with LOOCIP, we will approach the target groups agricultural challenges with a focus on educational initiatives related to topics such as animal care and cyclical grazing. These include, among others example, early identification of illnesses in calves in order to slow the spread of viruses amongst herds of cattle and Holistic Management of the environment with focus on vegetation growth. [[2]](#footnote-2) These initiatives are important tools when it comes to the women of Longido and their ability to build bridges with local leaders and other residents, as the knowledge gained through them is valuable to the men of the area. We believe, therefore, that they will contribute to greater social cohesion across genders, while creating better responses to climate change.  |
| **Outcome 1 (3.3.2)** |
| **3.3.1 Outcome 1: Capacity Building and Education of Resourceful Stakeholders with the Aim of Expanding and Strengthening the Existing Women’s Network in Longido District.** Success criteria: 130 -150 representatives of the 51 participating women’s groups actively take part in the project, such that they are able to mobilise other women in neighbouring areas to establish 102 new groups of their own, under the auspices of LOOCIP.  |
| **Expected results**  | **Activities**  |
| **Step 1.1 Recruitment** 150 Upcomining ToT’s will be gathered to kick-of the project and parred into approx. 65 units | LOOCIP prepares 2-3 female representatives (in approx. 65 total units) from each of the current 51 established groups that already has signed up to be a ToT’s through a local democratic process. LOOCIP will invite all for a half days kick-off information meeting (Oct. 2021) |
| **Step 1.2 Making a Learning Plan**ToT’s is able to articulate their learning plan and their objectives on both their own learning goals and tasks for teaching new groups on the 3 main focus areas (Politics, Health & Agriculture)  | - ToT’s goes through a training plan that consist of a toolkit with a learning guide, a visualised checklist on ToT’s objectives that is based on the 3 focus areas mentioned in sec. 1.3. The committee will take part to support the process for close alignment (Nov 21) |
| **Step 1.3 Build action plan** - ToT’s will be coached in strategy and reporting - ToT’s is able to set educational goals and timeline for their assigned groups | Nema and Lucas will facilitate 5 separate half day planning workshops where education agreements, certificates of participation will be issued. (Nov 2021) |
| **Step 1.4: Mentorship programme:** everyToTs’ unite will be able to partner up with a mentor that can support them with political advice with the purpose of more influence in local leadership. | - LOOCIP will create a framework together with 20 resourceful local hired women with a conversation guide and present this for ToT on how to find a mentor. LOOCIP will do frequent follow-ups with every ToT unit to support both mentees and mentors (Nov 2021 – Apr 2022) |
| **Step 1.5 Mobilizing new groups** 102 groups will be mobilized with approx. 2000 women to attend courses delivered by ToT’s1.2.2 ToT’s and Committee can keep records of all groups and allocated capacity building & follow-up | LOOCIP will together with ToT’s invite 2 representatives from the new groups to key meetings – by dividing new groups into 20 different areas, such that the individal ToT units (2-3 people) can form close alliances with their 2 new groups that they share their learnings with and hand in a report protocol to the committee to keep records (Dec 2021 – Oct 22)  |
| **Outcome 2 (3.3.3)** |
| **3.3.2: Outcome 2: Ensure that ToTs’ can Transfer their Knowledge to New Groups, Acting as Reference Points such that these Groups can Gain more Agency in their Local Community.** The ToTs’ will receive specialised packages (see 1.3.1 – 1.3.3,) to supplement the overall education programme, each containing a toolkit for each ToT (consisting of a notebook, educational literature, simple visualisations and checklists to help ensure that knowledge milestones are met, and experiences charted.) Success criteria: Min. 80% of ToT’s are capable of transferring the 3 focus areas to new groups  |
| **Expected results**  | **Activities**  |
| **Step 2.1 – Education on Politics** A. Politics: over 10 groups has a representative applying for leadership (TLG, VA WDC) B Human rights: 70% women knows how to apply for landownership at the local ministry officeC. Economics: All groups has a savings account | LOOCIP will together with Miriam Matinda facilitate a 4 day workshop to provide the tools to provide ToT’s the ability to advocate their right for position of power through roleplaying, presentations interactive debates and quizzes. The ToTs’ will be tested regularly and gain extra support along the project (Dec 2021 – June 2022) |
| **Steps 2.2 Education on Health:** Health: 90% of the groups has successfully implemented at least one stove and can articulate the dangers of cooking over a fire.  | LOOCIP and Tim Success Limited will do a full weeks workshop for ToT’s that are divided into 5 domains (Feb 2022) |
| **Steps 2.3 Education on Agriculture** Agriculture: 70 % women is able to interpret a land use plan and how to treat livestock diseases. | LOOCIP & professor Elias Nagol will facilitate 6 days of training over 14 days, including 4 days of extra training(Jan 2022 – Feb 2023) |
| **Step 2.4: Knowledge sharing:** In units of 2-3 people, the ToTs’ will ensure that the knowledge they have acquired gets shared amongst a minimum of 2 new groups per ToT unit. – The 2000 women that is part of a new group will take part in fulfilling the results highlighted in step 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3 | LOOCIP, together with other resourceful stakeholders will support the knowledge sharing process, between ToT’s and new groups, which entails that LOOCIP visit the newly established groups on occasions to ensure that the knowledge capacity is proven attained via simple tests (such as how to apply for candidacy in TLG, VA & WDC (2021 – 2024) |
| **Step 2.5: Reporting:** ToT’swill report to committee about every new group established in the network and report on the new groups capacity level and ability to articulate the 3 focus areas.  | LOOCIP will support ToTs to gather contact details of selected representatives for every new group created. The committee’s will conduct sporadic visits to the new groups to gather feedback via a questionnaire checklist to evaluate the knowledge attained by the new groups and if it’s applied in a daily contexts. This feedback will then be provided to LOOCIP and local leaders. TOT will be encouraged to provide extra education to the new groups, where required. (Jan 2022 – Dec 2023) |
| **Outcome 3 (3.3.4)** |
| **3.3.3: Outcome 3: Ensuring the Women’s Groups Gain an Understanding of how they can Apply for Candidacy at a Local Leadership Level in Order to Challenge Gender Taboos and Gain more Political Representation** Success criteria: Representatives from a minimum of 10 women’s groups from the project’s five villages attain a capacity to apply for representation at one or more of the 3 political levels (TLG, VA & WDC.) The goal is to give more women the opportunity to apply for candidacy and ultimately be elected to positions in which they can gain influence in a society that of today is dominated by men.  |
| **Expected results**  | **Activities**  |
| **Step 3.1 Access to Leadership:** 70% of the new groups understands how they can attain representation in the local political leadership groups (TLG, VA, WDC) that’s open for election in early 2024 (every 5 years)Bi-monthly meetings will be held between the women’s groups, the committee, resourceful stakeholders and Maasai leaders to strengthened relations between the women and influential Maasai leaders to boost the former’s chances of being able to stand for election and thereafter ultimately get elected as a member of leadership structures such as TLG, VA and / or WDC.  | - The ToT’s will receive support from LOOCIP in their bid to help establish their assigned groups and capacity on politics. The ToTs’ will receive support from relevant resourceful stakeholders who will provide guidance and engage in a dialogue on a monthly basis (per the methods described in 1.3.1, 1.3.2 & 1.3.1. - LOOCIP will support during the start-up of meetings with leadership as mediator & observer (Dec 2021 – Mar 2024) |
| **Step 3.2 The governance & StrCo: StrCo** will hold fortnightly meetings to divide important tasks related to the leadership and the administration of the network Network will meet on a quarterly basis to share learnings and devising strategies for how to gain representation in the 3 leadership structures  | - LOOCIP will attend strCo meetings and provide support for the establishment of a structure and agenda during such meetings, after which, action points will be follow-ed up on. LOOCIP will facilitate a 3-hour evaluation con-ference focused, each of the five villages will take turn in facilitating the conference per Q. (Nov 2021 – May 2024)  |
| **Step 3.3 Political stakeholders** will be involved with the goal of influencing local politicians to focus on the involvement and empowerment of women across the 3 leadership structures. A minimum of 20 women are representatives in the TLG, 8 in the VA and 3 in the WDC. | LOOCIP’s board member and member of parliament in the CCM, Dr Steven Kiruswa, will in collaboration with Miriam Matinda, invite female candidates to elections days. The elections themselves will be facilitated by Maasai politicians and various leadership structures (TLG, VA & WDC.) (Apr 2022 – Apr 2024) |
| **Step 3.4 Evaluation:** A broad selection of women will be invited to engage in a dialogue twice a year, with the aim of gathering learnings from the project in an evalua-tion report that combines feedback from target group | LOOCIP will gather empirical data using researcher, Salomon Nora. AOL, from Arusha, will also be involved in this process, using (amongst others,) CISU’s toolbox as a framework. (Nov 2021 – May 2024) |

**3.4 Evaluation During and After the Project**

LOOCIP’s diverse range of competencies, widely represented in the project are a good base from which to solve the education and training based challenges that this initiative will tackle, in close collaboration with the project management group. In the initial phase of the project, the initiative will gain form and relevance, at which point, qualitative as well as quantitative methods will create structures for data gathering and evaluation, with focus on the results of the activities described in the table above as well as more broadly, using the experience of the ToT’s and the committee. The committee, consisting of 14 elected women of different backgrounds from within the current newly established groups will act as the steering group for the project, playing an essential role with regards to gathering feedback along the way. They will be responsible for ensuring that the activities expand to new domains and that the competencies and learning aims for participants are met. At the start of the project, a daily leader will be elected to oversee the reporting and communication process, which will be communicated to LOOCIP on an ongoing basis. Solomon, from LOOCIP, will be in charge of gathering data, which he will receive help from AOL (an independent organisation from Arusha) later on in the process, as far as sharing this data and knowledge is concerned. AOL will be hired on the basis of their experience within fields such as Project Accounting and Evaluation and will ensure data sharing takes place via a shared OneDrive that is accessible offline for ease of use in situations in which an internet connection isn’t present. Moreover, monthly status reports will be set up using [CISU’s standard format](https://www.cisu.dk/puljer/hent-skemaer-og-vejledninger-til-civilsamfundspuljen) and The Mango Health Check for Knowledge Sharing, thus ensuring that any problems that arise are dealt with accordingly. Tambwe from Jengo (see Section 2) will also maintain a weekly dialogue over WhatsApp with Solomon and Esupat (LOOCIP,) to ensure a high level of agility and effective knowledge sharing. As the Maasai of Longido have previously been very hospitable to Jengo during our visits to the region, we will also visit the area on 2 occasions over the course of the project with the aim of structing and planning project activities, while also ensuring that we have the backing of influential Maasai leaders. As this process is important for the Maasai, we see it as an important component when it comes to involving them from the start and creating a framework for good relations between all parties.

3.4.1 Knowledge gathering and Evaluation Based on Success Criteria as Central Project Components

**Goal 1:** LOOCIP has provided the committee with a protocol that ensures proper documentation of the number of groups that join the network on a regular basis. This documentation will be reviewed during the committee’s status meetings. LOOCIP will together with the committee collect records and evaluate the protocol on how new groups are reported and scheduled for capacity building.

**Goal 2:** As described in step 2.5, teachers for the ToT’s will conduct periodic tests to evaluate if the success criteria is being met. If it isn’t being met, the teachers will be tasked with pairing any underperforming ToTs’ with other top performing ones who can act as a partner (“buddy.”) LOOCIP will keep a close eye on whether the new group has adopted the learning goals. In case of any problems in this regard, the committee will contact the ToTs’ to discuss follow-up learning sessions. Supplementing this empirical process, LOOCIP will also participate in the ToTs’ training, observing it (via a checklist framework) to ensure that all groups participate actively, and that the ToTs’ are capable of transferring the knowledge their acquire to new groups. Solomon will do a survey at the end of the project on over 200 women with equal representation of the whole network to conduct answers to whether the outcomes has been met.

**Goal 3:** In collaboration with AOL, LOOCIP will use the previously employed questionnaire with its rating scheme, in order to measure aspects such as social cohesion. (Before and after the start of the project) Using a scale of 1 to 5, at least 200 women respondents will answer questions such as how well do they feel they can articulate their rights in society, how to apply for land rights, and leadership etc. LOOCIP will at the end of the project evaluate how many women has both run/applied an later been elected for leadership. As the goal is to expand the network to 102 groups, the empirical process does pose a few challenges due to its scale. With this in mind, we will use the network’s quarterly meetings (see step 3.4) to check up and evaluate on our data points. To this end, LOOCIP and AOL will gather feedback from a minimum of 2 people per group (bearing in mind they are correctly represented with regards to factors such as age and socioeconomic status,) resulting in data from approximately 204 women. To ensure that the input from the respondents is as diverse as possible, regular dialogue will be maintained between the different stakeholders (as described in 3.5.)

1. **Information and Education in Denmark**

Through our collaboration with Microsoft and DTU’s case competition, 200 students will get the opportunity to test their good ideas and knowledge by attempting to solve social problems. We believe that among other things, this contributes substantially to Jengo actively working towards bringing awareness about the 17 Global Sustainable Goals.

1. http://modernscientificpress.com/Journals/ViewArticle.aspx?YTDXIp8pwb35qABc+2BV/5XuB/XatuDlmH4Qg0j+Sx1cxXriCIvoIws285rqY1yI [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://savory.global/holistic-management/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)