



Indigenous Livelihood Innovation Organization Team (ILIoT)

Improving livelihoods impacted by climate change in Tanzania by empowering local communities



ANNUAL REPORT 2022



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. How we used the support from GGF:	-5
2. Training on entrepreneurship and business management:	-5
3: The beneficiaries of the projects.	-7
3. Outcomes of the project:	-8
SUCCESSFUL STORIES:	11
4. Whether GGF funds has enable ILIOT gain access to the space of a dvocacy/Decision making.	-13
5. Did GGF funds help us gain access to other funds?	-13
6. External changes in political, social or environmental context that made our work easier/harder.	-13
7. Lessons learned from the grant and whether they have influence change to any the organization strategy.	-14
8. SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS RECEIVED:	-16



A message from our Executive Director

Support and trust are always complementary figures but different in their applicability. On addressing community challenges it is very important to balance all the two dimensions scenarios. We are very much grateful to thank you Global Greengrants Fund (GGF) for the trust and supporting of indigenous Women from Loibor-siret ward Noomunyi sub-village in Simanjiro district

through KULE Project (Dairy Farming Training) that aimed on reducing food insecurity, climatic change resilience and empowering women economical and save more than 1433 household from the village who will be benefiting from milks sold by women on small restaurants and homesteads. Now indigenous women have acquired the skills and knowledge on modern ways of keeping Dairy cows, environmental management, pastures preservation and managerial skills, vaccination of the seasonal animals diseases together with business management.

Executive and Director-ILIOT

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joseph Loure Ole Parmelo'.

Joseph Loure Ole Parmelo

1. HOW WE USED THE SUPPORT FROM GGF:

With the support from Global Green Grants funds, ILIOT has succeeded to perform the following,

Training 15 pastoral women on modern ways of Livestock keeping particularly dairy farming as a means of climatic change mitigation.

Just like any other pastoral women these particular women are used to their traditional mode of livestock keeping of keeping a large number of cows for prestige purposes and for the purpose of getting milk and meat but not for economic gains. These cows kept by pastoral community are of low quality and value to an extent that if sold in the market they earn less return.

Keeping a large number of animals at this edge is just a loss since there is high level of climatic changes which affects the health of these animals especially during the drought season where there is high level of animal death as resulting from lack of water and pasture, the pastoral women and men also use a lot of time travelling with their animals in search for better place with water and pasture instead of using that time to think and carry out any other economic activity that can improve their economic standards.

ILIOT come up with an idea on how to help this pastoral women understand the impacts of climatic change to their livestock's and educating them on modern ways of livestock keeping (Dairy Farming). Training this women on dairy farming will help them understand and acknowledge that keeping allot of livestock that have less benefit is not beneficial to keeping less cows that have both social and economic benefits.

Dairy farming will help the pastoral women earn income by selling the milk to various customers and yet they will be assured of having milk for their families throughout the year. During the training the group was trained on the ways of managing the dairy cows that is ways of ensuring availability of food and water to the cows throughout the year, vaccination/treatment and general management of the dairy cows.

2. TRAINING ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT:

Pastoral women are used to staying at home looking after the cows and relying on their husbands to feed and cater for all their needs making them dependants and inferior gender within the community, and this is because they have no idea on what entrepreneurship is and how they can become good entrepreneurs within the community.

ILIOT decided to train the group of women on entrepreneurship since empowering women especially the pastoral women to be entrepreneurs will give them a chance of growing economically and being able to cater for their family needs, and this will eliminate the notion of viewing women as inferior gender within the community

since the rate of depending on their husbands will reduce and they will be respected and given a chance to make decision at both family and societal level. The Pastoral women will also get ideas on how to operate various businesses that will help them overcome the impacts of climatic changes and avoid food shortage at their families and community at large.

The group was also trained on business management, this is because some of them have small businesses that they operate but they have no skills on how to manage them and others have never engaged on any kind of business. They were trained on the following areas;

- » **Business as a separate entity from the owner.**
- » **How to ensure business continuity and growth.**
- » **How to avoid business debts.**



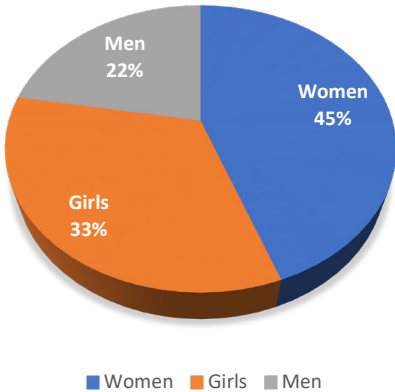
Training session on business management

3: THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECTS.

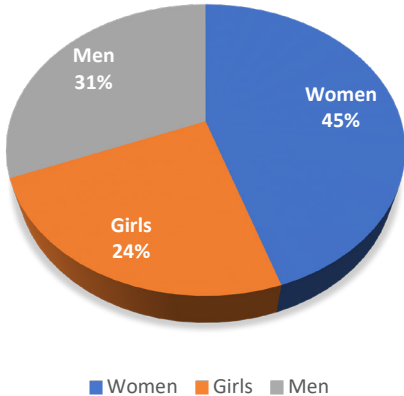
The direct beneficiaries of this project are a group of (15) pastoral women from Loibor-siret village which has total number of 1,400 households, who are selected through the village general assembly using the TASAF (Tanzania Social Action Fund) database. TASAF is a government initiative started for the purpose of helping the most fortune people in the country, particularly women who are widows and most poor at different regions of the country. Apart from the direct target group of women, there are other people who will benefit both directly and indirectly.

Beneficiaries	Direct	Indirect
Women	20	225
Girls	15	120
Men	10	156
Total	45	501

Direct Chart



Indirect Chart



ILIOT used TASAF data base to determine the targeted beneficiaries because it is more realistic and unbiased and it made easy for them to establish the group of women who are highly in need. ILIOT decided to focus on a group of 15 women since the organization is steal young and new and so focusing on a small group of people will ensure effective implementation of project activities giving them assurance of expanding their scope of operation.

Just like any other pastoral community the Maasai women don't have possession over land, cows and they don't have any say within the community, so building capacity to this women will empower them both socially, politically and even economically, once a woman is empowered the whole society will be empowered this means that this 15 women are the direct beneficiaries' of the project but there allot of people who are depending on them who will benefit indirectly from this project and through this poverty will be eliminated at family and societal level.

3. OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT:

As result of this funding the organization has seen a significant change in its operation since the funds has enable the organization be it in its initial stage of project implementation to carry out all the planned activities effectively placing the organization in a good position at both community and national level.

Financial constraints being the most challenge faced by grassroots organizations especially those at their initial stage of project implementation. ILIOT through GGF funds has gained the a lot of strengths some are as follows;

Currently the organization has been able to make itself known and have secured a good image and reputation to the communities of which they are working with, this is because after the community understood that the motive of the organization is to help them and not to interfere with their daily norms and their ways of life, they become interested and welcoming to the organization.

The government has clearly understood that ILIOT is an operating NGO after carrying out its activities to the intended community after obtaining a permission of training from the local government authority placing the organization in the position of active NGOs within the country.

Through GGF fund ILIOT has been able to hire the facilitator, offer food allowance to the trainees, and hire a motor vehicle, paid for stationaries and other administration costs.

The organization has formulated the group of fifteen women (15) women and provide them with training and those women have been supporting each other through small contributions made themselves through shares. This innovation enables women to save their families and income to establish each other a small business.

The community involvement and awareness on various environmental and business management strategies has increased as a result of this funding this is as indicated below;

After the Entrepreneurial training 90% of the trainees have started engaging themselves into micro businesses of selling basic things like soaps, sugar, rice and cooking oil in small scale to their neighbors within the village they do this to ensure their families have income to cater for other needs like medication and buying of school necessities to their children.

The group is now aware of how to effectively manage and expand those small businesses and ensure that they earn a lot rather than ending up getting losses this is

because they are familiar with how to avoid business debts since debt is the biggest reason as to why many micro businesses fail.

The group being agents of the organization they have shared to the community the knowledge of acquiring alternative sources of food to cows, for example, currently after the harvesting period 70% of the people within that particular village have stored the maize cobs and maize stalk for the purpose of giving to their cows on the drought seasons of which they were not aware of this idea before.

Some of the group members have established saving means of which each member contributes a certain amount of money weekly and then they give it to the first person on the first week the saving continues and different members receive money on weekly basis until the last person gets money and saving continues to when they decide to stop or if members quiet, this kind of saving is beneficial since the members are assured of having money when an emergency arise.

Women from the pastoralist communities have no powers to make decision on any mater within their society to an extend that they can make decisions on what they actually want to do for themselves but through training and engaging them on various discussion there has a been a great change since most of those women currently have powers to influence their husbands on any decision made particularly those decisions that affects their families wellbeing, they are viewed as agent of change and people of influence within the community which was completely the opposite before.

With the help of GGF fund the organization was able to create and develop a website which we posted all the activities done making it easier for all stakeholders and partners understand well on what we do and being able to see our progress.





For centuries the pastoral communities have been grazing their livestock on rangelands following the seasonal calendar of transhumers in dry season while they are protecting and conserving their ancestral land. ILIOT train women on the common disease found on these areas such East Cost Fever also in Maasai known as Olt-ikana, Foot and Mouth Diseases, (Oloirobi), Anthrax (Engirowaj), Rift Valley. ILIOT provide knowledge for women to vaccinate livestock in each year in order to overcome this challenge.

SUCCESSFUL STORIES:



My name is Naishooki Kichwa from Normunyi sub-village at Loibor-siret Village, I am a member of Indigenous Livelihood Innovation Organization Team (ILIOT) group. I have been a member since 2021.

I am 28 years old and I live with my husband and my five children. My family livelihood just like any other pastoral women depends on livestock husbandry. Since I joined the group, I have learned a lot concerning modern way of livestock keeping and how livestock keeping can be a reliable source of income to my family, and also the group trainings have enlightened me with skills on entrepreneurship that has enabled me start up small businesses that has helped me raise income to sustain our families rather than just relying on animal husbandry.

With the help of the training, I was able to start up a beads business where by I make traditional bracelets and other ornaments and sell them to tourists who come visit Maasai slopes within our village this has enabled me so much since I can now afford to buy clothes, food and cater for any other family necessity compared to last time where we could only rely on selling of cows or goats so that we can earn a living. Before the group started, we had no idea on how to start various businesses but currently 60% of the group members are running small businesses within the village and this has created confidence among women since we are now respected and being seen as people of influence within our families and even at societal level.

Thank you very much GGF donors for their great support of ensuring that indigenous women get skills and knowledge on how to economically prosper. God bless you.



My name is SARA LEMBERWA I am 26 years old and a mother of three children's, I live with my husband at Ololosokwan street in Noomunyi sub-village at Loibor-siret Village. I am the group secretary and I have been a member since 2021.

Since Indigenous Livelihood Innovation Organization Team (ILIOT) started to operate at our village there so many changes that I have seen among the group members and at the society at large.

Personally, I have gain confidence of leading people, make decisions and plans for the group and even at my family level of which it was not possible, before my husbands never listen to my ideas what he used to do was to make order and I follow which was common among the pastoral communities but surely there is an improvement at least women are now given chances to make decision and being listened. I have also benefited allot from the training given to us on modern ways of livestock keeping and entrepreneurship, since I have known ways of ensuring that my cows have enough pasture throughout the year. Currently I have harvested my family maize farm and have well stored my maize corns and maize stalk so that when the drought comes my cows have pasture.

I have also witnessed my fellow Maasai women not only the group members but also the non- group members adopting to this strategy they are all storing their maize stalk and maize corns which was completely different at previous years where everybody just harvests and live the maize stalk at the shamba as they were viewed as waste.

I lack word to express my gratitude's to ILIOT and stakeholders. All I can say our God bless you and continue to support you for our prosperity.

4. WHETHER GGF FUNDS HAS ENABLE ILIOT GAIN ACCESS TO THE SPACE OF ADVOCACY/DECISION MAKING.

Global Green Grants Funds has enable ILIOT to gain access in the space of advocacy and decision making this is because it managed to hold various meeting with different agendas and with different stakeholders who are the Board of directors, the volunteering management team and the Local government authority.

The meeting held with the directors its main agenda was to discuss the on the current status and the way forward or future prospects of the organization. The management team discussed on how to effectively manage the organization and ensure that it operates smoothly throughout the project implementation schedule/period. ILIOT held meeting with the Local government for the purpose of introducing the organization to the local government and request the permission to carry out its activities within the selected village area they did this to eliminate any political interference and avoid misunderstanding between the Organization and the village leaders since they made it clear to them that the organization is working for the interest of the community and not otherwise.

During all this meeting indigenous people, women and youth were involved since members of this groups included both men, women and Youth which was a good idea since it ensured gender equality and involvement of all members of the community through the few selected to represent them. The inclusion of women and youth in the decision making for both the organization and the community is the biggest indicator that women particularly the pastoralist women are now considered and viewed as people of influence and agent of change within the community and this will open up more opportunities and leadership position for the pastoral women and indigenous people at large.

5. DID GGF FUNDS HELP US GAIN ACCESS TO OTHER FUNDS?

GGF fund award has helps us in the application of funds from various donors. Currently we have applied few funds of which some donors requested us to state whether we have received funds from other donors before and because of transparency we indicated that we received fund from Global Green Grants Fund.

ILIOT is still waiting for the approval of the already submitted applications and wait for other calls for which they are eligible to apply hoping that it will qualify and get more funds that will help the organization to continue with its projects.

6. EXTERNAL CHANGES IN POLITICAL, SOCIAL OR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT THAT MADE OUR WORK EASIER/HARDER.

GGF fund together with the high level of community acceptance and group participation and willingness to learn during the training period has easily facilitated the

implementation of this project, though everything went well they were some few challenges encountered as listed below;

» ***The Local Government of Simanjiro District and Loibor-siret village:***

The District Commissioner (DC) office, District Executive Office (DED) give us an approved letter to work within the village with highly cooperation of village council, chairperson of Noomunyi sub-village and other community of Loibor-siret village at large. This creates a conducive environment at the field for the ILIOT team and generally the work implementation.

» ***The facilitation process:***

ILIOT team were familiar with area where the project is conducted and the language which the community speaks. The lesson has been facilitated in both Maasai language and Kiswahili and made easy the implementation of the work.

» ***Absenteeism of some trainees:***

During the training two group members were not available since one had move with cattle to a far village searching for water and pasture for the cows and the other member has just given birth few days before the training, this problem was solved since the group leader was given a responsibility of ensuring that she has informed the absentees the lessons learned and update them on all plans that the group have.

» ***Lack of transportation.***

The selected area for the project implementation is found in the interior part of Simanjiro district of which there are no reliable vehicle that reach to that particular village so the organization had to hire a motor vehicle that transported the facilitator/trainer to that particular village.

» ***Purchasing of the Dairy Cows for fifteen (15) women:***

The aim of the organization after establishing and providing a training for women is to supporting their livelihood through buying them milk cows in order to sale milk to the neighboring restaurants and Arusha town. We kindly continue requesting your mutual support for ILIOT to reach the target goal and beneficiaries.

7. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE GRANT AND WHETHER THEY HAVE INFLUENCE CHANGE TO ANY THE ORGANIZATION STRATEGY.

There some lessons that ILIOT as an organization have learned from the grant as listed below;

» ***Transparency and accountability;***

The organization has clearly understood that there must always be both monetary and other resource transparency and accountability in the implementation of given project activity.

» ***Funds application duration;***

We have understood that it takes time before the organization receive particular funds this is because there some procedures that have to be followed before being awarded a grant and because of this the organization has to change its funds application strategy that is instead of sending proposals after some months it should be sending eligible proposals to donors on a regular basis.

» ***Reporting Standards;***

Through this grant we have learned that the reports are not written in anyway but they must follow some guidelines provided by the donor this helps the donor gets all the information required and also its reduces the unnecessary information, it also simplifies the work done by the reporting entity.



8. SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS RECEIVED:

INDIGENOUS LIVELIHOOD INNOVATION ORGANIZATION TEAM-(ILIOT)		
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FROM FEBRUARY - DECEMBER 2022		
	Notes	TSHS 31/12/2022
Grant Received	3	11,520,000
EXPENDITURES		
General & Administrative Expenses	4	11,520,000
Total Expenditures		
Surplus/Deficit		(0)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT REPORT FROM FEBRUARY - DECEMBER 2022		
	NOTES (Continued)	31/12/2022
3	Funding Revenues	TSHS
	Opening Balance	50,000
	Fund Received	11,502,770
	Differed Income	(32,770)
	Total	11,520,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT REPORT FROM FEBRUARY - DECEMBER 2022		
	NOTES (Continued)	31/12/2022
4	General & Administrative Expenses	TSHS
	Managerial skills Training	2,100,000
	Stationary	600,000
	Training on Climate change	2,000,000
	Training Beneficiaries Morden Ways Livestock	2,000,000
	Transport	920,000
	Pilloting Area for Paddocking	1,000,000
	Training Vaccination and securing cows	300,000
	Monitoring and Valuation of Project	2,300,000
	Follow Up Cost	300,000
	Total general expenses	11,520,000

5	Cash and Cash Equivalent	
	NBC BANK	32,770
	Total	32,770
	DEBTORS/RECEIVABLES	
6	Accounts Receivables	
	LIABILITIES	-
	Accounts Payables	
	Differed Fund	32,770

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 31/12/2022 and signed on its behalf by:



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31/12/2022

Date: