

MDB SPONSORED REGIONAL WORKSHOP GENDER

VOICE AND AGENCY

**ADB, MANILLA, 2ND JUNE TO 4TH JUNE
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PRESENTATION BY:

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SESSION 9

◆ WOMEN'S VOICE IN THE COMMUNITY-BASED GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

◆ TOPIC

◆ GIVING VOICE TO PASTORALIST MAASAI WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF MONDULI WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT IN TANZANIA

BACKGROUND

THE FIRST BIG RURAL WATER PROJECT FINANCED BY THE BANK GROUP IN THE TANZANIA MAINLAND OTHER THAN THOSE FUNDED IN 70s AND 80s

The total project budget was to be shared between ADB and GoT at the ratio of 90:10 respectively but later turned to 55:45 (ADB- US\$ 21.59million (UAs15.511) & GoT- US\$ 2.3983 (UAs1.723)- increased by 14 times due to additional costs

- African Development Bank planned to provide water for human consumption only but the community (men) demanded no water for livestock no project thus the review of the project design to provide for water for livestock

BACKGROUND

- Maasai people are pastoralist.
- The man give preference to livestock which is expression of wealth as well as a sign of power
- Women and children comes second and actually the woman is the property of the man.
- The Maasai are conservative
- They are very rich in terms of livestock but not ready to transfer it to something useful to them

PAYMENT COST PER ANIMAL



PROJECT LOCATION

THE PROJECT WAS IMPLEMENTED IN
MAASAI LAND WHO ARE PASTORALIST
LIVING NOMADIC LIFE REARING
LIVESTOCK

MAP OF TANZANIA SHOWING PROJECT AREA



NEW OBJECTIVE

To ensure that the population of 18 villages and 2 towns (Monduli and Longido) town settlements have adequate and sustainable access to safe, adequate and reliable drinking water supply to meet demand by 2011; enhanced awareness of sanitation and health, and year round availability of water for livestock.

PROBLEM 1

- DRASTIC SCARCITY OF WATER DUE TO EXISTING SITUATION ON THE GROUND---
- Women walked for over 16Kms in search of water for drinking as well as domestic use including animals
 - Men wanted to boycott the project since original design was to provide water for human consumption only and nothing for livestock
 - Women were required to carry water to be used during delivery at the clinics and some of children were born on the way looking for water to take to the clinic as required

PROJECT AREA WAS IN MAASAI LAND BEING ARID AND SEMI
ARID GETTING RAINS EVEN AFTER 3 TO 4 YEARS



PROBLEM 2

INADEQUATE AND POOR SANITATION

- THE COVERAGE OF THE
SANITATION FACILITY WAS 30%

- women were forced to use bushes as toilets.
- Women were not allowed to see men go into toilets and
- They are not allowed to share toilets with men.

PROBLEM 3

THERE WAS NO PROPER ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATERSHED PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT & CATCHMENTS' MANAGEMENT IN THE PROJECT AREA LEADING TO WATER MANAGEMENT PROBLEM

- LAND IS CONTROLLED WHOLLY BY MEN
- FIREWOOD USED FOR ENERGY IS A PROBLEM
WOMEN SPEND A LOT OF TIME IN SEARCH OF FIREWOOD

TREES DISAPPEARING NO FIREWOOD



PROBLEM 4

INADEQUATE AND OR LACK OF VOICE OF
WOMEN IN THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR
SUSTAIBALITY

- WOMEN NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC
AND IF THEY HAVE TO SPEAK, SPEAK WITH
LEAVES IN THEIR HANDS
- WOMEN ARE NOT BE LEADERS (SHOULD BE
SEEN AND NOT HEARD)
- WOMEN ARE TREATED AS MEN'S PROPERTY IN
THE SAME AS CHILDREN

CULTURALLY WOMEN NOT ALLOWED TO MIX WITH MEN



SOLUTION 1

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SUPPLY STRUCTURES (RECRUITMENT OF QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PROJECT TEAM WAS ADHERED)

- Women were walking 16Kms in search of water which was reduced to 4Kms through the project implementation.**
- Women have time to attend clinics**
- Women have time to carry out economic activities**
- Death children as they went to fetch water is reduced due to availability of water near the home**

SOME OF CONSTRUCTED STRUCTURES IN MONDULI PROJECT



SOLUTION 2

One demonstration toilet constructed in each project village totaling to 19 toilets (Kisongo-6, Manyara-8 and Longido-5)

- Women had a problem especially during the monthly periods without proper toilet facilities but now they have one toilet in their home.
- Reduced diseases because all the faeces which were once deposited in the bushes flowing back to drinking water have toilets.
- Women had to spend a lot of time in the clinics taking sick children where others even died but now they are safe

SOLUTION 3

**WATER MANAGENT STRUCTURES
AND RECRUITMENT OF
OFFICIALS CARRIED OUT**

SOLUTION 3 (CONT'D)

- INVOLVEMENT OF VILLAGE LEADERS ("OLOIBON") who agreed to women participation in leadership
- RECRUITMENT OF WOMEN INTO THE MANAGEMENT TEAM (185 members; 45% which is 82 members are women) AS PER **NAWAPO** increased women participation in the society
- TRAINING OF ALL OFFICIALS ENSURING WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT (Chairmen, Treasurers , Secretaries, pump operators and caretakers each according to their training needs i.e book keeping, pump operation and maintenance, management and leadership skills, record keeping and accountability)

ER OFFICIALS ATTENDING TRAINING ON FINANCIAL AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT



CHALLENGES DURING IMPLEMENTAION

- Walking distance was upto 16kms by foot
- Women not allowed to attend meetings/trainings
- Additional costs due to delay in payments, variations due to time lapse and price adjustment due to time lapse between feasibility studies and implementation period) amounting to Tshs 1,946,767,000(USD 1,366,000)

CHALLENGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION (Cont'd)

- Maasai men give preference to livestock than women and children. The project had to be redesigned to take care of the livestock otherwise men were ready to boycott
- Literacy level among the community members very low especially women
- Nomadic life affect sustainability of projects. Women are left home without food when men leave with animals in search of grass and water

CONCLUSIONS

- AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AND GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA AND COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION FUNDING WAS THE REAL SOLUTION WITHOUT WHICH NOTHING OF THE ABOVE COULD BE SUCCESSFUL

CONCLUSIONS

- Women have more time to take care of children as well as take them to clinics
- No more carrying water to clinics during delivery
- Other organization have gone to Monduli as a case study before implementing their own projects such as ZAWA

CONCLUSIONS

- The project reduced walking distance to some acceptable walking distance from 16Kms to 4kms against international standard of 400m.
- African Development bank has made a difference in the project people's lives of economically such as staff, landlords, women in the market among the many recipients
- Children are happy to be in school instead of looking for water

CONCLUSIONS

- Sustainability: Involvement of women in water management has increased expansions and collection of income from the projects gives a green light that Monduli project is one of the most successful projects. A total of Tshs 18.94million from sale of Monduli project water within 2 months from hand over.
- All in all, the voice and agency of women can now be heard through 45% involvement in the management of water projects in Monduli project committees

SPECIAL THANKS TO
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK, GOVERNEMENT
OF TANZANIA FOR THE
SUPPORT TO MONDULI
WATER AND SANITATION
PROJECT'S
COMMUNITIES

Thank you all
for listening
bravo!!!!!!