

MAASAI PASTORALIST DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

MPDO-LARETO



ANNUAL REPORT

2024

Word from Executive Director

Dear friends, Dear followers, Dear patrons!

We present to you the integrated annual report, performance report and financial report for the year 2024. We have constituted ourselves as an association, have established articles of association and, with legal headquarter in Arusha Region.

In 2024, the operational focus was on chronic malnutrition in which 34% of the children are stunted, inappropriate infant and young child feeding practices and project work in Arusha Region. MPDO primary and currently focus is on Arusha region, more precisely on the District of Longido, Arumeru, Arusha DC and Monduli.

Our visit 2024 in Monduli District, made a lasting impression to us. The open-mindedness and joy of the people is arousing. However, we took into our management some negative impressions from Loosimingori village particularly pre-primary schools of which the poor living conditions of the people in the place, the begging children, the daily struggle for the survival of the rural population. These impressions stuck with us to this day. The decision is to help them in future. After we had enough time to digest and filter what we had experienced, our first thought was to make deworming support.

However, we quickly became aware that these are already widely offered in Arusha region. That is why we decided to go along a more innovative pathway, and we began to study the rural population in Monduli District, in order to improve communal living conditions. We subsequently concluded to deal more intensively with the basic needs of the Pastoralists. We were predominantly concerned with the question of what is needed to improve the quality of life of the rural communes.

MPDO now pursues project of Education and Health Monduli District. It is extremely important to us to realize projects in harmony with community and ideas of the local population.

In order to be able to meet the basic needs of the local population, the following questions arise: How can we solve water problems during times of drought? How can farmers be aided to multiply their crop yields? How can farmers be convinced to use compost as a fertilizer rather than a chemical compound? Careful handling of fertilizer and insect repellents, as well as alternative soil treatment methods, are important to ensure that human health is not jeopardized. This is especially true for vegetables, fruit and herbs. Another question is:

How can we advance into remote areas of Monduli District in order to guarantee a basic education there? In seeking the answer, we always increase our effort towards seeking more fund in order to reach more remote and marginalized communities:

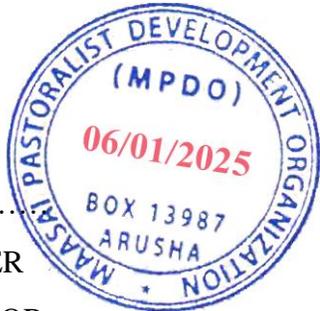
I would like to draw the attention of the people in Monduli District and overseas to certain things which, in my view, are mission critical for delivering sustainable aid: we MPDO want to

motivate the local population to actively participate in the design of our projects and to create a future that can make everyone happy in the long term.

Many thanks for supporting us as we serve the community

Lebaraka N Laizer

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LEBARAKA N LAIZER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



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1.0 Introduction and background

1.1 Introduction

Maasai Pastoralists Development Organization (MPDO – LARETO) is a Nongovernmental Organization formed in 2002 and formally registered in 2005 under the Ministry of Home Affairs with registration No. 13284. Its headquarters are based in Arusha City. MPDOLARETO was formed to with the objective of facilitating community development initiatives through capacity building and awareness creation in all sectors of development. The area of operation currently being Monduli, Arumeru, Longido and Ngorongoro districts Arusha region. LARETO is a Maasai word which means “community self-help”. The organization was formed after the realization that the Maasai pastoral community especially in Monduli District are lagging behind in all aspects of development when compared to other ethnic groups in Tanzania as well as in this modernized world.

Vision

MPDO-LARETO is envisioning a community with sustainable management of land and natural resources, with improved human rights and their livelihoods.

Mission Statement:

Our mission is to rehabilitate and restore community livelihoods living in Monduli District though encouraging and empowering men, women, and youth by providing capacity building in areas of education, health and HIV/AIDS awareness, natural resource management through sensitizing and promoting sustainable development among pastoral community, and in collaboration with other organizations that aim to helping poor and marginalized communities.

1.2. Core Values

MPDO has put several values in place to ensure that the Organization operate and deliver the expected services to community in more effective and efficient manner. Among these values are;

Transparency: MPDO will encourage the spirit of transparency among its staffs and stakeholders. The spirit of transparency shall extend to the activities, which altogether will enhance the organizational integrity.

Accountability: MPDO will not only be accountable to members, communities and donors but the spirit of accountability will be cultivated among and/ between staffs and stakeholders.

Respect: MPDO has Constructive ideas and contributions of all staffs members and stakeholders will be honored and respected.

Integrity: Ethics and integrity should be highly encouraged, exercised and practiced among and between MPDO staffs, Donor Agencies, CSOs members and other actors in development.

Creativity: The spirit of creativity will be encouraged to enable MPDO cope with the changing socio-economic environments and technology dynamic.

Observance of human rights and good governance: MPDO will advocate for protection of Human Right and good Governance to ensure civil rights equity and justice exercised at all levels.

Organization attributes:

- Equality and non-discrimination - amid respect about Human Rights as also stipulated in our Constitution;
- Our Objectives- seek to promote participatory development approaches through strengthening community's capacity to initiate and manage their own development; and
- Commitment- we are committed working voluntarily with the rural poor people to strengthen the capacity of grassroots community to identify their needs and meet them from their own resources with little support from outside.

5 Aims and Objectives:

The aims and objectives of the organization include:

- To encourage, empower and motivate resident of the target villages to participate in development programmes;
- To provide education on environment conservation, schools, natural resources management; and health education in HIV/AIDS awareness& energy renewable (Solar energy);
- To promote the preservation of customs and culture which are ideal for the Maasai pastoralists youths of the present generation;
- To work in collaboration with poor communities and share information with other stakeholders to improve community livelihood

6 Organization achievements:

The past organization activities implemented include

1. Constructed Three early child learning centers at Lossimingori village;
2. Sponsored twenty girls from poor families to secondary schools levels;

3. Conducted HIV / AIDS trainings and formation of three clubs in Mti mmoja, Lepurko, Arkatan, and Losimingori villages;
4. Improvement of Lossimingori water pipeline;
5. Construction of rain water harvesting tanks in Mti moja village;
6. Agro forestry trainings in nine villages of Esilalei, Oltukai, Makuyuni, Manyara Ranch, Loosimingori, Moita Bwawani, Mswakini juu and chini;
7. Establishment of six women groups in three villages of Lossimingori, Mbuyuni and Naiti for income generating activities.
8. Training for on Land rights and policy whereby more than 500 participants reached.
9. Establishment of tree 1,000 nurseries and forest gardens project in Monduli, Longido & Arumeru districts.

7.0 Annual report

This report regards the status of the implementation of Maasai Pastoralist Development Organization (MPDO-Lareto) plan Activities for the period covering January-December 2024 reflecting and reporting all the activities which were passed by the Board on 2023 and its operation including field visitation, monitoring, reporting writing, engagement in several human rights action. So, it is relevant to the reporting period of implementation mention above herein refers as annual report of the organization in the mentioned period above.

This reports serves as annual report that in cooperates all the efforts of the organization in a respective year by details reporting for the activities carried out by the organization in the respective period of time, this report comprises of the Plan and implemented activities according to our annual plan and the status of implementation the report have also the outcomes details as a result driven organization that works to seek for positive impacts of the organization to its clients such as pastoralist communities, it also show how it was linked the initiatives with other actors efforts in the field in particular Government and donors community. The reports also articulate the achievement made, success story and challenges realized during the period. This reports therefore services as way of being responsible to the beneficiaries of the organization such as the community and the initiatives were implemented in Monduli District.

7.1 Human rights

MPDO-Lareto developed the mechanism of promoting human rights defenders, women and child rights and justices to the community in order to harmonize peace and justices. It established pre schools in Losimingori village Lepurko ward Kisongo division Monduli district Arusha region.

The schools are Olkisima, Mlimani and Noosuyan pre-schools. Total number of pupils (children) in three Pre-Schools is 181 aged between 3-7 years old.

7.2 The Situation

The Pre- Schools in Losimingori village are very far from the nearest primary school. The pupils need to walk long distance from 10-15 km every day to reach the primary school. They therefore get very tired before attending class sessions. This limits their understanding in lessons taught as well as reduce their morale to attend schools. Survey shows that most of children drop schools before completing primary level education (standard seven). This challenge led to MPDO-LARETO and village members to establish the 3 pre-schools around households at Losimingori village. MPDO-LARETO and community members made efforts to find teachers themselves to teach children. This later required MPDO-LARETO and community members with their children attending the pre-schools to contribute a little amount of fees to support payment of teachers and other related services. Due to limited financial capacity amongst community members, most of them failed to pay the aforesaid fees learning materials and rain coats and rain boots for kids. Together with that the MPDO-LARETO vision to support community education didn't fade away. As a solution MPDO-LARETO started to lookout for stakeholders, partners and donors to support the pre-schools running costs. This is by understanding that it's only education system that will help Maasai community in attaining skills and experience to bring development to their families and later contribute towards national development. This application is therefore part of mission to find resources' to support established pre-school education at Lossimingori village in Arusha region. The bottom-line for this application to TansaniaLachelt is lack of financial capacity of MPDO-LARETO and community members in supporting teachers and pre-schools facilities.

7.3 Use of Funds

The possible solution is to submit our request to Tansania Laechelt to support those Pre-schools on Learning materials, teachers' facilitation, classrooms and development of the pre-schools. MPDO-LARETO created community awareness collaborate with stakeholders and government authorities in improving education facilities. It also motivated community members to bring their children to the pre-schools under the donor/stakeholder's scheme. MPDO-LARETO oversee on behalf donors/stakeholders to make sure that the financial support goes direct to schools and Children and solved the possible solution.

7.4 Health report

7.4.1 Problem situation analysis,

Tanzania is facing high rates of chronic malnutrition in which 34% of the children are stunted, inappropriate infant and young child feeding practices which lead to high levels of underweight and wasting, high infant, maternal and under-five mortality rates, and inadequate delivery of health service in the rural areas. All these have placed a burden in many rural families where poverty is more intensified and the most vulnerable groups like children, pregnant and lactating women and other groups are more affected.

7.4.2 Activities performed

Distributing sanitary equipment,

MPDO Director provided sanitary, protective equipment and medicines to the Council by handing over to the Council District Executive who in turn handed 2 over to the Chief Physician for Lossimngori clinic, some staff were also provided with sanitary equipment including boots to prevent them from contracting diseases. Also, all 5 schools were provided with buckets, soap and sanitizer for hand washing.

The deworming exercises

This was held at Losimngori, Nosuyan, Mlimani and Orkisima schools whereby participants were 181 Pupils, Teachers and some of surrounding children who could not go to school. Before the drug distribution exercise students were educated on ways to avoid infection and maintaining hygiene through the following ways: - build and proper use of toilets, Washing hands 5 times per day, Eat warm foods, Washing fruit before eating, Drink safe water by boiling or applying an antiseptic and Keep the environment clean.

Proper hand washing methods.

Participants practiced this exercise with proper methods of hand washing and the importance of using running water and soap during hand washing,

Deworming

Hundreds of Pre and Primary School Pupils do not enjoy a healthy productive life because parental economic status of which they are debilitated and unable to achieve their full potential. Parasitic infections contribute significantly to this widespread deprivation. This assemblage of heterogeneous infections has poverty as its common denominator. Control of communicable diseases has always been a challenge for WHO and Ministry of Health, Gender, Elderly and Children's in Tanzania. Although focus has been on malaria, **worms**, TB and HIV is allying with other tropical diseases has been expanded in recently years. The Ministry of

Health, Gender, Elderly and Children's in Tanzania is aware that those suffering the most from parasitic diseases live in resource-poor communities: they have little political influence, and they often live in remote areas, in conflict zones or urban slums where there is minimal or even no access to health care and other services. Parasitic infections are the hallmark of poverty and underdevelopment. The key intervention adopted by the Ministry of Health, Gender, Elderly and Children's in Tanzania is morbidity control based on the delivery of regular anthelmintic treatment to high-risk groups. Periodic administration of anthelmintic tablets to school-age children is now part of the policy of many well-designed school health programmes.

Our Goal

The organization is aiming to ensure that households, communities and primary school children's are empowered for sustainable access and utilization of strengthened maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition systems for the well-being of children by 2025. We are working towards this by:

Implementation of any helminth control programme at country level requires strong links with existing interventions that are already in place to reach women and children. A most striking example is the simultaneous delivery of deworming tablets with vitamin A supplements. One of its unmistakable advantages is deworming of over 354 School pupils in July to September 2024 in Losimingori Village in Monduli District whereby more than 4 Pre and Primary Schools are covered pioneered by MPDO in collaboration with Monduli District Council.

Deworming has made remarkable advances in the realm of public health. School-age children, have gained access to affordable, effective anthelmintic drugs; health and well-being have improved. Concurrent use of anthelmintic drugs for schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis

Pre-schools children.

Morbidity is directly related to worm burden. Schools-age children with the greatest number of worms are assumed to be at greatest risk and are expected to benefit most from deworming. Preschool children, whose worm burdens are housed in smaller bodies, are just as much at risk of disease and more at risk of death. In young rural Villages children with prevalent helminth infections and malnutrition, a placebo-randomized trial was conducted to measure the effects of low-dose daily iron and/or 3-monthly deworming on growth, iron status and anemia, and development.

Trend of project implementation in 2024.

Reduced mild wasting malnutrition by 62%, reduced the prevalence of small arm circumference by 71% in 6months, reduced moderate anemia and Improved appetite by 48% in all children

Young children are at higher risk of anemia and wasting malnutrition and thus might be most vulnerable to the detrimental effects of worms. This unexpected significant reduction in wasting malnutrition and anemia in children with light infections suggests that incident helminth infections in a non-immune population may stimulate immune responses that have harmful effects on protein metabolism, appetite and erythropoiesis. These effects are large and potentially important to the development and survival of young children and are presently being confirmed in a larger trial. The benefits of deworming on malnutrition and anemia in preschool children have been demonstrated in recent project area. The evidence calls for including young children also in control programmes where helminthes infections are endemic. It is worth noting that these trials have further confirmed the safety of deworming treatment in this age group.



The practice of deworming at Losimingori primary school.

Training

We are equipping service providers in health facilities, community health workers, parents/caregivers, and other local partners in the community with appropriate knowledge, skills, materials and other technical know-how that is needed to reduce the burden of health and nutrition problems which the country is currently facing by using different training models such as interventions (integrated maternal newborn and child health training to community health workers).

Activities Implemented

Provision of age-appropriate nutrition, health and other appropriate care needed for them to thrive and survive as a result of training to parents/caregivers both in the household settings and more health facilities (dispensaries and health centers) in Monduli Districts which is equipped with health system. Community health workers have been empowered and they are taking an active role in mobilizing and advocating for improved health-seeking behaviors in the community, and more partnering and collaboration with other stakeholders implementing health and nutrition in the country.

Impact achieved

Numbers Based on the year 2024.

- 178 (94 Me 84 Fe) pupils of Class **one and two** at Losimingori Primary School were reached with health deworming and nutrition messages.
- 181 (86 Me 95 Fe) (96% of total) pupils of Pre School at Orkisima, Noosuyan and Mlimani were reached with health deworming, nutrition messages and other child at health facilities. Eg Orkisima Pre-school 104 (50 Me 54 Fe), Mlimani Preschool 48 (18 Me 20 Fe) and Noosuyan Preschool 39 (16 Me 23 Fe).
- 181 pupils at undergo medical checkup.
- Community awareness on health deworming and nutrition efforts was strengthened and accepted for 80%.
- Women and young mothers are aware about family planning programs in the Maasai community for 50%.
- Government collaboration is high and political will is supportive

Recommendations:

We suggest enlargement of the budget as well as to make this exercise sustainable to improve the health of children who are in the project. • We request that you expand the project area so that students can access this service in greater quantities. • We request Parents and educational stakeholders to support clean water at schools

Lobbying and advocacy

MPDO-Lareto conduct lobbying and advocacy whereby they use practical use of knowledge for the purpose of insisting social change .These changes are directed to community policies, laws, and procedures trough empowerment, representation and mobilization. Advocacy in MPDO-Lareto is all about an act of supporting an issue and persuading the community on how to act in order to support those issues for effective process that aimed at achieving some specific results. MPDO empower the community from a small group of people who share concerns about specific problems and are willing to devote their time, their expertise and resource available to reach the desire change. Advocacy and lobbying help the organization to achieve its goal in provision of greater accountability of elected representatives of local and national authorities. Advocacy and lobbing conducted to inform the community about amendment of laws, presence of new law, legal recognition and developing accountability and transparency of local government and public service institution.

Involvement of local governments, District councilors and Wads

MPDO-Lareto managed to involve all this leaders in the participation of various meetings and dialogue for the sake of making decision together and emphasize the community to participate

and share information together. MPDO-Lareto involve these leaders who are elected to lead the pastoral community because these leaders are familiar with pastoral community problems since they are living in the same locality. Local government is the form of public administration which a majority exists at the lowest rank of administration within a given state in which through MPDO-Lareto local government motivated to have the spirit of community participation to rise sense of accountability of local government and impart the knowledge of resource mobilization so that it could be easy for them to obtain their basic goods and services.

Networking

MPDO-Lareto has been able to networking to their fellow members and partners who are available all over the country. In the year of 2024 MPDO-Lareto conduct meeting with(ANSAF-JUWAVITA) in Dodoma at agenda of the meeting was to facilitate the JUWAVITA events in Tanzania and the objectives were to provide space and stronger voice to influence pro poor development, another is Policy formulation and decision making of rural procedures for improved livelihood, and the second meeting the agenda was To review the date venue of the meeting as well as to review the draft program, forward the challenges and also the discussion on issues concerning human right, legal issues and sharing of information.

Women empowerments

MPDO-Lareto conducted several meetings, trainings and workshop to build up and empower women from pastoralist community so that they become effective in economic productivity. Entrepreneur and cross cutting seminar has been facilitated by Voice Tanzania. Five Pastoralist women groups and VICOBA were established and facilitated with the total number of 89 in Sellela and Mswakini Monduli DC

Challenges

- ✚ Various challenges that encountered implementation of this project are as follow
- ✚ Low level of awareness to the victims concerning their rights most of the victims of human rights violation do not know what are their rights
- ✚ Continue Land conflicts associated with continuing human rights violation due to lack/poor land use planning leading to continuing human rights violation as a result of fighting for the resources such as water and grazing land
- ✚ Lack of land Governance system in the villages, unsecured traditional land tenure for the indigenous people's pastoralist, the land is not secured since it's not surveyed in order to guarantee for the rights protection of the legal owners of the land.

✚ Strong vested interests of the government on Essimingor Forest Reserve

FINANCE

Income and Expense

Income

Grants 759,600,000

Membership Fees 7,500,000

Total Income 767,100,000

Expense

Advertisement & Publicity 8,240,000

Awards and Grants 113,851,000

Bank Charges 667,500

Capacity Development to Women 87,995,000

Conference Hall and Packages 92,560,000

Constructions 200,657,300

Depreciation Expense

Computer & Accessories 2,830,500

Furniture and Fittings 400,000

Motor Vehicle 10,000,000

Depreciation Expense - Other 26,461,000

Total Depreciation Expense 39,691,500

Human Rights Intervention 7,780,000

Office Expense 9,340,000

PAYE 561,600

Postage and Delivery 5,950,000

Pre School Children Medication 9,678,800

Professional Fees 8,200,000

Rent and Rates	18,000,000
Salaries and wages	10,800,000
School Materials	108,088,800
Social Security Fund	1,080,000
Travel and Meetings	40,500,000
Vehicle Expense	<u>14,450,000</u>
Total Expense	<u>778,091,500</u>
Net Ordinary Income	<u>(10,991,500)</u>
Profit for the Year	<u><u>(10,991,500)</u></u>