

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE POULTRY FARMING PROJECT TO THE
IMPROVEMENT OF FOOD SECURITY AND INCOME GENERATING AT
KUNDUCH MTONGANI COMMUNITY- KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY,
DAR ES SALAAM**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

2013

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that I have read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) a project entitled, The Contribution of the Poultry Farming Project to the Improvement of Food Security and Income Generating in KunduchiMtongani Community-KinondoniMunicipal in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of Master of Community Economic Development in the Open University of Tanzania.

.....
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Supervisor

.....
Date.

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DECLARATION

I Richard Kazimoto, declare that this CED project report is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for similar or any other degree award

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ABSTRACT

The community needs assessment survey was designed to collect three specific sets of data or information from respondents, to identify and rank the unique needs of KunduchWard. The Overall Objective of the project is to build a foundation of knowledge to prioritize the community needs. With the limited time available the questionnaire was limited to 50 respondents selected randomly from sub-Sub-ward/Mtaa inclusive of both gender and age groups. The tools used to gather information included household questionnaires, focus group discussions, interviewing Officials at District and Sub-ward/Mtaa levels. The survey findings revealed that, by using pair wise ranking CED Student and JiweGumu and Community come up with the decision of poultry farming project. This project sets out to review the contribution of poultry to smallholder livelihoods economically, as well as socially and culturally – and to smallholder household food security. The theoretical review details various ideas on the poverty concepts while the empirical brings out the documented practical experience. The implementation of the project was based on community needs assessment which was carried out during the participatory assessment process. This involved understanding of their income generating activities of the community members. Monitoring and evaluation are linked together since monitoring sets benchmarks for evaluation. This summarises on what have been done by the JiweGumu women group on the implementation of the poultry farming project in kunduchiMtongani communities.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ASDS	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy
BOA	Bank of Africa
CBO	Community Based Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
CHMT	Council Health Management Team
CNA	Community Need Assessment
DAWASA	Dar es salaam Water Supply Authority
DAWASCO	Dar es salaam Water Supply Company
DOC	Day Old Chick
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KWYDR	Kinondoni Women and Youth Development Fund
K-YEN-UR	Kinondoni Youth Employment Network for Urban Renewal
LGAS	Local Government Authority
MDG	Millennium Challenge Goals
MKUKUTA	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
MMOH	Municipal Medical Officer of Health
MoLD	Ministry of Rural Development
NBC	National Bank of Commerce
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRIDE	Promotion of Rural Initiative and Development Enterprises Limited
SACCOS	Savings And Credit Co-operative Society
SLDP	Smallholder Livestock Development Project
SMES	Small Business Enterprises
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
USD	United State Dollar
WC	Ward Chairman
WDF	Women Development Fund
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction/Background Information

Effective need assessment is most likely to produce an effective people's participation in local development undertakings. After getting an insight to the prevailing needs assessment practice during ward KunduchiMtongani, during the field work the researcher had inquired the sampled 50 households about the nature of their participation in local development activities during implementation in the past. In this inquiry, only about one-fourth of the respondent households claimed that they participated in the implementation of most of the development activities carried out in their setting till that period. But a large i.e. about two-third of the households said that they participated only in some of the development programs. Here, it is clear that the number of households participating in almost all development programs is significantly less than those participating in some of these activities.

Keeping in mind the real thirst of development and urbanization in the study area, it can be argued that the level of participation of local people has been much below the expected one (World Bank 2011). A significant reason for this lack of effective participation of local people in development activities is the lack of people-centric or people-friendly needs assessment programs. This is because had the need assessment been effective, the development agenda would have been spelled out by the local people themselves; as a result the sense of accountability and feeling of ownership towards development would have greatly increased. This would have surely uplifted the level of urbanization in the study area.

1.2 Community Profile

1.2.1 Legal Frame Work

KunduchiMtongani is one among seven Hamlets within Kunduchi Ward, the others are Tegeta, Kilongawima, Ununio, Mtongani , Madala and Wazo. Mtongani is located within the following neighbours, in South there is MbeziJuu Hamlet from Kawe Ward and Kinzudi from Goba Ward, from east it is bordered with Kulangwa Hamlet at Goba Ward and Madala Hamlet at Kunduchi Ward, north it is bordered with Hamlet of Wazo at Kunduchi Ward and Hamlet of Tegeta and in East Mtongani is bordered with Bagamoyo road from Africana to Tegeta.

Kunduchi Ward is one among 27 Wards which form Kinondoni Municipal Council and Kinondoni Municipal Council is one among three Municipal council within the City of Dar es Salaam other are Ilala Municipal Council and Temeke Municipal Council. Mtongani is one among 127 Hamlet which forms Kinondoni Municipal Council. The Kinondoni Municipal Council was established by the Government Notice No. 4 of the year 2000 issued by the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Authorities as an autonomous body. Before establishment of Kinondoni Municipal Council, Kinondoni was one of the Zone of Dar es Salaam City Commission. The move of establishing Kinondoni Municipal Council was a part of Local Government Reforms Program in the Country. Kinondoni Municipal Council has a vision and mission as stated below which is normally stipulated from the Municipal level to the MtaaLevel: Data from Ward Executive Office, Kunduchi Ward. (2012)

1.2.2 Vision and Mission of Community

‘A community, which is motivated, dynamic, with socio economic development’. ‘Provision

of quality services to the community through effective and efficient use of resources, capacity building, good governance and rule of law hence improve the living standard of people'

1.2.3 Location and Roads

Mtongani is located about 23 kms from the Dar es Salaam City Center along Bagamoyo road around Kunduchi beach hotel. Construction of 6 km tarmac road from Mbuyuni Bagamoyo road to Unio road which is the project funded by World Bank under the project of Mtongani New Settlement area under the Songosongo project enable the Mtongani residents to access the road services. Other rough roads include Africana to Mboma road and Mahende road and Africana via Kwaabarikiwe to Mboma road.

1.2.4 Climate

Mtongani Mtaa experiences a modified type of equatorial climate. It is generally hot and humidity throughout the year with an average temperature of 36°C. The hottest season is from October to March while it is relatively cool between May and August with temperature around 15°C. There are two rain seasons: - short rain from October to December and long rain season between March and May. The average annual rainfall is 1300mm. Humidity is around 96% in the mornings and 67% in the afternoons. The climate is also influenced by the Southwest monsoon winds from April to October and Northeast monsoon winds between November and March.

1.2.5 Population Density

According to the 2002 Census, the Kinondoni Municipality has a population of 1,088,867 people with a growth rate of 4.1%. The rapid population increase is influenced by both natural causes and immigration (birth rates and net immigration rates respectively). The

Municipality has an area of 531KM² and the population density is estimated at 2051 persons per square kilometer. Kunduchi Ward has population of 72,927 of which Men are 38,251 and Female are 34,676 according to population census of 2002. It is estimated that Mtongani has about 1,737 houses in surveyed area and 19,601 houses in un-surveyed area. (Kinondoni Municipal Profile 2009)

1.2.6 Education Services:

Mtongani Hamlet has 8 unregistered of pre - primary school owned by resident there is no pre – primary school which is own by Government. Four (4) Primary School which one (1) is owned by Kinondoni Municipal Council (government) Mtakuja Primary School and three are private owned (Green Acre Primary School, Stella Primary School and Keyland Primary School). Mtongani access also Secondary education whereby there is two Private Secondary School these are Jordan Secondary School, Mtakuja Secondary School and Mtongani Primary School.

1.2.7 Safe and Clean Water Services

The main source of water for Mtongani residents is Dar Es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA), which contributes 95% of water being consumed daily and the rest 5% is contributed by shallow and deep wells own both privately and by public. The area in Kunduchi Mtongani which is connected to the DAWASCO water system is part of Mtongani A and Mtongani B. Area like Mtongani Kijijini, Kanisani, Mboma Road, Kinzudi, Mahende road, Kijiji cha Wagogo they have no access to water from DAWASCO while the demand of water is high due to the population growth which stimulated by new resettlement at Mtongani area resulted by the Songas project.

1.2.8 Health Services

There are four Dispensaries within the Mtaa of Kunduchi Mtongani that is MECO

Dispensary and Huruma Dispensary. But residents of Mtongani can access health services which is provided with private and public sector within the other area in Dar es Salaam City. This includes health services from IMTU Hospital which is about 4 kms, Lugalo Hospital which is 6 kms, Mwananyamala Hospital which is about 17 kms from Mtongani, Masana Hospital which is about 4.5 kms. The model of health services delivery in Kinondoni Municipality like other districts in Tanzania, based on preventive, promotive and curative care. The line of operation starts from the dispensary, health center to the Municipal Hospital. The mission of Municipal Council is to ensure that health beneficiaries are provided with affordable and good quality of care at its health facilities and also to enhance preventive health services at facility and community level. The Municipal Medical Officer of Health (MMOH / DMO) through the council Health Management Team (CHMT) plays the role of managing, co-coordinating and supervising of all health services provided in 27 public health facilities and 148 private health facilities.

1.2.9 Livestock Services

Livestock in the KunduchiMtongani is one among economic activities undertaken within the area, it is estimated that about 10 of poultry are kept within the area, 3,000 number of pig, about 1500 Cow are kept within the area and about 2,000 goat (Data source Livestock Department Kinondoni Municipal Council – Kunduchi). Area known as salsala (the area settled by Kuria people) who are the main poultry keepers as their major area of employment. Actors engaging in livestock keeping include individuals, groups and institutions. Interchick Poultry Farm is within the Kawe Constituency. Market for the livestock products are within the Municipality and Dar City at large. The Municipality and private sectors play a greater role in the supply of pesticides and livestock extension services.

1.2.10 Culture

Mtongani residents originated from different locations in Tanzania since it is a new settlement, the culture of the area is Mixed Culture but originally the residents of Mtongani was Wazaramo and Wamakonde. But now days almost all tribes from Tanzania can be found in the area especially Wachaga, Waha, Wapare, Wahaya, Wakurya, Masai, Wasukuma, Wagogo, Barbaig (Wamangati), Waarusha etc. So it is difficult to state clear what is the culture of the area. The common language used is Kiswahili where by all people within the area can use in communication.

1.2.11 Energy Distribution

KunduchiMtongani which is within Kinondoni Municipality, like other settlements in Tanzania depends on different sources of energy, such as electricity, kerosene, charcoal, firewood, solar, etc. The main source of power for lighting, business and industry is electricity, which is generated, transmitted and supplied by a sole utility agent, Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO). Residents commonly use kerosene, firewood and charcoal for cooking and lighting.

The Municipality is within two regional offices, which are Kinondoni South and Kinondoni North .To make sure that Customers obtain their services efficiently and effectively, the Regions are divided further into Sub-Stations. KunduchiMtongani is connected with electricity from TANESCO but not all residence who has an access to the power.

1.2.12 Co-operatives

Housing co-operative societies, rural primary society, industrial co-operatives, savings and credit societies, fisheries co-operative societies and service providers are registered

according to the Co-operative Act No. 20 of 2003. By the year 2006 the Municipality had 207 co-operative societies, out of which 149 are active and 67 are not. Since Mtongani residents are working from the different area within the Municipal and outside Municipal area they have an access to join in co-operatives which located in their working area. Women in areas have made progress in joining and forming groups for petty businesses, credit and savings societies-SACCOS, BRAC, PRIDE etc. Number of co-operatives in Kinondoni Municipal Council:SACCOS, Consumer cooperatives, Small cooperatives, Livestock cooperatives, Housing cooperatives, Service cooperatives Source: KinondoniMunicipal Co-operatives Office (2008)

1.2.13 Economic Activities

Most of residents of KunduchiMtongani are under-go their economic activities outside the area, some are Government Servants and other are employed in a private sector outside the KunduchiMtongani area. Other is self-employed in business sector and performs their business activities in area like Manzese, Tandale, Ubungo, Sinza, Kinondoni, Kariakoo, Tegeta etc. Remain part of residents undergo their economic activities within the area including farming, livestock keeping, Wholesale and Retail shops, boots making, transportation, etc.

1.2.14 Informal sector development

Resident of KunduchiMtongani contributes to the population of Kinondoni informal sector which employs more than 55% of the population. The 1990/1991 labour force survey showed that Dar es Salaam City had a labour force of 1,171,707 out of which 623,910 were employed in the formal sector, 120,672 were unemployed, and 427,120 economically active populations were not working as they were in school. A national informal sector survey conducted in 1990 showed that Dar es Salaam city had 315,958

people employed in the informal sector that is 13 percent of the economical active population in the city. A 1995/1996 Kinondoni municipality's informal sector survey showed that 325,869 people were employed in the informal sector. One in every three households was involved in an informal sector activity in 2000/2001 as compared to one in every four households in 1990/1991. It also showed that 61 per cent of the total households in urban areas had informal sector activities compared to 42 per cent in 1990/1991.

1.2.15 Financial Services

KunduchiMtongani residences experience major financial services available in the Municipality, four branches of the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) located at Mbezi Beach and Kawe, NMB at Mbenzi Africana, CRDB at MbenziGoigi and Mbezi Beach, BARCLAYS at Magomeni, Sinza and Mwenge, Bank of Africa (BOA) at Sinza, Dar es salaam Community Bank at Magomeni and Kenya Commercial Bank at Mlimani City – Ubungo. Tanzania Postal Bank at Kijitonyama. Other institution includes FINCA, PRIDE and TUNAKOPESHA.

Kinondoni Municipal Council operates some credit facilities targeted to women and youths. These include, Kinondoni Women and Youth Development Funds (KWYDF) , Women Development Funds (WDF) and (Village Community Bank) SACCOS through Kinondoni Youth Employment Network for Urban Renewal(K-YEN-UR) . The credits are provided to individuals as well as groups.

1.2.16 Security

Residents ofKunduchiMtongani have an access to the security services which are provided by Central Government and private organization. Kawe Police station and

KunduchiMtongani Police Post take care of security of the KunduchiMtongani residents. Other private organizations such as KK Security, Chui Group provide also security service within the area. KunduchiMtongani residents also declared to establish Sungusungu who are connected to the police to assure the security of KunduchiMtongani residents Self- help

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

The community needs assessment survey was designed to collect three specific sets of data or information from respondents, to identify and rank the unique needs of their respective communities, provide insight and perceptions about particular needs and services that exist in their community and to share their individual and family household needs and experience within the community (Cheri et al, 2011)

1.3.1 Objectives CAN

The Overall Objective of the project is to build a foundation of knowledge to prioritize the community needs. The study involved the collection of data and relevant information from key stakeholders within the study area.

- (a) To identify problems affecting KunduchiMtongani community
- (b) To determine types of food shortage in the community
- (c) To select the major food concerns and what type of improvements to the local environment people would wish to see
- (d) To categorise priorities for action, focusing first on the needs of the community

1.3.2 CNA questions

- a) What are the major problems affecting KunduchiMtongani Community?
- b) What are the type's food shortages in the community?
- c) What are the major food concerns faced by the KunduchiMtongani community?

- d) Which is the first priority for action focusing the need of the community?

1.3.3 Community Need Assessment Methodology

The data and information contained in this report has been collected through a combination of different methods and tools. It used both conventional and participatory methods within the limits of the open university of Tanzania, which stated that a community need assessment of the current situation should be carried out.

1.3.4 Research Design

Cross- sectional survey design was adopted which comprised the observation of a defined population sample at a single point in time. Under this study, Cross-sectional design was done in order to get more realistic picture of actual constraints in ward especially JiweGumuGroupas a host organization, their problems and priorities to know their strengthen, weakness, opportunities and threaten rather than compare them to other groups. Therefore, design in this report show typed of data collected, techniques used to collect data, data sources, sampling, data analysis, interpretation and report writing;

1.3.5 Methodologies and Tools

The study used a number PRA tools during Sub-ward/Mtaa meetings in the Sub-ward to gather relevant information on the people's perceptions of poverty and well-being, the Sub-ward/Mtaa history, seasonal activities, gender dimensions, cultural norms and taboos and the relationships between respective Sub-ward/Mtaa and other institutions.

1.3.6 Sampling Strategies

The communities that were given questionnaire were the people who lived in the selected Sub-ward of the project. The Sub-ward/Mtaais composed of sub-Sub-wards/Mitaa which provided respondents to answer the question in questionnaire. With the limited time

available the questionnaire was limited to 50 respondents randomly selected from sub-Sub-ward/Mtaa inclusive of both gender and age groups. The tools used to gather information included household questionnaires, focus group discussions, interviewing Officials at District and Sub-ward/Mtaa levels and observations realised during the course of the survey.

1.3.7 Questionnaires

The researcher carried out a rapid assessment of the existing situation by preparing a questionnaire that included questions designed to collect data by addressing the issues relating to demography, agriculture and livestock, health and hygiene, income levels, economic activities, sanitation, water availability, Education, etc. A member of the household preferably the head of the household was interviewed with the aid of the questionnaire prepared by the Researcher. The Researcher carried out a random sampling in each of the Sub-ward in an attempt to ensure that the data were from a wide selection of the community.

1.3.8 Focus Group Discussion and Officials

Focus Group Discussions were carried out where a group of people sharing the same problems would discuss their issues with the Researcher. The contributions were finally included in the analysis of the report. While carrying out the survey, the Researcher has the opportunity to discuss with Ward Officials on any information available concerning the Sub-ward/Mtaa or the communities. The information could be a result of earlier studies on the subject or the work already performed by the community in the area of study. This type of tool is vital and adds a lot of good substance to the report.

1.3.9 Data analysis methods/ Report Presentation

The data analysis exercise was also both quantitative and qualitative. For quantitative analysis, statistical analysis was employed to come up with numerical values by computations of appropriate measures along with searching for patterns of relationships that exist among data groups. The results were represented in forms of table. Data analysis for primary data the methods of Descriptive Statistics was used. Descriptive Statistics for survey includes frequencies and percentages. The collected data using structured questionnaires were verified and coded prior to analysis by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software.

1.4 Community Need Assessment Findings

Following are the results from the survey questions and a discussion of an interpretation of the results. Because the attitude variable underlying the opinions can reasonably be considered to approximate an interval scale, it is appropriate in this situation to treat the survey data as if they were interval data. Therefore, the frequencies for the responses were calculated for each question. The frequencies provide an indication of percentage.

1.5 Result from Questionnaire

The characteristics of the sample respondents by location were categorized into demographic and social variables. The distribution of respondents by age, and sex as demographic characteristics of the sample respondents and the distribution of respondents by marital status, education level, occupation and household size as the social characteristics of the sample respondents were selected in at randomly

1.5.1 Identification of Community Problems

Provided in this section are the results of the first specific set of response results from the community needs assessment survey that allows respondents to identify and rank the

unique needs of the community they live in. the questionnaire provided for multiple choice, ranking and open ended format to gauge the highest community needs.

Table 1: Identification of Community Problem

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Lack of money	8	14.8	16.0	16.0
	Food	22	40.7	44.0	60.0
	Health	2	3.7	4.0	64.0
	Lack of employment	9	16.7	18.0	82.0
	Education	2	3.7	4.0	86.0
	Transportation	7	13.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	50	92.6	100.0	
Missing	System	4	7.4		
Total		54	100.0		

Source: Field Data

The main issue identified was the lack of choice in food provision in the area, with almost half of respondents citing this. This is probably to be expected given the proximity to the food center. Many people pointed out an undersupply of food outlets and a lack of particular other variety. A very high percentage of respondents (40%) cited that food is the main problem currently the community facing. Many respondents also used the questions in the survey to make this point. It is interesting to note that this was more of an issue with local residents who would be the main users of the Food product in the area.

1.5.2 Types of food Shortage in the Community

The majority, as can be seen from the responses to a question followed on from the previous, looking to find out which type of food would be used if available in the

community. Rather than provide a list of potential food for people to indicate their preference, an opportunity was given for people to tick any they thought relevant.

As such researcher received a range of specific and general food types. However, many similar requests appeared on numerous occasions. Most popular was the need for a chicken and fish. Whilst the results of this survey suggest a specialist outlet with a wider choice would be popular. Other popular choices were Meat, rice, banana ugali. A few people raised the point in this section that they think currently there are many butchers on the community. This point is picked up in more detail in the analysis to interview question.

Table 2: Most Preferred Food of the Respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Chips Chicken	11	20.4	22.0	22.0
	Chips Meat	4	7.4	8.0	30.0
	Rice Meat	4	7.4	8.0	38.0
	Rice Chicken	6	11.1	12.0	50.0
	Ugali Chicken	4	7.4	8.0	58.0
	Rice Fish	5	9.3	10.0	68.0
	Ugali Fish	2	3.7	4.0	72.0
	Chips Fish	3	5.6	6.0	78.0
	Banana Fish	1	1.9	2.0	80.0
	Banana Meat	2	3.7	4.0	84.0
	Banana Chicken	8	14.8	16.0	100.0
	Total	50	92.6	100.0	
Missing	System	4	7.4		
Total		54	100.0		

Source: Field Data

A very high proportion (over 20%) of respondent's favors chips chicken as their main food and other three types of food with chicken favorite was also identified whereby banana chicken 14.8, rice chicken 11.1%, banana and Ugali chicken 7.4%. As is usual with most neighborhoods the Chicken is a very popular food in this country as well as throughout the world. And no wonder since it is delicious, nutritious and can be prepared a multitude of ways. From southern fried chicken to barbequed chicken to tandoori chicken to homemade chicken soup, chicken is appreciated and valued by people of all ages as well as by diverse cultural culinary traditions. Chicken is also a good source of niacin (vitamin B3), which aids in metabolism; vitamin B6, important to immune system and blood sugar level maintenance; biotin (vitamin B7), which helps cell growth; and vitamin B12, which is involved in nerve cell and red blood cell maintenance. Chicken also contains iron (oxygen transport and cell growth) and zinc (immune system functioning and DNA synthesis).

1.5.3 The Main Concern of Food

Following on from the type of food/meal that people would like to be served in the community, I also asked the major food concerns and what type of improvements to the local environment people would wish to see. The project will seek to ensure that any development will bring about improvements to the community, including to the public realm.

Table 3: Most Food Concerns

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Price is too high	5	9.3	10.0	10.0
	Unavailability of preferred meal	20	37.0	40.0	50.0
	can't afford buying food	5	9.3	10.0	60.0
	Poor quality of preferred food	5	9.3	10.0	70.0
	Proximity to distance	14	25.9	28.0	98.0
		1	1.9	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	92.6	100.0	
Missing	System	4	7.4		
Total		54	100.0		

Source: Field Data

The main issue identified was the Unavailability of preferred meal as responded in Table No: 3 in the area, with almost 37% of respondents citing this. This is probably to be expected given the proximity to the chicken market which also took 25.9% of the respondent. However the residential area adjacent to market is very high density and chicken would be expected to sustain a narrow mix of uses. Many people pointed out an under supply of chicken outlets and a shortage of particular chicken market.

1.6 Focus Group Discussion

A focus group checklist provided an opportunity for people to give views on the future development and improved community problems. It also enabled people to provide further comment on issues they feel need to be addressed on community. By far the most common comment and improvement was on the subject of self-employment and small

business around the area. Other improvements respondents thought would encourage more self-employment on food production, better environment and quality of labour force. These are points that can be directly influenced by planning intervention and potential solutions will be explored within problem identified. Some of the self-employment and small businesses opportunities identified were poultry farming, opening café (food processing), Mushroom farming, Stone mining, Batiki and ushonaji, waste management, building materials, etc.

Many people suggested some measures to address this problem, either by way of incentive or deterrent. Lack of facilities for young people was seen as a key issue in creating boredom and therefore lack of money. As part of a regeneration scheme this provision was seen as an important element so the current problems are not repeated. Other people commented on ways to deter unemployment. By far the common was an increased knowledge to young people. Others included raise awareness of government and other relevant partners about existing disparity between rights of men and women to productive assets and support policies/laws and regulations to ensure a good business environment for SMEs, e.g. reduction of cost associated with business creation, access to land and credit.

Alternative views on the future of the community of Kunduchi Mtongani were given. Many people saw a need to Promote participatory analysis in collaboration with government/local communities/rural institutions/research centres to identify needs and constraints that rural poor people face in accessing education and training services, Support community SMEs' access to markets and services, e.g. facilitate linkages with the banking/ microfinance sector, Assess and support national capacity development needs related to rural entrepreneurship promotion. It is expected that the refurbishment versus

redevelopment issue will ultimately be decided on economic and viability grounds. These findings indicate that either option will have its support.

1.7 Community Needs Prioritization/Levelling of Needs

The community need prioritization was done using pair wise ranking method. Pair wise ranking is a structured method for ranking a small list of items in priority order. It helped to prioritize a small list and Make decisions in a consensus-oriented manner. From the focus group discussion, Table below, it was ranked that the general problem in the community is Unemployment and followed by Inadequate of food and it was highly recommended in the focus group discussion on youth self-employment and small business.

Table 4: General Problems Ranking/Pair wise Ranking

	Lack of Money	Food	Health	Unemployment	Education	Transportation	Number of Times Preferred	Rank
No Money		Food	No Money	Unemployment	No Money	No Money	3	3
Food			Food	Unemployment	Food	Food	4	2
Health				Unemployment	Education	Health	1	5
Unemployment					Unemployment	Unemployment	5	1
Education						Education	2	4
Transportation							0	6

Source; Field data 2012

Respondent were asked which types of small business do they prefer, the first highest percentages of the respondents are poultry farming, opening café (food processing), Mushroom farming, Stone mining, Batiki and ushonaji, waste management, building materials. The CED student used pair wise method of prioritization to identify the most appropriate project for the community. See the table below

Table 4: Project Identification Pair wise Ranking

	Mushroom Farming	Ushonaji	Cafeteria	poultry farming	Stone Mining	Batiki processing	Number of Times Preferred	Rank
Mushroom Farming		Mushroom Farming	Cafeteria	poultry farming	Stone Mining	Batiki Processing	1	4
Ushonaji			cafeteria	poultry farming	Stone Mining	Ushonaji	1	5
Cafeteria				poultry farming	Stone Mining	Cafeteria	3	3
poultry farming					poultry farming	poultry farming	5	1
Stone Mining						Stone Mining	4	2
Batiki processing							1	5

Source; Field data 2012

And as discussed on focus group discussion, the recommended need to a solution is unemployment in the area. Therefore, recognizing the disparity between the food needs of the KunduchiMtongani Street and the limited funds potentially available and unemployment, the CED Student, in coordination with appropriate JiweGumu Group and stakeholders including the community members, have created a process to prioritize poultry farming project. This is due to the following reasons and benefits:

- A. Diversification of Farming Activity: The Facilitator would like to diversify his farming activities by establishing chicken broiler. Current domestic demand for chicken in Kunduchi Mtongani is not being met.
- B. Location and Climate: The location of the farm is more suited to broiler chicken houses.
- C. Employment Creation and Ownership: This project is the culmination of the Facilitator's plan to involve farm workers in the development, management and shared ownership of the chicken broiler houses.
- D. Addition supplementary jobs would be created with increased economic activity associated with support services to the agri-industry, processing and secondary products. There is substantial contract work associated with broiler farming activity, thereby creating secondary employment in the broader local economy. For example:
 - i. Broiler house Construction Company.
 - ii. Transport company delivering chicks to the farm.
 - iii. Company providing the broiler house bedding.
 - iv. Chicken feed company.
 - v. Contracting company to collect the manure.
 - vi. Contract washing and disinfecting company.

1.8 Conclusion

The data provided from the Community Needs Assessment Survey and described in this report can be very helpful to Kunduchi Mtongani. It provides excellent baseline information upon which to begin the self-study process for accreditation as well as some considerations for strategic planning. The demographic data, in particular, can be very useful in grant applications and proposals. Overall, the community views the broiler

farming favorably but it appears to want more information and to be more involved with broiler farming. More effective communication with the community will help to develop a greater awareness of broiler farming and more community support. You may also want to devise different factsheets or reports using this information for different stakeholder groups in the community. Feel free to copy any of this information into a report that you can share with the community. It is advisable to continue to monitor some of the findings of this report through formal assessment processes and continue to report back progress to the community.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

Tanzania is an emerging economy with high growth potential. Whilst the economy is relatively diversified, a number of opportunities remain untapped in many sectors including agriculture. The agriculture sector is the driving force of the country's economy; therefore, the need to develop it is of paramount importance for food production, poverty reduction and growth in other sectors. Official statistics indicate that about 17 million people in Tanzania – about half of the country's human population live below the poverty line of USD 0.65 per day (URT, 2001). Tanzania Human Development Report of 2003, reveal that the situation in rural poverty has not improved over the years and about 39 percent of districts were reported to be food insecure. Government recognizes that higher and sustained agricultural growth in Tanzania is a critical imperative in any effort to achieve significant reductions in overall poverty levels.

The current assessment indicates that at least for food security Tanzania has been able to reduce food poverty in both urban and rural areas. It is evident that the past decade or so has realized insignificant improvement in poverty levels in Tanzania. Poverty has declined more in the major urban cities such as Dar- es Salaam from 28.1% in 1992 to 16.2% in 2007 and less in rural areas from 40.8% in 1992 to 37.4% in 2007. The phenomenon arguably points to the reality that the registered growth in the agricultural sector has not been translated into better standard of living of the rural population. Tanzania is lagging

behind in its progress towards its targets in reducing poverty, food security and achieving the MDG target of halving poverty by 2015. (MAFSC 2008)

It is recognized that achievement of the broad set of MDGs goals (including growth, reduction in food security and accelerating poverty reduction in rural areas) would require acceleration of growth and in particular rural economic opportunities. It is therefore imperative that Government reviews the existing resource allocations and align the public funds with the prerequisites, which include enhanced productivity, value added and improved producer price incentive regime (MAFSC 2008). This project sets out to review the contribution of poultry to smallholder livelihoods economically, as well as socially and culturally and to smallholder household food security. It look both at its direct contribution to family reproduction, in the form of meat and eggs, and at its indirect contribution, i.e. when poultry are sold or traded and when birds play a role in maintaining social networks and ritual life.

2.2 Problem Statement

Poultry farming has been given importance in the national policy and a number of Poultry development schemes have been implemented successfully, with the financial assistance and support of the central governments and poultry corporations. As a result, considerable progress has been made in broiler production during the '80s and '90s. High quality chicks, equipment, vaccines, medicines and market infrastructure are now available in our country. Technical and professional guidance and training are being provided through many institutes. The management practices have improved the incidence of disease and mortality has reduced now. But in recent times, commercial poultry farming has been caught in a crisis. As per the views expressed by many in the industry, there has been surplus production, a decline in prices, a large price spread, an increase in the cost of production due to high feed costs, and a decline in profits. But these inferences are not

based on scientifically conducted studies. In fact, systematically conducted studies examining the above said aspects in Tanzania are limited. Also, while drawing such inferences the possibilities of export and import of poultry meat are not taken into consideration. (MAFSC 2008) On the other hand, subsidies provided to the poultry industry in Tanzania are limited. Therefore, it may be difficult for the Tanzania poultry industry to compete in the international market. In this connection, a project of the production and cost aspects of broiler meat assumes importance. Realising the importance of promoting the poultry industry in the country, proposed a project to examine the contribution of poultry farming (broiler) in Kunduchi Mtongani.

2.3 Project Description

The broiler farm is a project of livestock sector, in which, the day old chicks are raised on high protein feed for a period of six weeks. This business can be started both in rural and semi-urban areas in sheds. The Poultry sheds can be acquired on rental basis. These sheds have all the required facilities for the broiler farm. The broiler birds are sold to traders and the whole sellers markets in the urban areas. Sometimes birds can also be sold directly to the shopkeepers in the urban markets. Broiler farming is a profitable venture depending on the demand of the meat in the market. Annually, six flocks of birds will be raised on the same premises of a farm.

2.3.1 Target Community

The project targets the community members in Kunduchi Mtongani community starting with JiweGumu group and other people from outside, This is in the Project target community but the community members have not benefited much through learning on self-help methodology. JiweGumu group will be build their capacity through training in various area i.e. leadership and business skills. It is our expectation that, community

members will be much participative in the project through formation of self-help group which will enable members to save and access loan for business (broiler farming)

2.3.2 Stakeholders

Building a community-wide coalition involves coordinating resources with various community groups and stakeholders. Combining the efforts of these various groups and stakeholders may lead to more rapid results as the community planning process unfolds. In Kunduchi Mtongani community, Jiwe Gumu group is already committed to improving community development and may be sponsoring development promotion activities and services. Local Government, including VEO and VC together with its members and community at large, have a mandate for protecting and improving the quality of life of the citizens and may be encouraged to use their resources and policies to address issues of food security. In addition to identifying specific target groups it is also beneficial to identify participants representative of the community. These people should be citizens or residents who have a stake and voice to be shared throughout the planning process. Their contributions include knowledge of the community, voluntary time, space for meetings and activities, funds, and other resources.

2.3.3 Project Goals in CED terms

The overall objective of the project is to find out the contribution of poultry farming to the poverty reduction and improvement of food security and incomes in poor urban communities located in the Kunduchi Mtongani province.

Table 5 Roles and expectations of various Stakeholders

S/n	Names	Role	Expectations
1	JiweGumu Group	Supervising poultry farming activities	Sustainability of the project
2	Village Government	Community Leadership Provision of technical support to the CBO'S. Capacity building to JiweGumu Group in terms of Entrepreneurial operation skills. Promotion of improved poultry farming Financial support.(Loans)	Increased performance Income for the CBO and poultry farming increased. -Increased community GDP. -Project explicability. -Increased number of poultry farmers.
3	KunduchMtogani Community	Buying chickens sold by JiweGumu Group	Accessibility of the food security

Source: Field Data 2013**2.3.4 Project Objectives**

- a. To identify the profitability of small-scale broiler production projects.
- b. To develop strategies that would improve chances of success of broiler projects.
- c. To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and eggs(poultry products)
- d. To improve the economic welfare of the kunduchi communitythrough “poultry farming project”.

2.4 Host Organization/JiweNgumu Women Group

JiweNgumu Women Group is a registered community group with 47 members. The group provides management functional responsibilities in businesses related to economic and social affairs. The network of responsibilities encompasses the business of Poultry farming, cafeteria (catering), stone breaker (upasuajimawe), vegetable farming, batiki maker, and Ushonaji. (JiweGumu Group 2001) In the wake of change of policy by the Government of Tanzania whereby it has shelved off executive functional responsibilities and thereby limited itself to co-ordination, facilitation, policy and guideline formulations and regulation, community groups and other organisation will fill the void and carry out the executive roles in their respectively community. The Group has been established to carry on such responsibilities in the field of Poultry farming, cafeteria (catering), stone breaker (upasuajimawe), vegetable farming, batiki maker, and Ushonaji. Group remains open ended for acquisition of more professional personnel if the group's operations increase and as the need of qualitative performances remains a vital tool.

2.4.1 Objectives of JiweGumu Women Group

The main goal is to bring change to the members and community at large in terms of social and economic parameters by having a working team that has capacities, capabilities and sound knowledge with regard to the functions to be carried out in the group's operations. This input is the backbone for providing processes as well as attaining the group's objectives which aim at the development of community and its population.

2.4.2 Group Services

The Group has performed different activities in a number of fields that relate to community development as shown below:-Poultry farming, cafeteria (catering), stone breaker Mushroom Farming, vegetable farming, batiki maker, and Ushonaji.

2.4.3 JiweGume women Group Organization Structure

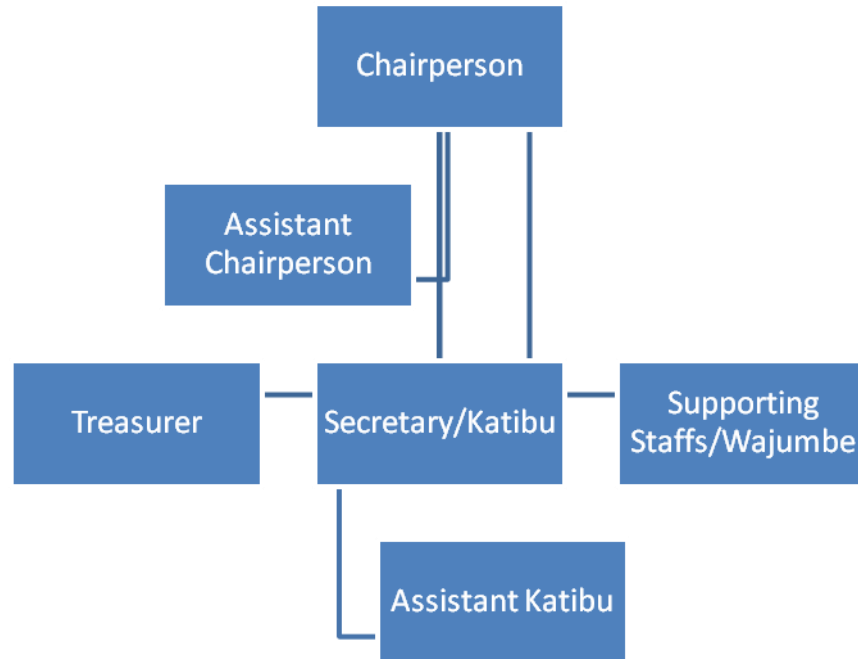


Figure 1: JiweGume women Group Organization Structure

Source: Field Data (2013)

2.4.4 Organisation Structure of the Poultry Farming Project

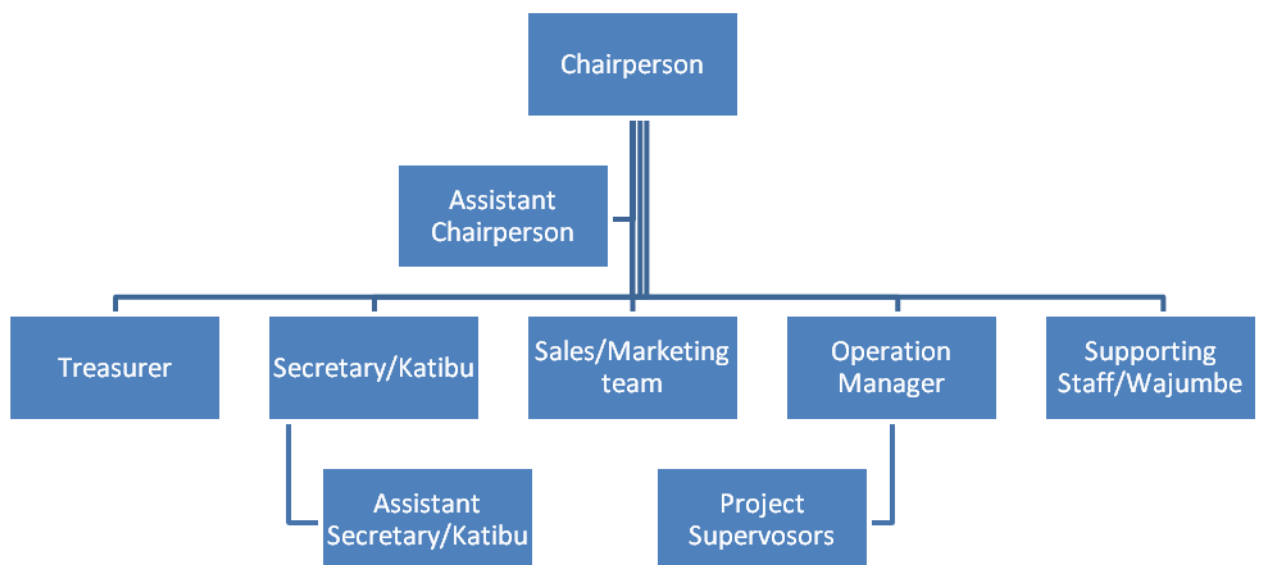


Figure 2: Organisation Structure of the Poultry Farming Project

Source: Field Data (2013)

2.4.5 SWOT Analysis for JiweGumu Group

SWOT analysis is a technique to analyze the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of a decision, problem, place, etc. In community development and urban planning, SWOT is often used at community meetings to structure conversations about quality of life in a neighborhood or a controversial project. Carrying out this analysis often illuminates what needs to be done and put problems into perspective.

Table 6: SWOT Analysis for JiweGumu Group

	Positive	Negative
	Strengths	Weakness
Internal	<p>Quick returns on investments</p> <p>Good source of income for disadvantaged women in efforts to emancipate marginalize women.</p> <p>Chicken market is strong and largely unexploited.</p> <p>Poultry enterprises are environmentally friendly</p> <p>Indigenous poultry enterprises do not need high start-up costs to establish a profitable business.</p>	<p>Lack of sensitisation of the potential of poultry as a income generating activity.</p> <p>Chicken flock are highly susceptible to disease outbreak especially airborne diseases.</p> <p>Lack of an effective publicity campaign</p> <p>Poor distribution network of input suppliers including feed and drug suppliers</p> <p>Local breeds have low productivity in terms of egg production and weight gain due to genetic limitations.</p>
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<p>Maximising of production to take advantage of economies of scale.</p> <p>Processing to add value to chicken products</p> <p>Poultry can be used as a tool to alleviate poverty while also ensuring food security</p> <p>Crossbreeding between local chicken and exotic breeds has resulted in improved breeds with improved productivity.</p>	<p>An outbreak of bird flu and other epidemics</p> <p>Severe drought affecting production of feeds</p> <p>Flooding the market with cheap imports.</p> <p>Currently imports of chicken meat is limited and confined to upmarket supermarkets.</p>

Source: Field Data 2013

2.4.6 The Roles of CED Student in the Project

The role of CED student's is to making sure that plans and activities are implemented as they are planned.

- a. Assist communities to plan, construct, operate and maintain their own farming facilities,
- b. Provide focused hygiene education to help them take advantage of the poultry supply facilities to improve their health,
- c. Ensure as far as possible that communities get the type of facilities that best respond to their needs and are within their physical and financial ability to operate and maintain,
- d. Train communities to monitor implementation progress, and
- e. Facilitate/ participate in the exercise community mobilization and awareness creation about the project
- f. To seek material and non-material support from other stakeholders and development partners
- g. To keep records and submit reports to responsible parties.
- h. To mobilize and create awareness to community members on broiler farming project.
- i. To facilitate capacity building to JiweGumuleaders, , and project staff.
- j. To facilitate the purchase of project tools and equipment
- k. To facilitate the entrepreneurship training and poultry keepingproject.
- l. To facilitate and coordinate the promotion and marketing of the broiler chickens
- m. To facilitate the leaders and working staff by linking and networking to other stakeholders and JiweGumu's through ICT and study tours.

2.4.7 Roles of JiweGumu Group

- a. Facilitate/ participate in the exercise community mobilization and awareness creation about the project
- b. To market the poultry product.
- c. To seek material and non-material support from other stakeholders and development partners
- d. To purchase equipments required for project take off.
- e. To keep records and submit reports to responsible parties.
- f. To perform the administration routine.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This chapter covers different literatures on similar studies done by other researchers. The review intends to discuss key issues, realizing gaps and bringing up new knowledge in the community. The literature review has been divided into three parts, which comprises of theoretical literature at one part, empirical literature review and the policy literature review at the other part. The theoretical review details various ideas on the poverty concepts while the empirical brings out the documented practical experience. The policy review, analyses a number of policies related to poverty reduction strategies, community development and their practical relevance to development initiatives in worldwide including Tanzania.

3.2 Theoretical Literature

3.2.1 Poultry Farm

Poultry farms are farms that raise chickens, ducks, turkeys, and other birds for meat or egg production. In the past, poultry farming involved raising chickens in the back yard for daily egg production and family consumption. However, poultry farming today is a huge business that is split into several operations including hatcheries, pullet farms for meat production, or farms for egg production. This paper will focus on poultry farms raising chicken. Chickens originated from Jungle Fowl in South Eastern Asia around 3200 BC. Chickens were domesticated and spread to China, India, Africa, Pacific Island, and Europe. The main use of chickens has never changed. They were primarily raised for

human food. In addition, their feathers were used for making cushions, litter for fertilizers and, in some societies, chickens were used in cock fighting as a source of entertainment. (C.F. Hamra 2010) As the human population increases, the poultry industry continues to grow to meet the demand for poultry products in world markets. The importance of poultry farms lies in the quality of products that are provided to humans. Broiler farms provide meat that supplies the human body with high quality proteins. Layer farms provide eggs rich in proteins and vitamins, especially the fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E, and K). Poultry farms are fast-paced operations that can fulfill the demand for meat and eggs, and can be expanded easily to meet the ever-growing demand Dr. M. Farran(2009).

Chickens are fast growing animals. In the past, it took about 4 months to produce a two kilogram chicken. However, today a two-kilogram chicken can be produced in 42 days Dr. M. Farran(2009). Due to this fact, a better understanding of husbandry practices, and use of new technologies, poultry farms can be profitable enterprises. Each operation in the poultry business has become a huge business by itself. Some farms specialize in producing eggs for market consumption, or for hatching chicks for the purpose of meat production. Many large farms specialize in raising broilers for meat production. Other businesses are focused on feed preparation or on using the wastes of poultry farms for compost production and fertilizing farmlands. If managed and marketed well, all segments of the poultry business can be profitable. Poultry farms can be classified into two main types: farms for egg production and farms for meat production.

3.2.1.1 Egg Production

In egg-producing farms, day-old chicks are purchased from specialized hatcheries that produce egg-producing pullets. These pullets are either raised by the egg producer or a pullet grower until they are ready to start laying eggs, which is usually at 19 weeks of age

Beutler(2007).The egg production cycle lasts for about one year. The pullets and laying hens are raised mainly in environmentally controlled poultry houses in cage systems. To make the maintenance process easier, automated feeding, watering, and egg collection systems were developed. Feed and water are moved on rotating belts which pass by the cages. Another rotating belt collects theeggs and sends them to the sorting chamber to be tested for fertility, graded, and sorted accordingto size, making them ready for delivery to the market according to Dr. M. Farran, (2009).

Laying hens in egg producing farms are usually of small body frame and body weightcompared to broilers. They can be classified into two groups: dual purpose chickens or eggproducing chickens. Egg producing chicken breeds have been bred and raised for maximum eggproduction (up to 300 eggs per year) rather than high meat yield Beutler, (2007). Dual purposechickens are smaller in size than commercial meat breeds. They are used for meat as well as eggproduction, and can produce around 200 to 250 eggs per year. There have been several developments to increase the marketing value of eggs. Thesedevelopments include omega-3 eggs; foliate and lute in enriched eggs, as well as free run andorganic eggs. These specialty eggs increase the value of eggs, and have caused a noticeable change in the marketWood et al., (1998)

3.2.1.2 Meat Production

In poultry farms focused on meat production, broiler breeders are raised mainly in environmentally controlled poultry houses. Fertile eggs are collected and transported to the hatchery, where they are placed in hatcheries for 18 days and then transferred to incubators in the last 3 days Beutler, (2007). After hatching, broiler chicks are distributed to producers who grow out the birds, and send them for slaughtering and processing after

42 days. These broilers are chickens that are raised for the purpose of meat production and have a larger body frame and weight than layers Beutler, (2007).

3.2.2 Approvals and Construction of Poultry Farms

Prior to the construction of a poultry farm, initial approvals from the appropriate planning department must be obtained. These approvals usually take into consideration the environmental aspects of poultry farming including avoiding or minimizing visual views, noise, odor, and wastes. When constructing a poultry farm, future plans should be taken into consideration. For example, after the operation starts, waste material will be generated. Construction planning should include plans for an isolated area to dispose the waste material without causing any health or environmental risks, including risks to water resources, until some specialized company for compost production collects the wastes Wood et al, (1998). Due to the type of business and growth potential, poultry farms should be constructed in a manner that allows for future expansion. This should include plans for expansion of feed storage areas, drainage, and effluent Wood et al, (1998).

3.2.3 Facilities on a Poultry Farm

Facilities on poultry farms are related to the purpose of the farm. In general, all poultry farms share common facilities and equipment such as feeders and drinkers. However, depending on the purpose of the farm, some facilities vary. The purpose of having these slaughtering facilities on a broiler farm is to minimize cost and increase profits through vertical integration. Egg production farms are equipped with nest boxes if the breeders are raised on the floor, or, if raised in cages, automated belt systems are installed for collection of eggs. Hatcheries are equipped with incubators that maintain the eggs for 18 days and hatching machines that keep the eggs for 3 days, both maintained at the right temperature and humidity required for hatching Wood et al., (1998).

3.2.3.1 Waste Handling

Wastes are produced in all types of poultry operations. After poultry houses are cleaned and sanitized, the wastes should be confined in one area for later removal by specialized companies for composting or proper disposal to avoid contaminating the environment. This confinement area can be used for all types of wastes including litter from most poultry farms and un-hatched eggs from hatcheries Wood et al., (1998). Poultry litter can also be considered to be a by-product with economic potential. At the end of a production cycle in a broiler or egg-production operation, litter is removed mechanically from the poultry house, and can be used as fertilizers for crop production. Litter can also be removed and sold to commercial processors for composting operations or nursery reparations. It can also be composted on the farm in a confined area, and then applied to farm lands.

3.2.4 Management of Poultry Farms

3.2.4.1 Feeding

Feed costs have a major impact on the profitability of poultry farm operations. The high cost of feed is related to the energy and protein contents of the diet. In an unbalanced diet, with an excess protein, feed would cost more, thus increasing production costs. With low protein diets, chickens would take more time to grow, and could be at a higher risk of catching diseases. Chickens have different nutrient (feed) requirements depending on their type, age, and sex. Rations formulated to meet nutrient requirements produce faster growing, and healthier chickens, and thus better products and more profits. (Dr. M. Farran 2009). Excess dietary nutrients are often excreted in the feces. The excess nitrogen and phosphorus in feces could cause a threat to the environment. For this reason,

managing feed formulas for accuracy is an important step in the poultry farm management to safeguard the environment, and reduce operating costs (Karcher 2009).

3.2.4.2 Disease Management

In the management of poultry farms, probably one of the most difficult phases is the management of the newly introduced flock. For the operation to be profitable, a good disease prevention program should be available for the newly introduced chicks to avoid any future losses. Diseases can be transmitted via humans, other birds, newly introduced chicks, or contaminated equipment. Controlling diseases from the beginning is important for the success of the operation (Mobley and Kahan 2007).

3.2.4.3 Vaccination

Vaccination is an effective way to reduce the negative effects of diseases that can cause losses in a poultry operation. Diseases can be caused by viruses, mycoplasma, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and parasites. Viruses are the number one cause of poultry disease and are considered to be the largest threat to poultry farms. Viral diseases can be reduced by proper sanitation on the farm, biosecurity measures, and vaccination of the chicks and chickens (Dr. M. Farran 2009).

Viruses can cause several diseases; the major ones include: Marek's disease, Newcastle disease, infectious bronchitis, laryngotracheitis, fowl pox, fowl cholera, and avian encephalomyelitis (Jacob et al., 1998). Vaccination is mainly done to prevent Marek's disease, which can infect laying hens and hence, a whole flock if the eggs are infected. There are several vaccination methods. Some vaccines are administered via drinking water. Others can be sprayed, whereby the spray enters the nostril or the eye to form antibodies. Another way is by injection using an automatic syringe in the neck Jacob et al., (1998). Chicks are usually vaccinated between 2 to 16 weeks of age, depending on

the type of vaccine and disease. Some vaccines are marketed as mixtures to prevent more than one disease. More vaccination methods have been developed in the United States. For example in-ovovaccination has made the process more labor efficient. This method vaccinates the embryo in the egg at the hatchery; after that there isn't any need to vaccinate again on the farm (Williams (2007)).

3.2.4.4 Slaughtering and Processing

In the final phase of the poultry operation, in both egg laying farms and meat production farms, slaughtering has to occur. In egg production farms, older hens must be culled when egg production is reduced. The hen is either sold to another farm or, more commonly slaughtered. At the slaughtering facility, all poultry must be brought to a holding area where a good shelter with sufficient time for rest and water are provided before slaughtering (C.F. Hamra 2010).

Prior to slaughtering, all poultry are stunned using the correct voltage depending on size and weight of the birds. Slaughtering should be as humane as possible, allowing blood to drain for about 90 sec. after killing. Hot water at 82°C should be available to ease the removal of feathers. After the feathers are removed, the bird is eviscerated, washed, and the carcass is cut into pieces. The knives should be sanitized frequently to avoid disease transmission. After cutting and chilling of the chicken carcass, packaging takes place at an area close to the slaughterhouse. Packaged chicken meat is then stored in refrigerators before going to the market.

3.2.4.5 Cleaning and Sanitizing

After poultry are removed from the poultry house, it must be cleaned and sanitized. The sanitation process differs depending on the floor type and type of poultry house. Several

disinfectants can be used to clean and sanitize the poultry house. However, the disinfectant must be chosen carefully to avoid problems with newly introduced flocks (Smith 1999).

3.2.5 Poultry in Smallholder Systems

Smallholder farming systems worldwide constitute a myriad of different ways of providing livelihoods for rural families, depending on: i) agro-ecological conditions; ii) sociocultural factors; iii) access to markets at the local, national and international levels; and iv) possibilities for generating income from non-farm activities. However, there appears to be a remarkable similarity in the role of poultry in (rural) farming systems across regions, agro ecological zones and cultures (e.g. Aini, (1990); Guèye, (2000); FAO, (1998).

The following characteristics of village poultry are shared by many countries and cultures. Most rural communities keep poultry. Village poultry is kept with minimal input of resources and is considered by most smallholders as supplementary to the main livelihood activities. The birds scavenge to find feed and are rarely provided more than kitchen leftovers, although supplementation with cheap grains or leftovers from the keepers' own grain production does occur. Sheds, if provided, are made of local materials. Poultry keepers lose many birds as a result of diseases and exposure to predators, but little attention is paid to the health and protection of birds. The birds are mainly indigenous, sometimes mixed with foreign breeds. The productivity of village poultry is low as a result of the above characteristics, but the little output obtained from keeping poultry contributes to household income and provides access to high-quality protein, which is generally in short supply.

3.2.6 The Concept of Food Security

The concept of food security is closely linked to the concept of livelihoods. Analyses and assessments of the food-security situation in poverty-stricken areas have increasingly included a livelihood perspective. The following definition of food security – formulated at the World Food Summit in 1996 – is widely used:

“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.” (FAO 1996).

Food insecurity, the opposite of food security, can therefore be described as a condition in which people lack the basic food intake necessary to provide them with the energy and nutrients required for fully productive lives. Vulnerability is (as it is to the concept of livelihoods) key to food insecurity, as it relates to people’s lack of ability to cope with hazards (e.g. drought or flooding).

There is no easy way to measure food security; it is a complex phenomenon determined by the interaction of a broad range of agro-ecological, environmental, socio-economic, political and biological factors. Most food-security monitoring systems draw heavily on two information sources: (i) crop and/or livestock production data; and (ii) market price information. Given the predominance of production data, local food security is often equated with production outcomes. However, this merely describes the availability of food at national or sub national level. A more complete account of a household’s food security would also include both the food produced by the household members and the cash they earn and use to purchase food, how nutritious their diets are, and how food is distributed and used within the household. To simplify the concept of household food security it may be broken down into three key dimensions: (i) availability of food; (ii)

access to food; and (iii) utilization of food. Whereas food availability is mainly related to the communal, regional or national levels, household food insecurity is mainly a function of access to, and utilization of, food Dasgupta (1993).

The study revealed that the adult female members of the family spend a considerable amount of time each day in broiler rearing. Although women provided less time (about 20% of total labor hours) in comparison with their male partners, they handled most of the critical jobs like continuous monitoring, appropriate timing and amount of feeding, watering, lighting, cleaning, and vaccination, which is critical for the reduction of mortality and excellent production in broiler farming. It is generally accepted that a constant vigilance is needed in the sensitive early period of broilers' life. Mortality may occur for management, nutrition, and disease. Thus, there is no alternative to provision of more time by women in broiler farms for decreasing mortality and increasing production performance. (DLO (District Livestock Office) 2008)

3.2.7 Broiler farming Plays an Important

Broiler farming plays an important role in improving livelihood, food security and poverty alleviation in rural and semi-urban communities in developing countries including Bangladesh. Broiler production has become a specialized and speedy business at present time for the people of the country. Short life cycle of the broiler and requirement of relatively less amount of capital attributed to its popularity to the farmers. A large number of energetic men and women are coming forward to undertake broiler farming as a means of self-employment. Broiler farming has also been playing an important role in improving livelihoods of the farmers. There are some examples where the broiler raisers have changed their socio-economic conditions to a considerable extent. A study report on the impact on Smallholder Livestock Development Project (SLDP) in rural community at different rural areas of Bangladesh revealed that the overall socio-economic condition of

the beneficiaries , their egg and meat consumption capability, empowerment of rural women in decision making issues and employment opportunities were significantly increased after the intervention made by SLDP Alam (1997). Another study showed that commercial broiler farming provided employment opportunities for unemployed family members, improved socio-economic conditions and increased women empowerment among rural people of Bangladesh Rahman *et al.*, (2006).

3.2.8 Women's Contribution to Broiler Farming

This study highlighted the possibility and significance of increased broiler farming as an important means to utilize female family labor in increasing family income and prosperity. The participation of women in different aspects of daily life in Bangladesh is strongly affected by social, cultural, and religious norms such as seclusion, segregation, and veiling of women in public. These restrictions impose a limitation on the mobility and participation of women in outdoor work. As a result, they are reluctant to work in crop fields. A potentially valuable contribution from the women workforce is thus squandered away. Small-scale broiler farming, however, is usually conducted in the backyards of dwellings, which offers women good working conditions, since most of the farms are established around their homestead. Women are able to work in small-scale broiler farms while maintaining religious and social norms. Table 3 indicates that the working hours of adult males are about four times higher in broiler farming than those of their female counterparts. They are mainly involved in broiler house repairing, inputs purchasing, outputs selling, communicating with buyers, cleaning, etc.(Daset al, 2008). Raising chickens at home for broiler meat has become increasingly popular. It is a means of producing high quality nutritious chicken meat. Home-raised chickens are often times older when butchered than those available at the supermarkets. Because they are older, the

chickens are usually larger and the flavour is considered by many to be better. But remember, broiler chickens normally cannot be produced at home as economically as they can be purchased at the supermarket.

3.2.9 Before the Chicks Arrive

Remove all dirt and old litter from the house. Sweep the floor, walls, and ceiling. Wash the house out thoroughly using a pressure nozzle, a lot of water and “elbow grease.” Repair the windows, doors, screens and ventilators to prevent drafts and keep out predators. Use a disinfectant to disinfect the building and all the equipment. Cover the dry floor with 4 inches of dry litter. Use shavings, sawdust, or other available clean, dry material as litter. Put a brooder guard around the heat source, feeders, and waterers. Place the feeders and waterers around the heat source so the heat is in the middle of the circle. Adjust the temperature to 95 degrees F. about 2 inches above the litter several hours before the chicks arrive. Fill feeders and waterers at the same time W. J. Owings(1995),

3.3 Empirical Literature

This section includes the literature which relates to chicken production, poultry production in Tanzania, traditional small scale poultry production households livelihood, Constraints to local chickens production, market channel in local chicken production, communication in extension services delivery, for the case of chicken production Tanzania.

3.3.1 Poultry Production in Tanzania

In Tanzania the majority of chickens are kept by smallholders and Village scavenging poultry is the dominant form of poultry keeping in Tanzania. According to National Census of Agriculture (2003) out of 33.3 million poultry in Tanzania, 31.6 million are indigenous chickens. Evidently most poultry products consumed in the country are from an Indigenous source and poultry keeping represents an important source of income to

women in villages Anonymous, (2002b). Therefore poultry plays an important role in the production systems and for family life in most communities of smallholder farmers. In the rapid growing towns the demand for meat is high. Most of the slaughtered cattle, sheep and goats are sold to the markets in the urban areas. Thus the availability of meat is limited in rural areas often leaving poultry as the only animal protein source. Furthermore poultry and eggs are often used as petty cash for small daily needs. During the period 2005/06 to 2007/2008, annual egg production increased by 25.4% from 2.145 billion to 2.69 million. In addition, poultry meat production has increased by 11.2% from 69,420 tons to 77,250 tons. Traditional chicken contribute over 70% of the poultry meat and eggs produced and consumed in the rural areas and 20% consumed in urban areas of mainland Tanzania. Commercial poultry production is concentrated in urban and peri-urban areas. In addition, during the period under review, productions of Day Old Chicks (DOC) increased by 21.6% from 26.8 million to 32.6 million chicks. At the same time, importation of DOC and hatching eggs were reduced by 9.5% and 35.7% respectively.

3.3.2 Constraints to Local Chickens Production

The major constraints under local chicken production in developing countries are high mortalities, low egg production and slow growth rate (Goromela, 2009). High chicken mortality rates of 40% to 80% have been recorded in local chickens in Tanzania and other African countries (Mwalusanya et al, 2001). The cause of high mortalities are diseases and predation. The mortalities have been grouped according to age among local chickens, from 8 – 10 weeks loss is about 40-50% and is due to predators. The loss during adulthood is mainly due to disease especially Newcastle disease (Minga et al 2000). In Tanzania Newcastle disease has been singled out as the most disturbing, where by all village flocks may be devastated.

3.3.3 Marketing Channel in Local Chicken Production

The value of local chicken in national economies of developing countries and its role in improving the nutritional status and income of many small farmers' and poor households in rural areas has been recognized by various researchers and rural developments agencies in the last two decades (Kitalyi, (1998). Other studies reported that village chicken in Africa provide employment opportunity and disposable income for small scale farmers, particularly in the off seasons, rural poultry production can be integrated very well into other farming activities as it requires very little time and investment (Branckaert,2007). Marketing channels include selling of the chickens and eggs at households within the village, on roads sides, during entertainment ceremonies and even in village and urban markets . The market channels are described as informal and poorly developed (Mlozi et al2003).However it had been reported that free-ranging local chickens are on high demand and fetch high market prices in urban markets of Malawi, Nicaragua and many developing countries in Africa and Asia because of preferred attributes such as being tastier than improved broiler strains (Branckaert and Guèye1999).

3.3.4 Extension Services

The agricultural sector in Tanzania has been experiencing a drawback of support services while the demand for services has been increasing, both in quantity and quality. The national agricultural extension system has been decentralized to the local authorities and affiliated institutions. However, this decentralization measure was not accompanied with the transfer of sufficient funds and resulted in a significant decrease provision of extension services to farmers and other rural households. The extension system tends to focus on national food self-sufficiency and agricultural productivity and is based on the traditional model of transferring technology from experts to farmers. Market oriented production is hardly taken into account in this system. Large-scale producers, agribusinesses and trading

companies have entered into providing extension services to their contract farmers and out growers. In order to realise agricultural development all the components of agricultural development system must be addressed. Pivotal among them is the extension component, which has the role of communicating information and educating farmers, not only in improving their production, but also to make use of other components of the agricultural development systems (S. Fan et al, (2005).

Agriculture extension services definition which I will use in this study cited in Leeuwis (2004), refers to "Assistance to farmers to help them to identify and analyze their production problems and to become aware of the opportunities for improvement". 'Extension involves the mindful use of communication of information to help people form sound opinions and make good decisions' (Van den, (1974); Van den & Hawkins, (1996). Agricultural extension services still do not attach much importance to reaching women farmers or women on the farm. In order for extension services to reach women policy makers and administrators have to change their thinking that men are the farmers and women play only a "supportive role" as farmers' wives (Kitalyi, (1996). Two main issues regarding the extension services in Tanzania are inadequate extension officers at farmers' level and lack of adequate resources to facilitate them in operations, especially the transport facilities such as motor cycles and bicycles. Therefore, the main issue here is the extent of mechanisation, technology transfer and resources requirement to transform the agriculture sector from subsistence to commercial.

3.3.5 Challenges and Problems

The agriculture sector has been facing a number of constraints to achieving Tanzania's agricultural growth targets, including both the shift from subsistence to commercial

agriculture and the growth in existing commercial enterprises. (S.Fanet al, 2005), The constraints include:

- a) High transaction costs due to the poor state or lack of infrastructure to facilitate production and access to markets
- b) Under-investment in productivity enhancing technologies
- c) Limited access to technology demand and delivery channels with 60-75% of household having no contact with research and extension services
- d) Limited access to financing for the uptake of technologies
- e) Un-managed risks with significant exposure to variability in weather patterns with periodic droughts
- f) Weak formulation and implementation of local investment plans, especially within sufficient participation of communities in the planning process.

3.3.6 Suggestions for Improving Broiler Farming

- a) Good quality day old chicks (DOCs) should be supplied all the year round at fair price.
- b) Adequate supply of high quality feed at all times at reasonable price.
- c) Proper veterinary services should be ensured.
- d) Government intervention for capital supply.
- e) Ensuring stable market price of broiler meat around the year.
- f) Effective and skilled training facilities for the broiler farmers.
- g) Regularity in electricity supply

3.4 Policy Reviews

3.4.1 Government Policy

Structural adjustment programmes have resulted in some changes in agricultural/livestock, trade and exchange rate policies and the re-definition of the role of Public and Private Sectors. These changes could improve the profitability of small-holder farmers, especially those that are moving towards intensification. The Government of Tanzania (GoT) has committed itself to carrying out major reforms in the agricultural industry, with clearly defined MoLD core functions, private functions and joint public and private functions. The goal/mission of the MoLD will involve (a) creating an enabling environment for the participation of the private sector in livestock production, marketing, processing input supply and distribution and credit; (b) development of appropriate agricultural infrastructure; and (c) provision of adequate extension services, research (including diagnostic services) and training. Following the liberalisation process, MoLD has been left with a core of key functions including monitoring, planning, regulating and promoting the livestock industry. The Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997 was in line with the ongoing reforms and redefined the roles of public and private sectors. The key elements of this policy are:

- a. To encourage livestock sector growth through private sector-based initiatives in the industry.
- b. To encourage increased exportation of livestock products, to increase foreign exchange earnings.
- c. Market information and market monitoring, quality control, promotion of institutional structures

However, during implementation of this policy other reforms emerged thus necessitating a review and formulation of a new policy - the National Livestock Policy (2006). Both policies seek to promote livestock production and productivity in order to ensure basic

food security, increase export earnings, raise nutritional status and increase standard of living. Further relevant policies include:

- a. The Presidential Circular No. 1 of 2002 (focuses on regulated animal movements for controlling animal diseases)
- b. The Empowerment Policy
- c. The Investment Policy. Investments in the public sector aim at creating an enabling environment to facilitate investments by the private sector. Broadly, investments in the public sector include inter alia infrastructure, agricultural extension, research, policy formulation and regulatory functions. In order to facilitate foreign and domestic investors, the government has set up the Tanzania Investment Centre.
- d. The Land Policy (1995) (regulates the land tenure system whereby livestock owners should be allocated land so as to restrict uncontrolled animal movements)
- e. The Environment Management Policy (aims to control environmental degradation)

There are also a number of other global policies that poultry development is seeking to elaborate and implement. They include the National Trade Policy of 2003 and the Livestock Stakeholders Resolutions of 2001. The vision of the livestock industry as stated by the livestock stakeholders in April 2001 is that “By year 2025, there should be a livestock sector which to a large extent shall be commercially run, modern and sustainable, using improved and highly productive livestock to ensure food security, improved income for the household and the nation while conserving the environment”.

At all level of the Government machinery there is a general consensus that agricultural sector growth is an important instrument in poverty alleviation to an agricultural dependency economy like Tanzania. In supportive of this premise has been existence and harmony implementation of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

(NSGRP or MKUKUTA in Kiswahili) and the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS). These strategies are also supported by three specific policy instruments, which are:

- a) Agricultural and Livestock Policy 1997: A comprehensive and milestone framework that inform preparation of ASDS in 2001. Following operationalisation of ASDP, the separate policy for livestock sub-sector was formulated recently. Therefore, there is an urgent need for the ASLMs to work towards completion of preparation of a separate crops subsector policy in order to align with implementation of ASDP in its third year i.e. FY2008/09
- b) National Livestock Policy 2006: The livestock sub-sector policy was completed in 2006, which coincided with the commencement of ASDP. The policy is yet to be populated and challenges remain in promoting and educating the poultry farmers and stakeholders on its implications in driving the growth for the livestock sub-sector
- c) Agricultural Marketing Policy 2007: This is the most recent policy document for the sector, completed during the second year of ASDP. The policy is yet to be populated and challenges remain in promoting and educating the stakeholders on its implications in driving the improvements in the agriculture sector marketing.

The review of MKUKUTA shows that:

- i. The targets set out in MKUKUTA are well beyond reach by the agriculture sector within the remaining two years. The results of sector performance and ASDP implementation in these three years should provide better lessons to prepare more realistic targets of the sector in future
- ii. MKUKUTA provided a very broad agricultural sector strategies and initiatives for achieving operational targets. In future, the document should be more focused, high level and be specific with few targeted growth factors for the sector.

3.4.2 Millennium Development Goals (MDC)

In September 2000, world leaders agreed upon the Millennium Declaration, which distils the key goals and targets agreed to at international conferences and world summits during the 1990s, The Millennium Development Goal 1 - “Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger” This are the world’s time bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions such as - hunger, income poverty, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion while promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. By 2015, more than 500 million people will be lifted out of extreme poverty. More than 300 million will no longer suffer from hunger. There will also be dramatic progress in child health, rather than die before reaching fifth birthdays hence 30 million children will be saved

3.4.3 Tanzania Development Vision 2025

This is a national vision with social and economic objective to be attained by the year 2025. The vision has three principal objectives: - achieving high quality livelihood for its people, attain good governance through the rule of law and develop a strong and competitive economy. A high quality livelihood for all Tanzanians is expected to be attained through strategies which ensure the realization of the following goals:

- i. Food self-sufficiency and food security,
- ii. Universal primary education,
- iii. Gender equality and the empowerment of women in all socio-economic and political relations and cultures,
- iv. Access to quality primary health care for all,

- v. Access to quality reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages,
- vi. Reduction in infant and maternal mortality rates by three-quarters of current levels,
- vii. Universal access to clean and safe water,
- viii. Life expectancy comparable to the level attained by typical middle income countries and (9) Absence of abject poverty.

3.5 Literature Review Summary

The main economic activity in rural Tanzania is agriculture; it accounts for about 45% of the country's GDP and occupies 70% of the Tanzanian population. Poultry-keeping in villages is an integral part of Tanzania's rural economy and plays an essential role in improving household income and nutrition; chickens are currently considered as a cash crop. Local poultry production is now beginning to receive attention from scholars, policy makers, researchers and development workers. Village chickens require low capital investments, feed themselves through scavenging and are easy to maintain. Increasing urban demand for local chickens is stimulating trade from rural areas to town and creates opportunities for farmers to sell more chickens at a better price. In turn, this creates opportunities for improving backyard poultry production.

However, both commercial and traditional systems are constrained by diseases, poor quality feeds, inadequate technical support services, low genetic potential of the local breed and weak farmer organizations. In addition, there is inadequate regulatory framework in hatcheries and breeding farms. This is mainly due to low growth rates, high mortality rates, low reproductive rates and poor quality of the product. Modest improvement of these production coefficients coupled with adding value through processing could significantly increase output and income from the livestock

industry. Although the village poultry production system has been studied e.g. Njenga, (2005); Kimani, (2006), more studies are needed to enrich existing information and to provide a comparative perspective on aspects of poultry production in Tanzania. Furthermore, these studies only concentrate on a few Districts of interest. Realizing the importance of promoting the broiler industry in the country, I proposed a project to examine the contribution of poultry farming (broiler) to sustainable economic development in Kunduchi Mtongani.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will consist of the original project plan and the actual implementation of the project. It will include the major tasks and activities which has been undertaken, resources needed and resources used as well as responsible personnel in each activity planned. It will also report what was accomplished and what was not and the reasons for not being done. So, the chapter provides a summary of what so far has been done in terms of intended project objectives. The implementation of the project was based on community needs assessment which was carried out during the participatory assessment process. This involved understanding of their income generating activities of the community members. The community analysis was to cover aspects such as; the administrative structure of the society, population characteristics, economic activities, social stratification and the leadership patterns in the community.

4.2 Project Outputs

The intended project output was to produce and community access to affordable poultry product (broiler chicken) which will be utilized by the members in their economic undertakings which will ultimately improve their economic status and hence improving their living standards at their household levels. The outcome is expected to be reached after realization of income from a business of raising chicks. In order to meet the goal the following activities were planned and accomplished with the exception of inauguration of project and evaluation of project implementation that took place after the project takes off.

- a) Find out the best location, market and profitability of the poultry farming
- b) Identify Market and customer available for chickens and eggs sales
- c) Procure materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favourable conditions for raising chickens and eggs
- d) Contract builders to build a structure (poultry house) and installation of electricity and a water system for raising chickens and eggs
- e) Acquire basic training and experience in broiler/layers keeping, management of poultry diseases, prevention and control and marketing.
- f) Maintain efficient sanitation equipment, housing, recycling used saw dust.
- g) Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding, watering purposes.
- h) Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them
- i) Selling of the poultry project output e.g chicken and eggs
- j) Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products

So the major expected output at the end of this project is to produce broiler chicken for their economic undertakings which can help them to improve their economic status and meet their social need at their household level.

4.3 Project Planning

Poultry farming requires critical skills and knowledge on how the project can be undertaken.

The following areas were taken into consideration to enhance realistic results for growth, sustainability and profitability.

- i. Poultry housing should be built on a well raised land for poultry sheds. Avoid water logging and floods near the shed.
- ii. Adequate and availability of basic infrastructure facilities and services e.g. road approach, electricity, veterinary services.
- iii. Acquire basic training and experience in broiler/layers keeping, management of poultry diseases, prevention and control and marketing.
- iv. Maintain efficient sanitation equipment, housing, recycling used saw dust.

4.3.1 Effects of Technical Planning

- i. Self-fulfilment in management of poultry farming
- ii. Quality production in poultry farming.
- iii. Timely production of poultry products
- iv. Market sustainability of poultry products
- v. Disease control and management
- vi. Mitigation measures of insecurity and other calamities.

Note: Challenges: Poor technical planning results to negative results of the positive effects.

4.3.2 Implementation Plan

The project executed by the CED Student. However, it setted up a separate project committee which responsible for the day to day coordination and implementation of the project activities. The student wasalso responsible for planning, supervising, monitoring and reviewing all project activities.Implementation called for close collaboration with a wide range of partners such as buyers of poultry products, sellers of animal feeds, and the project funders. This enhanced the opportunities for the realization of the broad goals and objectives of this project.

Table 7: Project Implementation Plan

Objectives	Output	Activities	Project Implementation Month Jan-Dec 2013												Resource needed	Persons Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
To identify the profitability of small-scale broiler production projects.	Location and climate of the project,	Find out the best location, market and profitability of the poultry farming													Human, Stationary	CED Student
	Existing Market for chicken	Identify Market and customer available for chickens and eggs sales														
To develop strategies that would improve chances of success of broiler projects.	Poultry House with all required services	Procure materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favourable conditions for raising chickens and eggs													Fund, Human, Expert	CED Student, expert
		Contract builders to build a structure (poultry house) and installation of electricity and a water system for raising chickens and eggs													Fund, Human, Transport	Construction Expert ,CED Student
	Number of trained members	Acquire basic training and experience in broiler/layers keeping, management of poultry diseases, prevention and control and marketing.													Fund, Human, Transport	CED Student, Electricity Expert and Water system resource
	Cleanliness environment	Maintain efficient sanitation equipment, housing, recycling used saw dust.														

To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and eggs(poultry products)	Poultry equipment available	Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding, watering purposes.														Fund, Human, Transport	CED Student
	500 chicks were bought	Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them														Fund, Human, Transport	CED Student
To improve the economic welfare of the kunduchi community through“poultry farming project”.	Generated revenue	Selling of the poultry project output e.g chicken and eggs														Human Human	CED Student Partner Organization, CED Student
	Employment Created	Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products														Human, Stationary	Partner Organization, CED Student
	Increase in living standard in the community																
	Progress report																
To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and eggs(poultry products)	Poultry equipment available	Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding, watering purposes.														Fund, Human, Transport	CED Student
	500 chicks were bought	Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them														Fund, Human, Transport	CED Student

To improve the economic welfare of the kunduchi community through "poultry farming project".	Generated revenue	Selling of the poultry project output e.g chicken and eggs														Human Human	CED Student Partner Organization, CED Student
	Employment Created	Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products														Human, Stationary	Partner Organization, CED Student
	Increase in living standard in the community																
	Progress report																

The project is a three-fold strategy, in that it seeks to create a viable income generation project, giving it an alternate way to support its daily activities and to improve the welfare of the Community and the Youth. The project will produce poultry products for sale and the proceeds will not only assist the organization to meet the basic necessities of life for the KunduchiMtongani community such as medical care and scholastic materials, but also reduce the financial costs the organization spends on buying these products for daily consumption. And it has been proved that poultry products are a cheap source of the protein which is vital in maintaining the immune system of HIV positive persons for as long as possible. This will be a great help to some who are living with HIV. Second, the project seeks to create employment opportunities to some of the youth so that they cater for themselves and to some extent their dependents. With respect to multiplier effect, the activities of this project will be scaled up by non-members. Or the project will be a model for future income generation projects within the community and will be replicated by both CED student and the project funder and the community at large.

Table 8: Project Logical Framework

	HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To contribute to reducing poverty and improving food security and income through poultry farming	Availability of poultry product eg. Chickens, eggs, fertilizer, improved standard of living	Reference surveys, monitoring report	The awareness raising for local produced food will be sustained and therefore will lead the local market
1.0 PURPOSE	To identify the profitability of small-scale broiler production projects.	Rate of return on fixed cost	Project M & E system, Household survey	Participation of the existing poultry formers to provide relevant information
1.1 OUTPUTS	Location and climate of the project, identified Existing Market for chicken	Existing markets	Beneficiary assessment report	The awareness raising for local produced food will be sustained and therefore will lead the local market
1.2 ACTIVITIES	1.2.1 Find out the best location, market and profitability of the poultry farming	INPUTS Human, stationeries	Studies, survey	Research on the existing market and demand for chicken and eggs
	1.2.2 Identify Market and customer available for chickens and eggs sales	Poultry farmers, Chicken buyers	Market survey	Demand and supply will be known and action taken
2.0 PURPOSE	To develop strategies that would improve chances of success of broiler projects	Constructed poultry house with favourable conditions for raising chickens and eggs	Visiting a project area. survey	Availability of raw material and farm house equipment will speed up the construction yet the project to start

2.1 OUTPUTS	2.1.2 Poultry House with all required services,	One standing house for poultry farming has been built	Visiting a project area. survey	Availability of the Experts: construction, electricity, water etc.
	2.1.3 Increased knowledge to the CBOS			
2.2 ACTIVITIES	2.2.1 Procure materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favourable conditions for raising chickens and eggs	INPUTS Capital, Blocks, cement, Roofed.	Field site, Survey	Financing by other donor is forthcoming,
	2.2.2 Contract builders to build a structure (poultry house) and installation of electricity and a water system for raising chickens and eggs	Contractors	Field Visit	Availability of the Experts: construction, electricity, water etc.
	2.2.3 Acquire basic training and experience in broiler/layers keeping, management of poultry diseases, prevention and control and marketing.	CBOs	M&E	Experienced facilitator are available and Willingness of members of trainees team
	2.2.4 Maintain efficient sanitation equipment, housing, recycling used saw dust.	CBOs	Survey project site	Climatic factors, conducive environment that will enable expert to perform their job efficiently
3.0 PURPOSE	To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and eggs(poultry products)	Raised chicks, sales revenue gained from sold chickens and eggs	Survey and auditing monthly and batch sales reports at beginning and	The awareness raising for local chickens and eggs will be sustained and therefore will lead the local market

end of project				
3.1 OUTPUTS	Poultry equipments 500 chicks available	Increased income, health, quality of education, employment	Community survey, project M & E system. observation	Registration of the entity for the future wellbeing of the project. , The awareness raising for local produced food will be sustained and therefore will lead the local market
3.2 ACTIVITIES	3.2.1 Purchase poultry equipment e.g. for brooding, feeding, watering purposes. 3.2.2 Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them	INPUTS Funds for equipment, human(CED student) Funds for chicks, Transport, trained project staff, human(CED student)	Survey and project site visit, Beneficiaries assessment report Survey and project site visit, Beneficiaries assessment report	Price of the equipment will be treated in discount level marketing of poultry eggs, meat health cover through qualified veterinarians will be sustained, project staff trained for the purpose
4.0 PURPOSE	To Improve the economic welfare of the community	Education capital, Improved health, private expenditure	Observations, survey	The training of youth and unemployed fellow will be sustained and therefore, people will engage in different farming activities
4.1 OUTPUTS	4.1.1 Generated revenue 4.1.2 Employment Create	Number of poultry farmers increased Improved income and standard of living	Beneficiaries assessment rep Monthly progress report	Contracting farming also will be sustained and it will add value to the farmer that's will raise chicks knowing how much is expecting to receive

	4.1.3 Increase in living standard in the community				
	4.1.4 .Progress reports				
4.2 ACTIVITIES	4.2.1 Selling of the poultry project output e.g chicken and eggs	INPUTS Two project staff is trained	Monitoring Evaluation report	and High demand of the chicken in the community	
	4.2.2 Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products	Funding Organization and CED student	Monitoring Evaluation report	and Willingness of members of evaluation team	

Source: Field Data (2013)

4.3.3 Inputs

4.3.3.1 Farming Support

These include inputs like supply of chicks, feed, health cover, management, training and outputs (e.g. marketing of poultry eggs, meat). Experience shows that initially many of these services have to be provided by Government Agencies. Eventually, they need to be replaced by self-supportive and paid services from cooperatives or private agencies in time bound manner. Amongst developing countries, mode of supply of inputs has been different (e.g. day old chicks or grown up pullets, local breed or improved breeds; supplementary concentrate or fully balanced feed; health cover through qualified veterinarians, para vets or farmers trained for the purpose). Experiences are varied. No generalization can be made.

4.3.3.2 Financial Support

Adequate financial support is necessary to provide initial capital inputs (housing, equipment, birds, feed, and health cover, insurance) to individual beneficiary. Many poultry projects have been funded by the International organizations through the financial institutions. Experience shows that major problems are (a) non-identification of suitable beneficiaries (b) absence of training (c) delay in providing inputs including capital, (d) high cost of servicing the credit, (e) absence of close monitoring during implementation and (f) lack of evaluation of the projects. Scattered location of farmers in rural areas and absence of adequate network of rural branches of the bank results in high credit delivery cost. Recent experience in Tanzania suggests that involvement of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) or Self Help Groups (SHGs) could be a solution to this problem.

Table 9: The Project Inputs

Objectives	Output	Activities	Inputs
To identify the profitability of small-scale broiler production projects.	Location and climate of the project,	Find out the best location, market and profitability of the poultry farming	Stationary
	Existing Market for chicken	Identify Market and customer available for chickens and eggs sales	Fowl run (construction)
To develop strategies that would improve chances of success of broiler projects.	Poultry House with all required services	Procure materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favourable conditions for raising chickens and eggs	Boards, Blocks, Cement
		Contract builders to build a structure (poultry house) and installation of electricity and a water system for raising chickens and eggs	Labour charge (12 %)
			Contractors
			Poultry house
	Number of trained members	Acquire basic training and experience in broiler/layers keeping, management of poultry diseases, prevention and control and marketing.	Labour Charge
			List of training materials, Stationeries
Cleanliness environment	Maintain efficient sanitation equipment, housing, recycling used saw dust.	Feeders	
		Vaccines & Drugs	
To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and eggs(poultry products)	Poultry equipment	Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding,watering purposes.	Equipment eg Feeder, drinkers
	500 chicks available	Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them	Day Old Chicks
			Feeds
			Heat and Brooder
To improve the economic welfare of the kunduchi community through“poultry farming project”.	Generated revenue	Selling of the poultry project output e.g chicken and eggs	Allowance
	Employment Creat	Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products	Participant allowance
	Increase in living standard in the community		Electricity and Water Bills
	Progress reports		

Source: Field Data (2013)**4.3.4 Staffing Pattern**

The project has two employed staff being a project manager and one attendant. Also there is a watchman who will be paid in terms of honoraria hence the project premise is within the LGA building. However, the implementation to a great extent was and will be assisted by committee members, with assistance from livestock department, sector institutions, group leadership comprise of the chairperson, vice chairperson Secretary and treasurer and ward extension staff.

4.3.5 Project Budget

Table 10: The Poultry Farming Project Budget

Objectives	Output	Activities	Resource	Quantity	Unit	Total
			Needed		Price	Tshs
To identify the profitability of small-scale broiler production projects.	Location and climate of the project,	Find out the best location, market and profitability of the poultry farming	Transport	-	-	20000
	Existing Market for chicken	Identify Market and customer available for chickens and eggs sales	Stationary			20000
To develop strategies that would improve chances of success of broiler projects.	Poultry House with all required services	Procure materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favourable conditions for raising chickens and eggs	Fowl run (construction)			500000
		Contract builders to build a structure (poultry house) and installation of electricity and a water system for raising chickens and eggs	Labour charge (12 %)			150000
	Number of trained members	Acquire basic training and experience in broiler/layers keeping, management of poultry diseases, prevention and control and marketing.	Stationeries and List of Training Materials			10000
	Cleanliness environment	Maintain efficient sanitation equipment, housing, recycling used saw dust.	Feeders and Drinkers			400000
			Vaccines & Drugs			10000

To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and eggs(poultry products)	Poultry equipment	Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding,watering purposes.	Equipment	-	-	200000
	500 chicks available	Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them	Chicks	500	1300	650000
			Feeds	20	36000	720000
			Heat and Brooder	-	-	40000
To improve the economic welfare of the kunduchi community through“poultry farming project”.	Generated revenue	Selling of the poultry project output e.g chicken and eggs	Allowance	3	30000	90000
	Employment Create	Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products	Participant allowance	2	20000	40000
	Increase in living standard in the community		Electricity and Water Bills	-	-	20000
	Progress reports					
Total						2,820,000

Source: Field Data (2013)

4.4 Project Implementation

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

The project implementation was the responsibility of CED student, target group and other stakeholders to ensure that project activities are efficiently implemented. The implementation started by early January, 2013 as it can be seen in the project plan which followed the sequential order of activities that resulted into project objectives achievement. The project implementation and control are important aspect that effects the

effective and efficient completion of the project. The CED student has an impact on the planning schedule of the proposed project. Implementation implies the work done after the developing the overall layout of the project with estimates of the time and resources required and the detailed scheduling of the timing and sequence of various job performed.

The control on the other hand took place during the work of the project. The total project activities were divided into two groups. In the first group there were activities such as construction of the proposed project house and the second one was Commencement of the commercial poultry farming as per project. The following are activities implemented

4.4.1.1 Construction of the Permanent Poultry House

A small, simple house, which allows 0.3 to 0.4m² per bird constructed, and which has thatched roof, a littered earth floor and slatted or chicken wire walls on at least three sides will provide protection from rough weather, from predators at night and offer shade in the day time. The shelter is large enough to enter to collect eggs and be equipped with nest boxes, feeders, drinkers and perches. For convenience the house situated so that access to each of the runs are provided with small outlet doors. The construction of the house was done in kunduchimtongani(Project area) in home back yard. During the construction the following activities implemented are

- a) Procured materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favorable conditions for raising chickens and eggs
- b) Contracted builders to build a structure (poultry house) for raising chickens and eggs
- c) Contracted the services needed for the installation of electricity
- d) Contracted the services needed to install a water system

Figure: Poultry House



Figure 3: Poultry House During Constructions 2013

Source: Field Data (2013)

Poultry farming requires having the right knowledge to be able to do the right things to get the right result. It required hard work and prompt attention to details. Poultry Farming is little capital intensive but if you are starting on a micro scale (Home back yard) where you have a small space at your back yard, it is not. I can say, starting small is the best way to enter and learn the business. If you want to start on a higher scale, You need to prepare for this. It's all like trading money to make more money but be assured to get back whatever amount you invested in the business in multiple times within a short period of time. In the permanent house larger flocks can be handled with less expense and trouble, because of many conveniences that may be provided for the general management of a large flock. Exceeding care should be exercised in cleaning up the \ houses, and in preventing the spread of contagious diseases. Many existing buildings can easily be

adapted to accommodate poultry. Poultry housing can be as crude or elaborate as you wish to build as long as you provide the following.

- a. Protection: a good poultry house protects the birds from the elements (weather), predators, injury and theft.
- b. Adequate Space: Birds need adequate space for movement and exercise as well as areas to nest and roost. Easy Access to Feed and Water: Feeders and waters should be placed conveniently throughout the pen for birds' access.
- c. Source of Light: If you wish to produce eggs from your flock year-round, you must have a source for electric light.
- d. Ventilation: Ample air movement without a draft is essential. Fresh air brings in oxygen while excess moisture, ammonia or carbon dioxide are removed the stale air moves out of the house
- e. Appearance: The appearance of any poultry house or outside run that is visible to the neighborhood should never detract from the over-all appearance of the surroundings.

4.4.1.2 Supply of Chicks, Food and Equipment

After the construction of the house, CED student and other stakeholders managed to procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them. The chicks and the feeds were obtained from Amadolichick under the agent of Magige Stores, located in Dar essalaam, Tegete, offers a wide variety of poultry as well as hatching eggs,

pullets, supplies, coops and other equipment for raising poultry. They offer a low minimum order of just 10 chicks.

4.4.1.3 Feeding

Broilers are usually fed with the following two types of ration:

- a) Broiler starter: It is fed to the broiler birds up to three weeks of age.
- b) Broiler finisher: It is fed to the broiler of more than five weeks of age and continued till the age of marketing.



Figure 4:Chicks are on Feed of the Starter Diet Required

Source: Field Data (2013)



Figure 5: Chicks are on Feed of the Finisher Diet Required

Source: Field Data (2013)

Table 11: Broiler Starter and Finisher Diet/Ingredients

	Starter diet(% required)	Finisher diet(% required)
Maize	44.25	44.10
Rice Polish	10.00	20.00
Groundnut cake	15.00	11.00
Sunflower cake	15.00	11.00
Fish meal	6.00	5.30
Meat meal	6.00	5.50
Blood meal	0.25	0.2
Animal fat	2.00	1.25
Bone meal	0.75	0.6
Limestone	0.5	0.7
Salt	0.25	0.25
Mineral and Vitamin mixture	0.1	0.1
Total	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data 2013

Percentage requirement of different ingredients in starter and finisher diet is given in

This starter and finisher feed can be obtained in prepared form, from the feed mills.

4.4.1.4 Farm Equipment Recruit and Training of the Youth and Project Staff

Various types of farm equipment are needed for feeding, drinking and handling the birds.

The project team was able to recruit and train Semi skilled workers to look after the feeding, vaccination and cleaning operations at the farm. A single person can handle 500-3,000 birds easily. The person will also manage the operations of a broiler farm of 500 birds. The attendant is given a monthly salary of Tshs70,000/=. Also CED Student have been encouraging to Train selected the Youth, with the help of partner organizations, in

business, management and poultry farming. Among other things trained and list of farm equipment, which are provided, is as under are as follows

- i. **Day Old Chicks:** The chicks should be of uniform size, active, alert and bright eyed. The shank or leg covering (skin) of healthy chicks appears bright and shiny.
- ii. **Brooding:** Proper brooding temperature is required to keep the chicks in comfort. Coal or sawdust is burnt for supplying heat at the stage of brooding in the poultry farm.
- iii. **Housing:** The chicks should be kept in a clean, dry and well-ventilated room. Broiler house should have proper ventilation as this provides the birds fresh air and carries off moisture. The entire building including litter and all equipment should be fumigated.
- iv. **Feeders:** It is essential to provide adequate feeder space. Ideally, one pan type feeder is sufficient for 50 birds. Therefore, for 500, birds 10 feeders would be more than enough.
- v. **Lighting:** Most broiler growers provide 24 hours light during brooding and early growing period. Recent research conducted in windowless buildings, using intermittent lighting of 1-2 hours period, has indicated significantly improved feed efficiency.
- vi. **Drinkers:** Adequate drinking space should also be provided to the birds. The drinker should contain fresh, clean and cold water. It is necessary to provide extra water during summer. One drinker is sufficient for 50 birds.
- vii. **Litter:** Litter is spread on the floor to prevent the direct contact with the floor. Straw, rice husk and sawdust are generally used for making the litter. It should be dry and free of moulds.

viii. Vaccination: Vaccination can be provided to chicks through injections, can also be mixed in the water and also through eye drops.

ix. Fumigation and Spraying: It is essential to check all equipment and walls of the broiler house carefully that they are clean, and washed with disinfectant solution, and dried. The rooms should be white washed and sprayed before the arrival of birds.

4.4.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu Group of Community based organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products. General Monitoring and evaluation will be an ongoing activity throughout the project life. Monitoring will be routinely done through meetings monthly reports, check lists, and support supervision visits. These reports shall indicate the constraints and challenges in the implementations and necessary adjustments that had been taken. Progress evaluation will be done through use of monthly quarterly reports, steering committee meetings, annual report, registry records, work plans indicating planned and accomplished activities, functional accountability for project resources including equipment, facilities, assets and activities. Progress monitoring and evaluation will help the project team to assess the extent to which implementation is meeting the set objectives. This will enable the project team to revisit the objectives and priorities and to find ways and means of improving the performance and better resource used

4.4.2 Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Table 12: Project Implementation Gantt Chart

[illegible]

		saw dust.																	
To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and eggs(poultry products)	Poultry equipment	Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding,watering purposes.																	
	500 chicks available	Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them																	
To improve the economic welfare of the kunduchi community through“poultry farming project”.	Generated revenue	Selling of the poultry project output e.g chicken and eggs																	
	Employment Create	Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products																	
	Increase in living standard in the community																		
	Progress reports																		

Source: Field Data (2013)

4.5 Conclusion

In the initial stage, the project will be sustained by donor funds. However, in the long run the project will finance itself. Part of the funds will be used to execute the organization while another percentage will be re-invested in the poultry business to expand the project, hence increasing sales and profits. Through the capacity building workshops, the project staff will be empowered with some skills in treatment of layer birds and have appropriate knowledge feeds rational,

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses project participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability. Monitoring is the process of looking the implementation of day to day activities and facilitates to make improvements so as to achieve the desired goal. Evaluation is defined as systematic investigation of the worth or merits of an object. Monitoring and evaluation are linked together since monitoring sets benchmarks for evaluation. Thus monitoring and evaluation help to gather information needed to keep the project on schedule and predict problems as well as formulate solutions, measure progress and evaluate program success.

It is through this part that one can understand the health of the project whether it will die or be sustained regardless of changes in external support (funding sources) or internal resources (change in staff). Thus participatory monitoring and evaluation is an action of involving all stakeholders of the project from the beginning to an end. In so doing participants become aware of proceedings and once they overcome challenges they discuss and come with solutions and ultimately creates sense of ownership hence contribute to project sustainability. The chapter is divided into the following parts; monitoring information system, participatory monitoring methods, participatory monitoring plan, participatory evaluation plan, performance indicator, participatory evaluation methods, project evaluation summary and project sustainability.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

It is the process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project activities that involves the members of the group/community in project implementation. Participatory monitoring is carried out using various techniques and different methods. It is a system of collecting information and making use of the information to determine the progress of the planned work/activities. Participatory monitoring was intended to monitor the implementation of all activities that include; Find out the best location, market and profitability of the poultry farming, Identify Market and customer available for chickens and eggs sales

Procure materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favourable conditions for raising chickens and eggs, Contract builders to build a structure (poultry house) and installation of electricity and a water system for raising chickens and eggs, Acquire basic training and experience in broiler/layers keeping, management of poultry diseases, prevention and control and marketing, Maintain efficient sanitation equipment, housing, recycling used saw dust, Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding, watering purposes, Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them, Selling of the poultry project output e.g chicken and eggs.

Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products, The involvement of JiweGumu members and poultry farmers in field visits and in all stages of project implementation allowed them to be aware on the activity progress hence creates room for decision making.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

Is a system designed to collect and report information on a project and project activities that enable a group to plan, monitor and evaluate the operations and performance of the project? For Poultry Farming Project, the Monitoring and Information System (MIS) designed to establish a data base by recording relevant information to activities that were planned in a specified period. Information required include project facilities required and available, Staff required and available, market available, Actual demand and supply, project customers, project stakeholders, training required and actual implementation, number of people who participated in project activities, information on fund received and list of tools/ equipments (Inventory of project equipment's).

Monitoring will also cover utilization of funds, items purchased as authorized by relevant authorities, bought items and their respective receipts. Obtaining all these information help the project manager to plan, monitor, evaluate and report project operations easily. The CED student together with JiweGumu members and representative of funding organization prepared a daily recording sheet that allows any one (project staff, JiweGumumembers, and other stakeholders) to see daily proceedings. It was done so because the JiweGumucommittee member is responsible to check daily records which will enable him/her to prepare a week report to be presented in a monthly meeting.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

Various methods and techniques were used to involve JiweGumumembers, poultry farmer in monitoring of project activities. The PRA key principles and techniques were used to gather information which includes key informants interview, observation, and

documentation. The analysis done on the system of poultry farming in the field visits and at the project center helped to make some improvement on daily recoding sheet.

5.2.2.1 Key Informants Interview

The CED Student gathered information through key informants that includes extension staffs JiweGumu members and agreed to measure to what extent the project is going to operate. Through discussion they agreed they will divide them self into groups and shifts to operate the project.

5.1.2.2 Observation

The CED Student in collaboration with JiweGumu's members observed if all activities are implemented as planned. Thus observed Procured materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favourable conditions for raising chickens and eggs, Contracted builders to build a structure (poultry house) for raising chickens and eggs, Contracted the services needed for the installation of electricity, Contracted the services needed to install a water system, purchased project equipments and arrangements for project take off.

That includes Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding, watering purposes, Procured 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them, Recruit and hire the project staff to provide veterinary services to layer birds and to support the needs of the project, Train selected the Youth, with the help of partner organizations, in business, management and poultry farming Practically. Necessary information to observe is about customer care to both chicken supplier and chicken consumers.

5.2.2.2 Documentation

Documentation involve minutes of monthly meetings whereby JiweGumumembers will get feedback on project progress. The JiweGumusecretary was required to take note on each agenda during the meeting especially on discussion about achievements, challenges, solutions and the way forward. The CED student, extension staff and other invited stakeholders attend meetings and respond to any technical issues and challenges as experienced by members as well as reviewing the group's plan. In case there are problem encountered, this forum creates a room for discussion and agree on measures to improve the situation. Also information about all transactions in relation to Chicken business will be documented in relevant books. For example financial records books including receipt books, payment vouchers, cashbooks, ledger and journals. Also The CED student together with, JiweGumucommittee members will prepare the daily recoding sheet that will enable the project staff to check records of the salesman on number of chicken and eggs produced, and amount sold, income generated.

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Table 14: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objectives	Output	Activities	Indicator	Data Source	Methods/tools	Person responsible	Time Frame
To identify the profitability of small-scale broiler production projects.	Location and climate of the project,	Find out the best location, market and profitability of the poultry farming	Location and Environment	Field Data Survey	Survey/ Key Informants Interview	CED Student, and JiweGumu Members	Jan 2013
	Existing Market for chicken	Identify Market and customer available for chickens and eggs sales	High Demand for chicken	Field Data	Key Informants Interview	Community Members	Jan-Feb 2013
To develop strategies that would improve chances of success of broiler projects.	Poultry House with all required services	Procure materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favourable conditions for raising chickens and eggs	List of Building materials	Project Area	Observations	CED Student and JiweGumu Member	Mar 2013
		Contract builders to build a structure (poultry house) and installation of electricity and a water system for raising	Building structure	JiweGumu Progress Report	Documentation and Observations	CED Student and Building Technician	Mar-April 2013

		chickens and eggs					
	Number of trained members	Acquire basic training and experience in broiler/layers keeping, management of poultry diseases, prevention and control and marketing.	Knowledge gained	Project staff	Observation	Project Staffs	Mar 2013
	Cleanliness environment	Maintain efficient sanitation equipment, housing, recycling used saw dust.	Healthy Chicken	Project Area	Observation	Project staffs	Mar-Dec 2013
To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and eggs(poultry products)	Poultry equipment	Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding, watering purposes.	Feeds and other equipment	Project Area	Observation	CED Student and JiweGumu Group	Mar 2013
	500 chicks available	Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them	Number chicken available	Field data Survey	Documentation and Observation	CED Student and JiweGumu Members	April – May 2013
To improve the economic welfare of the	Generated revenue	Selling of the poultry project output e.g	Improved Standard of living	Field Data	Observation	JiweGumu Group	June 2013

kunduchi		chicken and eggs					
community	Employment Created	Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community	Improved economy	Field data Survey	Documentation	CED Student and Organization Partner	May
through “poultry farming project”.	Increase in living standard in the community						
	Progress reports	organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products					

Source: Field Data 2013

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Is the process of gathering and analyzing information to determine whether the project is carrying out its planned activities and it investigate if the project is achieving its stated objectives. Deepa Narayan (1993) defines participatory monitoring and evaluation that “is a process of collaborative-problem solving through the generation and use of knowledge. It is a process that leads to collective action by involving all level of stakeholders in shared decision making” From the definition the key concept is involvement of stakeholders and collective actions towards problem solving or improving the situation. That evaluation to be termed as a participatory evaluation should involve stakeholders at different levels who will work together to assess the project so as to take corrective action required.

In course of action while implementing the Poultry Farming project the community members, Partner Organization, JiweGumumembers, and other stakeholders were involved in the community needs assessment exercise they found that establishment of poultry farming project were worthwhile for sustainable economic development of community. After they agreed on the project they discussed and set project goal, objectives and activities that need to be implemented. Also they discussed when to conduct evaluation how, when and who will be responsible. With the assistance of CED student they prepared an action plan agreed to evaluate the project after six month and twelve month (Mid and Annual).

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

Performance indicators of the Poultry Farming project fall in two categories qualitative and quantitative based on project objective and project goal. To measure the input indicator members were to examine resources that were utilized in project implementation that include number of hours, money spent while for output indicators involves number of JiweGumumembers, Partner Organization and project staff trained whereas impact indicators will be measured by examining actual change to the community. That Poultry farmers are expected to improve their standard of living by fulfilling their basic needs such as ability to have three meals, quality housing and improved healthy. Project goal and project objectives performance indicators were developed as shown in Table.15

5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

Participatory evaluation method used two methods being Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Learning Action. Both methods were in use depending on available resources, environment, and required information. The PRA techniques used are Key informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Direct Observation and Workshop.

Main issues to be evaluated were agreed through democratic way during the Focus Group Discussion, Planning meeting and monthly meetings. The participatory evaluation will focus on progress in work plan, Implementation of planned activities, Achievement of Objectives, Project success, Impact of the project and Project sustainability. In order to have a clear understanding and flow of in formations, a check list were prepared to guide the discussion during the Workshop, Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion.

For the case of Poultry farming Project Key informants were JiweGumu committee members, CED Student, Sales Girl, chicken Customers. Observation was used to examine the information collected during the Workshop, Focus Group Discussion, and Key Informant Interview. The collected data and information involved investigating project performance in line with participatory evaluation objectives.

That is to check whether planned activities were accomplished according to plan then project outcome were evaluated. Based on participatory evaluation exercise the following results were observed. Capacity building to SACCO's members, Partner Organization and Project staff has a trickledown effect of development all areas of intervention. The JiweGumu members are part and parcel with the Community Development Officer and District Livestock Officer since they mobilizes community members and Partner Organization about the project output or outcome. The implementation of objectives was done as planned by 100% Unexpectedly, objective of collaborating with other stakeholders to seek advice and support were met as stakeholders showed immediate positive response. The organization partner played a great role in the implementation of the project and achievement of project objective. The procedure (modus operandi) used to establish the project from CNA, project planning, budgeting, project implementation and evaluation plan are methodologies that contributed to get support from the stakeholders.

Table 15: Performance Indicators

Objectives	Output	Activities	Resources Needed	Performance Indicators
To identify the profitability of small-scale broiler production projects.	Location and climate of the project,	Find out the best location, market and profitability of the poultry farming	Human	Location and Environment
	Existing Market for chicken	Identify Market and customer available for chickens and eggs sales		High Demand for chicken
To develop strategies that would improve chances of success of broiler projects.	Poultry House with all required services	Procure materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favourable conditions for raising chickens and eggs	Capital/Fund	Number of Building materials
		Contract builders to build a structure (poultry house) and installation of electricity and a water system for raising chickens and eggs	Capital/financial	Building structure
	Number of trained members	Acquire basic training and experience in broiler/layers keeping, management of poultry diseases, prevention and control and marketing.	Human	Number of participants that vaccinate their birds
	Cleanliness environment	Maintain efficient sanitation equipment, housing, recycling used saw dust.	Human	Healthy Chicken
To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and eggs(poultry products)	Poultry equipment	Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding,watering purposes.	Fund/capital	Feeds and other equipment
	500 chicks available	Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them	Capital/fund	Number of offspring generated

To improve the economic welfare of the kunduchi community through "poultry farming project".	Generated revenue	Selling of the poultry project output e.g chicken and eggs	Community member and JiweGumu Group	Number of participants that have bought additional animals
	Employment Created	Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products	Stationeries, JiweGumu Group	Improved economy- Number of participants that have a cell phone, Number of families that have paid school fees as a benefit from project, Participant bought new clothes
	Increase in living standard in the community			
	Progress reports			

Source: Field Data (2013)

5.3.3 Project Evaluation Summary

Table 14 indicates the project evaluation summary based on the project goal, objectives, performance indicators, expected outcomes and actual outcome. Based on the project goal, objectives and activities planned have been met with exception of mid and annual evaluation that will be done after six months of project implementation. Generally the evaluation shows that there are strong commitments of various stakeholders from the planning stage to the implementation activities. This indicates that the project is the real need to the direct beneficiaries and community at large.

Table 16: Project Evaluation Summary

Objectives	Output	Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
To identify the profitability of small-scale broiler production projects.	Location and climate of the project,	Find out the best location, market and profitability of the poultry farming	Location and Environment	Availability of the Market for Chicken	Favorable condition
	Existing Market for chicken	Identify Market and customer available for chickens and eggs sales	Customer for chicken	Demand for chicken	High Demand for chicken
To develop strategies that would improve chances of success of broiler projects.	Poultry House with all required services	Procure materials for constructing a permanent poultry house with favorable conditions for raising chickens and eggs	List of Building materials	Poultry House	Permanent Poultry House
		Contract builders to build a structure (poultry house) and installation of electricity and a water system for raising chickens and eggs	Building structure	Poultry house	Permanent Poultry house
	Number of trained members	Acquire basic training and experience in broiler/layers keeping, management of poultry diseases, prevention and control and marketing.	List of training materials	Improved chance of success of the project	Knowledge of the project
	Cleanliness environment	Maintain efficient sanitation equipment, housing, recycling used saw dust.	Chicks growing healthily	Avoid poultry Disease	Increased sales
To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and eggs(poultry products)	Poultry equipment	Purchase poultry equipments e.g. for brooding, feeding, watering purposes.	Feeds and other equipment		Chicken growing healthily
	500 chicks available	Procure 500 chicks and the necessary food and supplies needed to support them	Number of offspring generated	Sales of chicken	Established business of poultry
To improve	Generated revenue	Selling of the poultry	Number of	Improved	Employment

the economic welfare of the kunduchi community through “poultry farming project”.		project output e.g chicken and eggs	participants that have bought additional animals	economy	created
	Employment Created	Monitor and evaluate the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group and JiweGumu of community organization as an organization, reviewing the management of the project and the sale of poultry products	Improved economy- Number of participants that have a cell phone, Number of families that have paid	Paid School fees	Access to education
	Increase in living standard in the community				
	Progress reports				

Source Field Data 2013

5.4 Project Sustainability

In the initial stage, the project sustained by donor funds. However, in the long run the project will finance itself. Part of the funds will be used to execute the organization while another percentage will be re-invested in the poultry business to expand the project, hence increasing sales and profits. Through the capacity building workshops, the project staff will be empowered with some skills in treatment of layer birds and have appropriate knowledge feeds rational, this refers to how our project will ensure its capacity functions properly regardless of the changes in internal and or external factors such as Training support sources.

5.5 Project Sustainability Elements

To ensure sustainability of same, the project activities have been designed focusing much on the capacity building of JiweGumu members, and community members. JiweGumu members are assumed to facilitate learning process in the project and providing substantial support during the transition period of the project until it's able to stand in its own. The project has been linked to the local authorities from ward level to District level and hence

recognized and we believe the project will also get support from these authorities. Further, on a long-term sustainability, the government in its National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) recognizes this important community component on the need to boosting the community related development projects that focuses on the small scales enterprises and the need to empowering them economically by enabling community members to access financing at reduced conditionality's for their business undertakings in order to fight poverty at their grassroots levels.

5.6 Strategies for Project Sustainability

As a community based organization, JiweGumu Group has long been concerned with the sustainability of its programming. However, while JiweGumu Group has continued to promote a conceptual understanding of sustainability throughout the organization, it continues to encounter significant obstacles to designing and implementing sustainable projects in the field. In an effort to move towards more effective implementation of sustainable programmes throughout the community, CED Studentis about to develop appropriate guidance on programme sustainability.

5.6.1 Financial Sustainability

Also, the members' savings and their shares will be reviewed and enhanced in order to provide room for increased funds for members to borrow in the organization rather than depending on external sources of financing. There will also be an introduction of arrangement of an interest fees between 2.5 to 5 % up front of the amount of loan to all the members benefiting for a loan which will also provide another stream of income for the group.

Table 13: Cash flow for Poultry Project

	Batch 0	Batch 1	Batch 2	Batch 3	Batch 4	Batch 5
Revenue						
a) Live Bird Sales 500@6000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
b) Sale of Waste	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total Revenue	0	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000
Investment						
B.1. Capital Cost						
a) Broiler House	650,000					
b) Equipment	600,000					
Total	1,250,000					
Operational Cost						
a) DOC Purchase 500 doc@1300 Tshs		650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
b) Bird Feeds 20 packs@36000tshs		720,000	720,000	720,000	720,000	720,000
c) Medication & Vaccines		40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
d) Transport Rentals		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
e) Wages		90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
f) Utilities (water & electricity)		7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
g) Contingencies (@5%)		21,500	21,500	21,500	21,500	21,500
Total		1,579,000	1,579,000	1,579,000	1,579,000	1,579,000
TOTAL COST	(1,250,000.00)	1,579,000	1,579,000	1,579,000	1,579,000	1,579,000
C. Surplus / Deficit	-1,250,000.00	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000
Cumulative Surplus / Deficit	-1,250,000.00	221,000	1,692,000	3,163,000	4,634,000	6,105,000
D. FINANCING						
E. Balance at Batch End:	0	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000

Source: Field Data (2013)**5.6.2 Institutional Sustainability**

It is expected that KunduchiMtongani will continue to work together with JiweGumu Group with the community members and the project in participation, owning the project as theirs in solving community income problems. Moreover also project in question is also

line with the long-term policies of our government in improving the income for our communities. However, their weekly contributions, the spirit of togetherness which was further fostered, business trainings and management skills can increase their capacity in decision-making.

5.6.3 Political Sustainability

The ward is located in a peaceful country and politically stable, hence it is our expectation that, Government policies on, NGOs, JiweGumu Group will continue to prosper and different levels of political leaders will continue to sensitize members to form groups, enhancing their economic groups which has proved to be reliable tools for the poor. And that our project to get strong support from local leaders, and Government, so the JiweGumu group will use the opportunity for build relationship with different people, regardless of their ideology to support the project income generating activities.

5.6.4 Sustainability Plan

The community through knowledge and skills acquired shall be able to carry on even after the project support. The Sustainability Plan also describes how planning should make the project sustainable overtime, the steps taken, and the expectations of sustainability for the future. The programme should develop projects geared towards understanding poultry production systems and their weaknesses; developing and testing new methods which will not only overcome these weaknesses but will also be affordable and sustainable. The following activities suggest themselves to include in a coordinated programme;

5.6.4.1 Breeding and Reproduction

- a) Evaluation and selection of indigenous breeds. There are many types, breeds and strains of indigenous poultry in Africa which are well adapted to their

environment. There is need for their genetic improvement in order to improve their productivity within the African environment; and make use of the improved indigenous birds in crossing programmes with imported exotic birds and to conserve the desirable genes (e.g. for disease resistance and heat tolerance) of the indigenous breed for future use.

5.6.4.2 Feed Research and Development

Alternatives, substitutes and supplements must be sought in order to minimise feed ingredient importation. Tanzania has marine resources, fish (all marine animals) meal potentials must be exploited (e.g. shrimp head meal, fish offal, periwinkle shells, etc). Development of small-scale feed mixing concerns (either cooperative or private) is essential at community level.

5.6.4.3 Health Management

- a) Community cooperation in vaccine production; Disease surveillance, control and monitoring must be developed to maximise the efficient use of available human and material resources.
- b) Training on a community basis: Training in disease diagnosis, epidemiology, environmental health and disease prevention must be provided, not only for health personnel, but for the farmers as well.

5.6.4.4 Entrepreneur Development

There is a need for a strong effort to encourage and assist entrepreneurs: feedstuff suppliers, equipment manufacturers, hatcheries, chick starting centres, as well as, marketers, slaughter and processing plants, financial services to develop and improve input supplies to the small scale poultry producers. Cooperatives are particularly well

placed to involve people in production and marketing; and to develop closer links between producers, retailers and consumers of poultry eggs and meat.

5.6.4.5 Information Management

Development, documentation and dissemination of information on the appropriate methods of data collection, collation, storage, retrieval and application on the field is essential. The information gathered can be used to promote rural poultry in primary and secondary schools as well as by the poultry advisor in a unified extension system. The establishment of a community training and demonstration programme for training all levels of personnel, particularly farmers, is imperative. Agricultural schools, research institutes, universities, government ministries and parastatals, non-governmental organisation (NGOs) and the private sectors must all be actively involved in information dissemination and training.

5.7 Conclusion

It is likely that the group together with the government will manage the project to be sustainable even after the completion of CED Student. Sustainability is the capacity of a project to continue functioning, supported by its own sources, even when external sources support and fund have ended. According to the nature and design of this project members will own the project jointly with the JiweGumu Group including the government. The project strategy of creating awareness and enhancing capacity of stakeholders on poverty alleviation initiatives, participatory planning of interventions and by using local capital resources available will help to create sense of ownership.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises on what have been done by the JiweGumu women group on the implementation of the poultry farming project in kunduchiMtongancommunities. It include summery of findings of the CAN and participatory assessment, Project Identification, literature review, project planning and implementation and also summarize the findings of Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and the Sustainability plan.

6.2 Conclusions

This project shows that the broiler business in Kunduchi Ward is profitable assuming variation in prices of chicks, feed, and price/kg of meat remain within reasonable levels, while all other costs are fixed. Even when the cost of feed is high, the price/kg of meat could be above the average, compensating for the high costs of the operation. Also when the cost/chick is high, the feed cost could be low, compensating for the initial high cost per flock. Sensitivity analysis in this project states that even if chick and feed costs are high while meat prices drop, the poultry farm would still break even. JiweGumu Group identified their problems which think hampering their activities. They mention the number of problems but unemployment seems to be the best problem. Hence the group came up to poultry farming project. The stakeholders of the project are JiweGumu Group members, Village Government Secretary and the staff from ward office. A poultry farm investment focusing on broiler production is a relatively easy business to run. The fluctuating prices tend to compensate for each other for a positive net profit. However, if a worst-case

scenario of low prices of meat/kg and high prices of feed and chicks occur, good management practices would be critical to maintain profitability.

Project implemented by JiweGumu Group CBO was to develop project planning. The study identifies project outputs and inputs and the planning process of the all project activities. The implementation process was including the beneficiaries of the project and other outsiders. Monitoring and evaluation of the project was done in a participatory way in order to make the project implemented to be sustainable. The strong strategies were set by the project stakeholders to run the project.

The Project expects to catalyze effective partnerships between stakeholders, women's groups, the private sector, financial institutions and other donor projects. JiweGumu Group outlined its strategy for community development and partnership. This strategy recognizes that in most communities, the private sector is now responsible for a majority of employment and income-generating opportunities, and has become the driving force for poverty reduction. The CED Student has an essential part to play in equipping the rural poor to interact more equitably with new market forces and in making market relationships work for them. The main focus is on encouraging community groups/CBOs linkages with small business/enterprises, building linkages for the rural private sector with markets and encouraging groups' investment in increasing investment and job opportunities which will benefit them. Market economies are fuelled by the economic relationships that exist among. Beside this the Group now is expecting earn money and increase/generate income from the their poultry farming project

6.3 Recommendations

Although Poultry farming has been demonstrated with some problems such as, fluctuation of day old chick and feed prices, high cost of medication & vaccination and its low quality and high fluctuation of broiler price etc, but still very important for other people to engage in this project. This is due to the fact that broiler farming in small range created employment opportunities for unemployed family members and generated household income for the adopted farmers. Socio-economic position on subsidiary occupation, monthly household income and expenditure, cash in hand, savings with bank, household assets, number of school going children, monthly consumption of meat, eggs, vegetables, milk and fish, sources of drinking water, condition of latrines and health status of broiler farmers were improved whereas occurrence of diseases annual cost for treatment were reduced after adopting broiler farming. I, therefore recommend communities/groups/individuals to start up farming process to rise their living standard and economic growth of their respectively community.

Also, in order to engage/promote poultry farming projects, communities should develop a policy which insures that projects are adequately considered through the participatory approach. Well-designed needs assessments are highly participatory. Not only are CBO members involved in setting project priorities, but a wide variety of stakeholders are identified and involved at each step in the process. Participation can demystify a project and help ensure greater buy-in from agency personnel, partners, and potential audiences. The Success and failure of the project depends on the project plan and its implementation this include time, staffs, budget. Therefore the project design and implementation acts as the road map that Describe the approach to be taken to implement each of the phases within the project.

The review of literature helps get to know what others have done so far with the similar project. Therefore the use of literature has helped CED student and the CBO to get ready with challenges. In order to achieve the project goal, the groups/individuals/community needs to monitor progress each week to make sure that everything is on track. Make sure the project staff tells your team every week-what have been achieved and what haven't. Talk through the wins and losses, the challenges and issues. Get their feedback to ensure buy-in. A needs assessment helps communities to systematically describe the audience(s) impacted by the issue and their relationships to the issues as well as the underlying causes. With this level of information, the project planners make informed decisions about which possible solution or combination of solutions can best address the need. Faced with a long wish list, the needs assessment provides the data to develop criteria necessary for priority setting. Any time a new project is initiated there is some danger that it duplicates efforts already taking place elsewhere within the group or the wider community. A community needs assessment will determine if projects developed elsewhere can be adapted or adopted to the new situation. Considerable time, effort, and resources can be saved by taking stock of what already exists and not falling to the temptation of creating something “new” for its own sake. Therefore, it is recommended the use of focus group discussion during the process of prioritization of the project where the community needs to be saved.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Community Survey Questionnaires

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

KunduchiKilongawima

Kinondoni, Dar essalaam

Tanzania

COMMUNITY SURVEY QUESTIONARE

1. Today's date
2. Ward name
3. Street/Sub-ward name

GENERAL

4. What do you consider to be your family's major problems?

Recorder: Rank answers according to the order in which they are mentioned.

Major Problems	Rank	Major Problems	Rank
a. Don't know/no response		b. Lack of money	
c. Water		d. Food	
e. Ill health/disease		f. Lack of employment	
g. Education		h. Transportation	
i. Housing			
j. Other		k.	

5. How many people in the household have been educated to the following levels:

- ☐ No education/no response ☐ Primary school ☐ Secondary school
☐ Further education ☐ Other.....

6. What is your single main occupation/economic activity?

- ☐ No answer/don't know/not sure ☐ Livestock production ☐ Crop production
☐ Livestock/crops (not able to separate) ☐ Trade/privates ☐ Wage employment
☐ Petty Businesses ☐ Other.....

WATER USAGE

7. In order of the priority to the community, what are the uses of water (i.e. list the order in which answers are given by respondent)

- a) Domestic (drinking, cooking, bathing, washing)
- b) Livestock
- c) Irrigation
- d) Other.....
- e)

8. What are the community's major problems concerning water?(tick as many as they mention)

- a) Not enough/no water available
- b) Takes too long to collect (source far away)?
- c) Too many people using the same water
- d) Water is contaminated/dirty
- e) Others.....

f)

HEALTH/HYGIENE STUATIONS

9. What diseases are most common diseases in your household? (Tick as many as community mentions.)

- ☐ Don't know/no response ☐ Malaria ☐ Stomach problems/diarrhea
☐ Skin diseases ☐ Eye infection ☐ Flu, colds, coughs
☐ TB ☐ Toothache ☐ Vomiting
☐ Worms ☐ Blood in urine ☐ Fever
☐ Accidents ☐ Other Please specify.....

HOUSING CONDITIONS

10. Are your housing conditions adequate?

- a) YES
 b) NO

11. Do you own your home?

- a) YES
 b) NO

12. Type of residence?

- ☐ Rental Unit ☐ Home You Own ☐ Home With Mortgage
☐ With Family/Friends ☐ Shelter ☐ Homeless

13. What are your major housing concerns? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Rent too high ☐ House needs major repairs ☐ Utilities too high
☐ Can't afford house payments ☐ can't find house in price range ☐ No Concerns

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

14. What is your Employment Status?

☐ Full-time

☐ Full-time with benefits

☐ Retired

☐ Part-time

☐ Part-time with benefits

☐ Unemployed/Job Searching

☐ Unemployed/Not Searching

15. What are your barriers to employment? (Check All That Apply)

☐ No Barriers

☐ No Jobs For My Field

☐ No Transportation

☐ Pay Too Low To Support Family

☐ No Childcare during Work

☐ Physical

Disability

☐ Lack of Training or Experience

☐ Mental Disability

TRANSPORTATION SITUATIONS

16. Do you have reliable Transportation?

a) YES

b) NO

17. What are your barriers to reliable transportation? (Check All That Apply)

☐ No Barriers

☐ No Car/Can't Afford Car

☐

No

Public

Transportation

☐ Price of Gas

☐ No Private Transportation

☐ No route near Home

☐ No route near Work

FOOD SITUATION

18. What is the most preferred food in your area?(tick all apply)

☐ Chips Chicken

☐ Chips Meat

☐ Rice Meat

☐ Rice Chicken

☐ Rice beans

☐ Ugali Chicken☐ Ugali beans☐ Ugali Meat☐ Rice fish☐ Ugali fish☐ Chips Fish☐ Banana fish☐ Banana Meat☐ Banana chicken

Others please specify

19. What are the major food concerns? (Check all applicable)

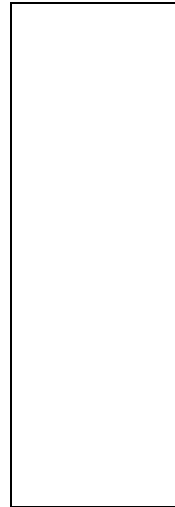
☐ Price is too high☐ Unavailability of preferred meal☐ Can't afford buying food☐ Too luxury☐ Poor quality of preferred food☐ Proximity to distance☐ Others Please specify.....**INCOME and USAGE PATTERN**

20. Please indicate what your expenses have been for each of the following:

TAS

--

- a) Food and other consumables (per month)
- b) Travel and transport (per month)
- c) Clothing, towels, blackest, etc. (this year)
- d) Water (per month)
- e) Household utensils (Per month)
- f) Medical(hospital, fees, drugs, etc) (this year
- g) Wage paid (per month)
- h) Fuel (charcoal, firewood/kerosene/etc) (per month)
- i) Miscellaneous, donation, church, etc (this year)
- j) Other specific costs
- k)
- l)



Appendix: 2: Focus Group Checklists

- What are the greatest needs in our city? Alternatively, provide participants with a list of issues (see below), and ask if this is a problem or need in our city.
 - affordable housing
 - arts and culture
 - child care
 - crime/public safety
 - college access/affordability
 - domestic violence
 - education (K-12)
 - environment
 - health care
 - homelessness
 - hunger
 - jobs
 - parks and recreation
 - senior care/housing
 - social services
 - transportation
 - youth development
 - other (group defines)
- What is the specific problem?
- Are there other needs/problems that you would identify?
- What changes would you like to see?
- How could these problems be improved or alleviated?

- How and why do you think these changes would improve the community?
- How might citizens help to the address these issues?
- What, if any, additional information would you like to share?
- Some probing questions that will generate more information as a follow-up to those above are:
 - Can you say more about that?
 - Can you give an example?
 - Jane says X. What do others think?
 - How about you, Joe? Or, does anyone in that corner of the room have some thoughts on this?
 - Does anyone else have some thoughts on that?

Appendix 3: Poultry Training Workshops in KunduchMtongani

CED Student has produced a poultry training manual to help farmers learn about all aspects of raising poultry for commercial meat and eggs production. Then to develop a business plan which will show them if they can make money out of a poultry farming enterprise operation in their country or region under the present conditions. There will be an instructor to guide the participants through all aspects of producing poultry. In addition hands on practical work, visual demonstrations and a manual that will have diagrams, photographs and illustrations. Towards the end of the course, commercial poultry production will be dealt with in specialized areas: We had several modules as defined below

Unit 1

1. Poultry production and poultry industry in Kenya
2. Breeds of chicken

Unit 2

1. The breeding of chickens
2. The incubation of hen's eggs
3. The brooding of chicks

Unit 3

1. Housing and hygiene
2. The nutrients and nutrition
3. The feed
4. The compound of Rations
5. Feeding practices and appliances

Unit 4

1. Turkeys
2. Ducks and Geese
3. Pigeons and Guinea fowl
4. Preparing poultry products
5. poultry Diseases and parasites
6. Marketing poultry products

Unit 5

1. preparing poultry business plans
2. financial projections
3. market analysis

Appendix 4: Introduction Letter to Kinondoni Municipal

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

P.O. Box 23409
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
www.out.ac.tz



Tel: 255-22-2666752/2668445
ext.2101
Fax: 255-22-2668759
E-mail: dfass@out.ac.tz

27/6/2013

To Whom It My Concern

REF: RICHARD KAZIMOTO (HD/A/272/T.13)

The above mentioned is an ongoing student in the Masters of Community Economic Development offered by the Open University of Tanzania.

The above named student is currently undertaking research work required for the dissertation.

Please assist him to access necessary information from your organization. The information gathered will only be used for academic purposes.

Sincerely,

Felician Mutasa, Phd
Coordinator CECD

Appendix 5: Acceptance Letter to Project Area**KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

ALL CORRESPONDENCES TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR

Tel: 2170173

Fax: 2172606

In reply please quote:

Ref. KMC/R.18/1



MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR
KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
P. O. BOX 31902
DAR ES SALAAM

Date 27/06/ 2013

Richard Kazimoto,
The Open University of Tanzania,
P. O. Box 23409,
DAR ES SALAAM.

RE: RESEARCH PERMIT

Refer to the above heading.

I am pleased to inform you that your above request has been considered by the Municipal Director, and has offered you a place to research.

Upon receipt of this letter, please report to the **Ward Executive officer - Kunduchi** for commencement of your research permit.

Hoping to see you soon.

A.B. Tutuba

For: **THE MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR**
KINONDONI

Copy:

Coordinator CECED,
The Open University of Tanzania,
P. O. Box 23409,
DAR ES SALAAM.

For: MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR
KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
DAR-ES-SALAAM

*Shauri Moyo, Umuho
Kionga wima
MPOKEWA
USHURU YA MAMUZA*

*AFISA
KATA YA KUNDUCHI
DATE*

DSM

Appendix 6: Registration certificate of JiweGumu Group of Kunduchi Ward

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

FORM SO. 3



The Societies (Application for Registration) Rules 1954

(Rule 5)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

NUMBER SO. 15503

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ***KIKUNDI CHA AKINA MAMA
JIWE GUMU MTONGANI - KUNDUCHI*** has this day been
registered under the Societies Act **CAP. 337 R. E. 2002.**

Dated this **15th day** of SEPTEMBER, 2007.

M. S. MUYA
Registrar of Societies
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

DSM — Tanzania

Appendix 6: Photos of the Community Members



Figure 1: Source: Field Data at Mtakuja Primary School; Participants during focus group discussion on setting community needs and prioritization.



Figure 2: Source: Field Data; Participants agree and supporting the self-employment on poultry farming activities