

**IMPROVING INCOME OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS AT  
IGULWA VILLAGE THROUGH LOCAL CHICKEN REARING, BUKOMBE  
DISTRICT**

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

**2016**

## CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: “**Improving Income of People Living with HIV/AIDs at Igulwa Village through Local Chicken Rearing, Bukombe District**” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters in Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

Dr. Hamidu Shungu

(Supervisor)

.....

Date

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**DECLARATION**

I, **Ritha Itanael Chusi**, do hereby declare that this project is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other University for a similar or any other degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

**DEDICATION**

Dedication is extended to my father Itanael Melchior Chusi for his moral and financial and material

Lastly but not least, to God the almighty for His unfailing mercies sustaining this precious life.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to thank God for his Grace from the day I started this course to date, because it was not easy but through him I have reached this stage.

I thank my supervisor Dr. Shungu Lecture of the Open University of Tanzania, because this project would not be successfully without his strong supervision and guidance. He supported me since the Community need assessment, data collection and compilation of this report.

I appreciate the big support i received from my colleague Mr. Manase Mwakagali who assisted me during data analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

**ABSTRACT**

This project intended to identify the need of people living with HIV/AIDS and address through local chicken rearing in Igulwa village, Ushirombo ward Bukombe District. The study used sample survey to reach its objective and the sample size for the study was 88 respondents. The objectives of the study were to identify problems and or needs of the PLAs and decide which need are to be addressed, to gather information about income generating activity suitable to PLAs and to access the factors affecting the establishment of Income Generating activities among PLAs. Collection of data was through FGD, Observation Method, Documentary and in depth interviews. The analysis of data was done by using SPSS and Excel. It was observed that unemployment is the main concern to the group members. To address this issue they agreed to engage in the project of local chicken rearing because its returns are faster and also the project require low initial capital and also the project is easily to manage. The group face the problem of capital so this study recommended that the PLA as groups to secure soft loans from financial institution so that they can expand their project. The Government to allow the members to secure loans with no collateral and also the Government to facilitate group loans from the Department of Community Development to PLAs groups which can be used to finance their IGAs.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BDC	Bukombe District Council
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
CBO	Community Based Organization
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
HIV	Human Immune deficiency Virus
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
MCED	Master of Community Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PLAs	People Living with AIDS
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat
TB	Tuberculosis
VET	Veterinary

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

#### **1.1 Introduction/Background Information**

This chapter presents the findings of the Community Need Assessment (CNA) study conducted in Ushirombo ward at Igulwa village in Bukombe District. The goal of the study was to collect information, which can be used in various stages of the project cycle.

#### **1.2 Community Profile**

The community need assessment will be conducted in Igulwa village Ushirombo ward in Bukombe district. Bukombe District lies in the Southern part of Geita region, between longitudes 31-32° East and latitudes 3-3.30° South. The district covers an area of 8,482 km<sup>2</sup> (2,047 mi<sup>2</sup>); of this, 6,133 km<sup>2</sup> (2,368 mi<sup>2</sup>) is estimated to be public land while 4,349 km<sup>2</sup> (1,679 mi<sup>2</sup>) is forest. The population is about 293,910 people, predominantly from the closely related Sukuma and Sumbwa ethnic groups.

The district borders Chato district in Geita region and Biharamulo District in Kagera region in North West respectively. In the East it is bordered by Mbogwe district Geita region while in the south it borders Urambo District in Tabora region and in the west lies Kibondo District in Kigoma region. The District is sub-divided into three divisions namely Bukombe, Ushirombo and Siloka, in which there are 13 wards and 44 villages. Population growth rate is 7.4% per annum (this report is according to 2012 National Census).

Ushirombo ward is one of the thirteen wards in Bukombe district. The ward is located on the western part of the district and is bordered by Uyovu ward. In the East is bordered by Masumbwe ward and Ilolangulu ward on the Northern side and Iyogelo ward in the South. Moreover the community members do engage in agriculture and livestock keeping like cows, goats sheep and fowl such as chicken and ducks.

The District has a lot of minerals such as Gold, which plays a major role in job creation to the community members. People do engage in mining activities from which they earn income for living. Also the area is surrounded with forests, which attract more rainfall for agriculture growing crops such as maize, Cotton, beans and paddy. The rainfall ranges from 900mm to 1200mm annually, (Bukombe -District Annual Report 2013).

### **1.2.1 Social Economic Activities**

The major economic activities in Bukombe district is Agriculture which comprises both crops and livestock production. The major food crops grown include; Maize, rice, Cassava, beans, Potatoes, while cotton and tobacco are the most important cash crops.

Apart from agriculture, trade is also an important activity in Bukombe district. The trading activities in the district are mainly a function of the development of small and large – scale-mining activities, which attract a great number of immigrants; however some immigrants purposely come for trading activities of different kinds. According to the population census of 2002, out of the total labour force, for the population aged

15 years and above, 86% were engaged in Agricultural sector, 4.1% in trade and Commerce, 2.2% in mining and quarrying, 2.1% in Public administration and Education sectors and 5.5% in the Beekeeping, Hunting and Timbering. (Bukombe District Report 2013).

### **1.2.2 Social Economic Infrastructure**

Social economic infrastructures available in the District includes tarmac roads cutting across the district to Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo which facilitate transport of goods and people from the district to nearby region of Shinyanga to Dares Salaam. Also the availability of Radio Tanzania, Kwizera fm, Radio Kahama and Radio Free Africa which provide different information in the community.

### **1.3 Community Needs Assessment (CNA)**

According to Sharma et al (2000) Community needs assessment suggests a process of an assessment of the current situation also is a task of asking the community members about their daily life, the community member's opinions can be used to build an agenda aimed at community change, provision of service and development of opportunities. Also is aimed at discovering important issues and needs of the community. It is a process by which the needs of the community are identified by the members themselves and strategies are set to deal with those needs.

The community needs assessment is a way forward process in research and a way to estimate the needs of the community by using community themselves. It is simply conducted by asking the community what they need. (Balcazar 2000) Development

projects require accurate, reliable and usable information that reflect the needs of the specific community. Needs should emerge directly from ideas articulated by representative groups of the target population and other stakeholder in community.

- (i) The community needs assessment process begins with the planning and organizing phase which includes setting goals and objectives of the assessment.
- (ii) Information gathering and organizing the groups of people to be involved.
- (iii) Data collection and summarizing the needs survey results. (Balcazar and Keys, 1999).

#### **1.4 Objectives**

The overall objective of this study was to identify the needs of People Living with HIV/AIDS and address through local chicken rearing.

##### **1.4.1 Specific Objectives**

- (i) To identify problems and /needs of the PLAs and decide which needs are to be addressed.
- (ii) To gather information about income generating activity suitable to the PLAs.
- (iii) To access the factors affecting the establishment of Income Generating activities among PLAs.

##### **1.4.2 Research/CNA Questions**

The study will address the following questions

- (i) What are the needs of the PLAs and how is addressed
- (ii) What are the major community groups affected with HIV/AIDS?

- (iii) What are the factors affecting the establishment of income generating activities among the PLAs in the community.
- (iv) What are the levels of Income among PLAs?

### **1.4.3 CNA/Research Methodology**

#### **1.4.3.1 Research Design**

The research design was cross sectional where focus group discussion, observation and in-depth interview were used. Also secondary data from Bukombe district Council and other reports from the district level were used. The overall objective of this study was to identify the needs of PLAs and address their needs through local chicken rearing.

#### **1.4.3.2 Sampling Techniques**

The sampling techniques used were random sampling, systematic sampling and purposive sampling. Random sampling is a method of sample selection, which gives each individual an equal probability of being picked up and each individual in the entire population to have an equal chance of being included in a sample. Systematic sampling was used simultaneously with random sampling method, systematic method means only the first unit is selected randomly and the remaining units of the sample were selected at fixed intervals. In this research the population was 88 PLAs in Igulwa village including adult and youth, therefore the first individual was selected randomly and a systematic pattern was used, this was done in such a way after every 2 individuals the 3<sup>rd</sup> individual was selected and ended up with a sample of 30 PLAs, among them males were 9 and females were 21.

### **1.4.3.3 Data Collection Methods**

In this study two types of data were collected, and it includes primary and secondary data. Primary data, these were the data collected by the first time by a Researcher and were collected through focused group discussion, observation techniques and in-depth interviews. Secondary data were obtained from various sources including previous studies, district, regional and national offices. More over secondary data were collected through documentary review of documents concerned people living with HIV/AIDS, Income Generating activities and empowerment of PLAs in the community.

#### **1.4.3.3.1 A Focus Group Discussion**

This is a type of data collection where by participants talk freely about a certain topic. The group involves six to ten so that every individual participate in discussion. People gathered for a few hours with a trained moderator to talk about service including health services and sanitation, income generating activities and what the community need. The meeting was held Ushikombo health center hall which is within the village. In total there were four sessions conducted of which four sessions and total participants were 55.

#### **1.4.3.3.2 Observation Method**

This involves the collection of data by own investigator observation, collection of data without interviewing the respondents Kothari 1990. The information collected involves what was happening in time being and has no relationship with the future or past behavior of the respondents like shelter, life style, nutrition. It is the gathering of primary data by investigator's own direct observation of relevant people, actions and

situations without asking the respondent. Things observed were shelter of the respondents in which many were not good, nutrition as many of the respondents did not have enough food because of poor conditions and lack of income generating activity. This was observed so that in time the project takes place and at the end of the project, these things can be evaluated to see the progress and improvements. Also the observation was done as a baseline to the project, to have some data to compare with at the end of the project.

#### **1.4.3.3 Documentary Method**

In the study, documentary method was the major source of secondary data collection. Secondary data were obtained through reviewing different National AIDS Control Programs, reports on community/PLAs empowerment, reports from Bukombe District Council and internet sources.

#### **1.4.3.4 In-Depth Interview**

According to Kothari (1990) interview method involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral verb responses. In this study face to face interview was used. The method of collecting data was carried in a structured way; it involves the use of a set of predetermined questions. Questions were being asked in odder form and no question was omitted. In this category 4 people were interviewed and these were the hamlet leaders from the hamlet of Butambara, Mission, Kapera and Majengo, they were sampled through purposive sampling method. The aim was to get in depth information concerning people living with AIDS in their hamlet and what the government is doing to support them.

#### 1.4.3.4 Analysis Methods

The quantitative data collected were analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Excel. SPSS was used for quantitative and qualitative data because it summarizes the data quickly and it provides multiple results and is a method used by Social scientists. Also Excel was used to get some graphs from the data already computed from SPSS. The outputs were presented in text, tables and figures for easy interpretation. A total of 30 respondents were sampled and interviewed, among them male were 9 and female were 21. The respondents were from Igulwa village in the four hamlets including Kapera, Majengo, Mission and Butambara.

### 1.5 CNA Findings

#### 1.5.1 Age Group of the Respondents

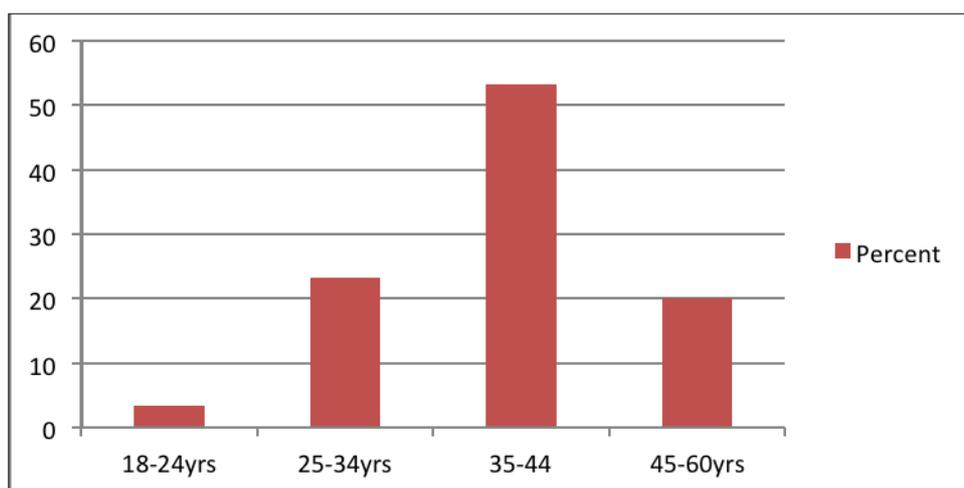
In this research the population was 88 PLAs in Igulwa village including adult and youth, therefore the first individual was selected randomly and a systematic pattern was used, this was done in such a way after every 2 individuals the 3<sup>rd</sup> individual was selected and ended up with a sample of 30 PLAs, among them male were 9 and female were 21.

**Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Age**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18-24yrs	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
25-34yrs	7	23.3	23.3	26.7
35-44	16	53.3	53.3	80.0
45-60yrs	6	20.0	20.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

The respondents selected were in productive age between 18 and 45 .Majority of the respondents were in between 35- 44 which was 53% and 23% were in between 25-34 years old. The findings shows that many of the respondents are able to manage their income generating activities because they are not old as their age shows that they are energetic and productive, the majority of the respondents were between 35-44years of age.



**Figure 1: Distribution of Respondents by Age**

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

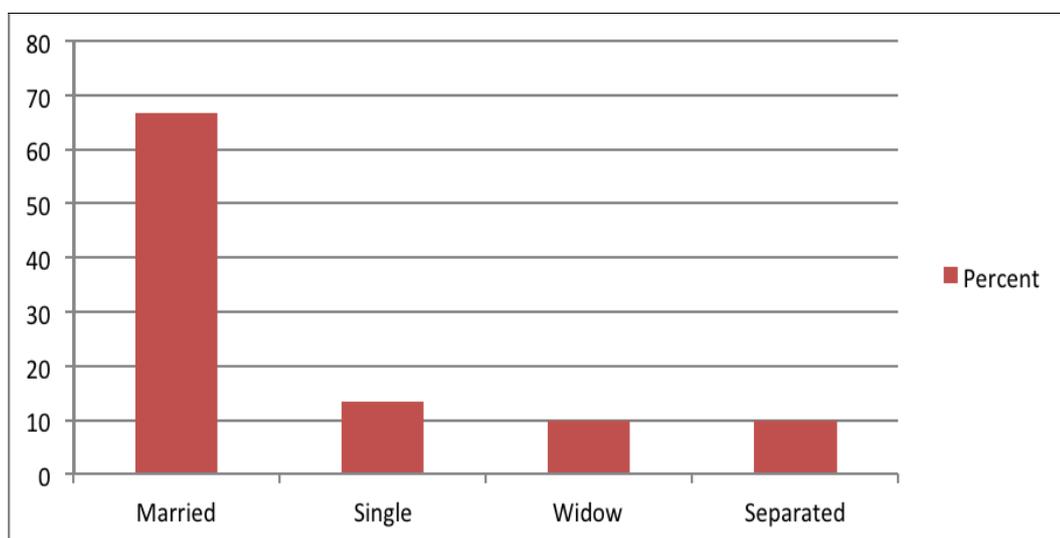
### 1.5.2 Marital Status of the Respondent

**Table 2: Marital Status of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	20	66.7	66.7	66.7
Single	4	13.3	13.3	80.0
Widow	3	10.0	10.0	90.0
Separated	3	10.0	10.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

Majority of the respondents are married which is 66.7% of all respondents. Those who are single are 13.3% and 10% for those separated.



**Figure 2: Marital Status of the Respondents in Percentage**

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

### 1.5.3 Education Level of the Respondent

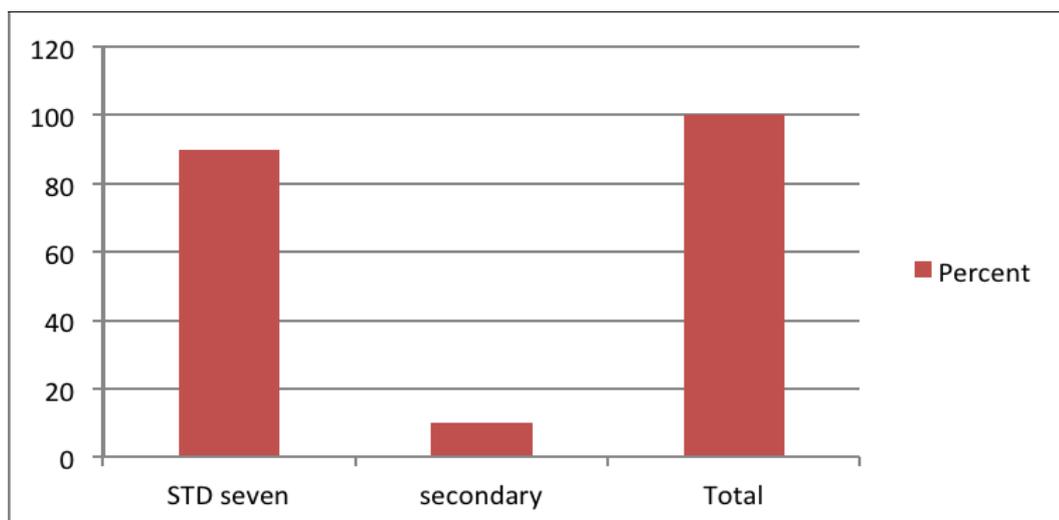
**Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Education Level**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid STD seven	27	90.0	90.0	90.0
secondary	3	10.0	10.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

The education level of the respondents was low as many of them were standard seven; this was 90% of all respondents and only 10% of the respondents completed secondary education. Education is a key to development, for an educated person it will be difficult to manage their development projects and businesses. From the

findings many of the respondents have completed standard seven which means they will be able to run their business, keeping records of their business and other activities.



**Figure 3: Education Level of the Respondents in Percentage**

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

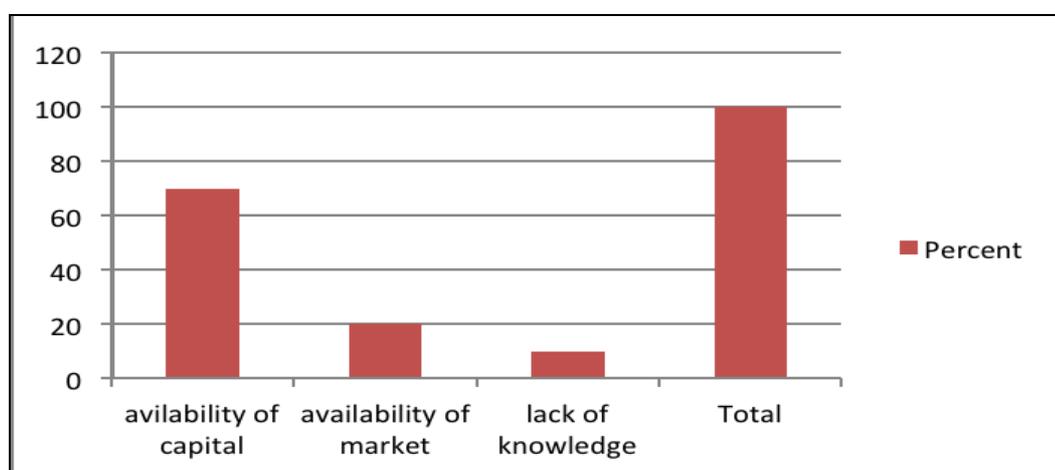
#### 1.5.4 Factors Hindering the Development of IGA

**Table 4: Limitation of IGAs**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid availability of capital	21	70.0	70.0	70.0
availability of market	6	20.0	20.0	90.0
lack of knowledge	3	10.0	10.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

According to the community needs assessment findings the main factors hinders the establishment of income generating activities among group members was lack of capital. 70% of the respondents said that they don't engage in income generating activities because they don't have capital and only 20% said that they don't engage on income generating activities due to shortage of markets.



**Figure 4: Limitation of IGAs**

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

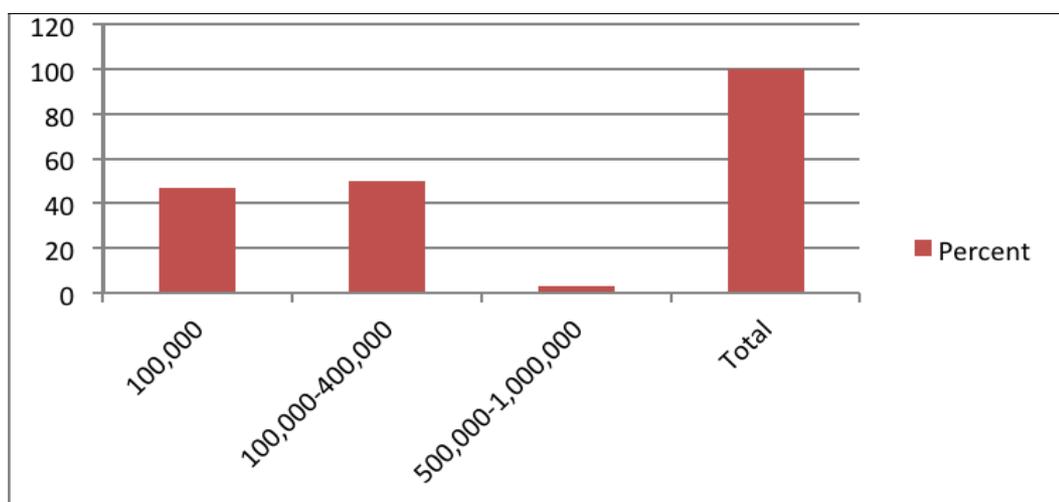
### 1.5.5 Annual Incomes of the Respondents

**Table 5: Distribution of Respondents by Income**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 100,000	14	46.7	46.7	46.7
100,000-400,000	15	50.0	50.0	96.7
500,000-1,000,000	1	3.3	3.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

This part was very important to the researcher as it aimed to investigate the income level of the respondents. Majority of the respondents their income range from 100,000 to 400,000 per year which was 50%, 46% of the respondents their income per annum was only 100.



**Figure 5: Distribution of Respondents by Income**

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

### 1.5.6 Community Groups Mostly Affected with HIV/AIDS

**Table 6: Community Groups Affected with HIV/AIDS in Percentage**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid youth	14	46.7	46.7	46.7
mine workers	12	40.0	40.0	86.7
bar maids	4	13.3	13.3	100.0
	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

From the research findings it shows that most of the people affected with HIV/AIDS are youth which is 46.7%.

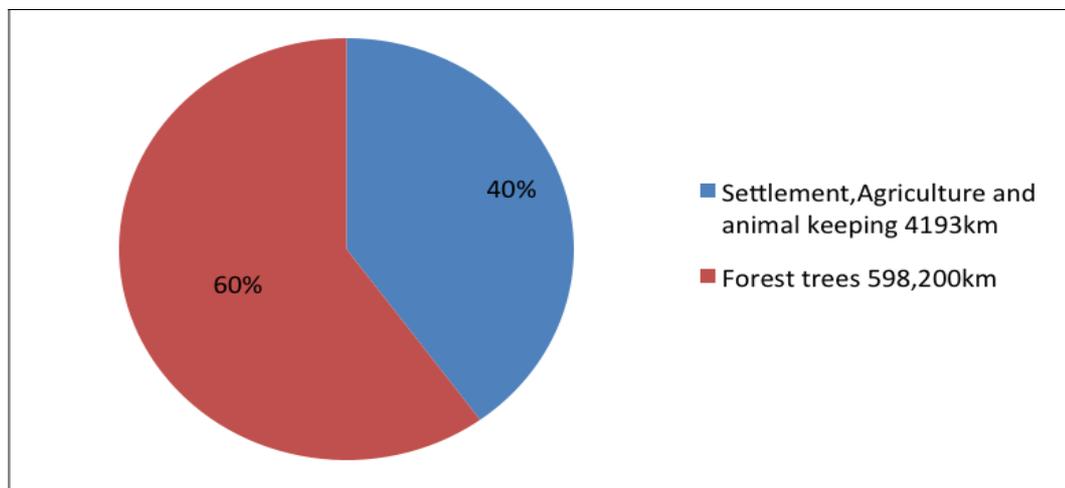


**Figure 6:Community Groups Mostly Affected with HIV/AIDS in Percentage**  
**Percent**

Source: Field Findings, (2015)

**1.5.7 Local Resources Available**

The community has good land for agriculture and animal keeping that 4193km<sup>2</sup>, Forest trees account for 598,200 hectors including Kigosi/ Muyowosi, which covers 60% of all land in the district. More over the area is surrounded with Gold mines from which the community members can engage on it and earn income.



**Figure 7:Land use in Bukombe District in Percentage**

Source: Bukombe District Profile, (2015)

## 1.6 Community Needs Prioritization

Regarding to the research findings on community needs assessment conducted at Ushiroombo ward particularly in Igulwa village the most priority of the PLAs was employment, which was 83% of the total respondent. But the main limiting factors to the establishment of income generating activities seem to be lack of capital to initiate the activities (see Table 7).

**Table 7: Needs of Community Members**

Need/problem	Total participants	Score	Percentage	Ranking
Employment	30	25	83%	1
Access to medical	30	20	67%	2
Clean water	30	15	50%	3
Participation	30	14	46%	4

Most priority of the group was employment

**Table 8: Pair Wise Ranking**

	Employment	Medicine	Water	Participation
Employment		E	E	E
Medicine	E		W	M
Water	E	W		W
Participation	E	M	W	

Source: Field Data, (2015)

**Table 9: Scores**

Category	Score	Rank
Employment	6	1
Medicine	2	3
Water	4	2
Participation	0	4

Source: Field Data, (2015)

### **1.7 Conclusions of the Main Findings**

The findings of this study shows that, the needs of the PLAs are many as shown above in table five, pair wise ranking tool was used to prioritize the most need of the community. The issue of unemployment seems to be a concern to the group members. The findings shows that people want to establish income generating activities. To address the problem of unemployment PLAs agreed to have income generating activities such as local chicken keeping because the return are faster and also the project require low initial capital and it is easily to be handled by even the sick people or children.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The chapter examines the problem identified in chapter one through community needs assessment conducted to community members at Igulwa village. In Igulwa village four problems were identified and through pair wise ranking they come up with one problem of Unemployment which was the lead. Therefore to address this problem the project of local chicken rearing was chosen by the PLAs group because its starting capital is low and can be managed even by the sick people and the returns are faster if compared to other IGA.

Regarding to the research findings on community needs assessment conducted at Ushiroombo ward particularly in Igulwa village the most priority of the PLAs was employment which was 83% of the total respondent. But the main limiting factors to the establishment of income generating activities seem to be lack of capital to initiate the activities. Also this chapter provides the project title and physical location, the communities targeted and the stakeholders that are to be involved in this project.

#### **2.2 General Objective**

To improve the income of PLAs through local chicken rearing

Specific objective

- (i) To establish an Income Generating Activity for People Living with HIV/AIDS
- (ii) To identify a viable IGA project for the group
- (iii) To assess the sustainability of chicken keeping as income generating activity

### **2.3 Background to the Research Problem**

People in rural areas have engaged in chicken keeping, but they keep very locally without any training about chicken keeping as a result the production is very low, chick's mortality rate is high, this has reduced their earnings. Through empowering PLAs in chicken keeping, they will raise their income by selling eggs and chicken meat, nutrition will be improve because they will eat chicken meat and eggs, and also from chicken they will get manure which will be useful in their vegetable gardens.

Regarding to the research findings on community needs assessment conducted at Ushiroombo ward particularly in Igulwa village the most priority of the PLAs was employment which was 83% of the total respondent. But the main limiting factors to the establishment of income generating activities seem to be lack of capital to initiate the activities.

### **2.4 Statement of the Problem**

Chicken keeping can contribute to poverty alleviation, household food security, income generation and HIV/AIDS mitigation and also improve nutrition status at household level. Animal protein consumed in rural areas comes from local chicken meat and eggs. (Christine et al 2009).

Chicken play an important role in meeting economical and social obligation for the household. Chicken are sold to raise money for the purchase of food, clothes, medicine, payment of school fees and school contributions ,purchase of school supplies, farm implements like seeds and fertilizers. More over is used as special

food during ceremonies, as a gift to visitors also can be used for traditional healing (J.J Buza and H.A Mwamuhehe 2001).

Despite its contribution, there are some factors which hinder the production of chicken and this includes chicken diseases such as New Caste, Fowl pox, Typhoid and Parasites including internal and external, high price of chicken feeds, vaccines and other inputs. New Caste disease found to be a big problem in Bukombe district to both local and improved breeds. All these problems contribute to low product from local chicken and hence lower the farmer's income.

At house hold level, people have tried to solve the problem by using local medicine such as Aloe Vera plants, Cactus, mango leaves and it have helped in some ways. There is New castle vaccine which is administered through eyes and the other is administered in drinking water, but the vaccine seems to be expensive where by some villagers cannot afford to buy it.

To address the limiting factors mentioned above, the PLAs will be trained on local chicken rearing, "stop living with chicken keep them". They will use the improved ways of chicken keeping, raising chicken in semi indoor system to reduce the occurrences of airborne diseases such as New Castle disease and theft. Also they will be taught on how to construct improved chicken sheds fenced with wire mash to avoid chicken roaming. And also chicken will be vaccinated in systematic way that after three days of chicks birth, three weeks and then to be continued after every three months.

### **2.4.1 Project Justification**

People living with HIV/AIDS in Tanzania are marginalized and stigmatized; they are not actively involved in income generating activities. Therefore this project will enable them to be self employed through local chicken rearing from which they will increase their income through selling eggs and chicken, they will improve their nutrition status and also they will increase social relationship in the community, because people will be coming to buy chicken and eggs and to learn how to raise local chicken.

### **2.5 The Project Title and Physical Location**

The project title is improving income of People Living with HIV/AIDS at Igulwa village, Bukombe district through local chicken rearing. The project is located in Igulwa Village in Bukombe district, in Butambara, Kapera, Mission and Majengo hamlets and thirty people will implement it. Formally the project district was in Shinyanga region but due to political division of the areas now is located in Geita region.

Igulwa village is located in Ushirombo ward in Bukombe district. Bukombe District lies in the Southern part of Geita region, between longitudes 31-32° East and latitudes 3-3.30° South. The district covers an area of 8,482 km<sup>2</sup> (2,047 mi<sup>2</sup>); of this, 6,133 km<sup>2</sup> (2,368 mi<sup>2</sup>) is estimated to be public land while 4,349 km<sup>2</sup> (1,679 mi<sup>2</sup>) is forest. The population is about 293,910 people, predominantly from the closely related Sukuma and Sumbwa ethnic groups. The District borders with Chato, in Geita region and Biharamulo District in Kagera region in North West respectively. In the Eastern boundary is bordered Mbogwe District while southern boundary is

covered by Urambo District in Tabora region and in west bordered Kibondo District in Kigoma region.

The District is sub-divided onto three divisions namely Bukombe, Ushirombo and Siloka, in which there are 13 wards and 44 villages. Population growth rate is 7.4% per annum (Tanzania population and Housing census 2012). Ushirombo ward is one of the thirteen wards in Bukombe district; the ward is located on the western part of the district and is bordered with Uyovu ward. In the East is bordered with Masumbwe ward and Ilolangulu ward on the Northern side and Iyogelo ward in the South (Bukombe Annual Report 2013).

### **2.5.1 The Target Community**

The project aim to save the community members of Igulwa village, Bukombe District in Geita Region with the purpose of improving income and living standard. The first target group is the People living with AIDS in Igulwa village, the second group is the family members of the people living with HIV/AIDS and the last group is the other people who live in this village. The project will be implemented by a group of 88 people including males and females of different age groups with the support from Tanzania Red Cross Society. They will provide support in training on how to raise local chicken, chicken vaccination and will provide the necessary vaccines at the beginning of the project and thereafter members will have to buy their own vaccines.

### **2.5.2 Stakeholders**

The stakeholders that were identified by the people living with AIDS includes Tanzania Red Cross society, Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officers, chicken

vendors, consumers, feed suppliers, veterinary drug shops, Bukombe District Council and the people living with AIDS. Stakeholders are very important in the process of project implementation, two types of stakeholders were identified and involved, one was the direct beneficiaries who are the implementers of this project and the indirect beneficiaries who are the other community members.

The direct beneficiaries will benefit by increased income earned through eggs and chicken selling, improving their nutrition status through eating meat and eggs. The Income will enable them to cover school needs for their children and also enable them to improve their shelter from grass roofing to galvanized iron sheet shelter, expansion of agriculture activities through farm renting and improved home furniture. Indirect beneficiaries will benefit from vaccination which is done to all people keeping chicken, also they benefit from the training regarding chicken keeping together with training on marketing and entrepreneurship.

Indirect stakeholder in this project will be Tanzania Red Cross who will provide funds for trainings and vaccines also provides technical support. Others are the input suppliers who supply preventive and curative drugs, chicken feeds other inputs.

#### **2.5.2.1 Stakeholders' Analysis**

Indirect stakeholder in this project will be Tanzania Red Cross who will provide funds for trainings and vaccines also provides technical support. Others are the input suppliers who supply preventive and curative drugs and other inputs.

**Table 10: Stakeholders Analysis**

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Participation</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Plan</b>
People Living with HIV/AIDS	Key implementers of local chicken rearing project including production and supplying	Will be involved in chicken keeping as individuals at household level.	To involve them in whole project cycle and to empower them through training
Livestock Extension Officers	Provide technical support and advice on chicken vaccination and feeding	Improved production of eggs and chicken	To involve them at no cost
Chicken vendors	Buying chicken from beneficiaries	Increase money circulation and availability of markets	To inform other big consumers such as big hotels within the District
Veterinary shops	Supply preventive and curative vaccines	Reduce chick mortality and increase production	To buy in bulk to reduce the cost.
Tanzania Red Cross Society	Provide funds for training of local chicken rearing	Increased production	To refresh farmers on good methods of chicken rearing.
Consumers	Buying chicken from chicken vendors, they are the final consumers.	Increases chicken market if their demand for chicken increases	To consult big customers such as hotels, restaurants and food vendors in case they fail to consume all chicken available

### **2.5.3 Project Goal**

The project goal is to improve income of People Living with HIV/AIDS at Igulwa village, Igulwa ward Bukombe district in Geita region through local chicken keeping.

### **2.5.4 Project Objectives**

- (i) To increase quantity and improve quality of local chicken and its products
- (ii) To explore the impact of chicken keeping to PLAs. Specifically
- (iii) To assess whether the enterprise will improve the income at house hold level.
- (iv) To assess the sustainability of chicken keeping as Income Generating activity for People Living with AIDS.

### **2.5.5 Host Organization**

The host organization is Tanzania Red Cross Society. This is a humanitarian nonprofit organization. In Tanzania the organization started in 1962 after approval by the Tanganyika National assembly of 1962.

### **2.5.6 Vision of the Organization**

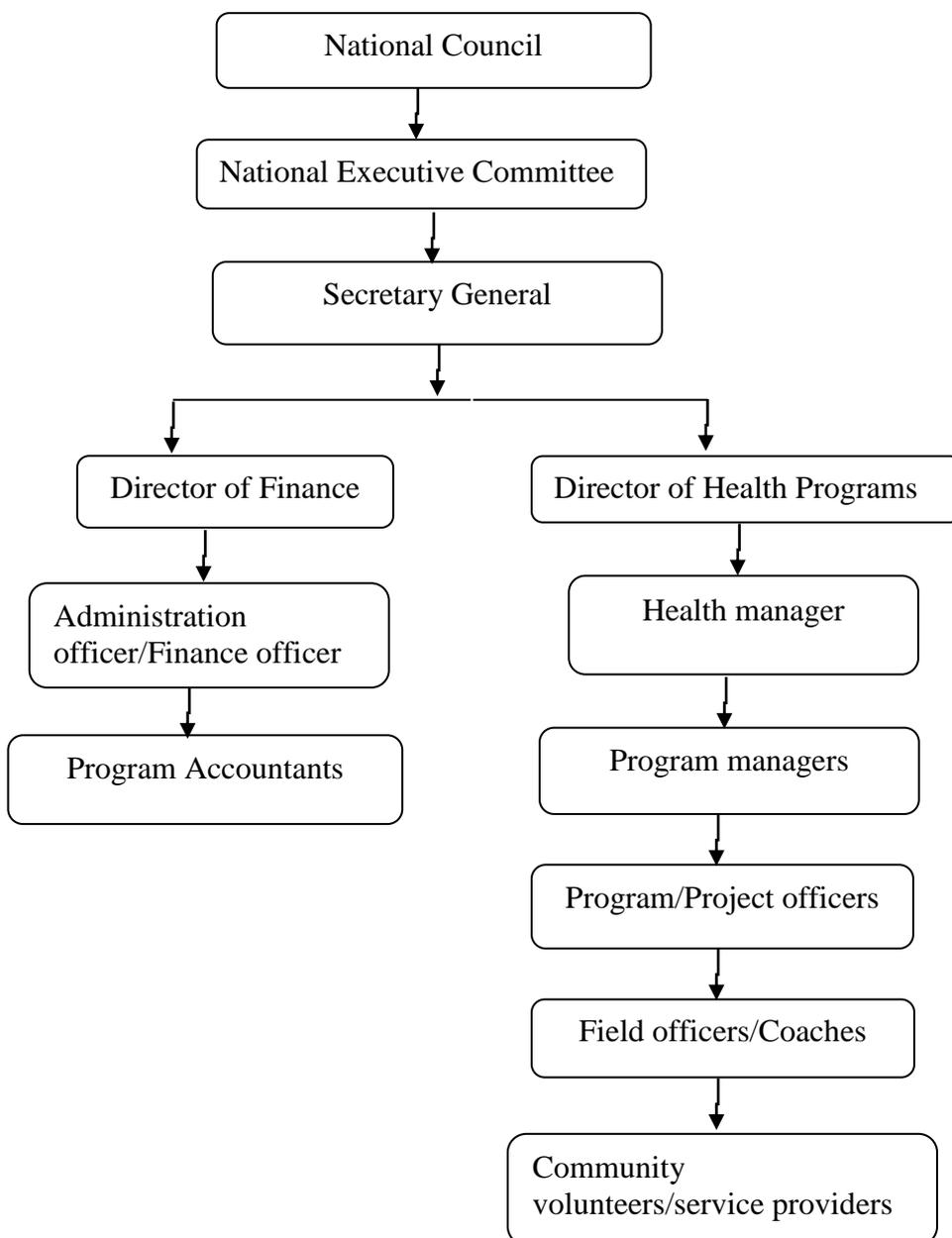
To become credible and dependable National institution that supplements government efforts in achieving social and economic justice and growth through provision of effective humanitarian services in the country.

### **2.5.7 Mission of the Organization**

To mobilize resources through the power of humanity towards improving the situation of the most vulnerable in Tanzania.

**The main activities of the organization includes**

- (i) Provision of funds for trainings and procurement of chicken
- (ii) Technical support in monitoring of project activities
- (iii) Provision of preventive and curative drugs via veterinary unit from Bukombe District Council.



**Figure 8: Organization Structure**

Source: Field Data, (2015)

**Table 11 :SWOT Analysis**

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
The organization is staffed with qualified, well trained and skilled staffs	In adequate efforts to recruit and retain members and volunteers especially youth	The organization has access to technical advisors from American Red Cross	Withdrawal of donor funding,
Fully equipped with computers including desktop and laptops, availability of generators supplying electricity all the time. More over there is adequate cars to facilitate the program activities.	Weak reporting on branches development activities	Minimal government intervention, Tanzania Red Cross society is not intervened by the government ( Independent organization)	Misuse of the organization emblem
The organization is recognized by the governments of Tanzania such as in areas of First Aid provision etc.	Lack of Red Cross offices in some regions and districts.		Competition from other organizations

Source: Field Data, (2015)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the literatures concerning the chicken keeping as a way of improving income of People Living with AIDS. The first part explains the theoretical review basing on income distribution and capacity building. The second part explain the empirical literature review which focus on experience of local chicken keeping for empowerment of various groups, it based on developing countries ,the East Africa Region and In Tanzania.. The third part will be policy review including Agriculture and Livestock Policy and HIV/AIDS policy. At the end, the chapters will summarize the discussion and finally the conclusion will be drawn.

#### **3.2 Conceptual Frameworks, the Definition of Variables Including Dependent and Independent Variables will be Given**

##### **3.2.1 Local Chicken**

There are more chicken in the world than any other species of bird. People keep chicken primarily as source of food, consuming both its meat and eggs. According to Ahlers et al (2009) local chicken refers to extensive production system mostly commonly found in rural areas and involves indigenous chicken genotype but rarely interbreed with improved chicken. They are raised in small number ranging from 1-50 at any time, obtain their food from scavenging and require minimal investment input and characterize by minimal human involvement, simple night shades and high mortality rate.

### **3.2.2 Income**

Is the return acquiring by person for a person nation, derived from the factors of production, is the consumption and saving opportunities gained within a specific time frame. However, for household and individual income is the sum of all the wages, salaries, profit, interest payment, rent and other forms of earnings received in a given period of time.

Usher, D 1987, define income as the consumption and savings opportunity gained by an entity within a specific timeframe, which is generally expressed in monetary terms. However, for household and individuals income is the sum of all wages, salaries, profit, interest payments, rent and other form of earnings receiving in a given period of time.

### **3.2.3 HIV/AIDS**

HIV is a virus spread through body fluids that affects specific cells of the immune system called CD4 cells, or T cells. Over time HIV can destroy so many of these cells that the body can't fight off infections and diseases. When this happen HIV infections leads to AIDS, ([www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics)).

AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) is a chronic; potentially life threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). By damaging the immune system HIV interferes with the body's ability to fight the organisms that cause diseases, ([www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-condition](http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-condition)).

### **3.3.4 Household**

Is the basic resident unit in which economics production, consumption, inheritance, child rearing and shelter are organized and carried out. The household may or may

not be synonymous with family. In economics household is a person or group of people living in the same residence.

A household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and also share meals and living accommodation, and may consist of a single family or some other grouping of people. A single dwelling will be considered to contain multiple households if either meals or living space are not shared (www.businessdictionary.com).

### **3.4 Theoretical Review**

#### **3.4.1 Two Theories will be Reviewed which are Relevant to the Project Being Undertaken**

##### **3.4.1 Income Distribution**

In looking the two schools of thoughts are relevant in considering the theory of income distribution that is Utility and Diminishing Marginal Utility. Things have utility when people want them. A commodity may have greater utility to one person and little utility to another. Things unwanted at one time may acquire value due to increase in its demand. Things may have or lose value due to change of time and place.

Utility refers in principle to the level of happiness or satisfaction that a person achieves. The advantage of this theory in this research topic is that it tries to explain the value of chicken keeping to the group, that the commodity may have less value in the community due to the nature of the community hence result in low price and lower profit. When the value of the commodity is higher means its price will be higher hence higher profit.

The second theory of income distribution will base on Diminishing Marginal Utility. This principle states that as a person's income raises, the extra "utility" from every new shilling of income falls. Thus an extra amount of income to a poor person has more utility value to that of a rich person.

Thus by re-distributing money you may be taking utility from the rich and giving it to the poor but that utility being gained by the poor is worth more than what is being lost by the rich, Laflame, J, (2008). Extra shilling of money to PLA has more utility value, therefore by engaging in chicken rearing, the poor people PLA will earn extra amount of income. The project targeted this group because it will show some impacts to their life rather than the rich people.

### **3.4.2 Capacity Building**

Capacity building in local communities is an important term of theory when looking at improving PLAs economic condition. It is a means to enhance the ability of people to improve their economic skills and abilities to manage projects, define their wants and needs and achieve sustainable development. Chicken keeping is an example of how capacity building can be used as a tool to empower the group members to be involved in the economic development. The UN Commission on Sustainable Development reported- "*Capacity building is the process and means through which local communities and regional and national governments can develop the necessary skills and expertise needed to manage their natural resources and environments in a sustainable manner within the context of their daily activities.*"(Commission on Sustainable Development, 1996).

### **3.5 Empirical Review**

Empirical review focus on experience of local chicken keeping for empowerment of various groups.

#### **3.5.1 Developing Countries**

In Developing World near all rural and peri-urban families keep a flock of poultry either in a free range system or in small confined system and the birds are mainly chicken. In free range system chicken are owned and managed by women and children. The chicken and its products are used for home consumption and the surplus are sold to earn some income to buy household food items such as sugar, salt as well as school materials for their children (FAO, 2009).

In Bangladeshi poultry rearing is a traditional practice for almost every rural family as it generates extra income for these families. About 89% of rural household's rear poultry and the average number of birds per household is 6.8(World Journal of Management 2012).Female members of rural families do not have opportunity to engage working in value adding economic activities, rather on work on homestead poultry rearing. They spend their time taking care of children, husband, sick people and other members in their families. Home stead poultry rearing is considered the best way to utilize women capacities to be productive and add value to the household.

Empowerment of rural women in Developing countries can reduce gender inequality and improve their social status, experience of women empowerment in Bangladeshi. (World Journal 2012) Chicken keeping is now one of the main sources of income for the rural women of Bangladeshi. Chicken also provides meat for the villagers. Also

the women earn money through eggs and chicken selling ,the money earned spend on the welfare of their children and for special occasions such as Eid, Durgapuja or Christmas (Religious festival).They buy clothes for their children and themselves. This income helps also during family emergencies.

In additional, chicken projects benefits rural women by increasing their food consumption and nutrient intake. In Bangladeshi, there is a growing awareness that rural women can play a more productive role and contribute to the social –economic development of the country.

Experience of chicken keeping to displaced youth in Solomon Island in Australia, More than 150 youth from several areas were trained on chicken keeping. These were displaced village youth who were forced to return home from various education facilities and employment. After being trained, many youth restored their self confidence and were able return to tertiary education and new job training opportunities. They also left behind successful family chicken projects which were continued by other family members.

### **3.5.2 The Sub Region e.g. Sub-Saharan Africa, EAC, SDCC etc**

In Uganda most of rural communities keep poultry and apply smallholder's production system. Birds kept in this system contribute to household food security and income. A large percentage of poultry famers are women since men leave poultry farming to women and children because of the perception that poultry farming is minor and not benefiting men's efforts. Poultry is important in the East African Countries. In Kenya poultry contribute 55% of livestock sector. It employs

two to three million people. In East African countries the traditional system of poultry keeping is similar throughout the region. The number of birds per household is low ranging from 5 to 15 adult birds per household, poultry are free range and most birds are scavengers and receive some grains occasionally. Households do not invest in the poultry because chicken are not viewed as important in the household economy. In both Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda poultry keeping is done with women and children.(USAID 2010).

### **3.5.3 Nationally e.g. Elsewhere in Tanzania**

In Tanzania most of the chickens are kept by rural people and their main aim is for subsistence as well for income generation. Most of the people who engage in chicken keeping are the women and children because the project does not require high investment and resources. The local chickens take care themselves by scavenging around home steady still they provide enough food and income for the family. There is high demand of local chicken in Tanzania as many families consume and do provide as gift to relatives and guests. Also chicken are used during various celebration like Easter time, Eid and during community celebration like weddings. (Kisungwe, I, I, Et all 2012).

Most chicken keeping households(94%) kept less than 30 chicken per household and these households accounted for 79% of chicken population as October 2003, only 3% of households kept over 40 chicken per household, (Msami, H. 2007). Chicken keeping in Bariadi District in Tanzania Has contributed much to the economic development of rural communities of Mbiti and Bupandagila villages. The members are rearing chicken in groups and many of the group members are women which is

60% of the group members. Through local chicken keeping the household income and economy has improved because of better poultry production techniques which have resulted to larger quantity of eggs and chicken. Also families are able to pay school fees for their children and able to meet other social needs. Community members are now able access protein rich food stuffs such as eggs and chicken meat. (Kisungwe, I et al. 2012).

Through community groups, members managed to establish Small Income and Lending Cooperative(SILC) projects which helped rural producers to access and invest in different economic activities such as in agriculture sector (Kisungwe,I al 2012).

### **3.6 Policy Review**

Different Government policies were reviewed like the Tanzania Livestock Policy, in which many things have observed. The Policy aims at stimulating development in the livestock industry in order to increase rural and national income, improve food security and environmental conservation. More specifically, this policy aim to increase national well-being of all stakeholders involved in the livestock industry.

#### **3.6.1 Tanzania Livestock Policy**

##### **3.6.1.1 Policy Statements**

- (i) The Government of Tanzania will support and strengthen technical support services and use of appropriate technology in production.
- (ii) In collaboration with other stakeholders the Government will promote improvement Genetic potential in the traditional flock in order to increase livestock productivity.

- (iii) Efforts will be undertaken to promote investment in poultry production, processing and Marketing.
- (iv) The Government will encourage establishment of quality breeding farms and hatchery Facilities.
- (v) The Government will sensitize, encourage and promote establishment of chicken

In the policy there is description of the two types of chicken industry which is indigenous and commercial production. Also they mentioned the types of indigenous and commercial chicken production. My project will deal with only the indigenous chicken because of its profitability and is easy to care and the starting capital is low that the poor PLAs from rural Tanzania can manage.

### **3.6.2 HIV/AIDS Policy**

HIV/AIDS is a National and International disaster which is a serious threat to the development of the Nation. An international and national researcher has failed to produce vaccine for HIV/AIDS. The disease cause pain and suffering to human beings and also reduces the National workforce through death (Tanzania HIV National Policy 2001).

HIV/AIDS infections is higher among young people aged 20-49 and over 70% of people infected are in this group. This is the group which the nation and families depends on production, reproduction and development, hence health of the nation. The goal of the policy is to provide leadership and coordination of the National to respond towards HIV/AIDS. (National HIV/AIDS policy 2001).This includes

effective prevention of HIV/AIDS and Sexual transmitted diseases, supporting and vulnerable groups like the Orphans, widow and the PLAs and also reduce the social and economic impacts caused by HIV/AIDS.

The impact of HIV/AIDS in Tanzania is higher, and the group of people affected much is the age of 20-49 (National HIV/AIDS policy 2001), this is the productive group in the society, development and future of the family and the nation. Poverty significantly influence the spread of HIV/AIDS in the society, it influence people to engage in commercial sex so as to get income. It cause rapid progress of infections to individuals due to lack of good diet and limit access to health services due to lack of money to pay for transport and medicines. Also poverty causes impoverishment in the society because it cause death to the most productive group leading to low production and reduced income.

### **3.6.3 Empowerment Policy**

This policy was established to provide facilitation and promotion of ownership of income generating activities and to establish National Economic empowerment fund. The policy states that there shall be a registration of institutions or organizations engaged in economic activities. It shall be an obligation for each Institution or organization pursuing economic activities to be registered and obtain the registration Certificate. (National empowerment policy, 2005)

The policy insists all economic undertakings to secure registration for recognition by the Government and thereafter to be supervised. The policy entails out the procedures to be followed in registering an Institution or Organization undertaking

economic activities. The registration form should have the name and address of the organization or institution, the economic activity undertaken and area and location of the activity.

### **3.6.4 Health Policy**

The National Health policy is aimed at providing direction towards improvement and sustainability of the health status of all the people by reducing disability, morbidity and mortality, improving nutrition status and raising life expectancy. The policy recognizes that good health is a major resource for poverty eradication and economic development. (National Health Policy 2003).

The policy states that the government will use a greater proportion of health budget to target cost effective interventions including HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB). The overall objective of the health policy in Tanzania is to improve the health and well being of all Tanzanians, with a focus on those most at risk and to encourage the health system to be more responsive to the needs of the people.

#### **3.6.4.1 HIV/AIDS**

The National response to HIV/AIDS epidemic consists of developing strategies to prevent, control and mitigate the impact of the epidemic. In the presence of epidemic, the health sector will continue to lead the National response on technical issues related to:

- (i) Prevention and control of HIV transmission strategies which include Sexual Transmitted Infections, Blood Safety, Prevention of other to Child HIV

transmission, Voluntary Counseling and Testing, Care of HIV patient at both health facilities and community home based Care and provision of treatment of Opportunistic Infections and Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART).

- (ii) Impact mitigation and support to affected and infected individuals and addressing the stigma.

### **3.6.5 Community Development Policy**

Community development means ability of people to identify their problems and use the available resources to earn and increase their income and build a better life for themselves. (Community Development policy 1996).

In Tanzania there is abundant of land, forest, livestock but its people are poor because they fail to utilize these resources due to lack of knowledge and skills. For example in some communities' people have many livestock but the living standard of those people because they spend most of their income drunkenness and on luxuries.

The policy states that, in order to achieve community development people must be enabled to develop their capacities to identify their problems and find some ways of solving them. Community development will come as a result of efforts of many people including The Government, NGOs, donors and the community. The policy was established with the following aims:

- (i) To enable Tanzanians to bring about their own development by working hard so that they may increase their income
- (ii) To enable Tanzanians to use the wealth to improve their welfare in bringing social and economic development.

- (iii) To enable many Tanzanian to enter into the economic system where they can exchange goods for money and the money to be used to pay for goods and services
- (iv) To enable Tanzanian to join into groups where they can increase their commitment to self development.

Objective of the community development policy is to enable Tanzanian as individual /families/groups/groups to contribute to the government on self reliance and bring development at all level and finally a national as a whole.

The policy emphasis on eradicating poverty through involving those responsible for bringing about community development by advising and training families and household and encourage groups in productive activities. Also emphasis on encouraging economic activities and small businesses to informal sectors from urban and rural areas and finally it helps on furthering efforts of the government to respond to and meet the basic needs of communities like food and nutrition, primary education etc.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter has direct link with the community needs assessment, the identified priority needs of the community has resulted in the identification and implementation of the project of local chicken rearing as source of Income generation (employment) to People living with AIDS. The focus will be on products and output from the project, implementation plan, staffing pattern and project budget.

The project of chicken rearing started after the PLAs received training on chicken management from Heifer international. By that time they were not in groups everyone was keeping chicken individually. After training they were advised to form a group to include all members and to register the group as cooperative. The expected outcome from this project is to improve the income of the PLA through.

- (i) Chicken selling to improve their living standard at household level
- (ii) Development of skills and knowledge on local chicken keeping

**Table 12: Project Planning**

Activity	Output	Timeframe	Responsible person	Resource and Budget	Assumption
Meet with local leaders	Briefed with community needs assessment	Done in January 2016	NGOs, CBOs, Representatives of Ward Executive committees.	Transport allowance and refreshment 200,000	Availability of fund from researcher There is commitment from local leaders to support the researcher
To identify PLAs	Identified PLAs and their household	10 <sup>th</sup> January 2016	PLAs	Transport allowance and refreshment 300,000	Availability of fund

Gathering of information (conduct community needs assessment)	Completed report on community needs assessment	February 2016	Researcher and volunteers	Transport allowance and refreshment 320,000	Committed PLA to provide information
To prepare and submit project proposal	Prepared report and submitted	March 2016	Researcher and volunteers	Transport and refreshment allowance	Availability of fund from researcher
To conduct Training on chicken keeping	50 PLA s trained on local chicken rearing	10 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	Veterinary officer, Researcher and volunteers	Transport and facilitation allowance, Refreshment 925,000	Availability of funds
To construct chicken sheds	50 chicken sheds Constructed, one chicken shed at each household for	By the end of may 2016	PLAs VET and the researcher	Transport and refreshment allowance. 200,000	Availability of fund from researcher
Purchase of local pullets and cocks	Purchased pullets	June 2016	Researcher, VET	procure pullets and cocks.1,155,000	Availability of funds from researcher
Formation of support group	Formed group	June 2016	Researcher, Community Development officer	No cost	Not applicable
Linking the group with Government and other agencies		June 2016	Researcher, Community Development officer	No cost	Not Applicable
Routine management such as Vaccination and technical support		June 2016- August 2016	VET, researcher,	Procure vaccines, transport allowance 400,000	Availability of fund from PLAs group and researcher

Source: Field Data, (2015)

#### 4.1.1 Implementation Plan

In order to ensure the project is well implemented, a work plan was prepared indicating different activities to be carried out, time frame, required resources and the person responsible for each activity. Different stakeholders were consulted especially in technical aspect in livestock department of Bukombe District council. The

Tanzania Red Cross, the host NGO which was fully engaged in the project initiation and implementation.

The major activities carried out includes meeting with local leaders (community entry), identification of PLAs and their households, data collection, training on local chicken rearing, procurement and distribution of pullets and cocks and routine management of the project including vaccination and technical support.

**Table 13: Implementation Plan**

Activity	Timeframe										Required resources	Responsible person
	2016											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				
Meeting with local leaders											Leaders, Stationary Researcher	Researcher Ward Executive officer
Identification of PLAs											Volunteers , Researcher	Researcher volunteers
Gathering of information											Volunteers Fund	Researcher volunteers
Conduct training on chicken keeping											Veterinary officer Funds Researcher Training manual	Veterinary officer Researcher
Construction of chicken sheds											Constructi on materials, Technical support	PLAs group members Veterinary officer Researcher
Purchase of local pullets and cocks and distribution											Funds Veterinary officer	Veterinary officer Researcher PLA group members
Routine management of chicken • Vaccination • Technical support											Funds Veterinary officer	Veterinary officer Researcher Group members Volunteers

Source: Field Data, (2015)

**Table 14: Project Log Frame**

<b>Project outcome</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification/where to get data/information on which you will be measuring</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
Improved living standard and income of PLA through improved local chicken husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved shelter, good furniture, clothes</li> <li>• Amount of money earned from local chicken rearing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline report</li> <li>• Compared with final evaluation report</li> <li>• Progressive reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favorable weather to local chicken</li> <li>• Absence of chicken diseases.</li> <li>• Commitment of PLAs upon the project.</li> </ul>
Training on local chicken rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PLA trained</li> <li>• Number of trainings conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training report</li> <li>• Project progressive reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLAs are committed in local chicken rearing</li> <li>• BDC will be supportive</li> </ul>
Construction of chicken sheds	Number of chicken sheds constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit</li> <li>• Progressive reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of construction materials</li> <li>• Good health of PLA</li> </ul>
Chicken vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chicken mortality rate</li> <li>• Number of chicken vaccinated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progressive reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of fund</li> </ul>

Source: Field Data (2016)

#### **4.1.2 Inputs**

The inputs required in this project are Human resources, materials, funds and time. This project will be implemented in eleven months where by three months will be for community entry and conducting community needs assessment. Two months will be for training on chicken rearing, construction of sheds and distribution of chicken and the last five months for monitoring and evaluation.

The first objective of this project is to increase quantity and improve quality of chicken and its products to satisfy domestic demand. The activities in this objective is trainings to PLA group concerning chicken rearing methods therefore human resource required in facilitating the program, also funds were used to purchase food

and stationeries. During training 875,000 will be used for refreshment to participants and facilitator and 50,000 will be used to purchase training materials. Also some funds will be used to purchase pullets and cocks in total 280,000 will be used to purchase 35 cocks and 875,000 will be used to purchase 175 pullets.

The second objective is to explore the impact of chicken keeping to people living with AIDS. The main activity to be conducted is chicken vaccination of New Castle disease and fowl pox. The resources required is money to pay the veterinary officer who will be visiting PLA to vaccinate the chicken.

#### 4.1.3 Staffing Pattern

The staffing pattern will involve the volunteers who will be assisting the researcher, the training facilitators, veterinary officer from Bukombe District Council and the researcher.

**Table 15: Staffing Pattern**

<b>Title/position</b>	<b>Roles</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Volunteers	Facilitate during research process	Conduct survey
PLAs	To be trained on local chicken rearing	To participate in training and to engage in local chicken rearing
VET(District Council office)	Ensure all chicken are vaccinated	To provide schedule for supervision and ensure supervision to the project
The open University of Tanzania(supervisor)	To ensure the student is guided in the project design and implementation	To provide standard guidelines to the student

Source: Field Data (2016)

#### 4.1.4 Project Budget

The total project budget estimated to (3,260,000) as detailed in the table below. The project had no salaries rather than allowance to the trainers to support them while they are doing these activities. The trainers come from Bukombe District Council in livestock department. Also the researcher will be assisted by the volunteers who come from the community, and they will be paid transport and refreshment allowance like the trainers.

**Table 14: Project Budget**

<b>Activity 1 : Meeting with local leaders</b>						
	Items	quantity				Total (TZS)
			Days/times	Rate	No. of times	
	Venue	1	1	-	1	-
	Refreshments	20	1	5,000.00	1	100,000.00
	Transport allowance	20	1	5,000.00	1	100,000.00
			3		1	-
			3		1	-
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>					<b>200,000.00</b>
<b>Activity 2 : Identification of PLAs</b>						
	Items	quantity				Total (TZS)
			Days/times	Rate	No. of times	
	Transport allowance	5.00	1	10,000.00	1	150,000.00
	Refreshments	5.00	1	10,000.00	1	150,000.00
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>					<b>300,000.00</b>
<b>Activity 3 : Conduct community needs assessment</b>						
	Items	Quantity				Total (TZS)
			Days/times	Rate	No. of times	
	Refreshments	5.00	4	5,000.00	1.00	100,000.00
	Transport allowance	5.00	4	10,000.00	1.00	200,000.00
	stationary	1.00	1	20,000.00	1.00	20,000.00
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>					<b>320,000.00</b>

<b>Activity 4 : Contact training on chicken keeping</b>						
	<b>Items</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Days/times</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>No. of times</b>	<b>Total (TZS)</b>
	Refreshments	35.00	5	5,000.00	1.00	875,000.00
	Venue	-	0	-	-	-
	Facilitator	-	0	-	-	-
	Transport allowance	-	0	-	-	-
	stationary	1.00	1	50,000.00	1.00	50,000.00
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>					<b>925,000.00</b>

<b>Activity 5: Construction of Chicken Sheds</b>						
	<b>Items</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Days/times</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>No. of times</b>	<b>Total (TZS)</b>
	Transport	2.00	5	10,000.00	1.00	100,000.00
	meals allowance	2.00	5	10,000.00	1.00	100,000.00
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>4.00</b>			<b>2.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>

<b>Activity 6: Procure Pullets and Cooks</b>						
	<b>Items</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Days/times</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>No. of times</b>	<b>Total (TZS)</b>
	procure cocks	35.00	1	8,000.00	1.00	280,000.00
	procure pullets	175.00	1	5,000.00	1.00	875,000.00
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>					<b>1,155,000.00</b>

<b>Activity 7 : Routine Management of Chicken</b>						
	<b>Items</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Days/times</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>No. of times</b>	<b>Total (TZS)</b>
	Refreshments	2.00	2	10,000.00	4.00	80,000.00
	Transport	2.00	2	10,000.00	4.00	80,000.00
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>4.00</b>			<b>2.00</b>	<b>160,000.00</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>3,260,000.00</b>

## 4.2 Project Implementation

### 4.2.1 Project Implementation Report

Project implementation report entails all activities done from the beginning of the project to the end. These activities includes Meeting with local leaders, identification of People living with AIDS, Conducting community needs assessment, Training on better methods of chicken keeping, procurement and distribution of pullets and cocks.

#### **4.2.1.1 Meeting with Local Leaders**

The meeting was held on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2016 at Igulwa Village office and participants were 20 including Village Executive officer, hamlet Leaders, religious leaders and other community members. The agenda of the meeting was to brief the community leaders about the exercise of community needs assessment aiming at coming up with the project which can be implemented by the community themselves in order to raise the household income and to improve their living standard. The village leaders were very grateful and promising to cooperate with the researcher during initiation and implementation of the project. And also the meeting aim to sensitize and raise awareness concerning the project.

#### **4.2.1.2 Identification of PLAs**

This was the second step where PLAs with their households was identified. They were identified through local leaders in Igulwa village and the research verified through home visit. Well designed forms were given to the leaders to identify households with PLA.

The process was simply because many of them have disclosed their status to the community, so it was somehow easy to be identified because they are known by their local leaders and other community members. The local leaders were given forms to fill in the names of house hold, the name of the ten sell leader where the household found. Thereafter the researcher and the volunteers visited the house hold to register the clients officially and the activity was done for five days .It took much time because some of the clients were not at home so the team had to revisit the same household to make sure the required information is captured.

#### **4.2.1.3 Conducting Community Needs Assessment**

This was the third step where by community members in assistance from the researcher, identified their community needs and set priorities. From this assessment the first need of the community was employment since most of them were small scale farmers on which they produce a little for home consumption only. Focused group discussion and structured questionnaire revealed the same need.

#### **4.2.1.4 To Prepare and Submits Project Report**

After conducting community needs assessment, followed with the report writing. In the report the steps followed in conducting the community needs assessment were narrated. The methodology used in data collection and in data analysis was narrated.

#### **4.2.1.5 Training on Better Methods of Chicken Keeping**

The training on local chicken rearing was held at Igulwa village at Ward Office located in the village. Participants were 30 and many of them were female. The training was held from 10th to 14 April 2016.

The main things discussed were advantages of keeping local chicken, types of local chicken, construction of chicken shed, foods and feeding local chicken, hatchery and caring of chicks, chicken diseases and parasites which infect local chicken and its vaccine, traditional medicines curing chicken diseases and lastly they were taught on record keeping for chicken products. Participants were very gratefully for this training they said that it will enable them to keep chicken and not to live with chicken and also the production of chicken and its product will increase hence increased household income.

#### **4.2.1.6 Construction of Chicken Sheds**

Construction of chicken shed was done to all 50 households. The activity was done in groups; members were sensitized to help each other in shed construction and were accomplished within a month. All members have completed constructing sheds using local materials available in the community. Others constructed using burned blocks roofed with metal while others constructed using mud and roofed with grasses.

#### **4.2.1.7 Purchase of Local Pullets**

After constructing sheds, local pullets and cocks were purchased and distributed to the farmers. 150 pullets and 30 cocks were purchased and distributed to 30 households and each was given five pullets and one cock. A total of 750,000 Tanzania shillings were used to purchase pullets and 300,000 Tanzania shillings were used to purchase cocks. Pullets were collected from nearby villages to farmers who vaccinate the chicken with fowl pox and new castle diseases and pullets aged five to six months were bought (ready for laying eggs).

#### **4.2.1.8 Vaccination and Technical Support**

After purchasing the intended number of chicken, vaccination process started immediately. All chicken were vaccinated on fowl pox and New castle disease. This process repeats after every three months to the Pullets and cocks while the chicks are vaccinated when they are three days old, after three weeks of birth and it continues after every three months. This builds the chicken with strong immunity to fight against the mentioned diseases.

**Table 16:Project Implementation Gantt Chart**

Activities											Resource needed	Responsible Person	
	Year 2016												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug					
Community entry Meetings / discussion with Ward and village leaders												Meals and transport allowance	Volunteers and researcher
Identification of PLAs and their house hold												Meals, transport allowance	Volunteers and researcher, supervisor
Conducting community needs assessment												Meals ,transport allowance	Volunteers and researcher, supervisor
To prepare and submit project report												Time, transport allowance, meals	Volunteers and researcher ,supervisor
Training on local chicken keeping												Stationeries , meals and transport allowance	Livestock officer, researcher
Construction of chicken sheds												Construction materials ,time, technical support	PLAs, livestock officer and researcher
Purchase of pullets and cocks												Time ,money	Livestock officer and researcher
Vaccination and technical support												Money, technical support ,transport allowance	Livestock officer, Researcher and volunteers.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter intends to explain the process of monitoring and evaluation and the sustainability of the project. It tells how monitoring was done including objectives of monitoring, how stakeholders were engaged in Participatory monitoring and the methods used in monitoring. Monitoring plan was prepared before starting the project and was conducted as the project goes on, while evaluation was done at the end of the project. Also this chapter tells about project sustainability, things which are in place to ensure that at the end of the project community members will be able to continue with the project on their own.

#### **5.2 Participatory Monitoring**

Monitoring refers to the systematic and continuous process of assessing the progress and changes caused by the implementation of an activity over a certain period of time usually using pre determined indicators or current questions. Guijt (1998). Monitoring involves collection, analysis, communication and use of information's about the project progress. It should highlight strength and weakness in project implementation and enable responsible person to deal with problems and make changes. (European commission 2004).

Participatory monitoring is the inclusion of stakeholders in monitoring process. Stakeholders involved in project planning and development should also be involved

in monitoring changes for success. (Gonzales, J.F.2000) Participatory monitoring is a process at which stakeholders at different level engage in monitoring, share the result of evaluation and it involves active engagement of primary stakeholders.

### **5.2.1 The Objectives of Participatory Monitoring**

- (i) To assess the impact of local chicken to PLA's income
- (ii) To motivate PLA to engage in local chicken keeping by involving them in assessing the impact of local chicken keeping in their life.
- (iii) To improve the quality and quantity of production (chicken and eggs).

#### **5.2.1.1 Monitoring Questions**

- (i) What is the name of the project are you implementing in this village
- (ii) Which training have you got concerning your project
- (iii) Is there any advantages the training brought concerning this project?
- (iv) What kind of skill you have acquired through the training.

### **5.2.2 Monitoring Information System**

#### **5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Methods used to Engage Community in the Monitoring**

Participatory monitoring method used to engage community was interview and focused group discussion. Focused group discussion was done during monthly meetings where group members met to discuss progress of the project and whether there is any challenge. The veterinary officer and MCED student helped the group to clarify difficult issues and giving advice and direction.

### **5.2.3.1 Field Visits (Direct Observation)**

It is the gathering of primary data through investigators own observation of relevant people, situation or action without asking from the respondents (Kothari, C.R 1990).

The visits was done to observe the development of the project, this was done at beneficiaries home where the MCED student and Veterinary officer pay visits to beneficiaries household to observe the progress of the project and if there is any challenge to be addressed. Also the visits was done to see if beneficiaries are using the skills learned during training such as the use of improvised method of rearing chicks and how to prepare chicks food and the use of local herbs to cure chicken diseases.

### **5.2.3.2 Testimonials**

Beneficiaries give out their testimonials on how the project have helped them to generate income, for example others have improved their shelter, construction of boreholes, buying home furniture and others have purchased pieces of land for agriculture. Income from chicken and eggs selling has helped the PLAs to buy school materials and pay school fees for their children.

### **5.2.3.3 Meetings**

The group members have a meeting in every month where they meet once. During the meeting many issues are addressed this includes chicken vaccination including fowl pox and new castle disease, project progress and markets for their products. Veterinary officer and MCED student attend to give them advice and to discuss with them on the project progress.

### 5.2.3.4 Documentary Review

This was done to verify the number of people trained, the number of chicken distributed and development of the project. The attendance register during trainings and various meetings was reviewed to know the number of people participated in trainings and meetings. Also the dispatch form was reviewed to know the number of pullets distributed and the number of beneficiaries received the chicken. Also documentary review was important in determining the content of the training given to beneficiaries and whether there are any changes due to the trainings provided.

**Table 17: Participatory Monitoring plan**

Objective	Activity	Indicator	Means of verification	Data source	Method/tool	Time frame
To train 50 PLAs on chicken rearing	Training on chicken keeping to 50 members	Number of training conducted Number of PLAs trained	Attendance register	Training report Register	Observation, group work, individual participation in sessions	10 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> 2016
To construct 30 chicken sheds	Construction of 30 chicken sheds	Number of chicken Sheds constructed	Procurement documents and Photos of chicken sheds	Repots	Site visit(observation)	May 2016
To vaccinate Fowl pox and New castle disease	Routine vaccination	Low mortality rate	Procurement documents, Vaccination register	Reports	observation	monthly
To form one support group and link with government and other agencies	Formation of Support group	Presence of the group	Group constitution	Report	Meeting,	June 2016
	Linking the group with Government for more support	Registration Certificate	Registration Certificate	Report	Group meeting	June 2016

The project have three objectives which needs to be monitored as the project proceed, these objectives are: To increase quantity and improve quality of chicken and its

products to satisfy domestic demand, To Explore the impact of chicken keeping to PLAs and To assess the sustainability of chicken keeping as income generating activity.

There are six activities to be monitored in project life span which are training on chicken keeping to 50 members, Construction of 30 chicken sheds, Formation of three support groups, routine vaccination and linking the group to the government and other agencies. Means of verification whether the activities have done includes attendance register, procurement documents, Photos of chicken sheds and vaccination register. The activities will be monitored through observation, individual participation in class and in discussion and through group meetings.

#### **5.2.3.4.1 Monitoring Findings and Analysis**

During meetings with the group members said that they are implementing the project of local chicken rearing where everyone is keeping individually. Every group member was given five chickens and one cook at the beginning of the project. Before starting the project they were given training on chicken rearing which was conducted by the District Veterinary officer in four days consecutively. All members were trained on chicken rearing which is equal to 100%.Also they were trained on data management and on markets.

Members said that the training have given them knowledge on how to construct better chicken sheds, now they are able to prepare chicken foods for example feeds containing vitamins, they can recognize the early signs of chicken diseases.

The researcher visited the chicken sheds and observed that the project was going well and members are able to prepare food supplements especially to the chicks, they were able to prepare protein content feeds like maggot to feed the chicks. Also they have the books where they record the chicken and eggs sold, the chicks hatched and the amount of money used to buy chicken feeds and vaccination routines, this is done every week.

### **5.3 Participatory Evaluation**

Guijt, I (1998). Evaluation refers to the process of identifying the broader positive and negative outcomes of an activity or process to reach a conclusion about its overall value and whether the objectives have been met. Often such conclusion relates to longer term objectives such as effectiveness, equity of impact, sustainability and cost effectiveness.

Participatory Evaluation is a process of self assessment and cooperative action in which the stakeholders participate in the identification of the evaluation issues, the design of the evaluation, collection and analysis of data and the action taken as a result of evaluation findings. (Jackson, T.E et al 1998).

#### **5.3.1 Performance Indicators**

**Input.**50 PLA group members from Igulwa village, were trained on good methods of chicken rearing, the training was done by District veterinary officer from Bukombe district Council and was done in four days consecutively.

**Output.**50 PLA members managed to receive training on good methods of chicken rearing and have managed to mobilize resources and constructed a chicken shed in

each house hold. The group have managed to pass the chicken(pass over the gift) to other fellow community members in total 30 chicken were distributed as gift to others six members.

### **5.3.2 Evaluation Questions**

- (i) Have the project met the set Goal and objective?
- (ii) What achievements the projects have?
- (iii) What are the challenges/weaknesses the projects have encountered?

### **5.3.3 Participatory Evaluation Methods**

These were the methods used in evaluating the project, there was various methods such as focused group discussion, storytelling and Interviews were administered. These methods engaged stakeholders and beneficiaries in the entire process of evaluation.

#### **5.3.3.1 Focused Group Discussion**

This method was conducted to evaluate the project to see if the project objectives are met, group members were asked to express themselves the progress and how they feel concerning the project. Through group discussion members were able to tell what changes have occurred in their life through this project of chicken rearing.

#### **5.3.3.2 Story Telling**

Through this method, group members were given time to tell what has happened from the beginning of the project, how they started, what challenges they faced and the outcome of the project.

### 5.3.3.3 Interview

This method was administered to group leaders and village Executive officer to tell what exactly was happened since the group started to keep chicken. They said that the health status of the members have improved as at time, there is no bedridden client among the group members. And also now they are able to buy school materials for their children after selling chicken and eggs.

**Table 18:Project Evaluation Summary**

Goal	Objective	Performance Indicator	Expected outcome	Actual outcome
To improve income of PLAs through chicken rearing	To increase quantity and improve quality of chicken and its products to satisfy domestic demand	Number of beneficiaries trained on chicken rearing Low mortality rate	50 beneficiaries	50 beneficiaries
	Explore the impact of chicken keeping to PLAs.	Improved shelter, furniture,	By 50%	40%
	To assess the sustainability of chicken keeping as income generating activity	Number of groups linked with Government	3 groups	3 groups
		Number of chicken passed to others	60 chicken	30 chicken

## 5.4 Project Sustainability

A project is sustainable when it continues to deliver benefits to the project beneficiaries even after the termination of financial support from NGO/CBO (European Communities 2006).It is the ability of the project continues functioning /supporting beneficiaries using its own resources after the termination of financial support from donors.

The project of local chicken rearing likely to be sustainable due to presence of the philosophy of pass over the gift. All project beneficiaries will pass on the gift to the other community members and to the members. Each individual will pass five pullets and one cock to one community member this will sustain the program and even if one of the members is not having chicken may be because of diseases or theft, the members will be provided through pass on the gift. This will make the takeover of the project easy without depending to external donors for funds to purchase chicken.

SILC program, The group is doing SILC (saving and credit) each individual contribute two thousands(2000) each month, this money credited to the group members and the profit earned through saving and lending is used to buy chicken vaccines, chicken and other materials where necessary. Therefore in time the project phase out, members will be able to procure vaccines and other chicken medicines and inputs for project development.

Formation of support group will bind members together because there will be some roles set by the members to ensure they move forward together as a team. Therefore from the group is where they can be refreshed on how to raise chicken and vaccination which will be done by the Ward Veterinary officer from Bukombe District Council. And because the group have its constitution and have registered by Bukombe District Council they are in good position to secure funds from the Council or from the SUCCOS which will help the group to run the project.

Availability of Veterinary officer from Bukombe District Council, Community volunteers have trained on different issue which will be very helpful to the

beneficiaries .They have trained on good methods of local chicken rearing including chicken feeding, construction of chicken sheds and also they have trained as first aiders in chicken. So they will be assisting the beneficiaries in those areas and they will provide first aid to chicken before calling the veterinary officer.

Training on good methods of chicken rearing to beneficiaries, due to the training on good methods of chicken rearing given to project beneficiaries will make a good way of project sustainability. Clients will be able to take care of the chicken for example they have trained on vaccination including traditional and modern vaccines. Also they have trained on how to produce chicks supplement food which contains high vitamins for growth of chicks. More over the group have leadership and defined structures which enable the group to go on even if they don't receive any support from the NGO/CBO.

Availability of markets for local chicken, local chicken are preferred by community members than exotic breed, therefore the group members will enjoy the available market for their products within the district of Bukombe and to the nearby township of Geita and Mbogwe.

## CHAPTER SIX

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the conclusion and recommendations of Participatory assessment, literature review, reasons which guided the selection of the project, Project implementation, Participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability, The community needs assessment was done in 2012 at Igulwa village in Bukombe district to explore the exactly need of PLA group. Through the identified problem/need is where the project of local chicken rearing was established.

#### 6.2 Conclusions

While assessing the need of the community the researcher found that, the needs of PLA were many, pair wise ranking tool was used to prioritize the most need and lack of income generating activity (unemployment) ranked number one, so this was the main concern of the group members. The findings shows that PLAs lack capital to initiate income generating activities, so as a group they agreed to establish the project of chicken keeping as a source of income because of its lower initial cost and the management cost is low. From the project the PLA can generate income through chicken selling and eggs selling, also they can improve their health by eating chicken and eggs.

Different literature review has done concerning local chicken rearing, empirical and theoretical and policy reviews were done. Theories reviewed were the National Agriculture and livestock policy and National HIV policy. The aim was to look on

what the policy say concerning chicken keeping as part of livestock. Also empirical review was done concerning trainings on local chicken rearing, Capital, markets, chicken housing and feeding to see how different authors have written about those terms.

The project of local chicken rearing was chosen because the investment capital is low, in this project each household started with five chicken and one cock in which it costs 60,000 and the shed costs 40,000, this is affordable compared to other projects like goat keeping. The project also is easily managed even by the sick people and children can manage this project (Christen et al 2009). Also there is increasing demand of local chicken compared with improved breed; there are many groups' plays as market for local chicken this includes, street vendors and food vendors and bar kitchen owners.

The goal and objectives of the project didn't change over the life of the project, were the same as at the start of the project to the end. All three objectives of the project were fully achieved as all activities have implemented the only activities which are going on routine management of chicken and vaccination which is done in every month, group members contribute some amount of money to purchase vaccine.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

The groups of PLAs should be given loans from the financial Institutions so that they can expand their income generating activities. The group members secure small loans from their SILC group which is too small to finance their business. Also the Government should enable the members to secure loans with no collateral because

most of the group members don't have collateral such as houses or farms hence hindering them to be given loans.

The Government popularizes the National Empowerment Policy of 2014 to ensure all people are aware with the policy. This will help them in time they want to legalize their income generating activities and also they can be aware with the process. Also it can enable more people to get knowledge and concept concerning economic empowerment.

Also there should be other ways of chicks rearing because many of them die due to insufficient heat and diseases. Therefore more initiatives should be on vaccination and use of improvised methods to provide heat to chicks especially at the early stage of their life.

Also the beneficiaries should be encouraged not to keep a large flock of chicken because if there is the outbreak of disease the whole flock will be swept away. The grown chicken should be sold while leaving the growers and the layers and the money obtained can be kept at Bank or be invested in other income generating activities.

Moreover training on chicken rearing should be done to all community members rearing chicken. People should be taught on the importance of chicken vaccination to prevent chicken from getting diseases like New Castle Disease and Fowl Pox. The disease transmits through air from the infected chicken to others, so if the other chicken is not getting vaccine, when there is outbreak of the disease all chicken are swept away.

The practice of pass over the gift was very useful to this project. At the beginning only 30 PLA were provided with chicken but as the project became large members were able to pass the gift to others the newly joined in the group. Present five members have received the gift of five chickens from their fellow group members. This has increased the number of PLA benefited by this project.

The other model practiced in this project was cooperative construction of chicken sheds, where by group members put their effort to help the other members who was unable to construct chicken sheds because of being sick or because they don't have money to purchase construction materials.

Focused group discussion was found to be more helpful for the data collection. This method gives chance to participants to discuss freely their opinions. Also when the groups are separated among the youth and adult is where people become more freely to discuss issues.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Questionnaire form to Group Members

#### Part 1: Background information

1. Ward .....
2. Village.....
3. Date of interview .....
4. Name of respondent.....
5. Place of residence.....
6. Age.....
7. Sex (a) male (b) female
8. Marital status. A Married ( ) B Divorced ( ) C Single ( ) D Widowed ( )  
E Separate
9. Education level (a) adult education (b) primary education (c) secondary  
education (d) higher education
10. Occupation of the respondents (a) famers (b) business (c) employees (d)  
artisan mining.

**Thank you for your time**

## Appendix 2: Community Needs Survey

### Instruction

I'm going to read some statement for you; I want to tell something about it how important is and if you are satisfied with the service.

Please circle the important score using the following scale

1: Very satisfied
2: Satisfied
3: Not satisfied
1: Very important
2: important
3: Not important

		How important is this to you			How satisfied are you with		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Availability of employment opportunities in your area	1	2	3	1	2	3
2.	Availability of health services	1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Affordability of medical services	1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	Participation of all people in decision making	1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	Access to clean water	1	2	3	1	2	3
6.	Availability of banking facilities	1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	Availability of primary and secondary schools	1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Availability of youth centers	1	2	3	1	2	3

**Questionnaire to PLAs**

1. Monthly income level of group members (a) 100,000-200,000 (b) 200,001-400,000 (c) 500,000-1,000,000
2. Major community groups affected with HIV/AIDS (a) youth (b) mine workers (c) bar maids
3. Level of stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS (a) high (b) low (c) non existence
4. Factors limit the establishment of income generating activities (a) Availability of capital (b) availability of markets (c) lack of knowledge about income generating activities.

**Thank you for your time**

