

**IMPROVING INCOME OF MAMA’S GROUP THROUGH POULTRY
KEEPING IN GOMA VILLAGE, SAME DISTRICT**

VICTORIA MAEDA

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

2019

CETIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommend for the acceptance of the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation title “Promotion of Income Generation through Poultry Farming at House Hold level, A case study of Mama’s Group in Goma Village, Same District” in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Masters in Community Economic Development.

.....

Dr. Hamidu A. Shungu
(Supervisor)

.....

Date

COPYRIGHT

No part of this Dissertation may be reproduced and stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means of electric, mechanical, photocopying or Otherwise, without prior written permission of the Author or the Open University of Tanzania on behalf of.

DECLARATION

I, Victoria Maeda, do hereby declare that, this dissertation is my own original work, which has not been presented or will not be presented for a similar award in any other university or higher learning institution.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This final paper I dedicate to our Almighty God. Also to my parents and family knowing that in one way or another participated and encouraged me through this work. Also I dedicate to my best friend Deogratius Kiriba for both moral and physical support he has tirelessly provided to me throughout the entire work. I also dedicate it to my other friends who continually encouraged me to complete this work despite the challenges I went through and delays. I will always remember them, GOD bless them all.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The manufacture of this dissertation involved many people hence the author would like to thank all who made various important contributions. Author is grateful to the almighty God for his love and protection throughout the life. Author gives special thanks to her guardians and her family together for supporting in one way or another to make sure that the work is completed.

My supervisor Dr Hamidu H. Shungu played a great role during this dissertation preparation through giving suggestions, constructive criticisms and valuable experiences which were useful throughout of the course of producing this dissertation. I acknowledge the support from lectures and staff of Open University of Tanzania especially Centre for Community Economic Development.

My sincere thanks also goes to District Community Development Officer in Same Mr. Moses Kiangi, Mshewa Ward Community Development Officer Namkuna. My sincere appreciation is also extended to Goma village government and the host CBO of Goma Women Group for their hospitality and willingness to cooperate

ABSTRACT

The founding of poultry production project for improving income of Mama's in Goma village within same District. Participatory Needs Assessments done at Mamas' Group at Goma village shows that they CNA reduce the dependency level by increasing household income through formulation and implementation of income generating project which is Poultry keeping project which was declared by community members that this project will be viable and sustainable. Information was gathered through Observation method through looking or observing physically on the phenomena under study, individual meetings, and house-to-house interviews, and official village meetings, interviews of community leaders, school teachers and medical staff at the local dispensary. Goma village is among of villages in same District which looks similarly profile in short stated here; In Tanzania, the Government has formulated the Policy in order to support the Poultry keeping as Poultry keeping brings income to households through the selling of the products such as meat, feathers and manure. Most rural families keep Poultry as the poultry in rural areas are less costing as the chicken search for feeds themselves. Participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability plans were developed and used as was planned. Monitoring plan was also established and it shows Project Performance Indicators, Sources of Data, how and when the data will be collected and the responsible persons to collect the information. For evaluation, also performance indicators against the objectives, outputs and Activities were developed. The tentative results prove that the project is sustainable and extended beyond the plan by establishing more projects linked to this Project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CETIFICATION	ii
COPYRIGHT	iii
DECLARATION	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES.....	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
LIST OF ABBRIVIATION	xv
CHAPTER ONE	1
PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT	1
1.1 Background Information.....	1
1.2 Community Profile	1
1.2.1 Location	1
1.2.3 Social Service situation of Goma Village.....	2
1.2.4 Communication	2
1.2.5 Socio- Economic Activities	3
1.2.6 Administrative Structure.....	3
1.3 Community Needs Assessment.....	4
1.3.1 Overall Objective	4
1.3.2 Research Questions	5
1.3.3 CNA/Research Methodology	5

1.3	Community Assessments Needs Findings	12
1.3.1	Respondent's Sex	12
1.4	Community Needs Prioritization/Leveling of Needs	22
1.5	Chapter Conclusion	24
CHAPTER TWO		25
PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION.....		25
2.1	Background to Research Problem	25
2.2	Problem Statement	28
2.3	Project Description	28
2.2.1	Target Community	29
2.2.2	Stakeholders	29
2.2.3	Project Goals in CED Terms.....	29
2.2.4	Project Objectives	29
2.2	Host Organization/CBO Profile	30
2.3.1	Mission	30
2.3.2	Vision.....	30
2.3.3	Activities.....	30
2.3.4	The Role of CED Student in the Project.....	30
2.3.5	Role of CBO in the Project	32
CHAPTER THREE.....		33
LITERATURE REVIEW.....		33
3.1	Introduction.....	33
3.2	Theoretical Literature	33
3.3	Empirical Literature	35

3.4	Policy Review	39
3.5	Literature Review Summary	44
CHAPTER FOUR		46
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION		46
4.1	Introduction.....	46
4.2	Project Outputs.....	46
4.3	Project Planning	48
4.3.1	Project Implementation Plan.....	49
4.4	Inputs	56
4.5	Staffing Pattern.....	59
4.6	Project Budget.....	59
4.7	Actual Project Implementation	63
4.8	Project Implementation Report	63
4.9	Project Implementation Gantt chart	69
4.10	Summary of the Chapter.....	71
CHAPTER FIVE		72
PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND		
SUSTAINABILITY		72
5.1	Introduction.....	72
5.2	Participatory Monitoring	72
5.2.1	Monitoring Information System.....	76
5.2.2	Participatory Monitoring Methods	80
5.2.3	Participatory Monitoring Plan.....	81
5.2	Project Participatory Evaluation Summary.....	85

5.3.3	Project Performance Indicator	88
5.3	Project sustainability	91
CHAPTER SIX.....		94
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....		94
6.1	Introduction.....	94
6.2	Conclusion	95
6.3	Recommendation.....	98
REFERENCES		100
APPENDIX		102

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.2: Sex of Respondents	13
Table 1.3: Respondent's Age	13
Table 1.4: Occupations of Respondents.....	14
Table 1.5: Potential Income generating Project	15
Table 1.6: Education Levels of Respondents	16
Table 1.7: Economic Activities	17
Table 1.8: Impact of Poultry keeping to Community Members.....	18
Table 1.9: Decrease of Dependency	18
Table 1.10 Project Risks	20
Table 1.11: Supports from Government	21
Table 1.12 Technical Skill on Poultry Keeping	21
Table 1.13: Community Needs Pair wise Ranking	23
Figure 2.1: Organization Structure of Host Organization.....	31
Table 2.1: SWOT Analysis Table	32
Table 4.1: Project Objective and Output.....	47
Table 4.3: Project Logical Framework	53
Table 4.4: Project Inputs	57
Table 4.5: Project Budget.....	60
Table 4.6: Actual Project Implementation Summary	68
Table 4.7: Project Implementation Gantt Chart	70
Table 5.1: Project Monitoring Information System.....	78

Table 5.2: Participatory Monitoring Plan	82
Table 5.3: Participatory Evaluation Summary	86
Table 5.4: Project Performance Indicators.....	89

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Viable Economic Activities.....	17
Figure 1.2: Creation of Employment	19
Figure 1.3: The Mamas' Group Involved during CNA with OUT Students	24
Figure 4.1: One Day Workshop on Poultry keeping	64
Figure 4.3: Some Trainees who attended Workshop.....	65
Figure 4.5: Chickens in a Building	66
Figure 4.6: Above Feeding Chickens in place	67
Figure 4.7: Feeding of chicks	67

LIST OF ABBRIVIATION

AGM	Annual General Meeting
CBO	Community Based Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
DCO	District Cooperative Officer
DLO	District Livestock Officer
DFID	Development for International Development
FAO	Food and agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MKUKUTA	Mpango wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Background Information

Community Needs assessment (CNA) was carried out in Goma village in Same district, Kilimanjaro region with the purpose of gathering data and information on the needs of the women of low income in order to understand their needs and find initiative through establishing a project that will improve their livelihood and living in the standards life. The CNA was carried out in September 2016. The most important income gathering activities which were being undertaken by women of low earning in this Goma area were mainly poultry business, trivial business, vegetables gardening and agriculture. However, that income seemed to be inadequate in improving their living standards and this was driving force for the researcher to conduct a CNA in order to gather information in participatory manner and hence find a permanent solution to their need to improve women livelihood and family in general.

1.2 Community Profile

1.2.1 Location

Goma Village in Mbaga-Manka is located in the South Pare Mountains at an elevation of about 1350 m, southeast of the town Same. The Pare people (Wapare) originally arrived from the Taita Hills area of southern Kenya, where they were herders, hunters and farmers. Goma village stretches out vertically across the mountain and is bordered by Manka village to the north and Mbakweni village to the south. I have inquired about the land size of Goma, but there is no information

available. The village does stretch out substantially in the east-west direction, i.e., on the slope of the mountain.

1.2.3 Social Service situation of Goma Village

Goma village has a primary school, which is supported by the government. There is a private secondary school in the adjacent village Manka. Some children living in Goma attend Manka secondary school. The student to teacher ratio is about 35:1, as there are 209 students (117 boys and 92 girls) attending the school. Also there is a Vocational Training Centre adjacent to the new Lutheran Church, which also owns the centre. Also there is one health centre and dispensary. The community is largely Christian, with a high percentage of Lutherans.

1.2.4 Communication

There are no telephone landlines. Villagers communicate via cell phones. Some families also have radios that are battery-driven. Communication among villagers is done by neighbours talking to neighbours. Members of the village government may also be contacted via written notices that are distributed by a villager. Village meetings are announced through a horn and information is also distributed in church. One shop at the main road is supposed to have internet capability. However, the modem has recently gone missing. There is one main road connecting Goma village with its major town Same as well as other villages in the mountains. There is also a road from Goma/Manka village to Kisiwani village. Generally, the main road is passable throughout the year. However, the road becomes very slippery during/after rain.

1.2. 5 Socio- Economic Activities

Goma village is comprised of approximately 200 families. The number of children per families varies. Older generations typically have ten or more children, while younger generations have 2-4 children due to the introduction of the Family Planning Program. Thus, based on the 24 families (through 19 house-to-house and 5 individual meetings; 4 of the individual meetings were not included in the survey because of insufficient data)it is estimated that the Goma population is approximately 1000-1500. This based on the 2012 nation census.

Goma village is mainly dominated by the Pare and few migrants from Usambara and the Wachaga from Moshi, Masai tribe are scattered in Ruvu, mainly living as the pastoralists. But most of the Goma villagers engaged intoFood crops grown are mainly maize, paddy, beans sorghum, cassava, beans/legumes, sweet potatoes, wand potatoes and banana. The main cash crops are coffee; ginger and other maize is intercropped with beans or pigeon Pease. Few of the villagers also engaged to fisheries activities along the rivers and other are bee's keepers. Most of economic activities are taking annum to produce the profit but still not enough due the long term implementation. This makes the reasons that mama's need another project of short term implementation so as to serve the family.

1.2.6 Administrative Structure

Goma administrative structure consists of village chairperson and village executive officer. Also there are street chairpersons with leaders of tenth house hold. The format is governed by the government and the structure is typical centralized with local government authority. This was authorized from the National constitution act

no 4 of 1979 of the local government authority. Different committee follows under the position of the leadership as mentioned above. The function of these committees is to oversee and supervise daily undertaking of community livelihood in relation to developmental endeavors.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

Researcher conducted Community Needs Assessment in September 2016 to collect information from Goma community in general and Mama's group in particular in order to identify type of needs by involving the community themselves through focused Group discussion and be able to find solution of the identified needs that delay improvement on income generation. The assessment was done cautiously so that individual needs oriented mind set to be charged and merged into the entire community needs.

The research involved various stakeholders including; the Goma community members, the group of Mama's, extension officers, village executive officer and the CBOs and others related to the forecasting of poultry project. It was expected that by involving a broad range of stakeholders in the initial stage of collecting information, the existing needs of mama's would help to identify the appropriate project that would provide solutions that could be owned and could increase income for mama's. The identified needs could then fill the income gaps and ultimately equip women with appropriate income generating activities, knowledge and skills to increase income at house hold level.

1.3.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective ofCNA was to collect information and data from various

stakeholders on specific needs of mama's which would help to develop a project that would solve their related needs in sustainable manner in Goma village.

1.3.1.1 Specific Objectives

- i. To identify and describe the socio-economic characteristic of community in Goma Village
- ii. To assess the livelihood characteristics of community in the study area.
- iii. To identify important needs that CNA address income poverty among the women in Goma village

1.3.2 Research Questions

The research questions in the questionnaire were set to fulfil the set target of increasing rural household income which in turn contribute to poverty reduction and improving standard of living of the community. The household income poverty reduction focused on increasing production of chickens and chicken products, acquiring high price of chickens, other livestock like cattle, goats, and pigs together with other agricultural crops and other business.

- i. What is the main economic activity undertaken by the community of Goma village?
- ii. How is livelihood characterized in Goma village?
- iii. What are the important needs in the community that CNA address income poverty among mama's in Goma?

1.3.3 CNA/Research Methodology

The researcher conducted the CNA in Goma village Mshewa Ward. The selection

criteria were based on existence of poultry producers and prevalence of large number of mama's of low income and live in mouth to hand bellow Us dollar. Goma community members used as sample representing the entire women in the country (Tanzania and East Africa). Mama's Group (CBO) was included in this CNA to provide a broader view of support and income generating activities in the area. Primary data and information were collected through meetings included interviews of youth, adults, and elders, both male and female participants.

Using semi structured questionnaire with closed and open-ended question especially to Mama's group was employed. The CNA anticipated capturing different stakeholders' views on their understanding of their needs for improving income generating activities, involved categories of stakeholders to collect sufficient information. The aim was to assist the researcher to get data that are reliable for the local chicken husbandry. These reports and documents served as secondary data for researcher.

Respondent were visited to their places during the collection data, the questionnaire were administered to respondents as hard copies. Total of 84 respondents from the area were involved in the CNA. This sample was suitable because it covered wide range of stakeholders from Mamas' Group (CBO) staff, key informants which includes extension officers, ward leaders and progressive poultry production women. Interview with key informants was done to complement primary data from women. The research methodology includes the following subsections; Research design, sampling techniques; Data collection methods and data Analysis Methods and tools.

1.3.3.1 Research Design

Mouton (2001pg 55) states that a research design is a plan of how you intend to conduct research According to Hysamen (199:630) a design is the plan or According to which data are collected to investigate the research questionnaires enamelling from the objectives. With regards to this study the researcher opted to use quantitative descriptive research design. The purpose of descriptive research design is to make interpretations and describe the correct status of individuals, objects, condition, setting or event. The research method that will be used in this study is survey approach which is the most commonly used research approach.

Through triangulation approach was opted for this study because the study sought to measure perception of mama's in Goma village with there low income earning. The CNA was non Quantitative design which falls under cross sectional community Needs Assessment design. This community Needs Assessment was cross- sectional in nature and included a written survey questions for respondents. Initially community leaders were actively engaged in the planning process and help define the content, scope and sequence of the study. Respectively sampling was used to obtain representative of the CBO Mamas' group while simple random sampling was used to select women within the area. A total of 84 respondents were randomly selected includes extension officers and other stakeholders.

1.3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

1.3.3.2.1 Expediency Sampling

This of type of sampling technique was suitably used in determining community related data. It served to be the best technique because the researcher would

interview any respondent in the community whom he would come into contact with. This technique proved to be less time consuming and more economical.

1.3.3.2.2 Stratified Sampling

Stratified sampling is a form of sampling in which population is divided into a number of strata or sub-groups in this paper consider Mamas' group and a sample is drawn from each stratum and stratum is then samples as an independent sub-population, out of which individual elements CNAb randomly selected. This paper applied stratified sampling technique in order to obtain samples from special groups in the community. These groups involved in poultry project, and leaders. It was suitable technique to be applied so as to get respondents who would provide information related to economic status of the community.

1.3.3.2.3 Snowball Sampling

The researcher identified few respondents whom he would initially work with before they were asked to name other respondents who provided certain data according to the researcher's requirement. This technique was applied in order to determine respondents who would enable the researcher to collect data. These respondents would take the research around the community so as to collect data through observation.

1.3.3.2.4 Respectively Sampling

Determining data purely judgmental required respondents who would provide required data were then identified. Respectively sampling was also used so that influential people and leaders within the population could be selected to have their

opinion and their views on the subject in question. The goal of this research was to get a sample of the population that could represent well the actual socio-economic pattern of the community towards women development.

1.3.3.2.5 Sample Size

The sample size of this study was 84 respondents. The sample unit involved individuals (mamas' group) in the community who were engaged poultry production. Respectively sampling was used to select the CBO staffs and key informants in the study area. The sample size was obtained by applying the sample size formula as follows

$$n = z^2 \times p \times \frac{q}{d^2}$$

N= sample size

Z=linked to 90% confidence interval (use 1.65)

P=expected prevalence(as fraction of 1)

Q= 1-p(expected non-prevalence)

D= relative desired precision

So n = (1.65 x 1.65) x .5+.5

(.090x.090)

=2.7225 x .25

.81

=2.7225x.308642

N= 84

Table 1.1: Sample Distribution

Type of Meetings	Individual Meetings	House-to-House Interviews	Official Village Meetings	Interviews of Community Leaders	Interviews of Teachers and Dispensary Staff	Interviews of Youth
Total #	15	28	8	4	11	18
Age Group	31-64	31-64	31-64	31-64	31-64	18-30
	65+	65+	65+	65+		
Gender*	6 m, 9f	m and f	m and f	4 m	3 m, 8 f	5 m, 13 f

*m = male, f = female

Source: Field Data, 2018

1.3.3.3 Data Collection Method

Different methods such as interviews, observation, and Focus group discussion were used in collecting primary and secondary data and information. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. Secondary data and information were collected by reading published and unpublished documents to supplement primary information.

1.3.3.3.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is the technique that guarantees privacy and confidentiality and provide measurable qualitative and quantitative information. A total of 84 questionnaires were administered and the response rate was 100%. Questionnaires were used in order to obtain important information about the population that include age education level, economic activities, income earning and selection of the intervention by rating the majorities choice.

1.3.3.3.2 The Interview

Interview was selected because the study was seeking knowledge about the level of women participation in the social and economic development of the society as

women forms a crucial party of society being nurtures of families and community in large. The development of women in their socio-economic wellbeing would enhance their performance in planning, management and administration of their families' business enterprises and even undertaking vocational trades and other non-traditional development of skills. Therefore interviews were used on community members in different categories by focusing on the community needs and interventions as well as other information that the researcher intended to learn about the community perceptions.

1.3.3.3.3 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions were done to various groups in order to get evidential information based on the pertaining issues restraining women development. The researcher was deployed six groups for focus groups discussions; includes Mama in Goma village, women involved in poultry production. Another group involved all mamas in CBO then another groups was extension officers and group of young girls all of them to be key informants

1.3.3.3.4 Secondary Data

This technique for data collection enabled the facilitator to check the reliability of the data obtained. In conducting community needs assessment, this method was necessary in order to establish the number of people in the community and the available economic and social activities.

1.3.3.4 Data Analysis Methods

Data and information collected during CNA were analysed using Statistical package

for social sciences (SPSS). After data collection the data was edited, coded, classified and tabulated to enable analysis. Qualitative information was analysed and interpreted in the questionnaires. During the processing, the data results and the field findings were put in tables and logical statements for the simple understanding. While the analysed data was presented in table, statistical charts and graphs for more explanations descriptive statistics was used to analyse qualitative information from respondents. Simple analysis and descriptions were used to explain on various respondents characteristics.

1.3.3.4.1 Validity and Reliability

Validity refers to the approximate truth about inferences regarding cause effect or causal relationship. Thus, internal validity is only relevant in studies that try to establish a causal relationship. However, in this survey construct validity was achieved through comparing result with past studies. The study question can be used at any time with different people and also at different times provided they are involved in poultry production project. External validity refers to the approximate truth of the proposition, inferences or conclusion. The researcher tried to overcome the limitation of external validity by applying random sampling techniques and pretesting of the questionnaire. The sample was true representation of a population.

1.3 Community Assessments Needs Findings

1.3.1 Respondent's Sex

The findings from the Community Needs Assessment done at Goma village basing on the methods of data collection used, it was found that the respondents' sex was 26% male and 74% female and this data was taken from the 84 respondents planned

sample of respondents. Findings were derived through the use of different data collection methods instruments which included the Questionnaires, Focus Group Discussion, Observations, interviews (key informants), and secondary data were taken from Ward Office and same district Council.

Table 1.2: Sex of Respondents

RESPONDENT SEX					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	MALE	22	26.2	26.2	26.2
	FEMALE	62	73.8	73.8	100.0
	Total	84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2019

Female constitute 73.8% of the respondents, in community-based or led projects, women do take parts and seem to be trustful in execution of the projects and also for the projects' sustainability as the women are in most cases not supporting the zeal for embezzlement of the project's fund and by being trustful and manage well the funds, then the project becomes sustainable.

Table 1.3: Respondent's Age

AGE OF RESPONDENT					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	18-25	9	10.7	10.7	10.7
	26-33	23	27.4	27.4	38.1
	34-41	34	40.5	40.5	78.6
	41-48	15	17.9	17.9	96.4
	48-55	3	3.6	3.6	100.0
	Total	84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2019

Findings shows that out of forty respondents 10.7% had age ranging between 18-25 years, 27.4% had an age ranging from 26-33 years, 40% had an age ranging from 34-41 years, 18% had the ages between 41-48 years and 3.6% had an age ranging from 48-55 years. This finding shows that most of the respondents were youth which is a man power and this CNA be used for the development of their community and Country at large. Although youth are sought not to be serious with project's management.

Table 1.4: Occupations of Respondents

RESPONDENTS' OCCUPATION					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Farmer	9	10.7	10.7	10.7
	Business	40	47.6	47.6	58.3
	Saloonist	8	9.5	9.5	67.9
	Teachers	5	6.0	6.0	73.8
	Bar Maid	3	3.6	3.6	77.4
	Petty Trader	4	4.8	4.8	82.1
	Tailor	15	17.9	17.9	100.0
	Total	84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2019

In this project youth will be useful as there are other members who are older to them and these matured or older people will help to manage the youth in order to make them focus for the sustainability of the project and by the project becoming sustainable the individuals and households level of income will increase. By increasing the level of incomes to youth participating in the project this will also decrease the number of dependency in the community and this increases the effective utilization of youth as manpower and also youth will be of a help for the transfer of the knowledge concerning project to the next generation.

The findings show that this community had many occupations and the respondents had different occupations as 10% are Farmers, 48% are Business men and female, 10% were saloonists, 6% were Teachers, 3% were Bar maids, 5% were petty traders and 18% were Tailors. Findings show that each respondent had an occupation as it is being categorized in the Table 1.3.3. Most of the Mamas' group members are business men and women, having people with knowledge and experiences in business will ease the search for the markets for the project products and also will help in the financial management of the project because they have the experience of managing money for the business hence making the right decision at right time for fund utilization.

Table 1.5: Potential Income generating Project

POTENTIAL INCOME GENERATING PROJECT					
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Hotculture	16	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Bricks Making	5	6.0	6.0	25.0
	Cow Keeping	3	3.6	3.6	28.6
	Chicken Keeping Project	57	67.9	67.9	96.4
	Chicken Feeds Project	3	3.6	3.6	100.0
	Total	84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2019

The findings show that 19% proposed that the potential income generating project to be formulated is Hot culture while 6% proposed a project of Bricks Making 4% proposed Cow Keeping, 68% proposed Poultry Keeping Project. Poultry keeping project will be sustainable due to the fact that the project is not too cost full, easy to manage and needs few time for the chicks to mature and become ready for sale. Poultry CNA take four to six weeks in order to become mature for sale and also the

return on sale is the double of the cost of the project. Mamas 'Group members will have the income through selling of unslaughtered chicken, slaughtered chicken, feathers also members will benefit from getting the manure for agricultural purposes.

Table 1.6: Education Levels of Respondents

EDUCATION LEVEL					
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Primary	28	33.3	33.3	33.3
	Secondary	28	33.3	33.3	66.7
	Certificate	10	11.9	11.9	78.6
	Diploma	12	14.3	14.3	92.9
	Graduate	5	6.0	6.0	98.8
	Post Graduate	1	1.2	1.2	100.0
	Total	84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2019

Respondents had different levels of education and this has been presented in the Table number 5. Respondents who had Primary School Education level had 33%, Secondary School Education Level had 33%, Certificate had 12%, Respondents with Diploma comprised 14%, Graduates comprised of 6% and Post Graduate were 1%. The findings show that this Community had no people without formal education and the majority of the respondents had Diploma Education Level. This is a community of literates' people. Due to the different education levels, there will be an easy in project management.

Respondents had different economic activities that they perform in order to get earning and 7% were dealing with activities of operating saloons, 20% were operating Food Cafes, 18% were doing with hot culture, 10% were doing Tailoring,

10% had bar operation, 15% were doing business of operating groceries and 20% were dealing with Food Vending. Most of the respondents were dealing with selling of food and drinks.

Table 1.7: Economic Activities

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES					
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Saloon	6	7.1	7.1	7.1
	Food Cafe	17	20.2	20.2	27.4
	Hotculture	15	17.9	17.9	45.2
	Tailoring	8	9.5	9.5	54.8
	Bar	8	9.5	9.5	64.3
	Groceries	13	15.5	15.5	79.8
	Food Vendors	17	20.2	20.2	100.0
	Total	84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2019

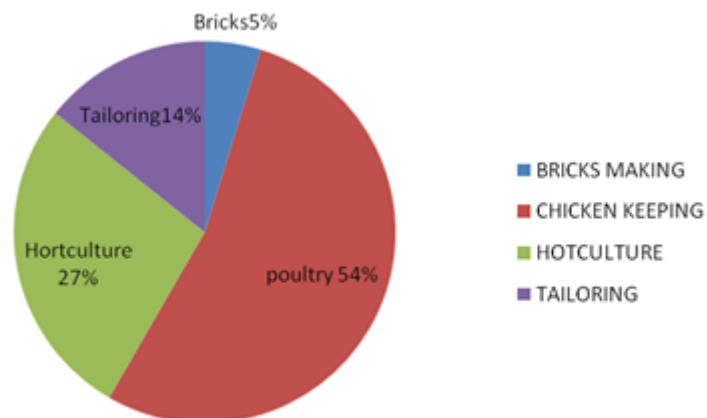


Figure 1.1: Viable Economic Activities

Source: Field Data, 2019

Respondents had different views on which project would be viable in their community. Some respondents who formed 5% proposed that Bricks Making would be viable, some respondents who formed 54% proposed that Poultry Keeping will be

viable, 27% proposed that hot culture would be viable while 14% proposed that Tailoring project would be viable. As the majority proposed that Poultry Keeping would be viable so this CNA be the right projects for this community.

Table 1.8: Impact of Poultry keeping to Community Members

PROJECT IMPACT					
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	FIRST CLASS	42	50.0	50.0	50.0
	SECOND CLASS	33	39.3	39.3	89.3
	THIRD CLASS	9	10.7	10.7	100.0
	Total	84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2019

The finding show that the project of Poultry Keeping will bring an impact of 50% in the economic status or income status of the community members at household level to the community level at large.40% of the respondents said that the project will have an economic impact while a third class was comprised with 10% who said that the project will have an impact though low impact.

Table 1.9: Decrease of Dependency

CHICKEN PROJECT WILL DECREASE DEPENDENCY					
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Maximum	45	53.6	53.6	53.6
	Minimum	27	32.1	32.1	85.7
	Average	12	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	84	100.0	100.0	

The findings show that the project will decrease the level of dependence and most of the respondents said that it will decrease the level of dependency at maximum (54%

respondents accepted that it will decrease at maximum). 32% said that the project will decrease the level of dependency at minimum. So the project will have a positive impact on decreasing the dependency level. This community seems to have a big number of dependants and having a big number of dependants in one or another CNA be regarded as households having low incomes as the expenses seem to be high in households compare to few people who have earnings for the survival of households. Implementing this project, many people will have an employment and earn incomes, by earning incomes this will increase the level of incomes to households hence the households will be able to meet its obligations for instance purchase of households' food, clothes, paying for the housing or shelter and also making payments for the school fees for their children. By knowing the importance of the project, the community will be serious on the implementation and managing well the project to become sustainable.

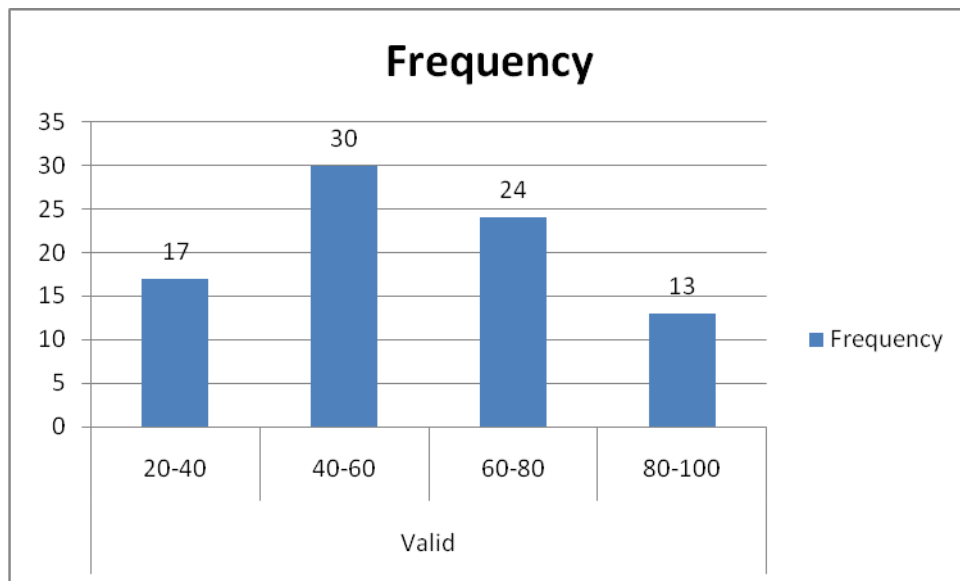


Figure 1.2: Creation of Employment

Source: Field Data, 2019

The findings show that the project will create employment of people ranging from 60-80 employment opportunities. Majority of respondents(24%) said that the project will create 60-80 employment opportunities,30% respondents said that the project will create 40-60 job opportunities,13% said that the project will create 80-100 employment opportunities while 17% said that the project will create 20-40 employment opportunities.

The project will create some employments to community members themselves and also to the external people and this number of 60-80 is the number of direct employment and by employing 60-80 directly then we CNA assume the project will create more than hundred jobs by creating more or about twenty employments indirectly. Because community members have seen the impact or benefit of the project in perspective of employment creation, then they will do the best in order to implement the project and maintain it to become sustainable in order for them to get employment and increase their incomes.

Table 1.10 Project Risks

PROJECT RISKS AND CHALLENGE					
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Inadequate Of Skills	49	58.3	58.3	58.3
	Diseases	25	29.8	29.8	88.1
	Un Reriable Markets	10	11.9	11.9	100.0
	Total	84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2019

The findings show that 58% respondents had inadequate skills concerning the project hence the need to train them so that the project to become sustainable.30% respondents pointed that Disease is a risk for the project to become sustainable and

12% said that un-reliable markets is a risk for the project. So, if the community members are trained then the project will be suitable as when they have knowledge/skills then they can control disease and also search for the markets.

Table 1.11: Supports from Government

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT					
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Training	7	8.3	8.3	8.3
	Market	6	7.1	7.1	15.5
	Vaccination	4	4.8	4.8	20.2
	No Any Support	67	79.8	79.8	100.0
	Total	84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2019

From the findings show that Government do give support to the citizens in a form of training as it was said by 8% respondents and 80% respondents said that the Government does not give any support to the citizens. As the Government does not give sufficient support, there is a need for other stakeholders to support the community members especially in community-led projects in order to increase the community households' income. This includes private sectors, international private organizations and other stakeholders or investors.

Table 1.12 Technical Skill on Poultry Keeping

TECHNICAL SKILLS ON CHICKEN KEEPING				
	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
HIGHLY NEEDED	31	36.9	36.9	36.9
MEDIUM NEEDED	33	39.3	39.3	76.2
LOW NEEDED	20	23.8	23.8	100.0
Total	84	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2019

37% of respondents are in highly need of training on technical skills on Poultry keeping. 39% respondents said that there was a medium need of training while 24% said that there was a low need for the training on technical skills on Poultry keeping. Generally the findings show that there should be a training to the community members in order to have enough knowledge on how they can feed, vaccinate, identify the chicks or chicken with diseases, how to do cleanliness in order to prevent the chicken from diseases and project management in order for the project to become sustainable.

If training is not done then there will be no project sustainability hence the community's income does not change hence the living status of community members remain the same. As the project intends to be implemented for the aim of increasing individual and household's income then there is a need for the Government and other stakeholders to give support on technical skills on poultry keeping and this will lead to project sustainability hence increase in incomes to individuals and households which will also reflect in the reduction of poverty at individual concern or at households.

1.4 Community Needs Prioritization/Leveling of Needs

Poultry keeping project was identified by the Mamas' group members through focus group discussion. Focus group discussion was used to identify potential project to be executed. Potential projects were identified and Pair wise Ranking method was used to rank the identified potential projects in order to determine the first and best project to be executed. By Pair wise ranking, Poultry keeping project was given a first priority to be executed because it got more scores. Potential identified projects were:

the project to make bricks for sale, cows keeping, food vending, hot culture, tailoring and other businesses. By ranking all those potential projects, groups members ranked them in order to determine the project that will be viable, less cost and that CNA be sustainable and achieve their planned goal and have economic impact by increasing household incomes that will turn them having positive improvements in their economic status. Group members participated in the identification and ranking the potential projects and came up

Table 1.13: Community Needs Pair wise Ranking

	Hot culture	.Business	Bricks Making.	Cow keeping	Hot culture	Tailor	Poultry keeping	Food vendors	Score	Ranking
Hot culture		Business	Bricks Making	Hot culture	Hot culture	Tailor	Poultry keeping	Food vendors	3	5
Business	Business		Bricks Making	Business	Agriculture	Tailor	Poultry keeping	Foodvendors	3	5
Bricks Making.	Bricks Making	Bricks Making		Bricks Making	Bricks Making	Bricks Making	Poultry keeping	Bricks Making	7	2
Cow keeping	Cow keeping	Business	Bricks Making		Agriculture	Tailor	Poultry keeping	Foodvendors	2	6
Hot culture	Hot culture	Business	Agriculture	Agriculture		Tailor	Poultry keeping	Foodvendors	3	5
Tailor	Hot culture	Tailor	Tailor	Tailor	Tailor		Poultry keeping	Tailor	6	3
Poultry keeping	Poultry keeping	Poultry keeping	Poultry keeping	Poultry keeping	Poultry keeping	Poultry keeping		Poultry keeping	8	1

1.5 Chapter Conclusion

Chapter one has dealt with the Participatory Needs Assessments and this has involved community members in the identification of the community needs and wants and ranking them in order to prioritize their community needs and wants in order to find the possible interventions or ways to solve them. Participatory Needs Assessments done at Mamas' Group at Goma village shows that they CNA reduce the dependency level by increasing household income through formulation and implementation of income generating project which is Poultry keeping project which was declared by community members that this project will be viable and sustainable.



Figure 1.3: The Mamas' Group Involved during CNA with OUT Students

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

Goma village was chosen due to its accessibility of getting information and collecting data from respondents who are residency of Goma village dealing with local chicken husbandry. The following methodologies were used to gather the information during the CNA as presented in the report. Information was gathered through Observation method through looking or observing physically on the phenomena under study, individual meetings, and house-to-house interviews, and official village meetings, interviews of community leaders, school teachers and medical staff at the local dispensary. Goma village is among of villages in same District which looks similarly profile in short stated here;

Same district is administratively divided into 6 divisions, 34 wards, and 100 villages with 12 hamlets make Same Township Authority. Same District is mainly dominated by the Pare and few migrants from Usambara and the Wachaga from Moshi, Maasai tribe are scattered in Ruvu, Kisiwani, Maore, Ndungu, Makanya, Kihurio ward and Hedaru ward mainly living as the pastoralists. According to the census of 2012, SDC total population as per year 2012 in the District is 269,708 people.

Total estimated population now is 292,050. Population density is 52 people per Km², Growth per annum is 1.8 and total number of households in the District 53,024. Average household's size is 4.5. As regard to the ecology the district is divided into three ecological zones comprising of the upland plateau, the middle and

lowland plateau. The upland plateau zone lies between an altitudes of 1,100 – 2,462, with rainfall ranging from 1250 – 2000mm per annum and a temperature ranging between 15 - 25⁰C. The crops grown in this zone include coffee, timber trees, bananas, maize, beans, cardamom and various fruits such as pears, pawpaw, and avocados and vegetables (tomatoes, onion, spinach, lettuce, okra, popper etc).

The middle plateau zone lies between an altitude of 900 – 1100m above the sea level, experiences rainfall between 800 – 1250mm per annum and the temperature ranges from 25 - 30⁰C. Most of the crops produced in this zone include maize, coffee, timber-trees (Grevillea, cadrella and pine).The lowland plateau zone lies between 500 – 900m above sea level, experiences rainfall between 500 – 800mm per annum. The crops (paddy maize, cotton, sisal, vegetables, simi-simi millet, sorghum, groundnuts, beans, sunflower, sugarCNAe and fruits (i.e orange, pawpaw, mangoes etc) produced are rainfall based water harvesting and irrigation along Pangani river Basin.

The road connecting Goma with Kisiwani may be passed by vehicles, although it appears largely travelled by villagers on foot. It is worthwhile mentioning that a development project initiated by Mr. Kimbwereza (the owner of Tona Lodge) and supported by a generous donation from the Ambassador of Japan, has resulted in the construction of two bridges and a half kilometre of paved road connecting Goma and Kisiwani villages. Making use of local expertise in the art of stone building, originally introduced by German missionaries, Mr. Kimbwereza implemented the idea of wedging stone pieces into straight furrows, resembling a railroad line. In honour of his efforts the road was named after him. As a result of the initial

pavement, more than 20 families have moved to settle along the planned 2 km stretch of the stone road.

In Goma village there is an organization group so called Mamas' Group. Mamas' group members 'have joined together and work together so as to find the solution of income earning for livelihood as to fight against income poverty. Mamas group faces a challenge on the employment and repayment some loans from the creditors. Mamas' group members are doing economic activities like operating Saloons, Food cafes, Tailoring, Bar and Groceries. These businesses are characterised with unstable sales volumes hence fluctuations in sales volumes of which affects the expected profits which would be used for loans repayments. Most of Mamas' group members are facing this challenge of consistence in repayments due to the inconsistency in repayments.

Income poverty has become a challenge to most of Tanzanians for both living in rural and living in urban areas. Many families live under income poverty, they live under 1 US \$ per day. These people cannot afford some basic needs like having their own modern houses for their families hence depending on renting from landlords of which they face challenges like not being allowed to do any farming or livestock keeping on the premises. If these people can access more incomes they can afford to either buy or construct their own modern houses on which they can do urban agriculture in order to increase the household income through selling of surplus food products, increase of household nutrients and also they decorate the household premises.

In order for the Mamas' group members to access and afford loan repayments for the whole loan period, there is a need of establishing income generating project that will increase their level of income hence consistence in loan repayments. As having other source of income through establishment of income generating project, these Mamas' group members will also get surplus of this increases the household income and household improvements.

2.2 Problem Statement

Mamas' group members are in need of the income generation for their families. They need to handle families sending children to the schools and other domestic needs. Due to Income poverty among the members has caused them to have live in trouble and getting only hand to mouth money. Therefore Mamas' Group members need to access more sources of incomes in order to meet their obligations and also improve their household status. Therefore then Mamas' group members have to establish poultry keeping project as a faster income generating project in order to meet their obligations.

2.3 Project Description

Poultry keeping for sales is the project to be implemented by Mamas' group members from Goma village. These members prioritized this project as there is an increase in demand of chicken meat especially in urban areas. They built hurts for poultry centre from a support of USA mission through PEACE CORP agency, they collected Chickens in the Hurts and feed them to lay eggs and finally produce chicks, buying of chicks' feeds, vaccination and some equipment. These chicks are fed to grow till the time for selling them.

2.2.1 Target Community

Target community for the project are people with low incomes. With the study done, Mamas' group members were taken as a model for low income earners. Low income earners to the study carried are the people living under 1 US \$ per day and those living above 1 US \$ but cannot afford basic needs.

2.2.2 Stakeholders

Stakeholders for this project will be Goma village with Local Government Leader, Extension workers, Influential people at Goma village in same districts residents.

2.2.3 Project Goals in CED Terms

Project goal is to increase the income level to the low income earners through poultry keeping for sale project

2.2.4 Project Objectives

2.2.4.1 General Object

General objective of the project is to increase the income level to low income earners through poultry keeping for sale.

2.2.4.2 Specific Objectives

Project intends to;

- i. Training 20 group members on poultry keeping by Jan 2016
- ii. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by April 2016
- iii. Undertake production of the first batch of seven days old chicks by Jun 2016
- iv. To sale 400 live chicken to at least two reliable markets by July 2016

- v. To register the business officially by Sept 2016

2.2 Host Organization/CBO Profile

Host organisation is Goma village in Same district Kilimanjaro region. Mamas' group (NGO) organized from the Goma village for the purpose of working together for reduction of income poverty by initiating the project of poultry keeping as the way of income generation. Apart from this projects mamas' group working together for many social issues under the Goma village as umbrella to bring economic development.

2.3.1 Mission

Self-determination within mamas' group members, self-empowerment through entrepreneurship and financial access

2.3.2 Vision

To empower ourselves through Trainings, entrepreneurship and access to finance

2.3.3 Activities

Activities are collecting savings from members, issuing loans to members and becoming market to members' produced products.

2.3.4 The Role of CED Student in the Project

The roles of the CED Student in the Project is to make sure the plans are executed as they are planned in order the group members achieve the goal. The roles are listed here below:

- i. To facilitate identification of potential trainees for poultry keeping project

- ii. Facilitating Training of 20 trainees in Poultry keeping
- iii. To assist Mamas' group members in search for buildings for an Office and building for Poultry keeping
- iv. To assist in Mamas' group members in purchase of poultry equipments, feeds and chicks.
- v. Assisting in lobbying and advocacy for Poultry keeping project
- vi. Advising the group members on how to search for market of their product
- vii. Facilitate in capacity building to group leaders for monitoring and evaluation of the project

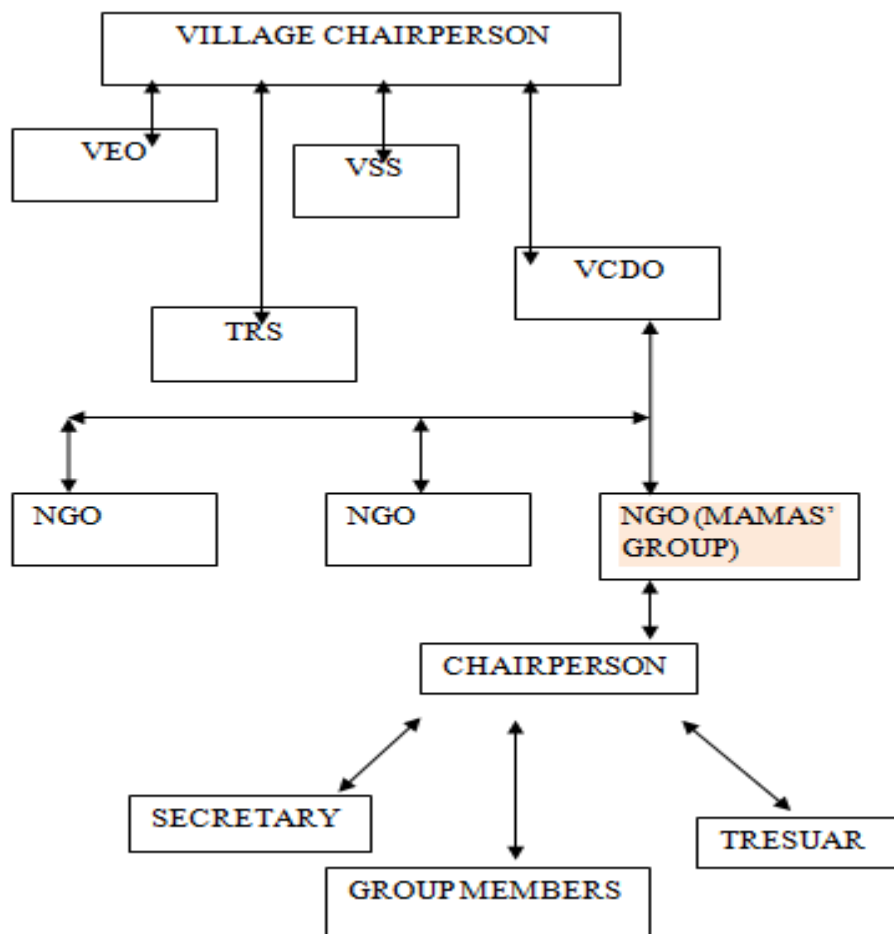


Figure 2.1: Organization Structure of Host Organization

Table 2.1: SWOT Analysis Table

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Strong and committed leadership	Insufficient funds for the project	Availability of market for project products	Diseases
Group has an access to Financial Institutions	Inadequate knowledge in Poultry keeping	Availability of extension workers within the ward	Theft due to lack of watchman
Group has strong unity	Distance between the Poultry building and the office	Members volunteering for the project	NIL
	Lack of basic accounting knowledge	Availability of feeds nearby	NIL
	Lack of own building leading to rent expenses		NIL

Source: Field Data, 2018

2.3.5 Role of CBO in the Project

- i. Assist in fund raising for the project
- ii. Facilitate in training for Poultry keeping project
- iii. Assist in identification of trainees
- iv. Assist in robbing and advocacy for Poultry keeping project

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This chapter review the literature related to the local community economic development. It helps a researcher to get the relevant information through different data sources which are either in primary source or in secondary source of data. Data are being found in different sources such as from the policy relating to the project to be executed, from different books, journals, reports and respondents. According to Patton (2003), Literature review is important as it provides knowledge of the problem are, clearly identifies the need for the proposed study and it identifies the gaps and strengths in previously scholarly studies. The chapter provides the Theoretical literature, Empirical Literature, Policy Review and Literature review summary.

3.2 Theoretical Literature

Poultry keeping is done by both rural and urban dwellers as poultry contributes for household incomes which lead for the families to meet their social obligations, increasing food supply and nutrition to household members by either eating the meat or eggs from poultry. According to Kiman, (2006) and FAO, (2007), the term “ chicken keeping” refers to poultry, irrespective of the genotype, that are kept in small numbers in an urban or peri-urban setting for commercial or social purposes. The birds could be layers, broilers or indigenous chicken, ducks, turkey, geese, quail or guinea fowls. They may be kept in enclosed or in a free range but are housed indoors at night. The number of birds may range from as few as six to as many as

hundred or more, either as one type or in mixed flocks. The birds are kept in specially built houses, sometimes in cages, and are provided with feeds and water in a controlled way. There are also semi-intensive systems which combine both feeding and scavenging within an enclosure.

The poultry production systems in Africa are mainly based on scavenging indigenous chickens and most of these chickens are found in virtually all villages and households in rural Africa. (Aichi, 2003: Kazi, 1998). These systems are characterized by low output per bird. However, over seventy percent of the poultry products and twenty percent of animals' protein intake in most AfriCNA countries come from this sector (Aichi, 2003). Poultry production systems in Africa are distinguished by the fact that chickens are indigenous and integral part of farming system, with short life cycles and quick turn over; low input production system with outputs accessible at both inter households and intra household levels. The free range systems convert low quality feeds into high quality protein. In most AfriCNA countries, the chicken have no regular health control programme, may or may not have shelter and scavenge for most of their nutritional needs (Van veluw, 1987; Yongolo, 1996).

Chicken productions in Bangladesh have improved the status of landless women through access to more food, income and labour as well as increased social status in the rural community (Saleque and Mustafa, 1996). Further, accessing village woman with chicken encourage their involvement in rural development, particularly where technology transfer include their participation of end users (Ngongi, 1996; Alders, 1997). Local chicken are known to be able to survive under various types of shelters

including make shift chicken houses, kitchen and even roosting in trees (Adrew,1990; Host,1990; Mustafa,1990; Yongolo,1996).

Commercially poultry production systems are said to be unstable especially when there is hunger and thus deficit in grain sources. In such circumstances, rural local chickens were to be the main source of animal protein (Suleiman, 1989).The shortage of maize which is the staple food for Tanzanians, affects production of commercial poultry feeds as maize is the major source of ingredients. The free-ranging local chicken sector CNA therefore provide a sustainable means of provisional of much need animal protein at a minimum cost (Msofe et al, 2002). Although poultry keeping is beneficial as it increases income, nutrition and is environmental friend, the production faces constraints like diseases and parasites, poor feeds supply, limited to financial credit access, high prices in inputs, insufficient of marketing strategies, low management skills. All these contribute to low productivity.

3.3 Empirical Literature

Empirical literature review was done in order to find if there are related studies done in order to capture what others have done in order to know the gap or use their findings as inputs to the current study. This was done by the use of research questions of the study. The empirical study based or focused on the assessment of the commercial poultry keeping in order finding if the poultry keeping for commercial purposes will lead to an increase of incomes to households, individuals and national through its contribution in the Gross Domestic Product.

Since the wild progenitor of chickens is still among us, comparisons of behavior and other changes that exist are available to us. Behaviorally, domesticated chickens are less active, have fewer social interactions, are less aggressive to would-be predators, and are less likely to go looking for foreign food sources than their wild ancestors. Other changes include increased adult body weight and simplified plumage; egg production starts earlier, is more frequent and produces larger eggs.

Chickens arrived in western Africa at Iron Age sites such as Jenne-Jeno in Mali, Kirikongo in Burkina Faso and Daboya in Ghana by the mid-first millennium AD. In Americas, it is believed that chickens were brought to the Polynesian islands from Southeast Asia with the Lapita expansion, about 3300 years ago. While it was assumed that they had been brought to the Americas with the Spanish conquistadors, presumably pre-Columbian chickens have been identified at several sites throughout the Americas, most notably at the site of El Arenall in Chile, ca 1350 AD. Since then chickens have been kept in different countries, these chickens are kept due to their importance's like being the source of food, nutrition, income, eggs, poultry manure for use as organic manure, source of foreign exchange to the country through exports of poultry products.

Chickens keeping are done in different countries like Malawi, Tanzania, Bangladesh and others. In Malawi village poultry keeping forms an integral part of rural life in Malawi. Most villagers own chickens even an impoverished widow and this helps to improve the living status of villagers. In Malawi there is an opportunity of keeping chicken as there are control for diseases, better housing, better nutrition, better breeding, better management. In each of these aspects there are gaps and constraints

where dedicated input CNA achieve real progress, real benefits. In Malawi there is a focused attention to the village poultry sector in order to improve the productions. The National Rural Poultry Centre (NRPC) was formed in early 2013 as an affiliate of the International Rural Poultry Centre, a subsidiary of the KYEEMA Foundation based in Brisbane, Australia.

The NRPC exists to promote the needs of smallholder poultry farmers to raise livelihoods and contribute to improved nutrition in rural areas of Malawi. NRPC aims on fostering widespread Government and Community commitment to village poultry, promote advocacy for the smallholder poultry, Improve disease control and other sources of loss, serve as a focus for a network of individuals and institutions who are involved in with village poultry, serve as a small but significant local centre of excellence on the village poultry sector. Others are to promote measures to improve the health of rural poultry genetic resources, promote training and education at all levels, in smallholder poultry and related subjects, undertaking some basic field research on health, production and marketing of village poultry and finally evaluate and optimize the potential of rural poultry.

In Bangladesh, over two million poor women have involved themselves in poultry production and this has been valued as a tool for poverty alleviation through increasing of household income by selling of chicken. Poultry production CNA be a tool for improving the immediate welfare in household, especially for women and children, (Alam, 1996 and 1997). Quisumbing et al (1995 and 1998), argue that considerable attention is needed to adapt the poultry model to the cultural, technical, economic, and institutional situation in the target country. Over the years many

donors including DANIDA, IFAD, WFD and ADB have supported the poultry projects in Bangladesh with funding and technical assistance. In Ethiopia, poultry production systems show a clear distinction between traditional low input systems and modern production system using relatively advanced technology. There is also a third emerging small-scale intensive system as an urban and peri urban small-scale commercial system(Alemu and Tadelle,1997).

In Ethiopia, smallholder rural poultry production is characterized by the small flocks, nil or minimal inputs with low output and periodic devastation of the flock by disease(Tadelle and Ogle,1996). In Tanzania, poultry keeping forms an integral part of household activities providing food and generating additional family income. Poultry keeping makes an important contribution to the livelihoods of the most vulnerable rural households. In Tanzania, poultry is now being transformed to sub sector into an industry that will cater for the needs of poor households. Chicken production also improves household's nutrition standards and helps meet family and social obligations. Poultry production in Tanzania is being contributed by the growing of demand of poultry products.

The poultry industry in Tanzania is divided into traditional poultry production and commercial poultry production. Traditional poultry sector is the largest contribution of about 70% of the flock and supplying 100% of poultry meat and eggs consumed in rural and 20% in urban areas. Poultry production in Tanzania is being carried out under two major systems which are small scale village or backyard poultry system which is the dominant one and the small scale extensive traditional systems in rural areas.

Chicken are kept in Tanzania because of the benefits derived and these benefits are sources of animal protein for the population of Tanzania, source of income to the farmers, sources of foreign exchange to the country through exports of poultry products, feathers and continuous supply of eggs and also manure for use as organic manure. Though poultry in Tanzania brings some benefits, the industry is being faced with some challenges which are lack of marketing skills, lack of organization among producers, inadequate regulatory framework in the poultry farming, inadequate technical support services and low genetic potential of the local breeds, Hatcheries and breeding farms are limited, lack of motivation by the local population to engage and invest in poultry farming, poor health control, poor housing and inadequate feeding, lack of adequate capacity to control diseases like Newcastle disease that attack poultry, low productivity per producer and poor nutrition and husbandry management.

3.4 Policy Review

Tanzania is endowed with natural resources which include land, forage and a large livestock resource base. Live stocks kept in Tanzania are for instance 18.5 million Cattle, 13.1 million Goats, 3.6 million Sheep's, 1.2 million Pigs, 30 million indigenous poultry and other species (MWLD, Statistical Year Book, 2005) .The livestock industry in Tanzania is being categorized into two major production systems which are extensive and intensive. In order for livestock industry to develop and achieve its goals, the industry requires a comprehensive livestock policy to guide all stakeholders. Since 1980s, Tanzanian economy has been undergoing gradual and fundamental transformations in order for the industry to achieve its

goals. Different livestock policies have been formulated, the first policy document was formulated and launched in 1983 with the aim of stimulating livestock development in the centralized economy and the emphasis was on large-scale Parastatal institutions for production, processing and marketing. The second policy (Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997) was in line with the ongoing reforms and redefined roles of public and private sectors. During the implementation of second policy, other reforms emerged thus demanding for a review and formulation of a new policy.

The new policy which is the third policy seeks to address specific key issues which include animal identification, registration and traceability, animal welfare, indigenous technical knowledge, biotechnology and bio-safety, organic livestock farming, food safety, emerging diseases, livestock products regulatory institutions, professional regulatory institutions, animal genetic resource conservation, livestock stocking, veterinary laboratory system, livestock related disasters and pet animals. The policy aims at stimulating development in the livestock industry in order to increase rural and national income, improve food security and environmental conservation. The policy endeavours to increase national well-being of all stakeholders involved in the livestock industry.

In 2005, the Agricultural Sector contributed to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 45.6% of which Livestock contributed 5.9%. About 40% of the livestock GDP originated from beef production, 30% from dairy products and about 30% from Poultry and small stock production. Livestock played an important substitution role in supply of food products thus contribute to food security, source of income and

employment mostly in the rural economy and used to fulfil roles in the communities. Though livestock contributes to GDP, Livestock development in Tanzania faces some challenges like lack of proper arrangement to allocate land and give ownership of grazing areas according to traditional or legal procedures, frequent changes of livestock grazing areas into crop cultivation, game reserves and the migration of livestock farmers that limit them to develop their areas, Livestock diseases, inadequate infrastructure for processing and marketing of livestock and livestock products, knowledge and skills of livestock keeping and unavailability of credit facilities.

The rationale for the national livestock policy is to commercialize the industry and stimulate its development while conserving the environment. The aim is to support the livelihoods of livestock farmers through increased incomes and self-sufficiency in food of animal origin and thus addressing the goals set in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) of 2004. Tanzanian population is expected to increase to 55.2 million by the year 2025 thereby significantly increasing demands for livestock products; therefore a need for special emphasis on improvements of livestock productivity.

“The livestock industry has a clear development vision, based on the Tanzanian development Vision 2025 that states; By year 2025, there should be a livestock sector, which to a large extent shall be commercially run, modern and sustainable, using improved and highly productive livestock to ensure food security, improved income for the household and the nation while conserving the environment” (Tanzanian livestock policy, chapter 2.1)

The policy also has a mission which states;

“ TO ENSURE THAT LIVESTOCK RESOURCE IS DEVELOPED AND MANAGED SUSTAINABLY FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND IMPROVED HUMAN LIVELIHOOD”.
(TANZANIAN LIVESTOCK POLICY, CHAPTER 2.2)

Policy has an overall objective and specific objectives. An overall objective of is to develop a competitive and more efficient livestock industry that contributes to the improvement of the well-being of the people whose principal occupation and livelihood is based on livestock. Specific objectives are for instance to contribute towards national food security through increased production, processing and marketing of livestock products to meet national nutritional requirements, improve standards of living of people engaged in the livestock industry through increased income generation from livestock, increase the quantity and quality of livestock and livestock products as raw materials for local industry and export, promote integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources related to livestock production in order to achieve environmental sustainability, strengthen technical support services and develop and disseminate new technologies and to develop human resources including livestock farmers.

As the policy aims to increase the quantity and improve the quality of poultry and its products to satisfy domestic demand, increase export and promote sustainable poultry production, the Government of Tanzania has to support and strengthen technical support services and use of appropriate technologies in poultry production, promote inventories, characterization, evaluation and selection of the indigenous poultry breeds. The Government has to undertake promotion for investment in

poultry production, processing and marketing. Others are to encourage establishment of quality breeding farms and hatchery facilities and to sensitise, encourage and promote establishment of poultry producers and traders associations.(Tanzania Livestock Policy,Pg 9).

For veterinary services, the policy states that there should be veterinary services that comply with World Organization for Animal Health (Office Internationale des Epizooties-OIE) standards, recommendations on animal health and guidelines for international animal diseases control and trade. Live stocks and livestock's products are guided by World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreements. The government has established veterinary laboratory system that comprises national laboratory and zonal laboratories that are strategically located and these include Animal Disease Research Institute(ADRI-Temeke) functioning as Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL),Veterinary Investigation Centers (VICs) at Mpwapwa, Iringa, Arusha, Mwanza, Mtwara, Temeke and Tabora. These laboratories do provide technical support for disease surveillance, diagnosis, quality control and supervision of field vaccination campaigns. There are other laboratories like that of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) and other private owned laboratories.

Local Government Authority has been given greater responsibility and authority to develop and implement their plans in livestock production, facilitation and maintenance of law and order, while private sector is tasked to respond to a new set of opportunities and challenges. Some of the reforms have been made in the Local Government Authorities in order to enable them implement the policy, strategies and

programmes and this has been done hand in hand with the livestock extension staffs being transferred from central Government to Local Government Authorities in order to increase their efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) also play a role in livestock development, particularly in the provision of knowledge, information, capacity building and mobilization of resources at the grass-root level and the Government will provide an enabling environment for the NGOs/CBOs to provide the necessary interventions. Apart from NGOs/CBOs, there are associations supporting the industry and these are like Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA), Tanzania Chamber of Agricultural Council and Livestock (TCAL) and the Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI). So, the National Livestock Policy will be used as a guide towards achieving the vision and mission of the livestock industry. The objective is to attain food security, poverty reduction and increasing of in household and National income from livestock industry.

3.5 Literature Review Summary

The study found literatures concerning Poultry Keeping project. Different poultry keeping projects are implemented in the world. Some Poultry keeping projects were found in Tanzania, Malawi and other countries. In Tanzania, the Government has formulated the Policy in order to support the Poultry keeping as Poultry keeping brings income to households through the selling of the products such as meat, feathers and manure. Poultry keeping in Tanzania seems to be carried out at most household's levels. Most rural families keep Poultry as the poultry in rural areas are

less costing as the chicken search for feeds themselves. This makes many families to keep them.

The Government has supported the poultry keeping projects by formulating the policy and the implementation of the policy helps the people with poultry keeping projects get support. The Government has shown the interest of support by implementing the policy by employing extension workers in order to support the poultry keepers within the country. Apart from employing extension workers, the Government has established livestock/poultry research centres to ensure healthy of the livestock or poultry.

Government has given private sector the approval to support livestock and poultry sector development by allowing them to open research centres, veterinary medicine centres, vaccination centres and other supports in order to ensure poultry sector grows and helps households to increase their income and fight against income poverty. It is expected that Poultry keeping project that was established by Mamas' group members will be sustainable and increase the incomes to households of community members and other community members indirectly hence reducing poverty at household levels.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is very important as it links with previous chapter one and two. Chapter four is the execution of the identified project. As it links chapter one which is the needs identified and chapter two which is problem identification. After identification of the project to be implemented, we implement in chapter four. Chapter four deals with the project implementation and this implementation carries sub-titles which are Project output, Project planning, Project Implementation Plan, Project Inputs, Staffing Pattern, Project Implementation Budget and Actual Implementation Report.

4.2 Project Outputs

- i. 30 group members were trained on Poultry keeping
- ii. Office has been rented
- iii. Building for Poultry keeping was rented
- iv. Purchase of chicks, Feeds and Equipments was done
- v. Robbing and Advocacy was done
- vi. Registration is on progress

Output: Group members were trained in order to have sufficient knowledge on the management of the project in order to make the project productive and sustainable. Before training, trainees were identified from the group members and they were accepted and approved by the majority in the group. One day workshop on poultry keeping was conducted in order for the group members to have knowledge on the

best selection of the quality chicks, purchase of the equipments for the project, vaccination of the chicks, identifying the quality feed for the chicks, feeding and knowing the maturity of the chicken. Mamas 'group rent an office and building for the poultry. This output was achieved by soliciting fund and signing of the contracts for renting.

Table 4.1: Project Objective and Output

Objectives	Outputs	Activities
1.Training 20 group members on poultry keeping by July2016	1.1 : 20 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.1 Identification of trainees
		1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by Sept 2016	2.1. office rented	2.1.1 Fund raising for finding fund for office rent
		2.1.2 Contract signing for office rent
	2.2. Poultry building rented with seven square meter	2.2.1 Solicit fund for renting a Building for poultry keeping
		2.2.2 Contract signing for renting a building for poultry keeping
3. Undertake production of the first batch of seven days old chicks by Oct 2016	3.1. One batch of four hundred chicks were bought	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks
		3.1.2 Purchase of chicks
	3.2. Twenty bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	3.2.1 To identify the Feeds with required nutrients for the chicks
		3.2.2 To purchase twenty bags of chicken feeds
	3.3 Poultry brooders, heaters, feeders and troughs equipments for poultry keeping were purchased	3.3.1 To identify the needed suitable equipments
		3.3.2 To purchase the equipments
	3.4 One vaccination done to four hundred chicks	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination
		3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity
4. To sale four hundred live chicken to at least two reliable markets by Nov 2016	4.1 Two buyers identified	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing
		4.1.2 Transport of live chicken
5. To register the business officially by Dec2016	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Mamas' group members meeting for constitution making.
		5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the bank
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account
	5.3 Certificate of Registration acquired	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process

Objectives	Outputs	Activities
		5.3.2 Paying for registration

Source: Research Findings, 2018

After having a poultry building, one batch of four hundred chicks were bought and twenty bags of chicks' feeds bought. Also purchase of the equipments like poultry brooders, heaters, feeders and troughs to support the project. Purchase of the chicks goes hand on hand with vaccination in order for the chicks not to be affected by diseases. While feeding continues, identification of the at least two buyers will be done in order to have a reliable market for the chicks when mature. A group expects to have a constitution, Bank account and certificate of registration to become a business entity.

4.3 Project Planning

This is a procedural step in project management, where required documentation is created to ensure successful project completion. Documentation includes all actions required to define, prepare, integrate and coordinate additional plans. The project plan clearly defines how the project is executed, monitored, controlled and closed. This project planning requires an in-depth analysis and structuring of the setting project goals, identifying project deliverables, creating project schedules and creating supporting plans. Schedules such as Gantt Charts are used to plan and subsequently report the progress within the project environment.

The project goal is defined and the appropriate methods or activities are planned in order to execute the project. The necessary activities and duration are planned into a work breakdown structure. The project planning also organises different areas of the project for instance project plans, workloads and the management of teams and

individuals, funding or budgeting and materials. Usually project planning is being done before the project is actually started.

4.3.1 Project Implementation Plan

This is a technical document that provides a high level view of the overall structure of the project. This is the execution of the plan in order to achieve project overall goal, objectives and output. It describes how the activities will be carried out in order to achieve outputs, Time to be spent, resources to be used and responsible person. In order to achieve the overall goal of the Poultry keeping project, there are some activities to be carried and these activities are the identification of the community, conducting a one day workshop on poultry keeping, fundraising for finding funds for poultry building centre and office rent, identification and purchase of chicks, purchase of equipments and chicks' feeds and marketing and selling of the poultry after maturity. Resources needed are community members and poultry expert for human resources and funds as financial resource and some stationery.

For the project to be implemented, time frame was planned for each activity to be carried out. For the month of July 2016, the month was planned for the Community Needs Assessment followed by identification of the Host organization, identification of Trainees and Project identification. August was planned for preparation of material for workshop and conducting workshop. August the activity planned was for the community to identify the potential project and fund raising for the project. For the month of September was planned for search of an Office and project building. For the month of October, planned activities were to identify and purchase of equipments for the project.

On November plan was project itself in place and its management. Sales of project products are expected to be done in July followed by project evaluation. In December it was planned for fumigation/cleanliness for preparation of the second phase if evaluation will give a positive impact of the project to community. January will be the month for the start of second phase if first phase will approve successfully. February, March and April will be the time for facilitation of registration of the group in order to get Registration. By November and December it was planned for the group or community to make payments for registration and Registration Certificate to be in place.

Table 4.2: Project Implementation Plan

Objective	Output	Activity	Project Implementation month												Resource Needed	Responsible person
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1. Training 20 group members on poultry keeping by July 2016	1.1 20 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.1. Identification of trainees													Meeting venue	Facilitator, CED Student, mamas' group Members
		1.1.2. Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping													Facilitator's Fee	
															Pens 20 pcs	
															Notebooks 20 pcs	
Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by Sept 2016	2.1 Office rented	2.2.1. Fund raising for finding fund for Office rent													Flip Chart 1pc	Mamas' Group, CED Student
		2.2.2. Contract signing for office rent													Marker pen 1pc	
															Soft Drinks	Mamas' Group, CED Student
	2.2.Poultry building rented with seven square meters	2.2.3. Solicit fund for renting a Building for poultry keeping													LGA	
		2.2.2. Contract signing for renting a Building for poultry keeping													Funds	Mamas' members, CED Student
3. Undertake production of the first batch of seven days old chicks by Oct 2016	3.1. One batch of four hundred chicks were bought	3.1.1. To identify good quality chicks													Soft Drinks	Mamas' members, CED Student
		3.1.2. Purchase of chicks													LGA	Mamas' group
	3.2. Twenty bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	3.2.1. To identify the feeds with required nutrients for the chicks													Poultry expert	Mamas' group members, CED

Objective	Output	Activity	Project Implementation month												Resource Needed	Responsible person
			1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
		3.2.2. To purchase twenty bags of chicken feeds													Funds	Student
		3.3. Poultry brooders, heaters, feeders and troughs equipments for poultry keeping were purchased														
		3.3.1. To identify the needed suitable equipments														Extension Officer, Mamas' group Members, CED Student
		3.3.2. To purchase the equipments														
4. To sale four hundred live chicken to at least two reliable markets by Nov2016	4.1. Two buyers identified	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing													Funds for transportation	Mamas' group members
		4.1.2 Transport of live chicken													Funds	Mamas' group members
5.To register the business officially by Dec 2016	5.1. Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Mamas' groupmembers meeting for constitution making.													Transport	Mamas' group members,CED Student
		5.1.2. Signing and approval of the constitution													Funds	Mamas' group members
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the Bank													Fund for soft drinks	Mamas' group members
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account													Fund	Mamas' group members
	5.3 Certificate ofRegistration acquired	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process													Fund, Transport	Mamas' group members,CED Student
		5.3.2 Paying for registration													Fund	Mamas' group members

Table 4.3: Project Logical Framework

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Goal : Reducing Income Poverty	Increased income and improved standards of living the community	Survey and audited monthly and annual reports	Willingness of community members to disclose their economic status.
Objective 1: Training 20 group members on poultry keeping by July 2016			
Output 1.1: 20 Group members were trained on Poultry keeping	20 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	Progressive report	Community members become aware about the project
Activities			
1.1.1.Identification of trainees	20 trainees identified	List of trainees	Group members are aware for training on poultry keeping
1.1.2.Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping	20 Group members attended the Workshop	Attendance list	Community members become aware about the project
Objective 2: Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by Sept 2016			
Output 2.1 office rented	Signed contract	Contract documents	Group members CNA access office building
Activities			
2.2.1.Fund raising for finding fund for Office rent	Amount collected	Amount collected	Payment done and group members occupy an office
2.2.2.Contract signing for office rent	Signed contract	Contract documents	Occupying an Office
Output 2.2: Poultry building rented with seven square meters	Signed contract and receipt for payments	Contract documents	Poultry occupying the building
Activities.			
2.2.1.Solicit fund for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Amount collected	Amount collected	Payment receipts
2.2.2. Signing for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Signed contract	Contract documents	Contract documents
Objective 3: Undertake production of the first batch of seven days old chicks by Oct 2016			
Output 3.1: One batch of four hundred chicks were bought	Receipt for payments	Chicks in the poultry building	Chicks in the poultry building centre

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
		centre	
Activities			
3.1.1.To identify good quality chicks	Quality of Chicks bought	Physical appearance of the bought chicks	Physical appearance of the chicks
3.1.2. Purchase of chicks	Receipt showing purchase payments done	Receipts and chicks in building	Receipt of payment and presence of the chicks in poultry keeping building/centre
Output 3.2. Twenty bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	Feeds in the project area	Presence of feeds to the project area	Receipt for payment and presence of feeds at project area.
Activities			
3.2.1. To identify the Feeds with required nutrients for the chicks	Labels showing the type of feeds and their contents	Labels showing the type of feeds and their contents	Physical healthy of the chicks
3.2.2. To purchase twenty bags of Chicks' Feeds	Receipt for payments and quantity of feeds bought	Receipt for payments and feeds available	Availability of chicken feeds
Output 3.3. Poultry brooders,heaters,feeders and troughs equipments for poultry keeping were purchased	Equipments in place	Receipt for payments and availability of equipments	Equipments in place
Activities			
3.3.1. To identify the needed suitable equipments	Equipments were identified	Quality of equipments bought	Labels showing quality of equipments
3.3.2. To purchase the equipments	Receipt for payments and quantity of equipments bought in place	Quality of equipments bought	Equipments in place
Output 3.4. One vaccination done to four hundred chicks	Number of chicks vaccinated	Progressive report	Visit done by Veterinary officer
Activities			
3.4.1. To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	Veterinary officer was identified	Progressive report	Poultry were vaccinated
3.4.2. Doing vaccination	Number of chicks	Physical	Payment receipt

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
activity	vaccinated	health of chicks	for vaccination
Output 4.1. To sale four hundred live chicken to at least two reliable markets by Nov2016	Number of poultry sold	Increase of income through sales	Sales report
Activities			
4.1.1. Two buyers identified	Sensitization for poultry	List of sensitized people	Readiness of community members to support the project
4.1.2 Transport of live chicken	Chicken loaded in a truck	Truck with loaded live chicken	Chicken are ready for sale
Objective 5. To register the business officially by Dec 2016			
Output 5.1 Constitution prepared	Minutes of the meeting for constitution making	Constitution in place	Mamas' group members adhere to constitution
Output 5.2 Bank account opened	Account number	Check book	Readiness of group members to use Bank account
Output 5.3. Received Certificate of Registration	Receipt for registration fees' payments	Certificate of Registration in place	Community members are aware of the project
Activities			
5.1.1 Mamas' group members meeting for constitution making	Group members contribute to formulate constitution	Constitution manuscript	Stakeholders become aware on project
5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Group members accepted to formulated constitution	Attendance list of the meetings	Stakeholders become aware on project
5.2.1 Meeting to select the Bank	Group members attendance on the meeting	Attendance list	Mamas' group members are aware on the importance of the use of Bank account
5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account	Minutes of the meeting held for account opening	Names of signatories	Mamas' group members are aware on the importance of the use of Bank

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
			account
5.3.1. Facilitation of registration process	Key members making follow ups on registration process	Application letter for certificate of registration	Group members are aware for the project
5.3.2. Paying for registration	Amount of payment	Receipt for payment	Sustainability of the project

Source: researcher, 2019

4.4 Inputs

During project implementation, inputs were used to implement the poultry keeping project. Inputs that were used during implementation of the project were human resources, materials and financial. Human resources include of human physical power, thinking mind, manpower and project management team. For the material resource, some materials were used for the execution of the project and also financial resources were used as input for the project. Financial resource used was the use of funds/money for the payment of an Office rent, payment of a rent for poultry keeping building, purchase for poultry keeping equipments, payment for extension worker, purchase of chicks, purchase of Feeds, purchasing vaccination medicines and other payments done for the execution of the project.

Table 4.4: Project Inputs

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Required Inputs
1. Training 20 group members on poultry keeping by July 2016	1.1 : 20 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.3 Identification of trainees	*
		1.1.4 Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping	Meeting venue
			Facilitator's Fee
			Pens 20 Pcs
			Notebooks 20 Pcs
			Flip chart 1 Pc
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by August 2016	2.1. Office rented	2.1.1 Fund raising for finding fund for Office rent	Soft drinks
		2.1.2 Contract signing for office rent	Local Authority Personnel
			Fund
	2.2. Poultry building rented with seven square meters	2.2.1 Solicit fund for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Soft drinks
		2.2.2 Contract signing for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Local Authority Personnel
			Funds
Undertake production of the first bunch of seven days old chicks by Sept 2016	3.1. One bunch of four hundred chicks were bought	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks	Poultry expert
		3.1.2 Purchase of chicks	Funds
	3.2. Twenty bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	3.2.1 To identify the Feeds with required nutrients for the chicks	Poultry Expert
		3.2.2 To purchase chicken feeds	Funds
	3.3 Poultry brooders, heaters, feeders and troughs equipments for poultry keeping were purchased	3.3.1 To identify the needed suitable equipments	Poultry Expert
		3.3.2 To purchase the equipments	Funds
	3.4 One vaccination done to four hundred chicks	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	Veterinary Expert
		3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity	Veterinary Expert
			Funds
To sale four hundred live chicken to at least two reliable markets by	4.1 Two buyers identified	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing	Funds for transportation
		4.1.2 Transport of live chicken	Funds

Nov 2016			
5. To register the business officially by Dec2016	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Mamas' group members meeting for constitution Making.	Transport
		5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Funds
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the bank	Fund for soft drinks
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account	Fund
	5.3 Received Certificate of Registration	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Transport
		5.3.2 Paying for registration	Funds

Source: researcher, 2019

The identified project inputs are directly linked to the project activities, outputs and objectives. The project to be sustainable there was a need for training twenty group members on the poultry keeping and in order to achieve training some inputs were identified and those inputs are meeting venue, facilitator's fee or allowance, and other learning materials. To raise fund for renting an office and poultry building, the required inputs identified as above table shown. In order to undertake production of the first batch of seven days old chicks by Oct 2016, some inputs like hiring an expert who will assist in the identification of the good quality chicks.

Also assist during purchase of the equipments for the project such as poultry brooders, heaters, feeders and troughs, vaccination and assisting during the identification of the feeds with required nutrients for the chicks and also funds that will be used for purchases and paying an allowance for the expert. For achieving

objective four which is the sale of the four hundred live chicken to at least two reliable markets, the required identified inputs were funds for hiring mode of transport that will transport live chicken from the production area to the market and in order to register the business officially the inputs identified were the need for the funds that will be used to facilitate transportation, buying of soft drinks that will be used during the meeting for constitution making.

4.5 Staffing Pattern

Poultry keeping project's execution will be carried by group members themselves with the support from external people who are poultry experts. Mamas' Group members divided duties and responsibilities to each member in order to have equal participation in the execution of the project. Some were given activities of supervision of the project, some were given the task of cleaning and fumigating the building in order for the poultry to be free from pests, insects, parasites that would affect the poultry's health. Others were given a role of feeding the chicks and others were given the sales and marketing role to play. Each group member was given a task to perform in order to enhance participatory. Supervisory people were also given the task of keeping documents and reports for the project that would be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

4.6 Project Budget

Project implementation Budget was planned by the Mamas' group members and they raised fund for the project. The budget was well planned and was enabled planned activities to be carried out in order for the project to achieve its goal of increasing household incomes to the low income earners who are Mamas' group

members. Inputs for each planned activity were allocated with the amount of fund that would be spent to fulfil the planned activity. Below is the Table showing project implementation budget with the allocated amount of fund.

Table 4.5: Project Budget

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resource needed	Quantity	Price/Unit	Total Tsh
1. Training 20 group members on poultry keeping by July 2016	1.1 : 20 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.1. Identification of trainees	*	*	*	*
		1.1.5 Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping	Facilitator (Veterinary)	1	80,000	80,000
			Stationeries	Pens 20	200	4,000
				Notebook 20	1,000	20,000
				Flip Chart 1	10,000	10,000
				Marker pens 1 box	6,000	6,000
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by August 2016	2.1. Office rented	2.1.1 Fund raising for finding fund for Office rent	Soft drinks	30	1,000	30,000
		2.1.2 Contract signing for office rent	Local Government Authority	1	20,000	20,000
			Fund	Months 12	40,000	480,000
	2.2. Poultry building rented with seven square meters	2.2.1 Solicit fund for Building for poultry keeping Peace Corp donated	Soft drinks	30	1,000	30,000
		2.2.2 Contract signing for Building for poultry keeping	Local Government Authority	1	20,000	20,000
3. Undertake	3.1. One batch of four hundred	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks	Poultry expert	1	20,000	20,000

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resource needed	Quantity	Price/Unit	Total Tsh
production of the first batch of seven days old chicks by Oct2016	chicks were bought	3.1.2 Purchase of chicks	Fund	400	1300	520,000
	3.2. Twenty bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	3.2.1 To identify the Feeds with required nutrients for the chicks	Poultry expert	1	20,000	20,000
		3.2.2 To purchase chicken feeds	Fund	Bags 20	50,000	1,000,000
	3.3. Poultry brooders, heaters, feeders and troughs equipments for poultry keeping were purchased	3.3.1 To identify the needed suitable equipments	Poultry expert	1	20,000	20,000
		3.3.2 To purchase the equipments	Poultry brooders and heaters	5	15,000	75,000
			Poultry feeders and troughs	5	15,000	75,000
	3.4 One vaccination done to four hundred chicks	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	Veterinary	1	20,000	20,000
		3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity	Veterinary	1	30,000	30,000
4. To sale four hundred live chicken to at least two reliable markets by Nov2016	4.1 Two buyers identified	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing	Transport	4	10,000	40,000
		4.1.2 Transport of live chicken	Funds	4	10,000	40,000
5. To register the business officially by Dec 2016	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Mamas' group members meeting for constitution making	Transport	2	10,000	20,000
		5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Funds	3	20,000	60,000

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resource needed	Quantity	Price/Unit	Total Tsh
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the Bank	Fund for soft drinks	30	1,000	30,000
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account	Fund	3	10,000	10,000
	5.3 Receive Certificate of Registration	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Transport	2	20,000	40,000
		5.3.2 Paying for registration	Funds	1	40,000	40,000
Grand Total						2,760,000

Source: researcher, 2019

Project budget was prepared for each objective to achieve its outputs as planned. Each objective has its outputs and activities that were carried out to achieve the objective concern. Each activity has been linked with the resources needed, quantity, price per unit and total cost to assure the activities done as planned. Acquiring the building for an office and for poultry was planned to have two main activities which are fund raising and contracts signing and the resources needed are funds that were used for payments for rents and buying of soft drinks and paying for the allowance for local government personnel who stands as a witness of the contracts.

The project undertaken production of the first batch of seven days old chicks, activities identified were to identify good quality chicks, identifying the feeds required for the chicks, purchase of chicks, identifying the needed suitable equipments for the project and purchasing them, identifying the veterinary expert for vaccination and doing vaccination activity. These activities are needed some resources which was hiring an expert in poultry and funds that were used for

payment of the required resources.

Four hundred live chickens were sold at least two reliable markets. Resources needed to support sales we refunds that were used for facilitating the activity and finally the last objective of the project is to register the business officially. The business officially registered; there was a need for constitution, bank account and certificate of registration. These outputs was achieved by carrying out activities like having meeting for constitution making, signing and approving the constitution, meeting to select signatories and opening bank account. These activities were a need of some funds to facilitate them. Each objective has been planned with activities to be carried out and each activity has been budgeted for in order for the project to achieve its goal.

4.7 Actual Project Implementation

This part describes the actual project implementation. It described how the project was executed step by step. Shows how the activities were executed and the resources utilized for the activities implementation. Activities executed were those that were planned in the project design. Project implementation required a coordination of a wide range of activities, the overseeing the team, the management of the budget, communication and other issues associated with the project. Project implementation was the phase where visions and plans become authenticity.

4.8 Project Implementation Report

Project implementation was done and planned activities were carried out as planned. The following activities have been conducted and some are accomplished while

others are still on progress. Project design and planning was done and identification of trainees was done. There was a need for the group to search for the funds in order to pay for the rent of an Office and building for poultry keeping. Twenty members were identified for training and one day workshop on Poultry keeping was conducted in order to have group members with a capacity that will manage the project to become sustainable.

Funds were solicited and building for poultry keeping was rented and also the Office for the project was rented hence an office in place. After fund raising for the payment of rent of the building for poultry and an office, group members signed the renting contracts in the presence of Local Government Authority as their witness.

Supervision for feeding and records keeping went hand on hand in order for the project team to observe the maturity of the chick. Robbing and advocacy for markets was done and the facilitation for the group to be registered still in progress. Facilitation for registration has been done to some extent and still on progress and payment for registration has not been done because it is still on progress.

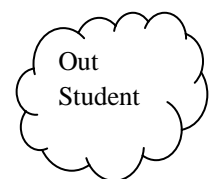


Figure 4.1: One Day Workshop on Poultry keeping

Figure two above shows CED Student clarifying about the project to the Mamas' community during the one day workshop conducted for poultry keeping project.



Figure 4.2: Clarification during one day Workshop on Poultry keeping



Figure 4.3: Some Trainees who attended Workshop

After one day workshop, group members decided to find a building for poultry keeping. They searched for a place with a building that could be suitable for poultry keeping.



Figure 4.4: Building for Poultry Keeping.

After poultry building in place, group members purchased first batch of chickens in order to start production of the project.



Figure 4.5: Chickens in a Building



Figure 4.6: Above Feeding Chickens in place



Figure 4.6: Vaccination and feeding of chi



Figure 4.7: Feeding of chicks

Table 4.6: Actual Project Implementation Summary

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Actual Implementation
1. Training 20 group members on poultry keeping by July 2016	1.1 : 20 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.6 Identification of trainees	20 group members were identified for training
		1.1.7 Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping	One day workshop on Poultry keeping was conducted
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by August 2016	2.1. Office rented	2.1.1 Fund raising for finding fund for Office rent	Fund was raised for Office rent
		2.1.2 Contract signing for office rent	Contract for an Office rent was signed and Mamas' group members have an Office in place
	2.2. Poultry building rented with seven square meter	2.2.1 Solicit fund for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Funds were raised for the purpose of renting a building for poultry keeping
		2.2.2 Contract signing for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Contract for poultry keeping building rent to be signed in August 2016 and Mamas' group members have a building in place
3. Undertake production of the first batch of seven days old chicks by Sept 2016	3.1. One batch of four hundred chicks were bought	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks	Healthy Chicks were identified in Sept 2016
		3.1.2 Purchase of chicks	Healthy chicks were purchased in Sept 2016
	3.2. Twenty bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	3.2.1 To identify the Feeds with require Nutrients for the chicks	Feeds with required nutrients for the chicks were identified in Sept 2016
		3.2.2 To purchase chicken feeds	Feeds with required nutrients for the chicks were purchased in Sept 2016
	3.3 Poultry brooders, heaters, feeders and troughs equipments for poultry keeping were purchased	3.3.1 To identify the needed suitable equipments	Equipments to support poultry keeping were identified
		3.3.2 To purchase the equipments	Equipments with high quality that support poultry keeping were purchased in Sept 2016
	3.4 One vaccination done to four hundred chicks	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	Veterinary expert for vaccination was identified

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Actual Implementation
		3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity	Vaccination was done in Sept 2016 for the chicks to become healthy
4. To sale four hundred live chicken to at least two reliable markets by October 2016	4.1 Two buyers identified	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing	Robbing and advocacy for marketing will be conducted in Oct 2016
		4.1.2 Transport of live chicken	To be done in Oct 2016
5. To register the business officially by Dec 2016	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Mamas' group members meeting for constitution making.	To be done by Nov 2016
		5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	To be done by Nov 2016
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the bank	To be done by Nov 2016
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account	To be done by Nov 2016
	5.3 Received Certificate of Registration	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Will be conducted before end of Dec 2016
		5.3.2 Paying for registration	Will be done by Dec 2016

Source: researcher, 2019

4.9 Project Implementation Gantt chart

Gantt chart is a tool used for analyzing and planning complex projects. Gantt chart help in planning out the tasks that need to be completed, it gives a basis for preparation when these tasks will be carried out, and assist in allocation of the resources needed to complete the project and also helps to work out the critical path for the project in terms of date of project completion. When a project is implementing, Gantt chart help to monitor whether the project is on schedule.

Project implementation Gantt chart shows the implementation of the project. It shows time of which each activity implemented as planned. See clear above the Gantt charts detailed the project.

4.10 Summary of the Chapter

The chapter four discussed all about Project implementation as it was planned in chapter two. In this chapter all detailed was shown on how to implement the CED project by following stepwise. So whatever you read chapter four you reflect from chapter two where the project plan was done and in this chapter is only implementation of that plan.

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

Chapter five describes how the project participatory monitoring and evaluation will be carried out for the project to become sustainable. The project to become sustainable there should be an effective and efficient project monitoring and evaluation. Project monitoring shows if the project activities are carried out as planned and the resources planned are utilized as it was planned hence gives a direction of the project so as the team can determine if they are moving towards the planned direction. Evaluation has to be done and this helps to get the right information that the team to know if the project will either be sustainable or not to become sustainable.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

Participatory monitoring is the systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that has been chosen and recorded by stakeholders (insiders) of the project with the help of outsiders (experts). The main purpose of participatory monitoring is that it provides information during the life of the project, so that adjustments and/or modifications can be made if necessary. Participatory monitoring provides an ongoing picture that allows the community to determine whether the activities are progressing as planned and it also shows when activities are not leading to objectives, so that early adjustments can be made. Participatory evaluation is an opportunity for both insiders (community members) and outsiders

(expert) to stop and reflect on the past in order to make decisions about the future. Insiders are encouraged and supported by outsiders to take responsibilities and control of planning, evaluation and analysis of the information and presenting evaluation results. Participatory evaluation is not taken as a final judgement on whether the project activities are successful or unsuccessful. The information should encourage changes and adjustments either during the life span of the activities for future phases of the activities or for future new activities.

The chapter describes project participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability of the Poultry Keeping project. The information has been collected and analysed for the purpose of monitoring the project, evaluating the project and see if the project will be sustainable. Monitoring and evaluation was done in order to ensure that the planned activities for Poultry keeping project are performed as planned, resources planned are well utilized, stakeholders participation is fully done. Mamas' group members participated in project planning and participated in planning on how monitoring and evaluation will take place.

Goma villages' Mamas' group members participated in monitoring and evaluation for instance some of them volunteered in cleanliness of the Poultry building, during cleaning the building, they see everything that is happening at the project site. Participation during vaccination also is a part of monitoring on how Poultry are vaccinated and also monitors the number of the poultry that were vaccinated and the medicine used for vaccination. Some of the group members are Supervisors or Leaders for the project, being leader of the project means participation in the management of the project and by doing so, becomes the part of monitoring and

evaluation of the project. As long as many group members participate in the project stages the expectation of the project to become sustainable becomes high.

Participatory monitoring does not only keep records but also giving a room for people to add up, discuss, integrate the information. The time to stop and analyze vary according to the nature and/or seasonality of activities. In order for community members to participate in monitoring there should be an agreement on why they are making monitoring and everyone should be informed on the progress towards planned objectives and activities. These members should be given an opportunity for trainings in order to have the ability to combine qualitative (descriptive) information with quantitative (number) information, providing a more complete analysis. By having an ability to track qualitatively and quantitatively, community members become able to track the progress towards objectives and activities.

Participatory monitoring shows if the activities are not leading to objectives so that early adjustments can be made. Monitoring provides an early warning which identifies problems at an early stage hence solutions can be sought before the problems get out of hand. By doing monitoring, good standards are maintained. Continuous feedback throughout the life of the activities ensures that the quality of the activities is sufficient to provide good results. Participatory monitoring shows the required resources that are required to produce a certain effect or how necessary resources can be distributed differently to get a better effect. Participatory monitoring ensures the equally representation in decision making and equally distribution of costs and benefits.

In this project, community members have participated fully at each stage. On project identification, group members joined together voluntarily and participated in the stage of identification of which project will be executed that will generate income in order for the group members to benefit from incomes that will be derived from the selling of the project products. Goma Mama's Group members came from different occupations which were food vendors, tailoring, saloon, horticulture and Bee keepers and groceries.

Participation was done fully and they organized themselves and made an agreement on the project to be executed. They all participated in identification by using scoring ranking method of the thought projects and came up with the establishment of the poultry keeping project as they became aware that this will be viable and it is not too expensive to start and manage the project. In project planning, each Mamas' group member participated by giving views concerning the project. Project planning needed their consent as it is the ones who are the owners of the project and are the ones that will have to implement the project.

By implementing the project, they have to make monitoring and controlling of the project during project implementation to control the resources used to manage the project planned budget. Implementation of the project will be done by Goma Mamas' group members. Goma village Mamas' Group members have volunteered to perform some tasks to reduce the project management costs and also it is a part of learning. Mamas' group members have volunteered to perform cleanliness, assist in vaccination activities, feeding of the poultry and searching for the markets selling of the project products.

Evaluation of the project was done by the project evaluation expert in collaboration with the Mamas' group members. Fully participation of the Goma village mamas' group members in project evaluation added knowledge to the mamas' group members to perform evaluation of their projects for their future projects. Goma village mamas' Group members were trained on how evaluation of the project is being done and they learned by doing the evaluation activities during evaluation of the current project.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

Monitoring information system is the system that has been designed to collect and report information on a project and project activities that enable a project manager to plan, monitor and evaluate the operations and performance of the project. The system should also be considered in terms of cost, scope and scale of the information to be collected for monitoring, time and expertise during planning or selecting the system that should be used for monitoring. Monitoring information systems can be of quantitative in nature or qualitative in nature.

During planning or selection of the information system to be used, planning teams should consider that the quantitative are often more costly in terms of the equipments, people and time while qualitative requires special skills which means the need for skilled people to be specified that are the ones to conduct the monitoring activities for the project. So, there is a need to think before you plan what type of monitoring information system should be used for monitoring. The monitoring information system that was developed should be appropriately managed. Monitoring system needed resources and management support to ensure that it is

carried out effectively and in a way that it should contribute to the overall success of the project. If it is poorly managed then the reputation among stakeholders will be harmed. Poorly managing of the information system will led to failing to collect information on time, poor quality monitoring work, overspending the budget, and limited capabilities. For the project monitoring systems to work well then there should be a positive consideration on the people to be trained to promote effective monitoring support, systems that will integrate the information into a management structure and ensure data storage, processing and retrieval, and which CNA clarify formats for reports and timing, Time for monitoring activities to take place, Financial resources and use of monitoring information.

As the information is the fuel that drives the project monitoring system, without information, it is not possible to know what has happened and what has to be done in order to rectify the changes occurred. A well-functioning project monitoring system will enable to collect appropriate information on the work and on the project's context in a way that will feed into timely and relevant decision-making, reporting and learning on changes happened. Information system has to be carefully managed to ensure that the necessary information is collected at the right time, and to ensure that you do not receive more information than you CNA analyse and that you need as a basis for action. This will help to collect the information that is needed rather than collecting information that is irrelevant.

It also gives a room to oversee the quality of the information received so that the analysis and subsequent actions are not spoiled by the poor quality of the information available for the project. In this project, monitoring information system

was designed in order for the project monitoring team to be able to monitor the project. Monitoring information system was designed by Mamas' group members with collaboration with the CED Student. The system planned will assist the members to monitor if the activities are carried out as planned, costs and expenditures, records to keep, who collects reports, which makes decision on the reports, time planned and time spent and other resources used.

Table 5.1: Project Monitoring Information System

Categories of information	What to Monitor	What Record to Keep	Who Collects Data	Who Uses Data	How to use Information	What Decisions CNA be made
1. Work plan Activities	Time spent Activities performed Resources spent	Resources' Utilization record	CBO team. CED Student. Mamas' group members.	CBO team CED student Mamas' group members	Ensure planned activities are performed as planned through making reference to work plan.	Reschedule of activities if needed.
2. Cost and Expenditure	Resources spent Equipments purchased Time management Operating within Budget	Purchasing records Inventory Time management Payment records	CBO team. CED Student. Mamas' group members.	CBO team CED student Mamas' group members	Compliance with Financial plan agreed by group members.	Determine needs for other funding sources. Budget review

3. Volunteers	Performance of group members volunteering	Performance progress report	Mamas' group members. CED Student	Mamas' group members. CED Student	Information will determine if the poultry building is of hygiene or not	Either volunteers to proceed or be removed.
4.Equipments and Feeds	Quality of equipments purchased. Quality of Feeds purchased.	Feeding reports. Purchasing receipts and reports.	Mamas' group members. CED Student	Mamas' group members. CED Student	Ensuring purchased Equipments and Feeds followed quality planned.	Feeds purchased to feed the chicks or purchasing other Feeds.
5.Marketing and Sales	Marketing activities done. Cost of marketing and costs associated with Sales. Number of poultry sold	Sales and Marketing reports	Mamas' group members. CED Student	Mamas' group members. CED Student	Sales report to be used to determine if the project gets profit or loss	Reschedule marketing activities. Re-pricing if the project does not make profit
6.Project sustainability	Resources' utilization. Project sustainability	Performance progress reports	Mamas' group members. CED Student	CBO team CED student Mamas' group members	Comparing work plan and Actual in order to determine if the project is on the right track.	Reschedule activities if not on the right track. Search for other funding sources if funds are insufficient.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

Participatory Monitoring Method used was Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). It promoted the use of the methods in a participatory manner, allowing group members to be involved in deciding which the methods are appropriate, designing them, and collecting the information. By involving the group members in analysing the information for significant changes, there is a greater likelihood that project stakeholders as well as project staff learned from the experience. Monitoring methods used were;

5.2.2.1. Documentation

Documentation method was used in collecting daily, weekly reports for monitoring progress of the project. Reports were collected from Mamas' group members; extension worker and host organization and information that were collected were documented in various offices. Data collected helped the project team in monitoring of the poultry keeping project and sustainability.

5.2.2.2. Participant Observation

Mamas' group members and other project stakeholders used the participants' observation for monitoring activities being carried for the project in order for the monitoring of the project. Monitoring is an ongoing activity and CNA be done by observing what is being done, relevance of what was done in relation to the project's activities planned. Each participant is given a room to participate in monitoring activity in order to determine if the project is smoothly moving towards the plan.

5.1.2.5. Group Interview

Group interview tool/method was used to gather information that was used for the

monitoring purposes. Group interviews give information about the experience and perspectives of the group concerning the progress of the project. All members were given a chance to express their view and experience concerning the project.

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Participatory Monitoring Plan refers to a detailed proposal for doing monitoring, it was a plan of action, and it was deciding on and making arrangements for participatory monitoring in advance. Monitoring plan should be created after the planning phase and before the design phase of a project or intervention. The Participatory monitoring plan included information on how the stakeholders of the project or intervention were participating in monitoring and how the project were examined and assessed. The plan underlay assumptions on which the achievements of the project goal depend. There were anticipated relationships between activities, outputs and outcomes.

Goma village Mamas' group members of the project beneficiaries participated in the planning of how monitoring activities were carried out. They discussed and prioritized their developmental needs and external actors used the information to plan their project and programmes. In participatory planning, local community members were given power in planning and were involved in decision –making on what they thought to be able for them to achieve. It is a plan that involved group members who are the owner of the project in measuring, recording, collecting, processing and communicating information to assist local development project extension workers and local group members in the decision making.

In this project, participatory monitoring plan was planned by Mamas' group members who are project owner with the help of external experts and they were able to set the project objectives, project outputs, project activities, indicators, data sources, methods for data collection person responsible and allocated time frame for each activity to be carried out. The table shows a summary of the participatory monitoring plan for the Poultry keeping project. Each member of Mamas' group participated in monitoring planning and each was given a task of which she or he will have to perform for monitoring of the project.

Table 5.2: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Data Source	Method/Tools	Person Responsible	Time Frame
1. Training 20 group members on poultry keeping by July 2016	1.1 : 20 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.8 Identification of trainees	List of Participants	Progressive report	Meeting	MAMAS' GROUP, CED Student	July 2016
		1.1.9 Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping	Training report	Progressive report	Lecture, Group discussion	Facilitator, CED Student, MAMAS' GROUP Members	July 2016
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by August 2016	2.1. Office rented	2.1.1 Fund raising for finding fund for Office rent	Fund raised	Progressive report	Meeting	MAMAS' GROUP Members, CED Student	August 2016
		2.1.2 Contract signing for office rent	Contract in place	Progressive report	Meeting	MAMAS' GROUP	August 2016
	2.2. Poultry building rented	2.2.1 Solicit fund for renting a	Funds raised	Progressive report	Meeting	MAMAS' GROUP Members, CED	August 2016

	with seven square meters	Building for poultry keeping				Student	
		2.2.2 Contract signing for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Contract in place	Progress report	Meeting	MAMAS' GROUP	August 2016
3. Undertake production of the first batch of seven days old chicks by September 2016	3.1. One batch of four hundred chicks were bought	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks	Chicks in place	Analytical Report	Screening of chicks	Extension Officer, Mamas' group Members, CED Student	September 2016
		3.1.2 Purchase of chicks	Purchasing report, Chicks in place	Delivery Note, Goods receivable note	Purchasing	Mamas' group members, CED Student	September 2016
	3.2. Twenty bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	3.2.1 To identify the Feeds with required Nutrients for the chicks	Feeds in place	Analytical report	Identification report	Extension Officer, Mamas' group members, CED Student	September 2016
		3.2.2 To purchase chicken feeds	Feeds in place	Purchasing report	Payment receipt	Extension Officer, Mamas' group members, CED Student	September 2016
	3.3 Poultrybrooders ,heaters,feeders and troughs equipments for poultry keeping were purchased	3.3.1 To identify the needed suitable equipments	Identification report	Identification Report	Purchasing analysis report	Extension Officer, Mamas' group members, CED Student	September 2016
		3.3.2 To purchase the equipments	Equipments in place	Goods receivable note	Inventory	Mamas' group members, Extension Officer	October 2016
	3.4 One vaccination done to four	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	Identified Extension Officer	Identification/Progressive report	Screening report	Mamas' group members, CED Student	October 2016

	hundred chicks	3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity	Chicks vaccinated	Vaccination report	Injection	Extension Officer, Mamas' members, CED Student	October 2016
4. To sale four hundred live chicken to at least two reliable markets by November 2016	4.1 Two buyers identified	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing	Displayed advertisements done	Progressive report	Advertisements	Mamas' group members	November 2016
		Transport of live chicken	Live chicken loaded in a truck ready for transportation	Receipt for transport payment	Hired Truck	Mamas' group members	November 2016
5. To register the business officially by November – Dec 2016	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Mamas' group members meeting for constitution making.	Constitution manuscript in place	Minutes of the meeting	Meeting	Mamas' group members	Nov –Dec 2016
		5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Approved constitution in place	Minutes of the meeting Approved Constitution copies	Meeting	Mamas' group members	Nov –Dec 2016
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the bank	Minutes of the meeting	Minutes of the meeting	Meeting	Mamas' group members	Nov –Dec 2016
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account	Names of signatories selected	Minutes of the meeting	Meeting	Mamas' group members	Dec 2016
	5.3 Received Certificate or Registration	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Certificate of Registration	Progressive report	Filling of Registration Forms	Mamas' group members, CED Student	Dec 2016
		5.3.2 Paying for registration	Receipt for payment	Progressive report	Bank deposit	Mamas' group members	Dec 2016

5.2 Project Participatory Evaluation Summary

This part gives a summary of participatory evaluation. Evaluation is the tool or approach that is used to ensure that implementation of the different planned activities for the project is well implemented for the achievement of the set project goal. Project evaluation shows to what extent has the project goal, objective, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability has been achieved. Participatory evaluation gives a partnership approach to project stakeholders in planning and executing evaluation activities at every stage of project implementation.

Evaluation gives a periodic assessment of the relevance and performance of the project. It gives a feedback to the project team on what it CNA do differently to accomplish its objectives. Evaluation also assesses projects' impact and sustainability of the project. Evaluation for the project was planned by project stakeholders in collaboration with some experts. Participatory evaluation is still an ongoing activity for the poultry keeping project that has been designed, planned and executed by Mamas' group members. Project Participatory Evaluation as it gives a room where Professional evaluators, project staff, project beneficiaries or participants and other community members all become colleagues in an effort to improve the community's quality of life.

Participatory evaluation thought of Process, Implementation and Outcomes. Process of a project includes the planning and logistical activities needed to set up and run it. Implementation is the actual work of running the project. Outcomes are results of the project's existence. Mamas' Group members participated in evaluation of the project in order to be sure if the planned goal was achieved, if the resources planned were

utilized as planned and the impact of the project itself to the beneficiaries. Mamas' group members participated in evaluating if all planned activities were fully done, costs that the group incurred, quality of chick purchased, quality of feeds purchased, equipments purchased, contracts signing for renting an Office and Poultry building and also they evaluated if the sales attained brought profit or loss to the project

Table 5.3: Participatory Evaluation Summary

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
1. Training 20 group members on poultry keeping by July 2016	1.1 : 20 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.10 Identification of trainees	List of Trainees identified	Identified Trainees	20 Mamas' group members identified for Training
		1.1.11 Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping	Progressive report	20 Mamas' group members to be trained on Poultry keeping	20 Mamas' group members Trained on Poultry keeping Project
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by August 2016	2.1. Office rented	2.1.1 Fund raising for finding fund for Office rent	Contract signed, Receipt of Payment	Fund to be raised	Fund was raised
		2.1.2 Contract signing for office rent	Signed contract	Contract to be signed and members to have an Office	Office in Place
	2.2. Poultry building rented with seven square meter	2.2.1 Solicit fund for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Funds raised	Fund to be raised	Fund was raised
		2.2.2 Contract signing for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Signed Contract	Contract to be signed and members to have Poultry building in	Building for Poultry in place

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
				place	
3. Undertake production of the first batch of seven days old chicks by Sept 2016	3.1. One batch of four hundred chicks were bought	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks	Chicks identified	Chicks to be identified	Chicks were identified
		3.1.2 Purchase of chicks	Chicks purchased	Chicks to be purchased	Chicks in place
	3.2. Twenty bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	3.2.1 To identify the Feeds with required Nutrients for the chicks	Feeds Identified	Feeds to be identified	Feeds with required nutrients were identified
		3.2.2 To purchase chicken feeds	Purchased Feeds, Payment receipts	Feeds to be purchased	Feeds in place/Feeds purchased
	3.3 Poultry brooders, heaters, feeders and troughs equipments for poultry keeping were purchased	3.3.1 To identify the needed suitable equipments	Identified equipments	Equipments to be identified	Suitable Equipments were identified
		3.3.2 To purchase the equipments	Equipments purchased in place	Equipments to be purchased	Purchased Equipments in place
	3.4 One vaccination done to four hundred chicks	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	Identified Extension Officer	Veterinary expert to be identified and chicks to be vaccinated	Veterinary expert was identified
		3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity	Chicks' healthy	Chicks to be vaccinated	Chicks were vaccinated
4. To sale four hundred live chicken to at least two reliable markets by Oct 2016	4.1 Two buyers identified	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing	Sales Report	Market for chicken	Chicken were sold
		4.1.2 Transport of live chicken	Number of chicken reached the market for Sales	Increase in Mamas' group members income	Mamas' group members increased their incomes

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
5. To register the business officially by Nov-Dec 2016	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Mamas' group members meeting for constitution making.	Constitution manuscript in place	Good Governance of the project. Accountability	Good Governance from Nov-Dec 2016
		5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Approved constitution in place	Accountability	Good Governance to be done from Nov-Dec 2016
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the bank	Minutes of the meeting	Good management of Project Fund	Good Governance to be done from Nov-Dec 2016
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account	Names of signatories selected	Good management of Project Fund	Good Governance To be done from Nov-Dec 2016
	5.3 Received Certificate or Registration	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Certificate of Registration	Group to be registered	Mamas' group members got Registration
		5.3.2 Paying for registration	Certificate of Registration	Certificate of Registration	Certificate of Registration

5.3.3 Project Performance Indicator

A project performance indicator assures a good achievement and sustainable, there should be performance indicators planned to assess the achievement of the project. Performance indicators refer to variables that show the extent of change that resulted from the project. They help to measure quantities, quality and timeliness of what was planned. They measure the status of progress in achieving outputs

and outcomes. The project indicators do show relevance, performance and effectiveness of the project as well as progress towards meeting its outputs and outcomes.

Table 5.4: Project Performance Indicators

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resources Needed	Performance Indicators
1. Training 20 group members on poultry keeping by July 2016	1.1 : 20 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	Identification of trainees	*	List of Trainees identified
		Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping	Facilitator, Stationary, Allowance	List of trainees participated
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by August 2016	2.1. Office rented	2.1.1 Fund raising for finding fund for Office rent	Funds	Contract signed, Receipt of Payment
		2.1.2 Contract signing for office rent	Signatories	Signed contract
	2.2. Poultry building rented with seven square meter	2.2.1 Solicit fund for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Funds	Funds raised
		2.2.2 Contract signing for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Signatories	Signed Contract
3. Undertake production of the first batch of seven days old chicks by September 2016	3.1. One batch of four hundred chicks were bought	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks	Extension Officer	Chicks identified
		3.1.2 Purchase of chicks	Funds, Extension Officer	Chicks purchased
	3.2. Twenty bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	3.2.1 To identify the Feeds with required Nutrients for the chicks	Extension Officer, Funds	Feeds Identified
		3.2.2 To purchase chicken feeds	Extension Officer, Group members, Funds	Purchased Feeds, Payment receipts

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resources Needed	Performance Indicators
	3.3 Poultrybrooders,heaters,feeders and troughs equipments for poultry keeping were purchased	3.3.1 To identify the needed suitable equipments	Extension Officer	Identified equipments
		3.3.2 To purchase the equipments	Extension Officer, Mamas' group members, Fund	Equipments purchased in place
	3.4 One vaccination done to four hundred chicks	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	CV of Extension Officer	Identified extension Officer
		3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity	Extension Officer,Funds,Mamas' group members	Chicks' healthy
4. To sale four hundred live chicken to at least two reliable markets by Oct-Nov 2016	4.1 Markets were found	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing	Mamas' group members,CED Student	Sales Report
		4.1.2 Transport of live chicken	Funds	Number of live chicken reached market place
5. Registration of the business Dec 2016	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Mamas' group members meeting for constitution making.	Funds	Constitution draft in place
		5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Fund	Constitution in place
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the Bank	Fund for soft drinks	Bank selected
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account	Fund	Members selected as signatories
	5.3 Received Certificate or Registration	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Funds	Certificate of Registration
		5.3.2 Paying for registration	Funds	Certificate of Registration

5.3 Project sustainability

Project sustainability is defined as a requirement of our generation to manage the resource base such that the average quality of life that ensure potentially shared by all future generations...Development is sustainable if it involves a non-decreasing average quality of life(Geir B.Asheim, 'Sustainability,' The World Bank, 1994). In order for the project to become sustainable there should be better utilization of resources and opportunities, understanding the interconnections among economy, society and environment and also living or utilizing resources within the limit. A project becomes sustainable when its resources are managed and utilized in the way that ensures successful project completion. For the project to become sustainable there are some principles to be followed and these principles are use limited resources, never exceed available resources and allocate resources strategically.

The project CNA be accomplished only if resources are available and enough Mamas' group members assessed the required amount of resources and compared it to the existing resources base and this helps the Mamas' group members manage the project in a sustainable manner. The efforts to achieve effective management to be successful if the use of available resources never exceed the amount of resources necessary for the project completion. The planned resource consumption in advance and minimize resource wastage. Allocate resources strategically. Mamas' group members recognized the importance of allocating project resources to only prioritized directions according to the strategy Resources allocation activities planned for the long-term perspective and utilized considering stakeholders' expectation.

Project sustainability plan, Mamas' group members prepared a document that described how the project management was going to respond to certain changes, events, emergencies or other factors which would challenge viability and relevance of their project. The plan also was strictly emphasising on the resources to be used. For this project, the resources needed are easily to be attained as Poultry Feeds are many sold at different places in Kilimanjaro including Mwanga Moshi Same, Vaccination medicines are available. With these steps being taken, it is the hope of the project beneficiaries that their project to be sustainable and the incomes that to be derived from the selling of the project products to increase the households' income and help to improve the economic and living standards of the project beneficiaries. The project to be sustainable as the market for poultry increases as days go on. The increase in demand gives a room for the project to be sustainable.

Institutional sustainability, the project became sustainable through fully participation of project stakeholders from project identification, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, this brings the sense of project ownership. The project has strategies to make sustainable through planned register their group to be legally enforced and become a business entity that keeps poultry for sales. Another plan is to open a Bank account in which the profits saved for the future expansion of the project.

Financial sustainability; the project became financial sustainable since it was never exceed available resources and allocate resources strategically. Mamas' group members planned to volunteer in performing some activities in order to minimize running costs for the project. Some of the project profits derived from sales were

deposited to the Bank account and any withdrawal shall be approved with some group members. This has been done in order to avoid embezzlement of their money. The project planned to have some months without distributing the profits to increase money for future expansions of the project.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives a summary of all previous Chapters. It explains what was done in the all previous chapters. The chapters gives a brief explanation on how Community Needs Assessment was carried out, Problem Identification, Literature review, Project Implementation, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation and finally Project Sustainability. Participatory needs assessment was conducted to Goma village Same Kilimanjaro Residents to assess the level of income poverty to community members and determine the best intervention in order to make a positive change which is to find the ways on how community members CNA increase the level of incomes to their households in order to reduce income poverty.

Goma village residents do perform livestock keeping such as keeping of Cows, Goats and they do farming like farming tomatoes and other vegetables and some of the residents are doing business and Bee keeping. The community needs assessment study was conducted to know the economic income gap (income poverty) to community members and find a potential intervention to solve the situation. Problem identification was done during Community Needs Assessment as many residents of Goma Villagers who were respondents to the study revealed that they are low income earners.

Due to low incomes and in affordability of some basic needs, the study with participation of those respondents came up by identifying that the problem was income poverty facing them. After knowing the problem, members ranked potential

projects that would generate incomes for them and they came up with Poultry keeping project. Literature review was done in order to get information that would support the project to be viable and sustainable.

After Literature review, it was found that Poultry keeping project will be sustainable as there are many information supporting the project like Government support through policy and employing extension staff that support the project. Apart from the Government, the project has been implemented in other countries and became sustainable. Project planning and Implementation was done in order for the group members to achieve their goal which is to increase the incomes to individuals and households level. During planning, monitoring and evaluation was planned and will be carried in order to know if the project will be sustainable and if there are changes to be adjusted in order for the project to achieve its goal. Generally, this chapter six explains briefly on what was done in the previous chapters. Apart from giving a briefly explanation of what was done in the previous chapters, this chapter also explains on the conclusions and recommendations basing on the project in order to give a room for others who will need to undertake a study like this in the future.

6.2 Conclusion

The study was carried effectively at each stage, steps were followed at each stage in order for the project to be identified to be a real project that community members have selected through Pair wise ranking and the project to be executed to become sustainable and attain the planned goal of the community. By carefully conducting of Community Needs Assessment, Problem identification, Literature review and Project Implementation were well planned and executed. Monitoring and Evaluation

will also be carried in order for the project team and community to assess if their project will be sustainable in order to start second phase of the project. The study found that poultry keeping is being done at different places like in rural and urban, and at different countries. Poultry keeping is done by both rural and urban dwellers as poultry contributes for household incomes which lead for the families to meet their social obligations, increasing food supply and nutrition to household members by either eating the meat or eggs from poultry.

The reason for the Poultry keeping project to be selected was due to the reasons that Mamas' group members had ranked their potential projects and this became the project with more scores which means it was the first and selected to be executed. Second, the project is easy to establish as it is not more expensive as it does not need more capital for investment. Third, after the project becoming successful, Mamas' group members will have their own poultry building in place in order to avoid paying rent of which in future they will only be inquiring the costs for purchase of chicks, feeds and medicine which will obviously be cheaper compared to other ranked project.

The objectives like Capacity building was achieved as the identification of trainees was done and twenty trainees attended a one day workshop on Poultry keeping. Acquiring an Office and building for poultry keeping was achieved as funds were raised and the group achieved to rent an Office and building for poultry. Project Management objective was not achieved because the time for executions was not ready hence Batch of Chicks, Chicks' Feeds, Equipments for the Poultry keeping will be purchased later and Vaccination and Supervision will also be done later.

Other objectives like Collaboration with other partners and Registration of the business will also be conducted later.

Participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability plans were developed and used as was planned. Relevant matrixes against Objectives, Outputs and Activities were developed for Project Monitoring and Evaluation. Monitoring plan was also established and it shows Project Performance Indicators, Sources of Data, how and when the data will be collected and the responsible persons to collect the information. For evaluation, also performance indicators against the objectives, outputs and Activities were developed. Two Objectives were monitored and evaluated and were achieved at a hundred percent. Other objectives will be monitored and evaluated when their implementation time starts.

If the group members had their own funds to start the project, the project could be implemented before March and April could be the time for sales of the project produced products. As the members had no funds of their own, they had to make arrangements for fund raising to be done and fund raising consumed time that could be done for project executions. Also search for an office and a building for project consumed much time as project team wanted to get a place where security for the project would be high.

Outcomes that may be expected if the project were successfully completed the Community increased their incomes individually and at household level and by an increase in incomes they can afford basic needs like paying for their House loans and meet other family obligations like paying for children's school fees, affording

foods purchases and clothes. Second outcome is the impact of capacity building to the community. Mamas' group members were able to manage poultry keeping projects and also transfer the knowledge to the other communities. Registration of their group to become a Business Entity, by becoming a Business entity they were able to access sources of fund from Banks and other Financial Institutions rather than relying or depending on fund raising which there is no assurance to collect funds. So, in future it is expected that the group will be a Business entity with its members receiving middle or higher incomes.

6.3 Recommendation

Researcher recommends for those intending to studies in this similar project to encourage community participation at every stage. Community participation has a significant or impact on learning. By participatory of each member at every stage gives a room for each participant to gain new knowledge and also transfer his or her knowledge to others. It my belief that each community member has knowledge whether informal or formal and this knowledge CNA be of a support to others.

Capacity building has given a priority as this study revealed that most of the community members had insufficient knowledge on the project supervisor and management. There is a need for capacity buildings to be done to the communities that want to establish the project like this. Though poultry keeping is been done since previous years, many community members do not have sufficient knowledge on the project. So, empower the communities by doing Trainings, Workshops and Seminars to support them.

The needs for Community Participation, Transparency and Accountability are inevitable for the sustainability of the projects. Give a room for members to participate fully, allow and encourage Transparency in every stage from project identification to implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation. Also insist each person to be accountable for the project. Take measures for the people who make things in a wrong way.

The projects to be effectively and efficiently, project design should be done systematically and each component needed should be accounted for. No any room to exclude things that are supposed to be included because by excluding things you will find difficulties during project implementation. You need to have detailed plan that shows the overall objective, specific objectives, output and activities to be carried out. Show who will do what, when and how and the location and the costs to be incurred.

Researcher recommends for the Literature review to be done effectively by gathering information from many different data/document sources. There are different sources of information like documentaries, journals, books, internet, pamphlets and previous Dissertations. Find detailed information from different sources. With sufficient sources of information, planning will be easily and implementation hence sustainability.

REFERENCES

- Beutler, A. (2007). Introduction to Poultry Production in Saskatchewan, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N5A8. retrieved on 18th November from; http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Introduction_Poultry_Production_Saskatchewan
- Kimani, C. W. (2006). Improving farmyard poultry production in Africa. Socio-economics and Policy Research Working Paper 32. ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute), Nairobi, Kenya.
- Jacob J. P., G. D. Butcher, & Mather, F. B. 1998. Vaccination of Small Poultry Flocks, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.
- Minga, U. M., Katule, A., Yongolo, M., & Mwanjala, T. (1996). The rural chicken industry in Tanzania., *Livestock for Rural Development*, 15(2), 33-41.
- Rhodes J. L., Timmons, J., Nottingham, J. R. & Musser, W. (2008). *Broiler Production, a research paper*, University of Tennessee at Martin, US.
- Sonaiya, E. B. & Swan, S. E. J. (2000). Small-scale poultry production, technical guide manual. FAO Animal Production and Health 1. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy.
- Sonaiya, E. B. (1990). Toward sustainable poultry production in Africa. In: Paper presented at the FAO expert consultation on strategies for sustainable animal agriculture in developing countries, Rome, Italy.
- Sonaiya, E. B. (1993). Evaluation of non-conventional feed ingredients as supplements for scavenging chickens. In *Proceedings, 7th World Conference on Animal Production*, Edmonton, Alberta, CNAada, 28–29.

Yongolo, M. G. S. (1996). Epidemiology of Newcastle disease in village chickens in Tanzania. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, Tanzania.

Yongolo, M. G. S., Minga U. M., Katule A. M., Mtambo, M. M. A. Mutayoba, S. K., Mdegela, R. H. & Lawrence, P. (1998). Effect of Newcastle Disease on Population and Economic impact to scavenging village chicken in Msolwa Village in Morogoro Region Tanzania.

06) Doctors ()

07) Others

4. What is an average or monthly income of the community members?

01) Tzs. 5000-10,000 () 02) Tzs. 15,000-30,000 () 03) Tzs.35, 000-50,000 ()

04) Tzs.55000-100,000 () 05) Tzs. 200,000-500,000 () 06)

550,000-1,000,000 ()

5. Economic Assessment

2. 1 what are the major economic activities in the community?

01) Food vendor () 02) Tailoring () 03) Hot culture ()

04) Food processing () 05) Boutique maker () 06) Animal husbandry ()

07) Pharmacy () 08) Food cafe () 09) Saloon/Barber shop ()

6. What kind of project/business do you think is potentially, sustainable and economically viable?

01) Agricultural activities () 02) Animal Husbandry () 03) Garbage collection ()

04) Saloon/Barbershop () 5) Food processing () 06) Food vendors ()

07) Food cafe () 08) Tailoring () 09) Poultry keeping ()

7. CNA the business in number six (6) operate throughout the year?

01) Yes () 02) No ()

8. What will be the impact of that project?

Please, cycle the appropriate score using the following scale

1=First class 2=Second class 3=Third class

1. Increase in of individual income 1 2 3

2. Decrease of dependence	1	2	3
---------------------------	---	---	---

3. Creation of employment	1	2	3
---------------------------	---	---	---

9. What challenges do you think you may face in implementing the proposed project?

01) Inadequate capital () 02) Unreliable Market () 03) Lack of technical skills
04) Disease ()

10. Do you think the project will decrease dependency in the community?

i) Yes () ii) No ()

11. How many people do you think the project will create a job for them?

a) 10-25 () b) 25-50 () c) 50-75 () d) 75-100 ()

12. Does the government/private institutions provide support to income generating activities in the community?

01) Yes () 2) No () 03) I don't know ()

13. If yes what kind of support do they get?

01) Financial support () 02) Entrepreneurship skills () 03) Tools and equipments () 04) No Support () 05) Other Support ()

APPENDIX 2

Figure 5: CED Student in group picture after meeting with some of the Local chicken keepers and management of Host Organization

Attachments

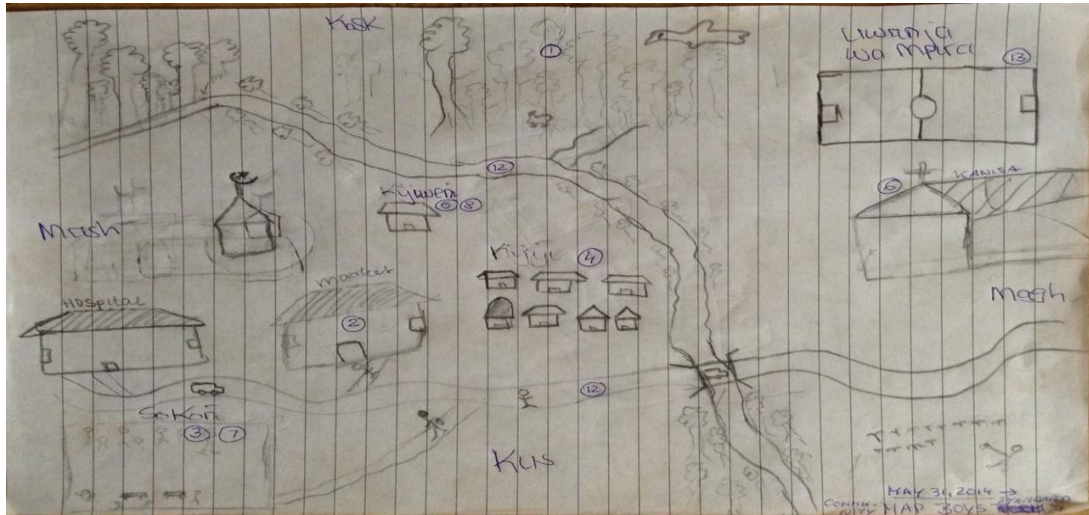


Figure 1: Community map drawn by standard 7 boys of the primary school Goma.



Figure 2: Community map drawn by standard 7 girls of the primary school Goma.

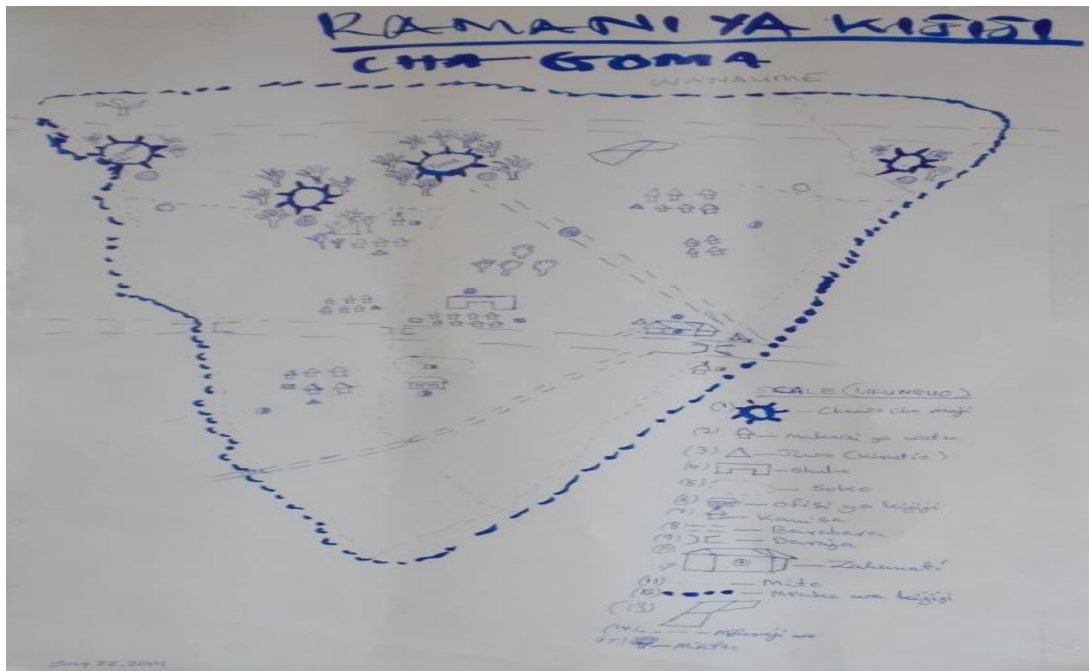


Figure 3: Community map drawn by men of Goma village.



Figure 4: Community map drawn by women of Goma village.

RATIBA - DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE		STANDARD 7 : BOYS
		JUNE 6, 2014
12:00	huamkia, huoga, hupiga mswaki, huvaa nguo	
12:30	hula Chakula cha asubuhi	
1:00	huenda Shuleni	
1:15	Tunahesabisha namba	
1:30	Tunafanya usafi katika maeneo	
2:00	huingia darasani	
4:00	Mapumziko	
4:20	Tunarudi darasani	
6:20	Tunakula Chakula cha mchana	
8:00	Tunarudi darasani	
9:20	Tunarudi nyumbani	
10:00	Tunafanya kazi za nyumbani	
10:30	Michezo	
12:00	Tunapika Chakula cha jioni	
1:00	Tunoga	
1:30	Tunakula chakula cha jioni	
2:00	Tunasoma -	
3:00	Tumalala - Sleep Sleep	

Figure 5: Daily Activity Schedule developed by standard 7 boys of the primary school Goma.

DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE		Ratiba	RATIBA	STANDARD 7: GIRLS
				JUNE 6, 2014
12:00	Huamka, Hupiga mswaki, Huoga, Huvaa nguo.			
12:30	Hula chakula cha asubuhi			
12:45	Huenda shule			
1:30	Hupika shuleni			
1:45	Huanza kusoma na kufundishwa na kuandika			
4:00 - 4:20 Mapumziko				
4:30 - 6:30 Huendelea na masomo				
6:30 - 8:00 Hula chakula cha mchana na kupumzika				
8:00 - 9:20 Huendelea na masomo				
9:20 - Huenda nyumbani				
9:20 - 12:00 - Huwasaidia wazazi kazi				
12:00 - 1:30 - Hula chakula cha usiku.				
1:30 - 4:00 - Husoma				
4:00 - Hukala				

Figure 6: Daily Activity Schedule developed by standard 7 girls of the primary school Goma.