

**INCREASE HOUSEHOLD INCOME THROUGH LAYERS KEEPING FOR  
POVERTY ALLEVIATION BY UPENDO MEMBERS IN MBEYA URBAN  
AT ISYESYE WARD**

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

**2019**

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a project entitled, Increased Household Income through Poultry keeping by Upendo group Members in Isyesye Ward in Mbeya Urban in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the degree of Master of Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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(Supervisor)

.....

Date

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**DECLARATION**

I, Béatrice Kimatare, do hereby declare that this project report is my own and original work which has not been submitted for a similar degree in any other University for any other degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my lovely Children, My fellow college from Mbeya and Upendo group members for the encouragement, emphasizes and their supports I received from them during my studies in Master in Community Economic Development. My special thanks to my brother Gwamaka Mwabuka for his tolerance and supports. I received from him during my studies in order to pursue Master in Community Economic Development.

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## ABSTRACT

This dissertation is an outcome of the research study that was conducted at Isyesye ward and the project identified being implemented in the same ward. The study and project implementation covers the period from March 2018 to December 2018. The study conducted by using participatory methods. Community needs assessment was conducted at Isyesye by using participatory methods such as Focus Group Discussion, Interview, and the use of questionnaire for primary data collection methods and for secondary data collection there was the use of journals, books, internet and reports. The study found different needs and these needs were ranked by the use of Pair wise ranking in order to determine the potential project. The first ranked potential project was Layers keeping project. Layers keeping project was ranked by the community as the number one project to be implemented as their income generating project. The study revealed that Layers keeping project will be sustainable as they identified themselves and they implement with efficiency, not too expensive to establish and the demand of the products increases as days increase. The study recommends that community members can organize themselves and manage the income generating projects in order to increase their incomes. Through trainings, community members can achieve their planned project goal and the project becomes sustainable and reduces income poverty to community. The study come up with the following output, through the project many people can be employed as workers, through training provided to the community members can achieve knowledge and skills on the project. The study also becomes sustainable in markets hence reduce unsustainable income to the community.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CERTIFICATION</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>COPYRIGHT</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>DECLARATION</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>xii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>xiii</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATION</b> .....	<b>xiv</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT</b> .....	<b>16</b>
1.1 General Introduction .....	16
1.3 Community Need Assessment.....	19
1.3.3 Community Needs Assessment .....	21
1.3.3 Research Methodology .....	21
1.3.3.1 Research Design .....	21
1.3.3.2 Sampling Techniques.....	21
1.3.3.3 Data collection Methods .....	21
1.3.3.3.1 Secondary Data.....	22
1.3.3.3.1 Primary Data Collection.....	22
1.3.3.3.2 Questionnaires .....	22
1.3.3.3.3 Interview Method.....	23



1.3.3.3.4	Focus Group Discussion .....	23
1.3.3.4	Data Analysis Methods .....	23
1.4	Community Needs Assessment Findings .....	24
1.4.1	Respondent Sample.....	24
1.4.2	Education Level of Respondents .....	25
1.4.3	Age of Respondent.....	26
1.4.4	Economic Activities.....	27
1.4.6	Type of Poultry Keeping .....	28
1.4.7	Decrease the Dependency and Poverty Alleviation.....	29
1.5	Community Needs Prioritization .....	29
1.6	Chapter Summary .....	31
<b>CHAPTER TWO .....</b>		<b>32</b>
<b>PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION.....</b>		<b>32</b>
2.1	Back ground to Research Problem .....	32
2.2	Problem Statement.....	33
2.3	Project Description .....	33
2.3.1	Target Community.....	33
2.3.2	Stakeholders .....	33
2.3.4	Project Goals .....	34
2.3.4.5	Project Objective .....	34
<b>CHAPTER THREE.....</b>		<b>37</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW.....</b>		<b>37</b>
3.1	Introduction .....	37
3.2	Theoretical Literature.....	37

3.2.1	Eggs laying Chickens- Basin System .....	39
3.3.1	Poultry Production in Tanzania .....	42
3.3.2	Constraint to Local Chicken Production .....	44
3.3.4	Marketing Channel in local Chicken Production .....	44
3.5	Literature Review Summary .....	57
<b>CHAPTER FOUR .....</b>		<b>59</b>
<b>PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION .....</b>		<b>59</b>
4.1	Introduction .....	59
4.2	Outputs and Products .....	59
4.3	Project Outputs .....	59
4.3.3	Project Product .....	62
4.4	Project Planning .....	62
4.4.1	Project Implementation Plan .....	63
4.4	Inputs.....	70
4.5	Staffing Pattern .....	72
4.6	Project Budget .....	73
4.7	Actual Project Implementation .....	76
4.8	Project Implementation Report.....	77
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>		<b>87</b>
<b>PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY .....</b>		<b>87</b>
5.1	Introduction .....	87
5.2.1	Monitoring Information System .....	92
5.2.2	Participatory Monitoring Methods .....	96

5.2.2.1	Documentation.....	96
5.2.2.2	Participant Observation.....	96
5.2.2.3	Group Interview.....	96
5.2.3	Participatory Monitoring Plan.....	97
5.3	Project Participatory Evaluation Summary.....	100
5.3.2	Participatory Evaluation Methods.....	104
5.3.3	Project Performance Indicator.....	104
5.4	Project Sustainability.....	106
<b>CHAPTER SIX.....</b>		<b>110</b>
<b>CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....</b>		<b>110</b>
6.1	Introduction.....	110
6.2	Conclusion.....	111
6.3	Recommendation.....	115
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>		<b>117</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>		<b>119</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Sex of Respondents .....	24
Table 1.2: Education of Respondents .....	26
Table 1.3: Age of Respondent's Years .....	26
Table 1.4: Shows the Economic Activities of Respondents .....	27
Table 1.5: The Common Killer Diseases of Layers Chicken.....	28
Table 1.6: Decrease of Dependency .....	29
Table 4.2: Project Implementation Plan.....	64
Table 4.3: Project Inputs .....	70
Table 4.1: Project Objective and Output.....	60
Table 5.1: Project Monitoring Information System.....	95
Table 5.2: Participatory Monitoring Plan .....	98
Table 5.3: Participatory Evaluation Summary .....	102
Table 5.4: Project Performance Indicators.....	105

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 4.1: One Day Workshop on Poultry Keeping .....78

Figure 4.2: Member Group taking a Day Chicks .....79

Figure 4.3: Building for Poultry Keeping .....79

Figure 5.4: Chicks in One of the Building .....80

Figure 4.5: Chicks Continue Growing and Second Vaccination Take Place.....80

**LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

ADRI	Animal Disease Research Institute
OUT	The Open University of Tanzania
CED	Community Economic Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
DEO	Division Executive Officer
CBO	Community Based Organization
IP	Influential People
BP	Business People
VE	Veterinary Expert
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
BC	Before Christ
NRPC	National Rural Poultry Centre
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
WTO	World Trade organization
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Science
VIC	Veterinary Investigation Centers
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

TCAL	Tanzania Chamber of Agricultural Council and Livestock
CTI	Confederation of Tanzania Industries
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
VICOBA	Village Community bank

## CHAPTER ONE

### PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

#### 1.1 General Introduction

Participatory Need Assessment (PNA) is a research method where by the community members are asked how they see the most important needs or problems of their community and the research results guide the future actions to be undertaken in the community, The Needs considered to be of maximal importance will be transposed in priority action goals. Participatory( PNA) is a research method based on the principle of participative democracy which upholds the citizens active participation in democratic life, encourages the dialogue between citizens and public authorities and advances innovating share capital consolidation forms within local communities.

Participatory need assessment is a way of understanding the needs of a local population including needs relating to security, income, health, employment, Food, Housing and education. The overall aim of the participatory needs assessment is to understand the needs of the community from their own perspective rather than from provider or externals. In participatory need assessment there are different methods of information collection these are formal and informal voluntary discussions with community groups.

Though questionnaires interview and surveys. Discussion was for different things that community face like disease, market of their product, shortage of food for their chicken, shortage of capital. This part present the finding of the Participatory Needs Assessment conducted at Isyesye ward in Mbeya region with Upendo group. The aim was to assess the level of income and poverty to the selected community



members and to determine the best intervention for positive changes to the community members.

### **1.1 Isyesye Ward Profile**

The name of the ward where participatory assessment took place is Isyesye which is a mixture of all tribes and workers. Isyesye ward is one among the 32 wards of Mbeya municipal council. It has a population of 7970 according to the census of 2012. It has an area of 12.1 square kilometers and a density of 656.5/km<sup>2</sup>. It is bordered by Ilomba and Itezi ward in the western part, Ilomba in the East and Kawetele Mountain in the Northern part.

**Population:** Upendo group is a group of people who identified and organized themselves with the help of a researcher who is a student of MCEd in 2017/18. These group members have different sex, ages and occupations. Some are layers keeping, local chicken production, vegetable production, dairy cow keepers, some are tailors and some operate Groceries and Bars. These people are living within the Ward which is growing very fast. It is found in Mbeya municipality and has a population of 7970. It consists of 3662 males which is 45.9% and females 4308 which is 54.1% with a growth rate of 5.4% (According to population census of 2012) and 1299 households.

**Health Service:** There are three Dispensaries within the Isyesye Ward. Ushindi dispensary, Nanenane Dispensary and Nei dispensary. Isyesye accesses health services which is provided with private sector within the other area in Mbeya City. This includes health services from Uyole hospital, which is about 4kms, Meta hospital,

Referral hospital and Regional hospital. The model of health services delivery in Mbeya city is like other areas in Tanzania which are based on Preventive, promotive and curative care. The line of operation starts from the dispensary, health center to the municipality Hospital. The mission of the City is to ensure that health beneficiaries are provided with affordable and good quality of care at its health facilities and also to enhance preventive health services at facility and community level.

**Economic Activities:** Major economic activity of this area is poultry keeping, small livestock keeping as well as business and vegetable production. They keep local chicken, broilers, layers.cow and few goats. The source of income for those who depends on layers keeping depends on selling eggs and live chicken after laying ends. The income acquired mainly spent on buying clothes for15% children book10%, food10 10%and paying school fees for45%. The presence of food in the Ward is good and people purchased it from the market, and extra was bought from central market like uyole, Mwanjelwa and Sokomatola both named are within the city.

**Social Service:** Isyesye ward have four primary school, three secondary schools, five kindergarten, three dispensaries and several feeder roads which are roughs roads.

**Ethnicity:** The main ethnic group of Isyesye ward is mixture of all people which are business, government servant, private workers agro pastoralists and small agriculturalist namely safwa and the mixture of other tribe.

### **1.3 Community Need Assessment**

Community Need Assessment (CAN) is a process of identifying assets of the community and determining potential concerns that face a particular community in the respective locality. A community needs assessment in depth is a way of gathering information about a community's opinions, needs, challenges and assets used to determine which project will meet the real needs of the community. The community Need Assessment of Isyesye Ward was conducted on this principle. The community Needs assessment identified the strength and weakness (needs) within the community. A community needs assessment is also unique and specific to the needs within a community and usually an extension of a community's strategic planning process.

Community needs assessment is executed in four steps which are planning and organizing, data collection, coding and summarizing the needs assessment results and sharing the results with the community to facilitate action planning. The community need assessment study was conducted in order to know the economic income gap to the community member and find the potential intervention to solve the situation. The potential intervention will be to find suitable income generating project that will be owned by community members. The income generating projects if sustainable will help community members to increase the level of income at household levels hence decrease of income poverty to community members. The study had different people who were selected for community needs assessment and these people were local politicians, Professionals, youth and adults within the community of study.

### **1.3.1 Objectives for Community Needs Assessment**

Research objectives aimed on collecting the information and analyzing the data collected in order to identify community economic gap within the house hold and identify suitable way to overcome the restriction.

#### **1.3.1.1 Overall Objective**

The overall objective of community Need Assessment was to determine important information from the Community so as to identify needs, opportunities and obstacles which will be used to improve community livelihoods in Isyesye Wards particularly in upendo group members.

#### **1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives**

- i. To identify the major Community Needs
- ii. To examine community livelihood opportunities and challenges.
- iii. To identify possible interventions for the identified community needs

### **1.3.2 Research Question/CAN Questions**

#### **The following Questions Guide the Study**

- i. 1 What are the problem do community faces? Especially in community, economic health and environment
- ii. What are the sources of community income and problem facing them in the Ward?
- iii. What should do to address the identified problems?

### **1.3.3 Community Needs Assessment**

The data and information contained in this report has been collected through a combination of different methods and tools. It used both participatory and conventional methods within the limits of the open university of Tanzania which encourage the community need assessment to be carried currently

### **1.3.3 Research Methodology**

#### **1.3.3.1 Research Design**

Descriptive survey was applied in conducting the study which involved both qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection together with Participatory Rural Appraisal were used. Qualitative approaches involve collection of quantifiable data which are normally in terms of quantities (number) and qualitative data were collected such as sex of respondents. Qualitative approach was used because they give an opportunity analysis of collected data since different data analysis technique can be such open coding and content analysis can be used interchangeably during Data analysis (Bell, 1998).

#### **1.3.3.2 Sampling Techniques**

Both purposive and random sampling techniques were used to get the sample size required. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect secondary information data in most cases and some primary data from professionals. Random sampling technique was used for sampling Upendo group members who were providing details on their community.

#### **1.3.3.3 Data collection Methods**

Primary and secondary data was collected, for primary three methods were involved

namely household questionnaire survey, Key informant interview (KI) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were used. Primary data were collected from respondent through structured questionnaire which having one open ended and closed questions. The questionnaire essentially focuses on respondents' social economic factors and their participation in alleviating poverty. Moreover, personal in -depth interviewing approach was employed to collect data through key informant interviews and focus group discussion.

#### **1.3.3.3.1 Secondary Data**

Secondary data were taken from available data or information that was in documentations in various offices. These data collected were taken through documentary review method in which the abstract from different reports, pamphlets, books, event reports and journals. However, secondary data were collected in order to supplement the information that was collected from respondents. From this, data collected included but were not limited to the social economic and cultural contributions of income earned from layer chickens and eggs sales to the household's wellbeing, social cohesion and networks.

#### **1.3.3.3.1 Primary Data Collection**

This entail the actual field works for data collection in which several methods were used.

#### **1.3.3.3.2 Questionnaires**

Questionnaires were design for collecting data and were distributed to fifty six respondents but only forty returned the questionnaires. Both respondents had ability

to read and write. The questionnaire helped in collecting general information about the interviewee such as level of education, respondents' income, Occupation, Age, sex, and Community economic activities.

#### **1.3.3.3 Interview Method**

This method was used in primary data collection. The researcher collected information from the respective respondents by using interview method with structure and unstirred questions as a main tool. Questionnaire used had some questions that were used to interview the respondents.

#### **1.3.3.4 Focus Group Discussion**

Focus group discussion was done in three groups each group consist of 8 individual respondents. The group composed of 24 community members. A focus group guide was prepared in order to enable the researcher to gather specific information from the participants. The method was useful for collecting data. The researcher collected information from the community or respondents by using four group of respondent. The discussion was concerned income generating activities which existing within community and the project that help to increase household income. This tool also was used to bring capacity building to group members when participant answering some questions.

#### **1.3.3.4 Data Analysis Methods**

Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and logical techniques to describe and illustrate condense, recap and evaluate data. Data analysis is an important step towards data presentation and analysis. Data was collected

manually edited and coded prior to be interred in to SPSS 16.0 soft ware. The method was chosen because it was suitable to measure the relationship more easily. Both qualitative and Quantitative methods of data analysis are used to achieve the study objectives and to give meaningful results and interpretation. Qualitative analysis for data from the field are verified, compiled, summarized and analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) Computer program which helps to make analysis of data easier and quickly. In this descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentages, and cumulative percentage were used.

#### **1.4 Community Needs Assessment Findings**

The following are the results from the survey questions and a discussion of an interpretation of the results. Because the altitude variable underlying the opinions can reasonably be considered this part present the finding of the participatory needs Assessment conducted at Isyesye wards in Mbeya region with Upendo group.

##### **1.4.1 Respondent Sample**

**Table 1.1: Sex of Respondents**

	Frequency	percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Female	25	62.5	62.5	62.5
Male	15	37.5	37.5.0	100.0
total	40	100.0	100.0	

**Source:** Field Survey and Questionnaire 2018

The findings from the Community Needs Assessment were conducted at Isyesye ward by basing on the method of collecting data. The result of both method was showing Female was62.5% and male37.5% this was under the 40 respondents out of



56 planned sample of respondent which having 25 female and 15 male. Findings were derived through the use of different data collection methods which included the Questionnaires, Focus Group Discussion, Observations Interviews and secondary data were taken from Ward office and Mbeya City council

The table 1.1 shows the respondents who are interviewed constitutes 62.5% of female and male constitute 37.5% of all respondent. This information reflects that more by 25% of respondents of female was interviewed than male; it is true that gender balance has not concerned. This reflects that more female fought against poverty than male. The presence of 62.5% of respondent to be female in community based led women to take parts and seem to be trustful in execution of the projects and also for the project 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 and profitable

#### **1.4.2 Education Level of Respondents**

Result shows the education level of all respondents involved in the study. The largest proportional of this community having the basic education that is primary level education and other level as the table 1.2. The table 1.2 shows the level of respondent for each. Most of respondent are class seven holders. Which take 32.5% of all respondent and high learning is only one who takes 2.5% of the respondent. The findings shows, this is a good community because it having all group of educated people. The findings shows that within the community there had no people without formal education and the majority of the respondents had primary education level. This was a community of literates' people. Due to the different education

levels, there will be an easy in project management.

**Table 1.2: Education of Respondents**

		Frequency	percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Primary	13	32.5	32.5	32.5
	Secondary	9	22.5	22.5	55
	Vocational training	7	17.5	17.5	72.5
	<i>Diploma</i>	5	12.5	12.5	85
	Graduate	5	12.5	12.5	97.5
	Masters	1	2.5	2.5	100.0
	total	40	100.0	100.0	

**Source:** Questionnaires and Field Survey Findings 2018

### 1.4.3 Age of Respondent

The table below show the age of respondent from the lower to upper. This table indicates each group having certain number of member, percentage and cumulative percentage.

**Table 1.3: Age of Respondent's Years**

		Frequency	percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	20--27	5	12.5	12.50	12.50
	28--35	9	22.5	22.5	35.0
	36--43	15	37.5	37.5	72.5
	42--51	8	20.0	20.0	92.5
	52--61	3	7.5	7.5	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

The table 3 shows the majority of respondents in the survey were middle age (36—43 years of age followed by (42-51) above (53-61) respondents were not present and below (10-19) year of age were not also present in the CAN because this is a school age. Most of them are in boarding schools and college. Depicting from the

findings the distribution of data is responded normal which shows that the sample representation is harmonious to each age and has been considered for the best result. To increasing the level of incomes to that group which are (36 -43) will help to decrease level of poverty in the community.

#### 1.4.4 Economic Activities

Most residents of Isyesye ward undergo their economic activities outside the area, some are employed as a government Servants others employed in private sector outside the wards and Others are self employed in a business sector and perform their business activities in the following area , Mwanjelwa, kabwe –sido, Uyole, and Sokomatola The remaining parts of residents undergo their economic activities within the area including farming, livestock keeping, whole sales and Retail shops, blocks making ,transportation vegetable growing and poultry.

**Table 1.4: Shows the Economic Activities of Respondents**

Types of activity	frequency	percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Shops for domestic use	5	12.5	12.5	12.5
local chicken	5	12.5	12.5	25.0
Dairy cows	4	10	10	35.0
Rabbits	4	10	10	45.0
Food vender	6	15	15	60
Bar and groceries	4	10	10	70
Layers keeping	12	30	30	100
Total	40	100	100	

**Source:** Field Survey and Questionnaires Findings, 2018

The result shows the economic activities of respondent are poultry, Government servant and business as their income generating activities and some practice mix

farming that is keeping layers, local chicken and little cow. The finding shows that the communities having many source of income but the most are business through poultry and other business.

**Viable Economic Activities:** Respondent had different view on which project would be viable in their community. Some respondents who formed 15% who proposed to have bar and groceries would be viable, some respondents who formed 20% proposed that poultry keeping will be viable, 17.5% proposed that Dairy cows would be viable. as the majority proposed that poultry keeping would be viable so that this can be the right projects for that community

#### 1.4.6 Type of Poultry Keeping

**Table 1.5: The Common Killer Diseases of Layers Chicken**

	Type of disease	Frequency	percentage
Valid	Newcastle Disease	19	47.5
	Eye infection and flue	13	32.5
	Typhoid	8	20.0
	total	40	100.0

**Source:** Field Survey and Questionnaires Findings 2018

The result shows that different types of domesticated birds kept by this community, majority of the respondent 30% kept layers chicken and about 15% are business and 10.0% keep dairy cows, 10.0% dealing with bar and groceries 20% keep local chicken and 12.5% keep rabbits. The finding shows that poultry is a sensitive activity and business but having more attention in poultry because it help to fight against poverty among the member of the community.

**Identification of the Problem:** From the process four problem were identified by the community members a summarized in the Table 1.5.

### 1.4.7 Decrease the Dependency and Poverty Alleviation

**Table 1.6: Decrease of Dependency**

		Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Maximum	27	67.5
	Minimum	13	32.5
	Total	40	100.0

**Source:** Field Survey and Questionnaires Findings 2018

The findings shows that the project will decrease the level of dependence in the community, and the 27respondent agreed the decrease of maximum for67.5% and 13 said the project will decrease at the minimum of 32.5%.So the project have positive impact on decreasing the level of dependence and poverty among the respondent . By implementing this project many people will have an employment and earning enough income ,through that it will help to increase the level of income in the households and decrease poverty for instance for instance it will help in purchasing household's food, clothes Sand making paying school fees for their children.

### 1.5 Community Need s Prioritization

Poultry keeping project was a project identified by Upendo group member through questionnaire and focus group, Focus group discussion was used to identify potential project to be used in the process. The potential project were identified and pair wise ranking method was used to rank the identified potential projects in order to determine the first and the best project to be executed. By pair wise ranking, the poultry mean layer keeping project was selected and given a first priority to execute because it got more scores. There were many projects like shops for domestic use, local chicken, Dairy cow keeping, Rabbits, groceries, food vender and Bar Project members select the project that will be applicable for them and ones that they think it will be helpful for them in increase the household income and less costive. Group

members participated in the identification and ranking the potential projects and come up with Poultry keeping project as the project to be executed for income generation in order to reduce income poverty hence affordability of their needs or meeting their family obligations.

**Table 1.7: Community Needs Prioritization**

	Food vender	Local chicken	Dairy cow	Rabbits	Tailor	Bar and Groceries	Layers keeping	Domestic shops	Score	Ranking
Food vender		Local chicken	Dairy cows	Food vender	Food vender	Bar and Groceries	Layers keeping	Domestic shops	3	5
Local chicken	Local chicken		Dairy cows	Local chicken	Vegetable production	Bar and shops	Layers keeping	Domestic shop	3	5
Dairy cows	Dairy cows	Dairy cows		Dairy cows	Dairy cows	Dairy cows	Layers keeping	Dairy cows	7	2
Rabbits	Rabbits	Local chicken	Dairy cows		Vegetable production	Bar and Groceries	Layers keeping	Dairy keeping	2	7
Food vender	Food vender	Local chicken	Vegetable production	Vegetable production		Bar and Groceries	Layers keeping	Domestic shops	3	5
Bar and Groceries	Food Vender	Bar and Groceries	Bar and Groceries	Bar and Groceries	Bar and Groceries		Layers keeping	Bar and Groceries	6	3
Layers keeping	Layers keeping	Layers keeping	Layers keeping	Layers keeping	Layers keeping	Layers keeping		Layers keeping	8	1

**Source:** Field Survey Findings 2018

## **1.6 Chapter Summary**

This part fundamentally dealt in depth on participatory Need Assessment which was conducted in Mbeya urban with the overall intention of identifying various pressing community needs by applying participatory research methods. The assessment started by examining the community profile of Isyesye ward which is found in Mbeya urban by looking on the number of social, economic, political and cultural activities and noted some major community needs and wants in order to find the possible interventions or ways to solve them. Participatory Need assessment done at upendo Vicoba group at Isyesye ward show that they can reduce the level of poverty by increasing household income through formulation and implementation of income generating project which is layers keeping project which was declared by community members, that project will be viable and sustainable.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

#### **2.1 Back ground to Research Problem**

UWAMU Saccos is a nongovernmental organization that facilitates affordable housing and security tenure for the low and middle income earners in Mbeya. It facilitate affordable housing through the provision of house loans to low and middle income earner who are resident of Mbeya urban. From Uwamu Saccos there is a formation of small groups depending on The SACCOS. Upendo group member find a simple way to access and afford house building instead of depending on loans from the Saccos. They decide to have other source of income through establishment of income generating project, these upendo group members will also get surplus of which increases the household income and household improvement.

This chapter focuses on problem identification based on community Needs Assessment which was carried out in the end of March up to April 2018 at Isyesye Ward. Income poverty has become a challenge to most of Tanzanians for both living in rural and urban areas, especially for people who living in Isyesye ward where the project take place. Many families live under income poverty. They live under 1 US \$ per day. These people cannot afford some basic needs like modern houses for their families; hence depending on renting from landlords of whom they face challenges like not being allowed to do any farming or livestock keeps on the premises.

After the project raised up they think it will help to solve the economic problem that faced them. In order to access and afford this business, upendo members have to work hard and find other sources of income that need to establishing income



generating project. These upendo group members will also get surplus from the project that could be used to increase the household income.

## **2.2 Problem Statement**

Upendo group members are need of modern houses for their families. The majority cannot afford to construct or buy a house with cash. The group member opted to keep layers chicken project as a faster source of income generating project in order to meet their obligations.

## **2.3 Project Description**

**Poultry** keeping project is the one implemented by upendo group member. The members prioritized this project as the one which will used to increase the income in the household due to demands of eggs in different parts of the urban areas. They decide to rent building for collecting eggs and selling it to different people, buying first butch of chicks, buying chick feeds, vaccination and some equipment. These chicks are fed to grow till the time for laying take place.

### **2.3.1 Target Community**

Targeted communities for the project are people with low incomes within the study done. Upendo group members were taken as a model for low income earner. Low income earners in the study carried are the people living under1 US\$ per day and those living above 1US\$ but cannot afford basic needs without the project.

### **2.3.2 Stakeholders**

Stake holders for this project will be Upendo group, Isyesye ward local Government leaders, influential people at Isyesye ward, and Isyesye residents.

### **2.3.4 Project Goals**

Project goal is to increase the income level to the low income earners through layer keeping for sale eggs in project.

### **2.3.4.5 Project Objective**

#### **2.3.4.5.1 General Objectives**

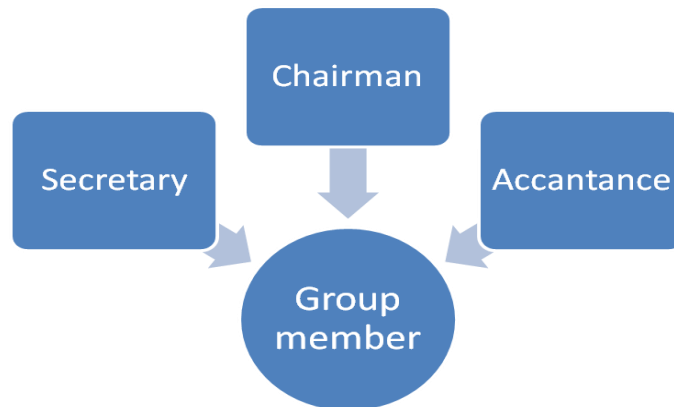
General objective of the study is to increase the income level to low income earners through layer keeping for selling eggs and hens after laying ends.

#### **2.3.4.2 Specific Objective**

- i. To training 25 members group on layers keeping by Jun 2018
- ii. Acquiring an office and a building for layers keeping by April 2018.
- iii. Undertake the production of the first batch of a day chicks by April2018
- iv. To sell 26 or27 eggs to at least two or three reliable market by September 2018
- v. To register the business officially by october2018

### **2.4 Host Organization/CBO profile**

Host organization is Upendo group member, It is found in Isyesye ward in Mbeya regional. This is a small group which comprises with men and women and having the same aim in the group. The aim is to improve incomes of their members through capacity building and provision of loans to its members from VICOBA. Apart from providing loans to the group members, also keeping layers and find markets for layers product produced by the group member.



**Figure 2.1: Upendo Organization Structure**

Source: Researcher's Construct, 2019

#### 2.4.1 Mission

Self determination within the group members, self empowerment through entrepreneurship and financial access.

#### 2.4.2 Vision

To empower our selves through trainings, entrepreneurship and access to finance

**Table 2.1 SWOT Analysis Table**

No	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Challenge
1	Strong and committed leaders ship	Insufficiency funds for the project	Availability of market	Diseases like Newcastle
2	Group has an access to financial funds	In adequate knowledge in layers keeping	Availability of extension workers within the ward	Theft due to lack of watchman
3	Group has strong unity	Distance between one layers keeper to the other	Member volunteering for the project	No one has employed
4	Group has a strong an accountant	Lack of basic accounting knowledge	Availability of short courses and training	Lac of fund, time and willingness from the group member
5	The member are willingly to control the project	Lack of group building which cause the expense in controlling the project	Availability of land and building materials	Lack of funds
6	High eggs production	High cost of production	Possibility of processing	Lack of market

Source: Researcher's Findings, 2019

### **2.4.3 The role of CED Student in the Project**

The role of CED student in this project is to make sure that all the plans are carrying out according to the terms and condition as they planned in order to achieve the goals of the group.

The roles are listed below:

- i. To facilitate identification of potential trainees for layers keeping project.
- ii. Facilitating Training of 25 trainees in layers keeping.
- iii. To assist upendo group members in searching buildings that may used as an office and building that can be used for layers keeping.
- iv. To assist upendo group member to purchase layers feeder and tray for storing eggs.
- v. Assist for lobbying and advocacy for layers keeping project
- vi. Advising the group member on how to search market for their product in different parts.
- vii. Facilitate in capacity building to the group leaders for monitoring and evaluation of the project.

### **2.4.4 Role of CBO in the Project**

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

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter covers different literatures on similar studies done by other researchers. The review intends to discuss key issues, realizing gaps and bringing up new knowledge in the community. This chapter review the literature related to the local community development. It helps a researcher to get the relevant information through different data sources which are either in primary sources or in secondary source.

Data are being found in different sources such as from the policy relating to the project to be executed, from different books, journal, reports and respondents. According to platton (2003), literature review is important as it provides knowledge of problem which are clearly identifies the need for proposed study and it identifies the gaps and strengths in previously scholarly studies. The literature review has been divided into three parts, which comprises of theoretical literature, Empirical Literature review and policy literature review.

#### **3.2 Theoretical Literature**

Theoretical literature review is on the theory rather than in application. That theory examines the corpus of accumulated in regard to different issue, concept, and phenomena. The theoretical literature review helps to establish what theories already exist, this theory is formulated to explain, predict and understand the phenomena of many cases to challenge and extend the existing knowledge within the limits of

critical bounding assumptions. Layers poultry farming means poultry raising laying birds for the purpose of commercial egg production. Layer chickens are special species of hens which need to be raised from when they are one day old. They start laying eggs commercially from 18 to 19 weeks of age.

In the past these hens were produced in European nation only. Today Layers keeping are huge business that is spilt into several operations including hatcheries and farms for meat production. This paper will focus on layers farms raising chickens originated from Jungle Fowl in south Eastern Asia around 3200BC. Chickens were domesticated and spread to china, India, Africa, Pacific Island and Europe. The main uses of chickens have never changed. They were primary raised for human food. In addition for that, fertilizers were used in agriculture for growing different crops (C.F. Hamra 2010). As the human population increase the poultry industry continues to grow to meet the demand for poultry products in the world markets.

The importance of poultry farms lies in the quality of products that are provided to human body with high quality proteins. Layers farms provide eggs that contain 12% shell which is not eaten and a mixture of minerals, energy, proteins and vitamins especially the fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E, and K). Gaziano (2008) AJCN, 87(4):964-969. Report suggest that the consumption of eggs every day is not associated with increased risk of coronary heart disease. Poultry farms are fast paced operations that can fulfill the demand for eggs and meat easily so as can expanded to meet the ever growing demand Dr. M. Farran (2009) Chickens are fast growing animals. In the past it took about 4 month to produce a two kilogram chicken.

However, today a two kilogram chicken can be produced in 42 day Dr. M. Farran (2009) Due to this fact, a better understanding of husbandry practices and use of new technologies poultry farms can be profitable enterprises. Many large farms were specialized in eggs for market consumption. The birds are kept in special built house and sometimes in cages within the house and are provided feeds and water in a controlled way. There is also semi intensive system which combine both feeding and scavenging within an enclosure.

Poultry productions in Africa are mainly based on scavenging indigenous chickens and most of these chickens are found in virtually villages and households in rural Africa. (Aichi, 2003; Kazi, 1998). These systems are characterized by low output per bird. Report suggest that where housing is provided to village chickens houses are made of locally available material such as wood, mud, bricks, sugarcane stems and bamboo (Antubis and Sonaya, 1994; Hunchzermeyer, 1973; Yongolo, 1990) Commercially poultry production systems are said to be unstable especially when there is hunger and deficit in grain sources. In such circumstances, rural local chickens were to be the main source of animal's protein, (Suleiman, 1989) shortage of maize which is the staple food for Tanzanians affects production of commercial poultry feeds, maize is the major source of ingredients for poultry feeds. The free ranging local chicken sector can therefore provide a sustainable means of provisional of much need animal protein at a minimum cost (Msofe et al, 2002)

### **3.2.1 Eggs laying Chickens- Basin System**

Commercial hens usually begin laying eggs at 16-20 weeks of age, although production gradually declines soon after from approximately 25 weeks of age. This

means that in many countries by approximately 72 week of age, flocks are considered economically unviable and are slaughtered after approximately 12 months of egg production. Chickens will naturally live for 6 or more years. In some countries hens are forced to be molted to re invigorate egg laying.

Environmental conditions are often automatically controlled in egg laying systems for example the duration of the light phrase is initially increase to prompt the beginning of eggs laying at 16-20 weeks of age and then cold season the laying decrease .In hot season laying continue all month around. Eggs production normally occurs only in the warmer months and few in cold months. Some commercial breeds of hen can produce over 300 eggs a year and other less than that.

### **3.2.2 Eggs Production**

In production farms old chicks are purchased from specialized hatcheries that produce egg producing pullets. These pullets are either raise by the eggs producer or a pullet grower until they are ready to start laying eggs which is usually at 19 weeks of age Beutler (2007) the eggs production cycle lasts about one year, we have seen in commercial hens above. Laying hens in farm are usually having a small body frame and body weight compared to broiler. They can be classified into two groups, dual-purpose and Rhode Island Red. Dual purpose chickens in genially regarded as a chicken breed that lays a good number of eggs but are still large enough to process extra rooster and older hens and take to market. It produce eggs upto 300 eggs per year rather than high meat yield beutler (2007) Dual purpose chickens are smaller in size than commercial meat breeds.



Layer farming play an important role in improving livelihood food security and poverty alleviation in rural and semi urban area in developing countries include Bangladesh. Layer keeping have become a profitable and specialized business at present for the people of the country. Long life cycle of layers and requirement of relatively high amount of capital attributed to its popularity to the farmers. large number of group are coming forward to undertake layer farming as a means of self employment, example of study in Bangladesh showed that commercial layer farming provide employment opportunities for unemployment family members, improved social economics conditions and increased empowerment to men and women among rural people of Bangladesh Rahmanet al... (2006) Although layer keeping are beneficial as it increase income, nutrition and is environmental friendly, the production faces constraints like diseases and parasites, poor feeds supply, limited to financial credit access, high price in inputs, insufficient of marketing strategies, low management skills. All these contribute to low productivity.

### **3.3 Empirical literature**

The empirical literature review should include the relationship between your mediator and moderators. Empirical literature means what previous studies found on the relationship between the variables under consideration. Every relationship should be arranged thematically positively, negatively and in significantly findings. The empirical literature review details previous empirical studies that have been done on the topic by other researchers and the findings that emerged. Here the key issues are the problem focused upon the methodology adopted, data used, underlying model analytical method and the key findings and conclusions.

The evaluation of the appropriate methodology as well as findings should also be done. In African countries, layers keeping are being more and more perceived not only as commercial but also for food to different people. This section includes the literature which relates to chicken production in Tanzania. Empirical literature review was done in order to capture what others have done in order to know the gap or to 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 on the assessment of commercial poultry keeping in order to find if the poultry keeping for commercial purposes will lead to an incensement of income to the households, individuals and nation through its contribution in the Gross Domestic Product. Poultry keeping has its history and this can be traced back to probably eight thousand years ago. The history of chickens (*Gallus domestic us*) is a bit of puzzle and they were first domesticated from a wild form called red jungle fowl (*Gallus Gullus*) a bird that still runs wild, in most of southeast Asia, likely hybridized with the grey jungle fowl (*G. Sonneratii*). That occurred probably about eight thousand years ago. Recently research suggests there may have been multiple origins in distinct areas of South and Southeast Asia, including North and South China, Thailand, Burma and India.

### **3.3. 1 Poultry Production in Tanzania**

In Tanzania the majority of chickens are kept by smallholders and village scavenging poultry is the dominant form of poultry keeping in Tanzania. According to National Census of Agriculture (2003) Tanzania consist 33.3 million poultry 31.6 million are indigenous chickens. Evidently most poultry products consumed in the

country are from an indigenous source and those which are breeding for main purpose. Poultry keeping represent an important source of income to women and men in village. Anonymous,(2002b)Therefore poultry plays an important role in the production systems and for family life. In most communities of smallholder farmers and low income people control layers farming so as to alleviate poverty. Sometimes are used for repaid growing towns markets in the urban areas.

The poultry in Tanzania is divided into tradition poultry and in commercial poultry production. Traditional poultry sector is the largest contribution of about 70% of the flock and supply 100% of poultry meat and eggs consumed in rural and 20% in urban areas. Poultry production in Tanzania are 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 village extensive traditional system in rural areas. Chickens is kept in Tanzania because of benefit derived and these benefits are source of animal protein for the population of Tanzania, source of income to the farmers, source of foreign exchange to the country through exports of poultry products, feathers and continues supply of eggs and also manure for use as organic manure.

Through poultry Tanzania bring some benefits, the industry is being faced with some challenges which are 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 disease like Newcastle disease that attack

poultry, low productivity per producers and poor nutrition and husbandry management.

### **3.3.2 Constraint to Local Chicken Production**

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

### **3.3.4 Marketing Channel in local Chicken Production**

The value of local chicken in national economies of developing countries and its role in improving the nutritional status and income of many small farmers and poor households in rural areas has been recognized by various researchers and rural development agencies in the last two decades.(kitalyi,1998)Other studies reported that village chicken in Africa provide employment opportunities and disposable income for small scale farmers, particularly in the off seasons rural poultry production can integrated very well into other farming activities as it required every little time and investment(Branckaert.2007)

The Markets channel of this includes selling off chickens and eggs at households within the village on roads sides, during entertainment ceremony in village and

urban markets. The market channels are described as informal and poorly developed (Mlozi et al 2003). However it had been reported that free ranging local chickens are on high demand and fetch high market price in urban markets of Malawi, Nicaragua and many developing countries in Africa and Asia because of preferred attributes such as being tastier than improved layers strains (Brankaert and Gueye 1999). Since the wild progenitor of chickens is still among us comparison of behaviors and other changes that exist are available to us. Behaviorally domesticated chickens are less active, have few social interactions, are less aggressive, 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.

Genetic study suggests multiple origins of domestication. The first archeological evidence to date is from China about 5400 BC, in geographically widespread sites such as Cishan (Shandong province, ca. 5000 BC), Beixin (Shandong province, ca. 5000 BC), Xian (Shaanxi province, ca. 4300 BC). Domesticated chickens appear at Mohenjo-Daro in the Indus Valley by about 2000 BC and, from there, the chicken spread into Europe and Africa. The earliest firm evidence for chickens in East Africa is illustrations from several sites in New Kingdom Egypt.

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 the 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 can achieve real progress, real benefits.

In Bangladesh's experiences, women are the ones operating and managing technical enterprises like; broiler farming, layer farms and duck farms efficiently with a high economic return on the investment (Riise et al, 2004). Rural women in either male-headed or female headed households of North-West Amhara, were more responsible for chicken rearing, while the men were responsible for crop cultivation and other off-farm activities (Halima, 2007). According to Mcainsh et al (2004) and Gueye (1998); approximately 80% of the chicken flocks in a number of African countries were owned and largely controlled by rural women.

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 can 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 advance 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 distraction of the flock by disease (Tadelle and Ogle, 1996). In Tanzania, poultry keeping forms as an necessary 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 three major poultry production system traditional indigenous and improved family chicken poultry 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 in 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.

In urban area now poultry are kept in advance way. They use breeding chicken for eggs production and selling them for meat after laying ends. However they face same challenges like breeding farms are limited, lack of motivation by the local population to engage and invest in commercial poultry production which are intensive especially in layers farming, poor health control for the high prevalence of disease like Newcastle disease, salmonellosis and Marek's disease, poor quality medicine and Vaccination unreliable cold chain supply of vaccines, poor housing and sanitation conditions and inadequate feeding, lack of adequate capacity to control diseases like Newcastle disease that attack poultry, low productivity per producer and poor nutrition and low capital.

### **3.4 Policy Review**

Tanzania is endowed with natural resources which include landforage and large livestock resources base livestock kept in Tanzania are for instance 118.5 million cattle, 13.1million Goats, 3.6million sheep, 1.2 million pigs, and 30million indigenous poultry, 1.3 million high breed chickens and other species. (MWLD, Statistical year book, 2005)The livestock industry in Tanzania is being categorized in to 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 Tanzania 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 aim of stimulating livestock development in the centralized economy and 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 that demanding for view 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.

### **3.4.1 Government Policy**

Structural adjustment programs have resulted in some changes in agricultural/livestock, trade and exchange rate policies and the re definition of the role of Public and private sectors. These changes could improve the profitability of small-holders farmers especially those that are moving towards intensification. The Government of Tanzania (GoT) has committed itself to carry out major reforms in the agricultural industry with clearly defined MoLD core functions, private functions and joint public and private functions.

The goals/mission of the MoLD will involve first, creating an enabling environment for the participation of the private sectors in livestock production, marketing,

processing input supply and distribution and credit second Development of appropriate agricultural infrastructure and provision of adequate extension services research including diagnostic services and training. Following are the liberalization process. MoLD has been left with a core of key functions including monitoring, planning, regulating and promoting the livestock industry. The agricultural and livestock policy of 1997 was in line with the ongoing reforms and redefined the roles of public and private sectors. The key elements of this policy are;

- i. To encourage increasing exportation of livestock products to increase foreign exchange earnings.
- ii. To increase livestock sectors growth through private sectors based initiative in the industry
- iii. Market information and market monitoring, quality control, promotion of institutional structures.

However, during implementation of this policy other reforms emerged thus necessitating a review and formulation of anew police, the national Livestock Policy (2006).Both policies seek to promote livestock production and productivity in order to ensure basic polices seek to promote livestock production and productivity in order to ensure basic food security, increase export earning, raise nutritional status and increase standard of living. Other relevant policies include

- i. The empowerment policy
- ii. The Presidential Circular No1.of2002 focuses on regulated animal movements for controlling animal disease
- iii. The investment policy

- iv. The land policy (1995) regulates the land tenure system whereby livestock owners should be allocated land so as to restrict uncontrolled animal movement this policy were formulated in order to control environmental degradation.

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

Most hatcheries and poultry breeding farms operate within residential areas without standard operating procedures. Unregistered themselves, they rarely avail of the services of registered veterinarians. Unsurprisingly many farmers complain that the high mortality rates among chicks in some hatcheries is due to salmonellosis and emergence of Marek's disease in the pullets(layers). The strategies proposed to mitigate these challenges include the

- i. Promotion of the registration of hatcheries and poultry breeder farms and the establishment of operational guidelines and standard operating procedures for these enterprises and
- ii. The institutionalization of mandatory biosafety and HACCP procedures for poultry meats eggs and feeds.

Tanzania is endowed with natural resources which include land, forage and a large livestock resource base. Livestock kept in Tanzania are for instance 18.5 million Cattle, 13.1 million Goats, 3.6 million Sheeps, 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 parastaatal 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 endeavors 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. It is reported that 86% of livestock keeping households in Tanzania own chickens. Of the 4.6 million livestock keeping households, 48% only keep chickens. These statistics demonstrate the central importance of promoting poultry meat and eggs production to poverty reduction and nutrition improvement in Tanzania. 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 fulfill 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. There are opportunities for livestock development in Tanzania and these

opportunities will increase the poultry's contribution to the national economy. These opportunities are like a large herd and diverse livestock resources, land resources, diverse and favorable climate and agro-ecological zones, potential domestic and export markets, availability of trainable manpower and relatively low cost labor, wide range of indigenous technical knowledge in livestock and favorable macro-economic policies.

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 poultry productivity.

“The poultry 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 poultry industry that contributes to the improvement of the well-being of the people whose principal occupation and livelihood is based on poultry.

Specific objectives are for instance to contribute towards national income and poverty alleviation through increased production, processing and marketing of poultry through layers keeping products to meet national nutritional requirements, improve standard living of the people engaged in poultry through increased income generation from layers, increase the quantity and quality of poultry and poultry products as raw materials for local industry and export, promote integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources related to layers production in order to achieve environmental sustainability, strengthen technical support services and develop and disseminate new technologies and to develop human resources including poultry farmers.

The poultry industry in Tanzania is divided into traditional and commercial production systems and traditional system is the largest contributing over 70% of the flock and supplies most of the meat and eggs consumed in rural and about 20% in urban areas. The main indigenous breed sub-types include Kuchi, Kishingo, Sukuma, Kinyafuzi and Kiduchu. Commercial poultry production is mostly practiced in urban and peri-urban areas. The common commercial breeds and their crosses include White Leghorns, Rhode Island Red, Light Sussex and Plymouth Rock and some hybrids such as Hi sex, hybro, Shavers and Arbo Acres. Both commercial and traditional systems are constrained by diseases, poor quality feeds, and inadequate technical support services, low genetic potential of the local breeds and weak

farmers' organizations and there is inadequate regulatory framework in hatcheries and breeding farms.

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 inventorization, 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 sensitize, encourage and promote establishment of poultry producers and traders associations.( Tanzania Livestock Policy, Pg 9).

The Government has declared in the policy that the veterinary medicines will be provided by ensuring adequate supply, accessibility and affordability of safe, quality and efficacious veterinary medicines. The policy states that the Government will encourage and support manufacturing, importation and distribution of quality veterinary medicines and will also strengthen technical support services in veterinary service. The Government has also declared in the policy that livestock inputs like feed resources, germ-plasm materials, farm machinery, and equipment used for veterinary practice and livestock facilitated by working in collaboration with stakeholders in order to promote investment in production and distribution of these livestock inputs and the Government will also strengthen technical services in livestock inputs.



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

### **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 selling of the products such as meat, Eggs and manure. Poultry keeping in Tanzania seems to be carried out in most Household levels. Most rural and urban families kept Poultry. Poultry kept 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 centers 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 centers, veterinary medicine centers, vaccination centers 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 upendo group members will be sustainable and increase the incomes to households of community members and other community members indirectly hence reducing poverty at household.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter is very important as it links with previous chapter one and two. This chapter is work out part which looks together back and forward. It used to provide reflection of what have been done during the three month to the community. 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 Outputs and Products**

During the project implementation period it was expected to achieve the following products and outputs out of the planned activities.

#### **4.3 Project Outputs**

The intended project output was to produce and community access to affordable poultry product (layers chicken) which will be utilized by the member in their economic undertakings which will ultimately improve their economic status and hence improving their living standards at their household levels The outcome is expected to reached after selling eggs when laying start in order to meet the goal of the project. The project is expected to accomplish the following outputs

- i. 56 households sensitized and trained25 group members on layers keeping

- ii. Office has been rented
- iii. Building was selected from one member of the group for keeping layer pullet.
- iv. Purchase chicks Equipments like feeding tools, watering and brooding.
- v. Registration is on progress
- vi. Selling off the poultry (layers) project output chickens and eggs
- vii. Monitor and evaluation the activities of the poultry farm and its overall impact to its target group.

The above are major activities that help to acquire expected output at the end of this project is to produce more profit through selling eggs and chickens after laying ends. This can help them to improve their economic status and meet their social needs at their household level.

**Table 4.1: Project Objective and Output**

Objectives	Outputs	Activities
1. Training 25 group members on layers keeping by Jun 2018	1.1 : 25 group members were trained on layers keeping	Identification of trainees
		Conducting one day workshop on layers keeping(poultry)
2. Acquiring an office and a building for layers (poultry) keeping by ogast2018	2.1. office rented	2.1.1 Fund raising for finding fund for office rent from members
		2.1.2 Contract signing for office rent
	2.2. layers pullets building rented from one member with seven square meter	2.2.1 Solicit fund for renting a Building for poultry keeping
		2.2.2 Agreements are made concerning building for poultry keeping
3. Undertake production of the first batch of one day old chicks by April 2018	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 five 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 five 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 Four vaccination done to four hundred chicks	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	
	3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity	
4. Expecting to sale chicken eggs to at least three reliable markets by September 2018	4.1 Three buyers identified	4.1.1 Marketing the product
		4.1.2 Transport of chicken eggs
5. To register the business officially by October 2018	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Upendo 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
		5.3.2 Paying for registration

Source: Field Findings, 2019

The project identified to be implemented focuses on different expected outputs. Project to be implemented has five objectives which are Training of twenty25 group members on poultry keeping by March 2018, Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by April 2018, Undertaking production of the first batch of one days old chicks by March 2018, to sale 30 tray of eggs to at least three reliable markets by September 2018 and to register the business officially by October 2018. These objectives leads the project to have outputs and the outputs are explained below;

Output number one was training of twenty five group members on the poultry (layers) keeping. Group members were trained in order to have sufficient knowledge on the management of the project in order to make the project sustainable. Before training, trainees were selected or 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, the equipments for the project are purchased, vaccination of the chicks, identifying the quality feeds for the chicks, feeding and knowing the maturity of the chicken.

Other outputs are to rent an office and building for the poultry. This output was achieved by soliciting fund and signing of the contracts for renting. After having a poultry building, one batch of six hundred chicks were bought and twenty five 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 three buyers will be done in order to

have a reliable market for the chicks eggs when mature and laying start. A group expects to have a constitution, Bank account and certificate of registration to become a business entity.

#### **4.3.3 Project Product**

The main project product is the improved community livelihood opportunities in Isyesye ward as a result of layers keeping. This would be achieved after realization of income from the sale of eggs and hens which utilized as human food other product used as a fertilizers in agriculture activity.

#### **4.4 Project Planning**

Project planning 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.

#### **4.4.1. Project Implementation Plan**

Project implementation plan 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 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 eggs and chickens after laying ends. 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 March 2018, the month was planned for the Community Needs Assessment followed by identification of the Host organization, identification of Trainees and Project identification. March was planned for preparation of material for workshop and conducting workshop. March the activity planned was for the community to identify the potential project and fund raising for the project. For the month of April was planned for search of an Office and project building. For the month of April planned activities were to identify and purchase of equipments for the project. On April plan was project itself in place and its management. Sales of project products are expected to be done in December followed by project evaluation.

**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 25 group members on poultry (layers)keeping by march 2018	1.1 25 group members were trained on layers keeping	1.1.1. Identification of trainees														*	Upendo members, CED Student	
		1.1.2. Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping															Meeting venue	Facilitator, CED Student, Upendo Members
																	Facilitator's Fee	
																	Pens 25pcs	
																	Notebooks 25pcs	
															Flip Chart 1pc			
																Marker pen 1pc		
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by April 2018	2.1 Office rented	2.2.1. Fund raising for finding fund for Office rent														Soft Drinks	upendo members, CED Student	
		2.2.2. Contract signing for office rent														LGA Funds		
	2.2.Poultry building rented with seven square meters	2.2.1. Solicit fund for renting a Building for poultry keeping														Soft Drinks	Upendo members, CED Student	
		2.2.2. Agreements made for renting a Building for poultry keeping														Upendo member	Upendo group	
3. Undertake production of the first batch of one days old chicks by	3.1. One batch of six hundred chicks were bought	3.1.1. To identify good quality chicks														Poultry expert	Extension Officer, upendo Members, CED Student	



April 2018		3.1.2. Purchase of chicks																Funds	Upendo members, CED Student
	3.2. Twenty five bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	3.2.1. To identify the feeds with required nutrients for the chicks																Poultry expert	Extension Officer, Upendo Members, CED Student
		3.2.2. To purchase twenty five bags of chicken feeds																Funds	Extension Officer, Upendo members ,CED Student
	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	Extension Officer, Upendo members, CED Student
		3.3.2.To purchase the equipments																Funds	Upendo group members, Extension Officer
3.4.Three vaccination done to six hundred chicks	3.4.1. To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination																	Veterinary expert	Upendo group members, CED Student
	3.4.2. Doing vaccination activity																	Veterinary expert	Extension Officer, Upendo members, CED Student
4. To sale 26 tray eggs per day at least for two reliable markets by October2018	4.1. Three buyers identified	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing																Funds for transportation	Upendo group members
		4.1.2 Transport of 1 chicken eggs to the market																Funds	Upendo group members
5. To register the business officially by November 2018	5.1. Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Upendo group members meeting for constitution making.																Transport	5.To register the business officially by Sept 2018



**Table 4.2: Project Logical Framework**

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Goal (Impact): Reducing Income Poverty	Increased income and improved standards of living of the community	Survey and audited monthly and annual reports	Willingness of community members to disclose their economic status.
<b>Objective 1: Training 25 group members on poultry keeping by March 2018</b>			
Output 1.1: 25 Group members were trained on Poultry keeping( layers)	25 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	Progressive report	Community members become aware about the project
<b>Activities</b>			
1.1.1. Identification of trainees	25 trainees identified	List of trainees	Group members are aware for training on poultry (layers) keeping
1.1.2. Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping( layers)	25 Group members attended the Workshop	Attendance list	Community members become aware about the project
<b>Objective 2: Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by April 2018</b>			
Output 2.1 office rented	(Signed contract) make an agreement on renting the office	Contract documents	Group members can access office building
<b>Activities</b>			
2.2.1. Fund raising 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
<b>Activities.</b>			
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
<b>Objective 3: Undertake production of the first batch of one day old chicks by March 2018</b>			
Output 3.1: One batch of six hundred chicks were bought	Receipt for payments	Chicks in the poultry building centre	Chicks in the poultry building centre

<b>Activities</b>			
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 chicks building	Receipt of payment and presence of the chicks in poultry keeping building/centre
Output 3.2. Twenty five 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.
<b>Activities</b>			
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 health 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
<b>Activities</b>			
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 for six hundred chicks	Number of chicks vaccinated	Progressive report	Visit done by Veterinary officer
<b>Activities</b>			
3.4.1. To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	Veterinary officer was identified	Progressive report	Poultry were vaccinated
3.4.2. Doing vaccination activity	Number of chicks vaccinated	Physical health of chicks	Payment receipt for vaccination
Output 4.1. To sale 27 tray of chicken egg and hen when laying ends to at least three reliable markets by September2018 to September 2019	Number of trays sold	Increase of income through sales eggs and hens after laying ends	Sales report
<b>Activities</b>			
4.1.1. Three buyers identified	Sensitization for poultry	List of sensitized people	Readiness of community

			members to support the project
4.1.2 Transport eggs	Chicken loaded in a truck	Truck with loaded live chicken	Chicken are ready for eggs production for sale
Objective 5. To register the business officially by December 2018			
Output 5.1 Constitution prepared	Minutes of the meeting for constitution making	Constitution in place	Upendo group members adhere to constitution
		Check book	Readiness of group members to use Bank account
		Output 5.2 Bank account opened	Account number
		Activities	Stakeholders become aware on project
5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Group members accepted to formulated constitution	5.1.1 Upendo group members meeting for constitution making	Group members contribute to formulate constitution
5.2.1 Meeting to select the Bank	Group members attendance on the meeting	Attendance list	Upendo 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	upendo group members are aware on the importance of the use of Bank 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
5.3. Received Certificate of Registration			

#### 4.4 Inputs

During project implementation, some inputs were used in order to implement the layers keeping project. Some of the inputs that were used during implementation of the project were human resources inputs, materials inputs and financial inputs. Human resources inputs were the use of human beings as project manpower and also as 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 layers keeping building, purchase for layers 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 4.3: Project Inputs**

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Required Inputs
1. Training 25 group members on poultry keeping by March 2018	1.1 : 25 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.1 Identification of trainees	*
		1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping	Meeting venue
			Facilitator's Fee
			Pens 25 pens
			Notebooks 25Pcs
			Flip chart 1 Pc
Marker Pen 1 Pc			
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by March 2018	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.Two layers 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
3. Undertake production of	3.1. One batch of six hundred chicks were	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks	Poultry expert

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Required Inputs
the first batch of one day old chicks by March 2018	bought	3.1.2 Purchase of chicks	Funds
	3.2. Twenty five 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
4. To sale 27 tray of eggs at least to two reliable markets by September 2018	4.1 Two buyers identified	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing	Funds for transportation
		4.1.2 Transport of live chicken	Funds
5. To register the business officially by December 2018	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Upendo 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:** Field Data, 2019

Project needs some inputs for its implementation and those inputs were identified. The identified project inputs are directly linked to the project activities, outputs and objectives. In order for the project to be sustainable there was a need for training twenty five 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, pens, note books, flip chart and marker pens.

In order for the fund to be raised for renting an office and poultry building, the required inputs identified was some funds for buying soft drinks also the need for an allowance for local authority personnel. In order to undertake production of the first batch of one day old chicks by March 2018, some inputs like hiring an expert who will assist in the identification of the good quality chicks and 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 thirty or twenty eight tray of chicken eggs to at least two reliable markets, the required identified inputs were funds for hiring mode of transport that will transport eggs from the production area to the market. 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. 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**

For the project to be implemented there should be a enough budget and willingness from the member the project. Project implementation Budget was planned by the Upendo group members and they raised fund for the project Upendo group raised the fund from their pockets .The group member decide to use their money instead of finding out of the group or loan from Uwamu saccos. The estimated budget was2165000/=but the contribution ranging to2523000/= the remaining money will be used as an emergence money for the project.

The budget well planned and enable planned activities to be carried out for the project to achieve its goal like increasing household incomes to the low income earners who need to have a modern house both from Upendo 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 4.4: Project Budget**

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resource needed	Quantity	Price/Unit	Total Tsh
1. Training 25 group members on poultry keeping by March 2018	1.1 : 25 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.1. Identification of trainees	*	*	*	*
		1.1.3 Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping	Facilitator( Veterinary)	1	80,000	80,000
			Stationeries	Pens 25	200	5,000
				Notebook 25	10,00	25,000
				Flip Chart 1	12,000	12,000
Marker pens 1 box	8,000	8000				
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by March 2018	2.1. Office rented	2.1.1 Fund raising for finding fund for Office rent	Soft drinks	35	1,000	35,000
		2.1.2 Contract signing for office rent	Local Government Authority	1	10,000	10,000
			Fund	Months 12	20,000	240,000
	2.2. Two Poultry building rented with seven square meters	2.2.1 Solicit fund for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Soft drinks	35	1,000	35,000
		2.2.2 Contract signing for renting a Building for poultry keeping	Local Government Authority	1	10,000	10,000
3. taking first batch of a day old chicks by 2018	3.1. One batch of six hundred chicks were bought	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks	Poultry expert	1	20,000	20,000
		3.1.2 Purchase of chicks	Fund	600	1800	1080,000
	3.2. Twenty five 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 25	50,000	1125,000,
	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	4	5,000	20,000
		3.3.2 To purchase the equipments	Poultry brooders and heaters	8	15,000	12,0000
			Poultry feeders and troughs	8	15,000	120,000
	3.4 One vaccination done to six 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	

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resource needed	Quantity	Price/Unit	Total Tsh
4. To sale twenty six tray of eggs at least to three reliable markets by September 2018	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 December 2018	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Upendo 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
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the Bank	Fund for soft drinks	35	1,000	35,000
		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	50,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>						<b>2,165,000</b>

**Source:** researcher, 2019

Project budget was prepared in order for each objective to be achieved as planned. Each objective has its outputs and activities that carried out in order to achieve the objective concern. Each activity has been linked with the resources needed, quantity, price per unit and total cost in order to make the activities be done as planned. For objective number one was to train twenty five group members on poultry keeping by march2018. The output for this objective is twenty five group members being trained and the planned activities are identifying the trainees and conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping. In order to train twenty five group members resources needed are the facilitator and stationeries like pens, notebooks, flip chart, marker pens and each resource has been allocated the quantity and total costs to be incurred by the project.

Acquiring the building for an office and for poultry was planned to have two main activities which are fund raising from the group members and contracts signing and the resources needed are funds that will be 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. For the project to undertake production of the first batch of one day 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 will need some resources which are hiring an expert in poultry and funds that will be used for payment of the required resources.

Project will need to sale thirty or twenty six trays of eggs per day and 182tray per week for two reliable markets. Resources needed to support sales will be funds that will be used for facilitating the activity and finally the last objective of the project is to register the business officially. In order to register the business officially, there will be needs for constitution, bank account and certificate of registration. These outputs will be 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 will need 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 in order for the activities to be implemented. Activities executed are those that were planned in the project design. Project implementation requires 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 is the phase where visions and plans become reality

#### **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. Twenty five 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. 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. Funds were raised 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. With the help from veterinary or poultry expert, the equipments for the poultry keeping were purchased, Feeds were purchased and healthy chicks were purchased. Some activities were done like identifying the quality needed equipments, needed and recommended feeds with the quality nutrients and thereafter the chicks were purchased and being kept in their rented

poultry building. Feeding of the chicks proceeded and vaccination was done to make the chicks healthy by being free from diseases attack. 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 three above shows CED Student clarifying about the project to the Upendo community during the one day workshop conducted for poultry keeping project.



**Figure 1.2: Member Group taking a Day Chicks**

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 4.3: Building for Poultry Keeping**

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



**Figure 5.4: Chicks in One of the Building**



**Figure 4.5: Chicks Continue Growing and Second Vaccination Take Place**





**Figure 4.6: Vaccination and Feeding of Chicks**

**Table 4.5 : Actual Project Implementation Summary**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actual Implementation</b>
1. Training 25 group members on poultry keeping by March 2018	1.1 : 25 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.4 Identification of trainees	20 group members were identified for training
		1.1.5 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 march2018	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 Agape 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 April 2015 and Agape group members have a building in place
3Taking of the first batch of a day old chicks by March 2018	3.1. One batch of six hundred chicks were bought	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks	Healthy Chicks were identified in May 2015
		3.1.2 Purchase of chicks	Healthy chicks were purchased in June 2015
	3.2. Twenty five 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 May 2015
		3.2.2 To purchase chicken feeds	Feeds with required nutrients for the chicks were purchased in May 2015
	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 May 2015
	3.4 One vaccination done to six	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	Veterinary expert for vaccination was identified

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Actual Implementation
	hundred chicks	3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity	Vaccination was done in June,2018 for the chicks to become healthy
4. To sale twenty six to thirty of egg at least to two reliable markets by S2018 September	4.1 Three buyers identified	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing	Robbing and advocacy for marketing will be conducted in September2018
		4.1.2 Transport of eggs to the market	To be done in September 2018
5. To register the business officially by December 2018	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Upendo group members meeting for constitution making.	To be done by August2018
		5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	To be done by December 2018
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the bank	To be done by September 2018
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account	To be done by september2018
	5.3 Received Certificate of Registration	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Will be conducted before end of December2018
		5.3.2 Paying for registration	Will be done by Desember2018

**Source:** researcher, 2019

#### 4.9 Project implementation Grant Chart

Gantt charts are tools used for analyzing and planning complex projects. They help in planning out the tasks that need to be completed, they give a basis for scheduling when these tasks will be carried out, and they 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 under way, Gantt charts help to monitor whether the project is on schedule.



	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 six hundred chicks	3.4.1. To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination																
		3.4.2. Doing vaccination activity																
4. To establish a business, rising and selling eggs(poultry product) at least to three reliable markets by September2018 on wards	4.1. Three buyers identified for buying eggs	4.1.1 Robbing and Advocacy for Marketing																
		4.1.2 Transport tray of eggs																
5. To register the business officially byOctober2018	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Upendo 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. Received Certificate or Registration	5.3.1. Facilitation of registration process																
		5.3.2. Paying for registration																

Source: Field Data, 2019

Project implementation Gantt chart shows the implementation of the project. It shows time of which each activity will be implemented as planned. Identification of the trainees will be done in March 2018 while conducting one day workshop will be conducted on the end of March, Fund raising in order to find funds for office renting and building for poultry will be done on march followed by contracts signing for rent on March 2018. After having office and building in place, the identification of feeds with nutrients needed for chicks, identification of the good quality chicks, identifying veterinary expert, purchase of equipments for the project.

In April there will be purchase of chicken feeds, chicken, vaccination. By September to December the activities that will be carried out will be robbing and advocacy for marketing, transport of eggs, meeting to make constitution, signing and approval of constitution, meeting to select the Bank in order to open an account, selection of the signatories, facilitation of registration process and paying for registration of the business officially.

## **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. In order for the project to become sustainable there should be effective and efficient project monitoring and evaluation. Project monitoring will show if the project activities are executed as planned and the resources planned are utilized as it was planned hence gives a direction of the project so as the project team can determine if they are moving towards the planned direction in order to achieve the project objective hence achievement of the project overall goal.

Evaluation has to be done and this will help to get the right information that will help the team to know if the project will either be sustainable or not to become sustainable. According to World Bank web, Participatory monitoring and evaluation refers to a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in Monitoring and Evaluation of a particular project. It entails sharing the responsibilities for evaluation planning, implementation and reporting by involving stakeholders in defining the evaluation questions, collecting and analyzing data and drafting and reviewing the report.

So, the needs for participation according to the World Bank are the sharing of the responsibilities by each stakeholder for each stage of the project during project life. 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 outsider (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 if fully done. Upendo group members participated in project planning and participated in planning on how monitoring and evaluation will take place. Upendo 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. By participating on vaccination helps them to know the medicine and costs used for purchase of the medicine and by doing so they are evaluating the vaccination activities. 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.

## **5.2 Participatory Monitoring**

Participatory monitoring is the systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that has been chosen and recorded by insiders with the help of outsiders. Participatory monitoring provides information during the life of the project, so that adjustments and/or modifications can be made if necessary and by doing so, it helps to measure the progress of the project. Participatory monitoring helps to keep track of activities by recording information on a daily, weekly, monthly or seasonal basis and taking the time to stop and analyze the information monitored can provide important immediate feedback and can be used in the future for participatory evaluations. Keeping of tracks gives information for decision making.

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.

We do participatory monitoring due to the reasons that it gives a room for knowing an ongoing picture that allows a community to determine whether activities are progressing as planned. Also it 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. Group members came from different occupations which were food vendors, tailoring, teachers, saloon, dairy cow keeping, horticulture and bar 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 group member participated by giving his or her 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 executions in order to control the resources to be used and manage the project planned budget. Implementation of the project will be done by group members. Group members have volunteered to perform some tasks in order to reduce the project management costs and also it is a part of learning to the group members. The members have volunteered to perform cleanliness, assist in vaccination activities, doing feeding of the poultry and also they volunteered in searching for the markets in order to be sure of the selling of the project products.

Participatory monitoring will be done in collaboration with the group members, this has been planned and it was organised by them. The aim is to empower the group

members for future project sustainability. This participatory monitoring will empower them as they will either establish new projects or increase the size of the project in order to increase the sales of their project products hence the increase of their incomes. Evaluation of the project will be done by the project evaluation expert in collaboration with the group members. Fully participation of the group members in project evaluation will empower the group members in order for them to perform evaluation of their projects for their future projects. Group members will be trained on how evaluation of the project is being done and they will learn 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. According to IFAD (2000), monitoring system is defined as an observation system for the project managers to verify whether the project activities are happening according to planning and whether means are used in a correct and efficient manner. In order for the monitoring of the project to be effective, monitoring information systems planned should be timely, relevance and trustworthy in order to give information that can be used to assess if the planned or desired changes are taking place.

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 the 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 will need 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 lead to failing in collecting information on time, poor quality monitoring work, overspending the budget, and limited capabilities. In order for the project monitoring systems to work well then there should be a positive consideration on the people to be trained in order to promote effective monitoring support, systems that will integrate the information into a management structure and ensure data storage, processing and retrieval, and which can clarify formats for reports and timing, Time for monitoring activities to take place, Financial resources and the 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 happened and what 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 can 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 to make the project monitoring team to be able to monitor the project. Monitoring information system was designed by Upendo group members with collaboration of the CED Student. The system planned will assist the members to monitor if all activities are carried out as planned, costs and expenditures, records to keep, who is collecting reports, who are used to makes decision on the reports, time planned , time spent and other resources used in the process.

**Table 5.1: Project Monitoring Information System**

<b>Categories of information</b>	<b>What to Monitor</b>	<b>What Record to Keep</b>	<b>Who Collects Data</b>	<b>Who Uses Data</b>	<b>How to use Information</b>	<b>What Decisions can be made</b>
1. Work plan Activities	Time spent Activities performed Resources spent	Resources' Utilization record	CBO team. CED Student. Upendo group members.	CBO team CED student Upendo 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	Upendo group members CED Student	CBO team CED student Upendo 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	Upendo group members. CED Student	Student 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.	Student group members. CED Student	Student 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 eggs sold	Sales and Marketing reports	Upendo group members. CED Student	Upendo 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	Upendo group members. CED Student	CBO team CED student Upendo 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.

**Source:** researcher, 2019

## **5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods**

Participatory Monitoring Method used was Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). This is an approach used by nongovernmental organizations and others agencies involved international development. The aim of the approach is to promote and in cooperate the knowledge and opinions of the members group in a participatory manner.

### **5.2.2.1 Documentation**

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

### **5.2.2.2 Participant Observation**

Upendo group members and other project stakeholders used the participants' observation for monitoring activities being carried out by the project in order to monitor the project. Each participant is given a room to participate in monitoring activity in order to determine if the project is smoothly moving towards the plan.

### **5.2.2.3 Group Interview**

Group interview is method used to gather information for 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 provides an ongoing picture that allows the community to determine whether activities are progressing as planned. It may show when the activities are not leading to objectives so the adjustments can be made. Some time can be refers to as a detailed proposal for doing monitoring, it is a plan of action, and it is 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 should include information on how the stakeholders of the project or intervention will participate in monitoring and how the project will be examined and assessed. The plan should underlay assumptions on which the achievements of the project goal depend. The anticipate relationship between activities, outputs and outcomes.

Members of the project beneficiaries participated in the planning of how monitoring activities will be 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 makes involved the 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 Upendo 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, method or tools 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 layers keeping project. Each member of Upendo 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 5.1: Participatory Monitoring Plan**

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Data Source	Method/Tools	Person Responsible	Time Frame
1. Training 25 group members on layers keeping by march 2018	1.1 : 25 group members were trained on Poultry keeping	1.1.6 Identification of trainees	List of Participants	Progressive report	Meeting	CED Student upendo group member	March2018
		1.1.7 Conducting one day workshop on layers keeping	Training report	Progressive report	Lecture, Group discussion	Facilitator, CED Student, Upendo group Members	March2018
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by March 2018	2.1. Office rented	2.1.1 Fund raising for Office rent	Fund raised	Progressive report	Meeting	Upendo group Members, CED Student	March,2018
		2.1.2 Contract signing for office rent	Contract in place	Progressive report	Meeting	Upendo group member	March,2018
	2.2. Poultry building rented with seven square meters	2.2.1 Solicit fund for renting a Building for layers keeping	Funds raised	Progressive report	Meeting	Upendo group member,CED Student	March,2018
		2.2.2 Contract signing for renting a Building for layers keeping	Contract in place	Progress report	Meeting	VICOBA	March,2018
3.Taking of the first	3.1. One batch of six hundred	3.1.1 To identify good quality chicks	Chicks in place	Analytical Report	Screening of chicks	Extension Officer, Upendo Members, CED Student	April2018

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Data Source	Method/Tools	Person Responsible	Time Frame
batch of a single day old chicks by April 2018	chicks were bought	3.1.2 Purchase of chicks	Purchasing report, Chicks in place	Delivery Note, Goods receivable note	Purchasing	Upendo members, CED Student	April,2018
	3.2.Twenty five bags of Chicks' Feeds were bought	3.2.1 To identify the Feeds with required Nutrients for chicks	Feeds in place	Analytical report	Identification report	Extension Officer, Upendo members, CED Student	April,2018
		3.2.2 To purchase chicken feeds	Feeds in place	Purchasing report	Payment receipt	Extension Officer, Upendo members, CED Student	April 2018
	3.3 Poultry brooders, 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, Upendo members, CED Student	April 2018
		3.3.2 To purchase the equipments	Equipments in place	Goods receivable note	Inventory	Upendo group members, Extension Officer	April 2018
	3.4 One vaccination done for six hundred chicks	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination	Identified Extension Officer	Identification/P rogressive report	Screening report	Upendo group members, CED Student	April 2018
		3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity	Chicks vaccinated	Vaccination report	Injection	Extension Officer, upendo members, CED Student	June 2018
4. To sale twenty six tray of eggs per day at least to three reliable markets by October 2018	4.1Three buyers identified	4.1.1 lobbying and Advocacy for Marketing	Displayed advertisement s done	Progressive report	Advertisement s	Upendo group members	October,2018
		Transport of tray of eggs	eggs are putting on the tray ready for sell.	Receipt for transport payment	Hired Truck	Upendo group members	October2018
5. To register the business officially by	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Upendo group members meeting for constitution making.	Constitution manuscript in place	Minutes of the meeting	Meeting	Upendo group members	December2018

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Data Source	Method/Tools	Person Responsible	Time Frame
December 2018		5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Approved constitution in place	Minutes of the meeting Approved Constitution copies	Meeting	Upendo group members	Sept December2018
	5.2 Bank account opened	5.2.1 Meeting to select the bank	Minutes of the meeting	Minutes of the meeting	Meeting	Upendo group members	Nov to December2018
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account	Names of signatories selected	Minutes of the meeting	Meeting	Upendo group members	November to December2018
	5.3 Received Certificate or Registration	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Certificate of Registration	Progressive report	Filling of Registration Forms	Upendo group members, CED Student	December,2018
		5.3.2 Paying for registration	Receipt for payment	Progressive report	Bank deposit	Upendo group members	December2018

Source: Research Findings, 2019

### 5.3 Project Participatory Evaluation Summary

This part gives a summary of participatory evaluation. Evaluation is the approach used to ensure that implementation of 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 can 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 layers (poultry) keeping project that has been designed, planned and executed by Upendo 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 should think 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. 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. Upendo group members participated in evaluating if all planned activities were fully done, costs that the group inquired, 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 25 group members on layers (poultry) keeping by April 2018	1.1 : 25 group members were trained on layers keeping	1.1.8 Identification of trainees	List of Trainees identified	Identified Trainees	25 Upendo group members identified for Training and attended	
		1.1.9 Conducting one day workshop on layers (poultry) keeping	Progressive report	25 Upendo group members to be trained on Poultry keeping	25 Upendo group members Trained on layers keeping Project	
2. Acquiring an office and a building for poultry keeping by April 2018	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 place	Building for Poultry in place	
3. Undertake production of the first batch of a single day old chicks by April 2018	3.1. Twenty five bags of Chicks' Feeds 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 five 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	3.3.1 To identify the needed suitable equipments	3.3.1 To identify the needed suitable equipments	Identified equipments	Equipments to be identified	Suitable Equipments were identified

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
	troughs equipments for poultry keeping were purchased		Equipments purchased in place	Equipments to be purchased	Purchased Equipments in place
			Identified Extension Officer		3.3.2 To purchase the equipments
		3.4.2 Doing vaccination activity	Chicks' healthy	3.4 One vaccination done to six hundred chicks	3.4.1 To identify the veterinary expert for vaccination
4. To sale twenty six tray of eggs per day at least to three reliable markets by November 2018	4.1 Three buyers identified	4.1.1 lobbying and Advocacy for Marketing	Sales Report	Market for eggs	Eggs were sold
		4.1.2 Transport of Tray of eggs	Number of tray of eggs reached the market for Sales	Increase in Upendo group members income	Upendo group members increased their incomes
5. To register the business officially by December 2018	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Upendo group members meeting for constitution making.	Constitution manuscript in place	Good Governance of the project. Accountability	Good Governance from Sept to December 2018
		5.1.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Approved constitution in place	Accountability	Good Governance to be done from Sept to December 2018
	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 December 2018 to January 2019
		5.2.2 Selecting signatories and opening the account	Names of signatories selected	Good management of Project Fund	Good Governance To be done from October to December 2018
	5.3 Received Certificate or Registration	5.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Certificate of Registration	Group to be registered	Upendo group members got Registration
		5.3.2 Paying for registration	Certificate of Registration	Certificate of Registration	Certificate of Registration

### **5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods**

Participatory Evaluation 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 will learn from the experience. In participatory evaluation, people learn more about the things that will have worked well and also learn on how and why they worked well. They also learn on things that have not worked well and why they did not work well.

In a participatory evaluation, the overall and immediate objectives, their continued relevance and the effectiveness of the activities are all taken into account. Much of the information from Participatory Assessment, Participatory Baseline and Participatory Monitoring can be used in participatory evaluation. Information from participatory monitoring will give progress trends and total amounts. By examining the activities individually and relative to objectives, give stakeholders relevant and useful information that will help them decide whether the objectives and/or activities should stay the same or change. Participatory rural appraisal was used to facilitate the use of Questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion and Key informants Interview methods were planned to be used during evaluation of the project.

### **5.3.3 Project Performance Indicator**

In order for the project to be achieved and sustainable, there should be performance indicators planned in order 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 25 group members on poultry keeping by 2018	1.1 : 25 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 April 2018	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.Layers building rented with seven square meter	2.2.1 Solicit fund for renting a Building for layers keeping	Funds	Funds raised
		2.2.2 Contract signing for renting a Building for layers keeping	Signatories	Signed Contract
3. Undertake production of the first batch of one day old chicks by April 2018	3.1. One batch of six 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 five 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
	3.3 layers brooders, 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, Upendo group members, Fund	Equipments purchased in place

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resources Needed	Performance Indicators
	3.4 One vaccination done to six 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, Upendo group members	Chicks' healthy
4. To sale twenty six tray of eggs into at least three reliable markets by November 2018	4.1 Markets were found	4.1.1 Lobbying and Advocacy for Marketing	Upendo group members, CED Student	Sales Report
		4.1.2 Transport eggs to the market	Funds	Number of tray of eggs reached market place
5. Registration of the business	5.1 Constitution prepared	5.1.1 Upendo 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

**Source:** researcher, 2019

#### 5.4 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 we ensure ourselves can potentially be 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. Use limited resources, the project can be accomplished only if resources are available and enough. Upendo group members assessed the required amount of resources and compared it to the existing resources base and this will help the Upendo group members manage the project in a sustainable manner.

The principle states that, never exceed available resources. The efforts to achieve effective management will be successful if the use of available resources never exceeds the amount of resources necessary for the project completion. You should plan resource consumption in advance and minimize resource wastage. Allocate resources strategically. Upendo group members recognized the importance of allocating project resources to only prioritized directions according to the strategy. Resources allocation activities should be planned for the long-term perspective and utilized considering stakeholders' expectation.

**Planning Sustainability:** In order to plan sustainability you need to think of conceptualization of the project, organizing the project team, incorporate standards, minimize waste and communicate project. Conceptualize project, the concept of project has to reflect the probability of successful project accomplishment. If the concept is unrealizable, then the project is likely to be unsuccessful. In order for this

project to become sustainable, upendo group members carefully managed the process of project conceptualization to develop a concept that is coherent to available project resources, meets stakeholder's expectations and fits into their strategy.

Organize project team; Project team will be a major project resource. Upendo group members identified themselves and organized themselves in order to become the project resource for the aim of the project to become sustainable. Minimizing waste, project beneficiaries planned the use of resources in order to avoid wastage of resources. Incorporate standards and communicate project, group members incorporated their standards in order to fit their expectations and these were all communicated to the project team.

**Project Sustainability Plan:** 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 Dares Salaam, Vaccination medicines are available. With these steps being taken, it is the hope of the project beneficiaries that their project will be sustainable and the incomes that will be derived from the selling of the project products will increase the households' income and help to improve the economic and living standards of the project beneficiaries. The project will 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**, due to the fully participation of project stakeholders from project identification, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, this brings the sense of project ownership. Because they feel being the owner of the project they will have strategies to make the project sustainable. They had planned to register their group in order to be legally enforced and become a business entity that keeps poultry for eggs and hen for sales. Another plan is to open a Bank account in which the profits will be saved for the future expansion of the project.

**Financial Sustainability:** Financial sustainability will be achieved due to the reason that the group members planned to volunteer in performing some activities in order to minimize running costs for the project. Some of the project profit derived from sales will be 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. They have planned to have some months without distributing the profits to themselves in order to increase the money for future expansions of the project.

### **5.5 Conclusion**

It is likely that the group together will manage the project to be sustainable even after the completion of CED student. Sustainability is the capacity of a project to continue functioning, supported by its own sources even when external sources support and fund have ended. According to the nature and design of these project members will own the project jointly with the Upendo group including the community surround the project.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

This Chapter six 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 Isyesye Ward Residents in order 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 can increase the level of incomes to their households in order to reduce income poverty.

Isyesye ward 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. The community needs assessment study was conducted in order 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 Isyesye who were respondents to the study revealed that they are low income earners hence failure to afford some basic needs like constructing their own Houses or paying school fee 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) layers 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 layers 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 findings from the Participatory Needs Assessment conducted at Isyesye Ward basing on the methods of data collection used, it was found that the respondents' sex was 27.5% male and 72.5% Female of which 22.5% had age ranging between 18-25 years, 25% had an age ranging from 26-33 years, 35% had an age ranging from 34-41 years, 10% had the ages between 41-48 years and 7.5% 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 can be used for the development of their community and Country at large. The findings show that this community had many occupations and the respondents had different occupations as 7.5% are Farmers, 62.5% are Business men and female, 7.5% were saloonists, 2.5% were Teachers, 5.0% were Bar maids, 2.5% were petty traders and 12.5% were Tailors.

Although the community members had occupations, their incomes were low hence income poverty. This data was taken from the forty respondents out of sixty planned sample of respondents. Education level of the community ranges from primary school to University and they revealed the project will be viable and sustainable due to the increase in demand and this will decrease dependency by creating new direct and indirect jobs due to the presence of the project. The study found that the community needs to be trained on skills and knowledge for the project in order to avoid risks. 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. According to Kiman, (2006) and FAO, (2007). Chickens are kept due to their importance 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. 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 and in order to increase productivity there is a need for stakeholder to give support on the mentioned issues.

The reason for the Layers keeping project to be selected was due to the reasons that Upendo 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, Upendo 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 five trainees attended a one day workshop on Poultry (layers)

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.

The group members had their own funds to start the project, the project was implemented before April and October is the time for sales of the project produced products. The members had their own funds they make arrangements for fund raising to be done within the group. 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 but one group member volunteer the room for keeping.

Outcomes that may be expected if the project will be successfully completed are the Community to increase their incomes individually and at household level and by an increase in incomes they can afford basic needs like building Morden house 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. Upendo group members will be able to manage layers keeping projects and can also transfer the knowledge to the other communities. Third outcome is the Registration of their group to become a Business Entity, by becoming a Business entity they will be 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 do 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 can be of a support to others.

Capacity building has to be 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 layers 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. In order for 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.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX - 1 STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY

#### MEMBERS

Dear respondent, the questionnaire below intends to collect or gather some information from you. Please be free to give the required information and information provided will be kept confidential. Your views will be of great importance and hence contribute to community development.

Tick where appropriate and fill the information where required.

#### 1. Respondents Personnel Particulars

1.1 Sex: a) Male ( ) b) Female ( )

1.2 Age: a) 20-29 ( ) b) 30-39 ( ) c) 40--49 ( ) d) 50-59 ( )  
e) 60-and above ( )

#### 2. Respondent's level of Education:

01) None ( )

02) Primary Education ( )

03) Secondary Education ( )

04) University ( )

05) Above ( )

#### 3. Occupation of respondent

01) Farmer ( )

02) Teachers ( )

03) Local Leaders ( )

04) Business/Traders ( )

05) Technicians ( )

06) Doctors ( )

07) Others .....

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

01) Tzs. 100000-200,000 ( ) 02) Tzs. 300,000-400,000 ( ) 03)

Tzs.500 000-600,000 ( )

04) Tzs.700000-800,000 ( ) 05) Tzs. 900,000-1000,000 ( ) 1000000

and above

### 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) Layers keeping ( )

7. Can 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 INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS**

### **WITH CBO**

Date of Interview \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_ Place of Interview \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Moderator of Focus Group Discussion:

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of the CBO:

---

1. How many members of upendo group are male and female? a)Male\_\_\_\_\_
   
b)Female\_\_\_\_
2. When did you start? (Year).....
3. Is the CBO registered?
4. Who financed the CBO during the take-off?
5. What is the overall goal?
6. What are the income activities being undertaken?
7. Are the incomes generating activities generating profit? i)Yes ( ) ii) No ( )
8. Do you think the income from the established project will be beneficial to the members.....
9. What are the other potential economic projects in the community?.....
10. What are the challenges facing the project?.....
11. Have the CBO members received any training on business under takings or technical knowledge related to the group activities?.....
12. How have the members benefited from the group income activities?.....
13. What kind of support has CBO received from the Government/any other development institution?.....
14. What should be done to improve the group economic

performance?.....

.....

**APPENDIX 3**

**INTERVIEW GUIDE TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS**

Date of Interview \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Place of

Interview \_\_\_\_\_

1. Is there any program that supports layers keeping projects? .....
2. If yes, what kind of support? .....
3. How many CBO's are dealing with income generating activities in this community?
4. Does Government have any policy that support layers (poultry) keeping project?
5. What challenges facing layers keeping in the community?
6. How does the Government support the project to be sustainable?
7. Suggest measures to support the project to become sustainable
  - a).....
  - b).....
  - c).....

**APPENDIX-4**

**APPLICATION LETTER TO CBO**

C/O The Open University of Tanzania,

P.O. Box 23409,

Mbeya

18/03/2018,

Mwenyekiti wa kikundi cha upendo

S. L p 149,

Isyesye,

Mbeya

Habari,

**YAH: MAOMBI YA KUKUTANA NA WANACHAMA WA KIKUNDI CHA**

**UPENDO.**

Kichwa cha habari hapo juu cha husika.Nomba kuwasilisha kwako

maombi rasmi ya kukutana na wanachama wote wa kikundi cha upendo kinachojiendesha kwa shughuli mbalimbali za kusaidiana katika kata ya Isyesye.

Azimio la kukutana ni kupata fursa ya kujadiliana na kubadilishana mawazo katika suala zima la kuleta maendeleo ya kiuchumi miongoni mwa wanachama na jamii

kwa ujumla katika kuondokana na umaskini wa kipato.

Majadiliano yanatarajiwa kutumia muda wa masaa mawili na hii itategemea ushiriki wenu ikiwa ni pamoja na kujali muda. Majadiliano hayo yanatarajia kuleta matokeo ambayo yatasaidia kuimarisha au kuibua namna ya kupata ufumbuzi wa masuala ya kiuchumi na changamoto zinazojitokeza katika maisha ya wanachama.

Iwapo ombi langu litakubaliwa naomba kupangiwa siku, saa na mahali pa kukutania.

Natanguliza shukurani zangu za dhatikwako na wanachama wote kwa ujumla.

Beatrice J. Kimatare

Mwanafunzi wa chuo kikuu Huria-Kituo cha Mbeya

Kitivo cha uchumi na maendeleo ya Jamii.

**APPENDIX- 5**  
**REPLY OF LETTER FROM CBO**

Kikundi cha upendo,

S.L.P 149, ,

Mbeya

26/03/2018

Beatrice kimatare

K.K Chuo Kikuu Huria,

S. L P 2803,

Mbeya.

Ndugu,

**YAH: OMBI LAKO LA KUKUTANA NA WANACHAMA WA KIKUNDI**

**CHA UPENDO**

,Kichwa cha habri hapo juu cha husika.

Kwa barua hii napenda kukufahamisha kuwa maombi yako ya kukutana na wanachama wote wa kikundi cha Upendo yamekubaliwa.

Kutokana na azimio uliloandika la kukutana kuwa ni kupata fursa ya kujadiliana na kubadilishana mawazo katika suala zima la kuleta maendeleo ya kiuchumi miongoni mwa wanachama na jamii kwa ujumla, Uongozi umeafiki kukupa nafasi ya kukutana

na wanachama hao

Unaombwa kufika ofisini uonane na Mratibu ili kupanga ratiba na jinsi ya kukutana mara upatapo barua hii. Natanguliza shukurani zangu za dhati na pia kwa niaba ya wanachama wote wa kikundi cha upendo.

Wako katika ujenzi wa Taifa

Bujo Izack Mwambene

Mratibu kikundi cha upendo.