

**IMPROVING INCOME OF WOMEN BROILER KEEPERS OF KIMARA  
TEMBONI SUB WARD THROUGH ENHANCING POULTRY  
PRODUCTION SKILLS ON SARANGA WARD IN UBUNGO DISTRICT**

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

**2019**

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a project titled, “Improving income of the women broiler keepers of Kimara Temboni Sub Ward through enhancing poultry production skills on, Saranga Ward in Ubungo District, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters in Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

**Dr. Emmanuel Patroba Mhache**

**Supervisor**

.....

Date

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## DECLARATION

I, **Neema Harold**, do hereby declare that, this dissertation is my own personal original work and that it has never been submitted for a Master degree or similar award in any other higher learning institutions.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

**DEDICATION**

This dissertation is dedicated to my beloved mother in heaven Rhoda Sadick Lyamuya. I believe she is smiling where she is, super happy and so proud of me for reaching this level.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

I am indebted to a number of people whose advice and encouragement contributed to the preparation and completion of this dissertation work. I record my sincere thankfulness's to my supervisor Dr. Emmanuel Patroba Mhache for his remarkable guidance, encouragement and advices. His wisdom, insight, intuition, tolerance and commitment during the preparation of this dissertation right from its initial stage to the end, made this dissertation worth reading.

I also thank women in broiler keeping business in Kimara Temboni for their cooperation and support, as well as BAGEA for their facilitation on technical support. I must also thank my very own and only young brother Jimmy Harold for his motivations, encouragement and push every time I felt like drop out my master degree.

## **ABSTRACT**

The project of improving income of women broiler keepers of Kimara Temboni Sub Ward through enhancing poultry production skills on, Saranga Ward in Ubungo District introduced in July 2019. In order to address the real need of the broiler keepers, participatory community need assessment conducted. 23 Structured questionnaires distributed to 20 broiler keepers and 3 veterinarians, then 20 questionnaires responded. The CNA revealed that; despite of the broiler keepers been in the industry for some time but still experience low income. Analysis of the finding done using SPSS version 16, revealed that these problems persist because of the broiler keepers inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines, lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, poor business management skills and absence of clear broiler marketing strategies. The overall project goal was to improve income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills by October 2019. This goal will be achieved after facilitating them with appropriate broiler keeping training and business management skills, and without left behind introducing and link the 5 broiler farmers with Kimara Temboni Local buyers. It is anticipated that after the project implementation the women broiler keepers will be skilled on appropriate broiler keeping particularly; veterinary pharmaceutical and vaccines, broiler feeds and feeds additives, plus linked with the constant broiler market. Supportive monitoring and evaluation must be done to ensure the project goal met and the sustainability of the project. Moreover it is recommended that the Kimara Temboni sub ward should ensure frequent veterinary technical assistant to the broiler keepers, broiler keepers to work in groups to win international market and the broiler keeping should be modernized.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

BAGEA	Bagamoyo Girls Education Association
CNA	Community Need Assessment
E.T.C	Etcetera
<i>et al</i>	And Others
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TOT	Trainer of Trainee
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This Participatory Needs Assessment was carried out at Saranga Ward, Kimara Temboni Sub-ward in Ubungo District, Dar es Salaam Region. Where majority of the Kimara Temboni women engaged in broiler keeping business for years but not getting the expected income due to high operation cost, massive chicken death and difficulties in sales negotiations. These problems resulted by broiler keepers' inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines, lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, poor business management skills and absence of clear marketing strategies. Extended participatory appraisal was used to ensure community and other stakeholders' participation in identifying resources and the real needs of the women in broiler keeping sector, as well as to promote ownership and sustainability of the project.

The assessment was carried-out by using participatory methodologies such as questionnaire, key-informant and observations. Research tools used were structured questionnaires and in interview guide. This assessment done to the women in broiler keeping business aged between 30-65 years old. Community needs prioritization was conducted which revealed that; appropriate broiler keeping and vaccinations skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, business management skills, and clear broiler market strategies are of importance for the development of the Kimara Temboni broiler keeping business.

## **1.2 Community Profile**

This section look at the overview of the community profile of the Kimara Temboni sub ward where the research project was implemented.

### **1.2.1 Location**

Kimara Temboni sub Ward is a growing settlement for various income level communities, which situated in Saranga Ward of the Ubungo Municipal Council in Dar es Salaam Region. It is among the five districts in the Dar es Salaam Region of Tanzania. Ubungo District is situated at the coordinates of S 6° 47' S and E 39° 08' E. It covers an area of approximately 34 square km which is equivalent to 7% of total area of the Ubungo Municipal Council. The recently established Ubungo District in Dar es Salaam Region has resulted in the formation of Ubungo Municipal Council administrative statute under the local government structure.

### **1.2.2 Administrative Setting**

Ubungo Municipal Council is divided into fourteen (14) wards, which in turn are sub divided into sub-wards commonly known as “Mtaa” (singular) or “Mitaa” (plural). There are 91 Mitaa in Ubungo Municipal Council. The municipality also has 2 electoral constituencies namely Ubungo and Kibamba. The municipal governing body is the comprehensive council which comprises 14 Councilors who are elected ward representatives, and 2 Members of Parliament (1 elected constituencies and the other by women special seats).

The municipality executes its administrative duties through:

- i) The Municipal Council,
- ii) Ward Development Committees under the Chairmanship of the Councilor  
and
- iii) Sub-Ward (Mitaa) Development Committees

These administrative responsibilities have resulted in identifying and establishing key high level administrative stakeholders who shall ensure participatory implementation and sustainability of project at the hand over phase to the Ward Development Committee and Department of Community Development and Social Welfare of the Ubungo Municipal Council.

### **1.2.3 Population**

According to population census of 2012 Saranga ward in which kimara Temboni is a sub ward has a population of 104,127 of which 49,263 are men and 54,864 are women (NBS, 2013). The population at the moment has increased tremendously due to massive urbanization growth and changes associated with the development pattern of the area and the settlements.

### **1.2.4 Communication and Transport Network**

Saranga Ward has well-coordinated feeder roads which connect to Goba Road, Kimara-Mwisho, Mbezi-Mwisho, and Tegeta. Also Morogoro Road passes through Saranga ward. Basing on the fact that, the ward is situated at the city of Dar es Salaam all means of mobile network are viable such as Tigo, Vodacom, Airtel, TTCL, Zantel and Halotel

### 1.2.5 Health Services

Ubungo District Council is responsible for providing health services to its community in collaboration with private sector service providers. The council currently has a total of 69 health facilities of which 18 are government owned, while the remaining 51 are owned by Private Organizations (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1: Health Services Facilities**

<b>Health Facility Level</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>
Hospitals	2	4	6
Health Centers	0	6	6
Dispensaries	16	41	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>69</b>

**Source:** Research, 2018

### 1.2.6 Ethnicity

Dar es Salaam Region is the business center and largest city in Tanzania, almost all of the 100 distinct ethnic groups and tribes in Tanzania are found in the region, not including ethnic groups that reside in Tanzania as refugees from nearby countries. With that, Saranga Ward in particular is composed of different type of tribes because it is very mixed up with many ethnicities, but majority of people in Saranga ward, are Chagga and Pare.

### 1.2.7 Social Economic Activities

Ubungo District hosts the largest indoor shopping mall called Mlimani City Shopping Mall and Ubungo bus terminal. Specifically, Kimara Temboni composed of informal and formal sectors. Informal sector comprises construction materials, shops, broiler keeping (both broiler and layers), grazing cattle, groceries, liquor

stores, pharmacies, veterinary stores, animal food stores, night club, cereals stores, food vendors, hair salons and transportation business (bodaboda inclusive). These businesses are done in wholesale and retails and mainly are dominated by Chagga people. Formal sector comprise employees working with various government and non-governmental organizations.

### **1.3 Community Needs Assessment**

Community Needs Assessments (CNA) seeks to gather accurate information representative of the needs of a broiler keeping community. Assessments are performed prior to taking action and are used to determine current situations and identify issues for action. A Needs Assessment is an extension of the strategic planning process. Strategic planning confirms, transforms or develops a new mission and vision; characterizes the nature of the business; furnishes a sense of direction for the organization; identifies the goals necessary to achieve the mission; develops specific plans to carry out each goal; and identifies essential resources such as people, property, time and money to attain the goals. CNA was conducted in July 2019 for the Kimara Temboni broiler keepers so as to identify broiler keeping challenges and opportunity, most pressing need of the broiler keeping community and who to come up with the project to address broiler keepers problems.

#### **1.3.1 Objective of the CNA**

##### **1.3.1.1 Overall Objective**

The objective of this study was to identify the real need of broiler keepers of Kimara Temboni sub ward, Saranga Ward, Ubungo Municipal Council

### **1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives**

- i) To inspect socio-economic opportunities and challenges faced by women in broiler keeping.
- ii) To identify and prioritize needs of the broiler keepers according to their preferences.
- iii) To come up with the project which will address Kimara Temboni broiler keepers challenges.

### **1.3.2 Research/ CNA Questions**

- i) What are the social economic opportunities that women in broiler keeping have?
- ii) What is the most pressing problems selected and given priorities by the women in broiler keeping community?
- iii) What are the possible measures to address problems faced by the women in broiler keeping business?

### **1.3.3 CNA Methodology**

Research methodology is a way of addressing research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it we study various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying research problem along with the logic behind them. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the research methods/techniques but also the methodology to be used because research methodology explain why we are using a particular method or technique and why we are not using others in solving a problem.

### **1.3.3.1 Research Design**

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure.” In fact, the research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. As such, the design includes an outline of what the researcher will do from writing the hypothesis and its operational implications to the final analysis of data, that the decisions regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an inquiry or a research study constitute a research design (Kothari, 2004). In this proposal descriptive study design applied so as to describe facts and characteristics of the broiler keepers. The target research population was 23 respondents; 20 broiler keepers from Kimara Temboni Sub ward and 3 veterinarians as key informants. Of which Self-administered questionnaires and observation opted to collect information from the broiler farmer and key informants.

### **1.3.3.2 Sampling Techniques**

Sampling is a method of studying from a few selected items instead of the entire population. A sample is a subset of a population that is used to represent the entire group as a whole. In any data collection procedure, sampling in is inevitable because the sheer number of people in the entire population is simply too large. And so under this project non probability sampling was used in selecting sample size. A total of 23 potential respondent were purposive selected by a researcher basing on the researcher’s choice and judgments, but only 20 respond out of the 23 potential respondent who responded to questionnaire; 17 were broiler keepers and 3

veterinarian. Furthermore purposive sampling technique was used to select the 23 potential respondents who were conversant to this research topic.

#### **1.3.3.3 Data Collection Methods**

In this research both secondary and primary data which are linked to the subject of the study was collected. Primary data was collected from the communities in Kimara Temboni Sub Ward through observation, key informant and questionnaires.

**Documentary Literature Review:** This was a secondary data collection tool, means data that are already available i.e., they refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else. These secondary data information was collected from different sources being Ward offices, local government offices, different NBS journals and other literatures.

**Structured Questionnaires:** Questionnaire as a primary data collection tool is quite popular particularly in case of big enquiries. This method has being adopted by many private individuals, research workers, private and public organizations and even by governments. Set of administered structured questionnaire was distributed to the 20 identified broiler keepers selected basing on a nonprobability sampling, however out of 20 identified broiler keepers only 17 responded. Question to help get interviewee information about age, sex, number of dependents, monthly income from broiler and level of education included in a questionnaire.

**Key Informant:** Key informant interviews involve interviewing 3veterinarian who are well informed about broiler keeping. By using in-depth structured interviews the

veterinarian responded on what are their views on why women broiler keepers' income is not improved. Veterinarian interviewed in an interactive manner to allow the flow of ideas and information.

**Observation:** A research use direct observation to observe how broiler keeping was done by respondent, how broiler business being handled by broiler keepers, if they have enough knowledge of broiler keeping or not, if they real face challenges and what opportunities they have.

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

This study used both qualitative and quantitative data approaches. Statistical data analysis was employed to come up with numerical values by computations of appropriate measures along with search searching for patterns of relationships that exist among data groups. However, primary data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics for survey includes frequencies and percentages. The collected data using structured questionnaires and key informant were coded prior to analysis by using computer programme known as Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 16 which helped the researcher in coding, analyzing and discussing data in percentage and figures,. Analyzed information was presented in tabular forms and charts mainly pie chart and bar graphs.

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

The findings from the CNA in Kimara Temboni sub ward are presented below based on the method and type of data collection. Through the administered structures

questionnaire the researcher managed to get information on personal particulars such as age, sex, number of dependents and general views on various issues regarding economic development. Also through in-depth unstructured interview with the key informants and direct observation, the researcher got additional information which helps to broaden survey findings. In gathering information the researcher prepared 23 respondents 20 broiler keepers and 3 veterinarians, but only 17 broiler keepers and 3 veterinarian as from key informant responded. The following section presents results of the Community Needs Assessment.

#### 1.4.1 Findings on Personal Particulars

**Table 1.2: Gender of the Respondents**

Sex	Frequencies	Percentages	Valid percentages	Cumulative percentages
Male	3	15.0	15.0	15.0
Female	17	85.0	85.0	85.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:** Findings in Kimara Temboni sub ward, Saranga ward, 2019

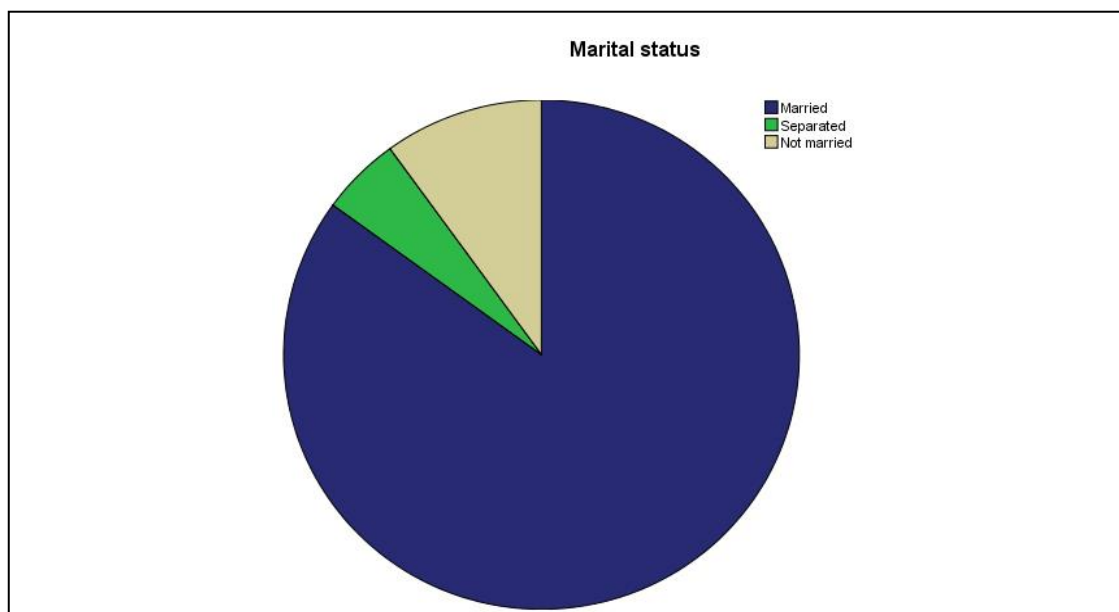
Findings from the Table 1.2 revealed that, only 15% of the respondents interviewed were male while 85% were female. This implies that more women like to engage themselves in broiler keeping activities within the community more than men.

**Table 1.3: Age of the respondent**

Age groups	Frequencies	Percentages	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentages
26-35	3	15.0	15.0	15.0
36-45	7	35.0	35.0	35.0
46-55	8	40.0	40.0	40.0
56+	2	10.0	10.0	10.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:** Findings in Kimara Temboni sub ward, Saranga ward, 2019

The findings in Table 1.3 indicates that; 15% of the interviewee who engaged in broiler keeping were youth with the age 26- 35, 35% were aged between 36-45, 40% were aged between 46-55 years old and only 10% were aged above 56. This portrays that youth were not left behind in increasing their income through broiler keeping business and not only wait for white color jobs, and majority of women with families also engage themselves in informal business to facilitate their families with necessary basic needs. Aged above 56 also took part in informal business to earn income instead of depending pocket money from their children. General this show that Kimara Temboni sub ward I is full of energetic man power.



**Figure 1.1: Status of the respondents**

**Source:** Study findings in Kimara Temboni sub ward, in Saranga ward, 2019

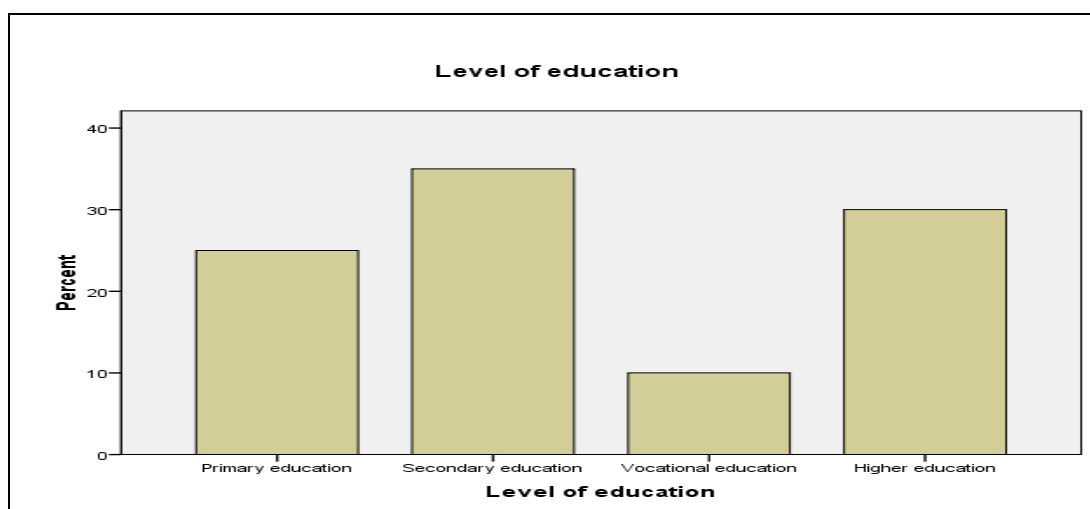
Figure 1.1 indicates that majority of the respondent who engaged in broiler keeping were married about 85%, and 5% separated, while 10% were not married but doing broiler business using broiler keeping set-ups left by their parent after parent engaged in other business.

**Table 1.4: Dependents of the respondent**

Age groups	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative percent
1-3	17	85.0	85.0	85.0
4-7	3	15.0	15.0	15.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:** Findings in Kimara Temboni sub ward, Saranga ward, 2019

The findings show that more than 85% of the respondents have 1-3 dependents, and 15% have 4-7 dependents. This set an alarm that the broiler keeping community need to work smarter and in a professional ways so as to earn more income to sustain themselves and their families' basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing and good education.

**Figure 1.2: Education level of the Respondent**

**Source:** Study findings in Kimara Temboni Sub Ward in Saranga ward, 2019

The findings revealed that, 10% of the respondents have vocation level of education, 25% have primary level of education, 35% secondary level of education and 30% have higher level education. The findings showed that majority the community member have knowledge to participate fully in community planning processes and developmental issues taking place within and around their community.

**Table 1.5: Occupation of the respondent**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Broiler farmer	17	85.0	85.0	85.0
Veterinarian	3	15.0	15.0	15.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:** Findings in Kimara Temboni sub ward, Saranga Ward, 2019

The finding revealed that 85% of the respondents engaged in broiler keeping, and 15% of the respondents were veterinarian. The study include veterinarians so as to find out if what the broiler keepers identified as problem is what also seen as a problem by the veterinarians.

**Table 1.6: Respondent Income**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Tsh 201,000-400,000	14	70.0	70.0	70.0
Tsh 401, 000-600,000	4	20.0	20.0	20.0
Tsh.601, 000+	2	10.0	10.0	10.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:** study Findings in Kimara Temboni sub ward, in Saranga Ward 2019

Table 1.6 revealed that 70% of the community members engaged in broiler keeping business were earning from 400,000Tsh or less, while 20% earn between 401,000-600,000Tsh and only 10% of the total respondents earn above 600,000Tsh. This means majority of the broiler keepers need to increase their income, and basing on the fact that they are already in broiler keeping business with broiler keeping

infrastructure in place they need clear market strategies and proper skills on how they can do broiler keeping in a more profitable ways.



**Figure 1. 3: Figure 1.3: Challenges faced by the respondents**

**Source:** study Findings in Kimara Temboni sub ward, in Saranga Ward 2019

The findings revealed that, 50% of the broiler keepers experience high operation cost , while 40% mention difficulties sale negotiation as their buggiest challenge and 10% mention massive chicken death ( this include day one broiler chicks up to when they are ready for sale). As an MCED student this shows that there is a need to address broiler keepers' challenges so as to reduce operation cost on: buying chicks' veterinary pharmaceutical and broiler additives, etc.

**Table 1.7: Challenge Source**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines	6	30.0	30.0	30.0
Lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills	5	25.0	25.0	25.0
Poor business management skills	5	25.0	25.0	25.0
Absence of clear market strategies	4	20.0	20.0	20.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:** study Findings in Kimara Temboni sub Ward, in Saranga Ward 2019

The findings from the table above show that 35% of the broiler keepers experience challenges in their broiler business because of inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines, once one saw the neighbor do broiler keeping they assume it's an easy and current way to earn income hence s/he jump in to broiler keeping with very little basic skills. 25% mentioned lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills as the source of their challenges. Another 25% mention poor business management skills, and lastly 20% mention absence of clear market strategies as their challenge. This means that despite of the inappropriate broiler keeping skills which led to high operation cost and small income, also broiler keepers' experience hardship in selling their products.

**Table 1.8: Challenge solution**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Appropriate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines	6	30.0	30.0	30.0
	Broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills	5	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Business management skills	5	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Establish clear broiler market strategies	4	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:** study Findings in Kimara Temboni sub Ward, in Saranga Ward 2019

From the figure above we can see that 30% of the respondent agreed that broiler keeping and vaccines training is their biggest need to address challenges they face in their broiler keeping, while 25% agreed on broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills. Then another 25% said entrepreneurship and business management skills, and the remaining 20% mention establishment of clear market strategies the solution to address challenges they face in their broiler keeping business

**Table 1.9: Social Economic Opportunities Available**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Market availability	8	40.0	40.0	40.0
	water and electricity resources availability	1	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Market availability and good communication among broiler keepers	4	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Market availability and water and electricity resources availability	7	35.0	35.0	35.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:** study Findings in Kimara Temboni sub, Ward in Saranga Ward 2019

The table above shows that 40% of the respondents were aware about the market opportunity that broiler keeping has, then 35% combined market and resources availability such as water and electricity which are so helpful in broiler keeping business. More over the table show that 20% of the respondent saw market and good communication among nearby broiler keepers as the opportunities they have in broiler keeping as this help them to communicate market price among themselves easily. And 5% saw resources as the biggest opportunities they have. General this table shows that despite of the challenges the broiler keepers face in their broiler keeping business, Market is available for broiler business so if the challenges reduced the chances to increase broiler keepers income in Kimara Temboni will be a guarantee.

**Table 1.10: Positive Impact to Their Lives**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Improved income	9	45.0	45.0	45.0
	Enhanced broiler keeping skills	11	55.0	55.0	55.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:** study Findings in Kimara Temboni sab ward, in Saranga ward 2019

The table above prove by 45% that, if challenges faced by broiler keepers addressed their income will be improved and 55% of the respondent believed that their broiler keeping skills will be enhanced when their challenges addressed.

### 1.5 Community Needs Priortization

A number of community needs were mentioned and prioritized in order to come up

with the most need to be addressed through a project which had to be designed by majority of respondents. Preferences were placed on a piece of paper and the selected respondents ranked the items. Pair wise ranking technique was used to prioritize the identified problems so as to get a project area.

**Table 1.11: Needs Priotization Table**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines</b>	<b>Lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills</b>	<b>Poor business management skills</b>	<b>Absence of clear marketing strategies</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>RANKING</b>
Inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines		Inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines	Inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines	Inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines	5	1
Lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills	Inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines		Lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills	Lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills	4	2
Poor business management skills	Inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines	Lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills		Poor business management skills	3	3
Absence of clear marketing strategies	Inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines	Lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills	Poor business management skills		2	4

## 1.6 Chapter summary

It is certain that broiler keeping used as means to foster income generation to majority of women in Kimara Temboni Sub ward. But the business is summoned by severe challenges which hinder effective operations and practices among women. These challenges include; inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines, lack of

broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, poor business management skills and absence of clear marketing strategies. These setbacks are highly to the extent they directly impact the income earning pattern of the women.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

#### **2.1 Background to the Research Problem**

The base of the problem identification derived from the community needs assessment which was conducted on July 2019. This is important because issues that lie within the community constitute impact on the activity positively or negatively. The identification of the problem was basically facilitated through participatory approaches including structured questionnaires and in-depths unstructured interviews from the identified key informants and community members.

It was from the results of CAN the women broiler keepers agreed that inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines, lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, poor business management skills and absence of clear marketing strategies are the main problem faced by the broiler keepers community. With this challenges they experience high operation cost, massive chicken death and fail to manage sale negotiations which at the end reduce their productivity and earning. It was from these findings that it was believed that broiler keeping and vaccines training, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives training and entrepreneurship, business management skills as well as clear market strategies will address the mentioned challenges.

#### **2.2 Problem Statement**

Kimara Temboni area is located in Saranga Ward, Ubungo District; the area is within

the urban setting in the largest city in Tanzania which is Dar es Salaam. The area consist of sufficient population as well as number of significant economic activities and settings which may support broiler keeping and ensure profit generation such as hotels, restaurants, bars, groceries, small businesses engaged in cooking food including chicken products, settlements and others.

Majority of women living at Kimara Temboni sub Ward engaged themselves in informal sector businesses, that's include broiler keeping. Despite of women being in broiler keeping business for years still they are weakened by low income, which left them swim for years in poverty hence fail to sustain their families with necessary basic needs. Low income resulted by jumping in the broiler keeping business without having required basic knowledge of broiler keeping. They lack broiler keeping and vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skill, entrepreneurship and business management skills, along with unclear market strategies.

This project aimed at facilitating the women broiler keepers with appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skill, entrepreneurship and business management skills as well as introduce and link the broiler keepers to the local broiler market. By so doing the income of the 5 broiler keepers will be improved and their broiler production skills will be enhanced.

### **2.3 Project Description**

Improving income of women broiler keepers of the Kimara Temboni Sub Ward through enhancing poultry production skills on Saranga Ward in Ubungu District is the project in place for that matter. The project aimed at building the capacity of

these women doing broiler keeping business with appropriate broiler keeping and broiler vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skill, entrepreneurship and business management skills, as well as introduce and link the identified broiler keepers to Kimara Temboni broiler local market such as super markets, ceremony halls, night clubs, etc. With these skills these women will manage to reduce broiler keeping operation cost, massive chicken death and help them in doing sale negotiations, hence increase their productivity and earnings.

### **2.3.1 Target Community**

The project target community are women broiler keepers of Kimara Temboni in Saranga Ward, Ubungo District, Dar es Salaam. Women broiler keepers who engaged themselves in broiler keeping business for years without increasing their income. Women who engage in broiler keeping business without basic broiler keeping skills and business management skills.

### **2.3.2 Stakeholders**

Stakeholders are important actors in the project since they are the groups, individuals, entities and sometimes authorities which may impact the project either positive or negative since they may have significant impact on the outcomes. In case of the project, several indirect stakeholders have been identified including residents in the area, bars, restaurants, hotels, and caterers as individuals. Direct stakeholders in this project are Bagamoyo girls' education association (BAGEA), and Kimara Temboni local authorities since they are the ones to facilitate the realization of the goal of the project which is increased income on women in Kimara Temboni through

broiler keeping in Ubungo District in Dar es Salaam. Therefore, the analysis of stakeholders involved in performed in the manner illustrated in table 2.2.

**Table 2.1: Stakeholders Analysis**

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Role of Stakeholder</b>	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Expectations</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
Residents	Customers	To receive the product for consumption and or other use	Service quality attainment	Positive cooperation in the business relationship.
Restaurants, Caterers, Hotels and informal food vendors	Customers	Quality of the products delivered	Adequate supply and delivery in line with the needs and wants	Positive response on payment as per the agreement
BAGEA	Technical skills provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate technical skills to the broiler keepers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate broiler keeping skills provided</li> <li>• Entrepreneurship and business management techniques provided</li> </ul>	Improved broiler keeping skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased broiler productivity and earning.</li> </ul>
Kimara Temboni local authorities	Supporters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link broiler keepers with public veterinarians when needed</li> <li>• Stimulate sustainability of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear connection between the broiler keepers and the public veterinarian in Kimara Temboni</li> <li>• Recognition of the Kimara Temboni broiler keepers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable veterinarian services to the broiler keepers</li> <li>• Improved broiler keeping skills and product</li> </ul>

### **2.3.3 Project Goal**

Majority of Kimara Temboni women engaged them self in broiler keeping business as their main economic activity. However the business has been doing poorly because of the poor broiler keeping and vaccines skills, lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skill, lack of entrepreneurship and business management skills, and also lack of clear market strategies. These challenges give rise to frequent occurrence of diseases hence massive chicken death, increase business operation cost, and hinder broiler keepers from managing sale negotiations. To address these problems, the current project come with the goal of improving income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills.

### **2.3.4 Project Objectives**

The project seeks to achieve the following objectives.

- i. To create awareness to broiler keepers community in Kimara Temboni sub ward about the project of improving income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills by August 2019.
- ii. To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019.
- iii. To introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers to the Kimara Temboni broiler local markets by September 2019

## **2.4 Host Organization (Vision, Mission, Objectives and Activities)**

Bagamoyo Girls' Education Association (BAGEA) is a membership association established in 2008 and legally registered in November 2009 under the NGO Act 2002 with registration number 15NGO/00003556. The association established by the young girls and women who previously involved in the education support program sponsored by CVM (Community of Volunteers of the World) so as to promote access to quality education to young girls and women. BAGEA support mainly Bagamoyo District young girls and women but did not limit the chance to assist all Tanzanian young girls and women access to quality education and decent employment.

### **2.4.1 Host organization physical location**

BAGEA -Bagamoyo Girls Education Association offices found in Bagamoyo District with the P.O. Box 235 Gongoni Street, Dunda, Bagamoyo, Coastal Region – Tanzania. More details available via Email: [bageagirls@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:bageagirls@yahoo.co.uk) Facebook page: [https://www.facebook.com/BAGEA Association](https://www.facebook.com/BAGEA%20Association), Website: <https://bagea.org>.

### **2.4.2 Host Organization Mission**

BAGEA mission is to: increase youth and women access to secondary, vocational, technical and higher level education, facilitate them to have decent employment and health lives, advocate and lobby for higher quality education for all and contribute to human, social and economic empowerment.

### **2.4.3 Host Organization Main Activities**

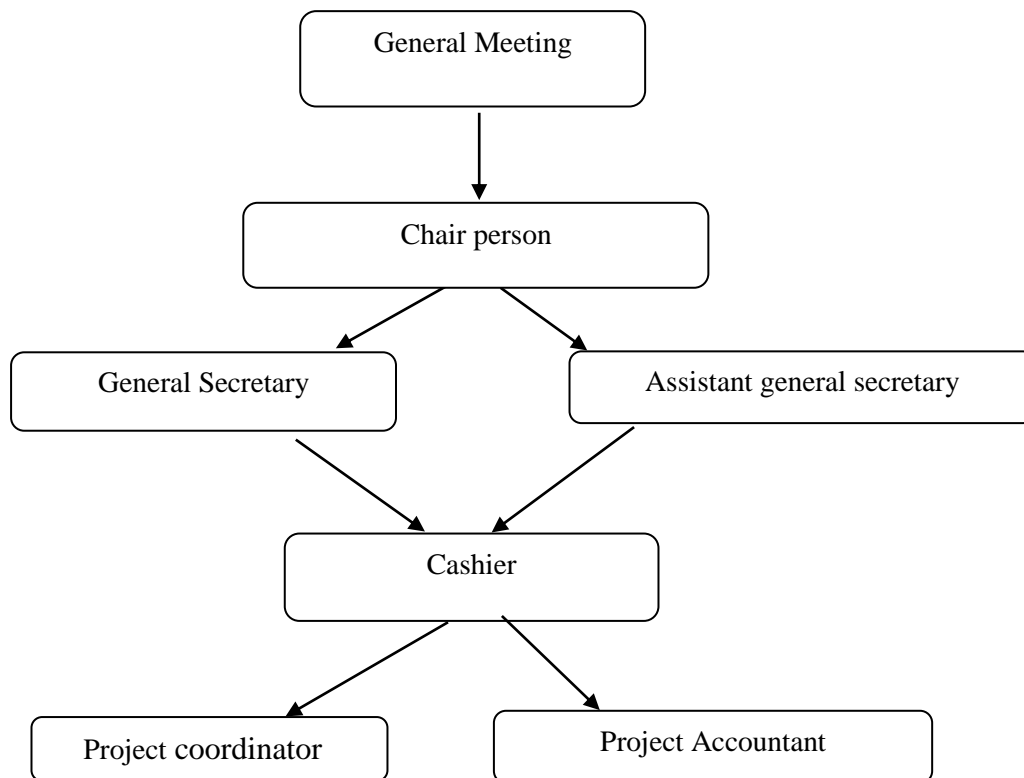
- i) To distribute loans to young women coming from marginalized families to ensure

their access to vocational training and university education

- ii) To deliver community sensitization on women and girls rights, especially on right to education, sexual abuses and HIV/AIDS prevention and stigmatization
- iii) To provide entrepreneurship training and start-up capital for IGA
- iv) We strengthen our network inside and outside of Bagamoyo District for the promotion of right to education for girls and young women.

#### 2.4.4 Host Organization Leadership Structure

BAGEA governance structure composed of: Chair person, Assistant chair person, General Secretary, and assistant general secretary who chosen after 3years during BAGEA general meeting, Coordinator and cashier employed by BAGEA members.



**Figure 2.1: BAGEA Governance Structure**

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The chapter highlights several reviews pertaining to the increased income on women initiatives. The chapter describes reviews in line with the definition of key concepts used, the theories guiding the study and the empirical studies corresponding to the practices for that matter.

#### **3.2 Definition of Key Terms**

##### **3.2.1 Income**

Income refers to the gain which is accumulated and acquired in form of monetary terms specific to foster the realization and satisfaction of several needs and wants (Case & Fair, 2007). The gain can be attained by the individual(s), group(s), firms, companies, organizations and others performing certain activities such as business(s), work, consultancies and others which assures generation of the monetary gains in return which entails to be income. Income generation recognized is the one which is gathered through genuine and legal sources which are permitted by law as per the legal settings in individual countries (Staff, 2012).

This is evident with the fact that some income are generated through means which are not permitted legally such that some usually cause harm to the country and the government at large and others also may cause distortion in peace and security. Such means are several including thefts, banditry, money laundering schemes, drugs,

trafficking of goods and individuals, smuggling of goods and drugs; and several others along the illegal paths.

### **3.2.2 Woman**

A woman is referred to female human being (Stanton, 2002). This is certain since the person is born as female as far as gender is concerned to the extent is perceived as a female individual for that matter.

### **3.2.3 Broiler Keeping**

Broiler keeping refers to the process of raising birds which can be kept in domestic settings such as chicken, ducks, geese and turkeys for the purpose of generating meat or eggs for business and food (Appleby *et al*, 1992). In most cases, all over the globe in broiler keeping chickens are the ones which are farmed than others species since they have been and still are in favor among many consumers than others to a great scale. In some countries certain species such geese and turkeys are rarely consumed unless they have been exposed to the traditions in favor of such products (Sherwin *et al*, 2010). Tanzania in particular broiler keeping is composed of chicken to a greatest scale with very few incorporating ducks since chicken are in high demand and need which is always continuous and endless for that matter.

### **Problems Related to Broiler Keeping**

The most striking problem in relation to broiler keeping is the high mortality: Mortality rates may be as high as 80-90% after two weeks from hatching (Kyvsgaard, 1999). Traditionally, Newcastle disease is believed to be the most

devastating disease in free-range systems and the main cause of the high mortality (Katule *et.al*, 1990). However, many other factors affect the efficiency of broiler keeping either directly or indirectly. These include insufficient feed (or malnutrition), other diseases, and poor management affect productivity level, the overall mortality rate and the quality of the final product.

### **3.2.4 Feeding Mechanisms**

Careful attention should be given to ensuring adequate feed resources, which represent 60 to 80 percent of the economic inputs in the commercial broiler keeping sector. It is, therefore, not advisable to feed them with dirty or low nutritious feeds.

Shrub leaves (*Leucaena* sp., *Calliandra* sp., *Sesbania* sp., etc.); aquatic plants (*Azolla* sp., water hyacinths, etc.), insects (termites), fruits (palm-oil fruit, papaya, guava, etc.), small animals (e.g. snails, earthworms), etc. can all be used as broiler feed but must be properly grown. These products are rich in protein as well as vitamins and minerals and are all appropriate for supplementing diets of scavenging broilers

### **3.2.5 Training and Management**

Technical skills need to be considered at both farmer and extension levels. Training is essential to broiler keepers in the following areas: disease control, housing and equipment, feeding, genetic improvement and marketing. A basic knowledge in specific features of broiler anatomy or physiology is also important to understand the basis of the above topics. Housing and management could be improved through appropriate farmer training, preferably conducted practically on-farm.

### **3.3 Theoretical Reviews**

#### **3.3.1 Business Enterprise Theory**

This is the business and economic theory which has been developed by Veblen (1904). The theory provides that in any setting comprising business opportunities there two main components which assist one another in fostering the business practice which are the industry and the business (Leigh, 2011). The business is the place or site where profit is generated through income raise and increase; while the industry entails the place where goods are manufactured.

This is the actual reality in the economy and the market since the industry is the actual area where the activity is taking place and exist such that with broiler keeping for instance there is livestock sector which is legally recognized in Tanzania such that it consist of several products to be reared and farmed including chicken which serve as the industry (Holloway & Parmigiani, 2014). This is the situation because the existence of the products and the legal permission to conduct business activities serve as the actual place where the goods are manufactured.

Despite that, since there is such recognition and venture in the economy automatically the business takes place with people allowed to use the resources and available goods to foster business practices and earn income (Khanna, 2013). The theory automatically connects with the project since broiler keeping in Tanzania is effective and efficient since the industry is rich and sufficient for the business activities and ventures in small and large scales to take place by the entrepreneurs.

This is the case since several actors have been enjoying and generate significant income pattern through such broiler keeping business specifically chickens.

### **3.3.2 Pecking Order Theory**

Pecking Order Theory is an economic theory on capital structure in entities that provides that any business undertaking by a firm or any form of entity is effective provided that it possess adequate capital structure which is the ability to finance the business and ensure growth and prosperity (Perrin, 1955). The theory suggests three main ways which may be employed in fostering capital structure attainment which are equity, debt and external equity. Internal equity is the funding through own sources, while debt financing is funding through loans and external equity is funding through selling of shares (Brealey *et al*, 2008).

The theory is useful in the project since broiler keeping in most cases is a business venture whether it can be done formally or informally such that capital structure is important to be attained and realized by the individuals, groups and entities which may be interested and willing to explore the business venture (Myers & Majluf, 1984). This is certain that whether the sourcing may be through equity, debts or external financing; there must be adequate capital structure pattern for the activity to take place and prosper.

## **3.4 Empirical Reviews**

### **3.4.1 Broiler Industry in Tanzania**

The broiler keeping falls under poultry industry in Tanzania. The total number of poultry as estimated in the 1994/95 sample census of agriculture was about 30

million. Poultry production together with other small livestock contributes 5.4% to the total GDP. Broiler are the most evenly distributed in Tanzania (Kibari Boki, 2000)<sup>12</sup>, they are accepted by most religious groups (unlike pork which is not taken by Muslims); They multiply very fast; They are easy to market and one gets money which can be used for other purposes; broiler manure can be used as raw material for feed formulations, fed directly to fish, poultry manure is important for fertilizing soils and commonly used in gardens e.t.c; and broiler meat is good sources of protein.

#### **3.4.2 Marketing of Poultry Products, (Mozi, 2003)**

Marketing of poultry and poultry products in urban is a bit problem. Commercial broilers keepers are disorganized and there is no proper marketing. A producer sells their products (broilers) to consumers directly or through middlemen. Middlemen who later transport them to market places or sell to ceremony halls, bar, hotels, hospitals, education institutes etc.

#### **3.4.3 Case studies**

Ritz (2015) carried a study assessing the role of broiler mortality management on investors in the business and the activity for that matter. The study was performed in the United States through survey design approach. Findings revealed that having and observing broiler mortality management guide is highly essential in ensuring performance and successful outcomes in the practice. This is due to the fact that it covers all relevant issues pertaining to the keeping process and outcomes including life enhancing and assurance of the chickens and others birds in the farm. This

therefore seeks to be useful in ensuring the solution to the three observed problems in the project which include lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills which affect the entire activity and the outcomes pertaining to increasing income.

Burns (2015) conducted a study examining the role of using incinerators for broiler mortality management in the activity. The study was performed in European context which was conducted through cross sectional survey design. The findings revealed that incinerators is a technology that is recent and appropriate such that it ensures that the chickens are in good conditions and far from being affected with diseases such that it is effective in reducing and combating their mortality rates.

This entails the fact that in the project with reference to Tanzania it is important for the broiler keeping to be conducted in a manner that the concerned practitioners at least get to have access with professionals to be assisted with advice and appropriate technologies to use within their scope and ability to invest which ensures sufficient mortality management to foster increased income which is the ultimate goal of the project for that matter.

Starkey (2011) conducted the study assessing the pricing effect to the chicken companies in Delaware. The study was performed in the United States through survey approach whereas the findings indicates that as the prices of the products decline it has been affecting the companies because profit also declines due to the limited level of income generation. This in turn affects several ventures in the business starting with the welfare pattern of the employees all the way to the investment practice.

The study also connects with the project since cost of operation has been observed to be high due to the price of the inputs and equipment's to foster the business practice. Since that is the case, it should be noted that once the market is certain in the sense that the demand is always in place with possibility on not ending automatically all observed shortcomings get to be fixed by the demand itself as time goes on the business venture and the practice.

### **3.5 Policy Review**

#### **3.5.1 Tanzania Development Vision 2025**

The livestock industry has a clear development vision, based on the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 which states that “By year 2025, there should be a livestock sector, in which to a large extent it 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” Whereas the policy vision is to ensure that livestock resource is developed and managed sustainably for economic growth and improved human livelihoods.

#### **3.5.2 National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP I&II)**

The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP I&II) emphasizes wellbeing of the community through the activation of the three clusters as follows; Cluster I: Growth of the economy and reduction in income poverty, Cluster II: Improvement of quality of life and social well –being, Cluster III: Governance and Accountability.

### **3.5.3 National Livestock policy (2006)**

The overall objective of the National Livestock policy (2006) is to develop a competitive and more efficient livestock industry that contribute to improvement of the wellbeing of the people whose lives depend on livestock. The policy specific objectives include improving standard of living of the people engaged in livestock industry through increased income generating from livestock, to increase quantity and quality livestock and livestock products, to strengthen technical support services, and to promote sustainable use and management of natural resources related to livestock production in order to achieve environmental sustainability. However, the policy highlights that, the development of broiler keeping business is limited due to poor support services, disease, and inadequate financial and credit facilities. Apart from the policy emphasizes broiler keeping business still encounter number of problems such as; lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, high veterinarian cost as a result of inaccessible of the public veterinarians and lack of business management skills.

Reviewing the existing policy and strategies on broiler keeping development, assurance from broiler service providers, local government authorities and among broiler keepers themselves on information availability is inevitable. Alternatively, restructuring marketing system is much needed to secure good prices for small broiler keeping entrepreneur.

## **3.6 Chapter Summary**

Due to the supportive policy on the agriculture and livestock the Kimara Temboni

women are in the good position to access and utilize the opportunity for poverty alleviation through the implementation of income generating activities in agriculture and livestock. But also basing on the literature review it is vivid that broiler keeping business hindered by number of factors including lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and lack business management skills. To reduce the effect appropriate and modern technologies and skills must be applied in rearing chicken. When these technologies and techniques applied will reduce production cost and losses which in other hand will generate high profit.

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the National livestock policy review on the study portrait that: Broiler keeping has to be run commercially, modern and sustainably using appropriate skills so as to improve the income for the household and the nation while conserving the environment . More over the project will increase income of the Kimara Temboni women broiler keeping as equipped with appropriate broiler keeping skills and business management skills as the policy emphasizes.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter contains project plan details, implementation steps and the implementation report. It tells the project outputs as the first result of the project implementation and project products. Also all the activities which will be taken to meet the project objectives will be pictured as well as the quantity of resources to be used (financial and non-financial resources), responsible persons for implementation without left behind the time frame for the project implementation. Inclusive budget for activities implementation and running cost will also be analyzed. The project of improving income of women broiler keepers of the Kimara Temboni Sub Ward through enhancing poultry production skills on Saranga Ward in Ubungo District started in August 2019. The project started by identifying the project beneficiaries along with sensitize them about the project. Then the identified 5 women in broiler keeping facilitated on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines training, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives training, as well as entrepreneurship and business management trainings. These trainings will help them to reduce massive chicken death, operation cost and manage sale negotiations, hence doing profitable broiler keeping business. Lastly the 5 women broiler keepers introduced and linked to the broiler local market available in Kimara Temboni Sub ward. BAGEA was among the project stakeholders who facilitate provision of all the training to the beneficiaries.

All the project activities with exceptional of monitoring and evaluation activity planned to take off by the end of September. This project product was improve the income of the 5 women in broiler keepers' through enhancing their poultry production skills. This will be pictured clearly during evaluation period by the end of October. It is expected that the 5 women in broiler keeping will reduce massive chicken death, operation cost, and manage their sales negotiations, in which at the end their productivity and profit will be increased and so their income.

## **4.2 Outputs and Products**

The following are the expected products and output of the project implementation.

### **4.2.1 Project Outputs**

The expected project outputs are;

- i) 5 broiler keepers identifies
- ii) 5 women in broiler keeping trained on appropriate broiler keeping skills and vaccination.
- iii) 5 women in broiler keeping trained on business management skills and entrepreneurship
- iv) 5 broiler trained on broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives.
- v) 5 broiler keepers introduced and linked to the Kimara Temboni broiler local market/buyers

**Table 4.1: Project output Table**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>
To create awareness to broiler keepers community in Kimara Temboni sub ward about the project of improving income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills by August 2019	-Three broilers farmer's needs identifies and prioritized	-Conducting Community Needs Assessment.
	-5 broiler keepers identifies	2 days advocate meeting to identify 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries
To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019.	-5 broiler keepers trained on appropriate broiler keeping skills and vaccines	-2 day practical training on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines training, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives training, and on entrepreneurship and business management to 5 broiler keepers identified.
	-5women in broiler keeping trained on broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives	
	-5 women broiler farmers trained on business management and entrepreneurship	
	5 broiler keepers advised on how to modernize their broiler keeping yards for effective and efficient production	-broiler farm yards
To introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers to the Kimara Temboni broiler local markets by September 2019	5 broiler keepers introduced and linked to the Kimara Temboni broiler local market	-1 day meeting with 10 Kimara Temboni broiler local buyers

### **4.2.2 Project Products**

The main project product was the increased capacity of the broiler keepers (women) on improving broiler keeping, through appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines training, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives training, and entrepreneurship and business management trainings..

## **4.3 Project Planning**

Project planning is among the key procedures in project development, which involve several steps;

- i) Identification of project objectives,
- ii) Sequencing the identified project activities,
- iii) Identifying responsible personnel for each activity implementation,
- iv) Identifying facilities, equipment's and services needed and
- v) Preparing the Budget plant as shown below

### **4.3.1 Implementation Plan**

Implementation plan depict how project phrases carried out in achieving project outputs, objectives and the overall goal. In the implementation process the project involved BAGEA, Kimara Temboni local government, broiler keepers and the MCED student as key stakeholders of this project. Their role clarified under table 16 (stakeholders table)

**Table 4.2: Project Implementation Table**

Objective	Output	Activities	Project Implementation Month				Resource Needed	Responsible person
			1 July	2 Aug	3 Sept	4 Oct		
To create awareness to broiler keepers community in Kimara Temboni sub ward about the project of improving income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills by August 2019	-Three broilers farmer's needs identifies and prioritized	-Conducting Community Needs Assessment.					-Transport, -Time, -Stationery	-CED Members -Broiler keepers
	5 broiler keepers identifies and organized in 1 group	2 days advocate meeting to identify 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries					-Transport, -Time, -Stationery	-CED Members -Broiler keepers
To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019.	-5 broiler keepers trained on appropriate broiler keeping skills and vaccines	-2 day practical training on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines training, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives training, and on entrepreneurship and business management to 5 broiler keepers identified.					-Transport, -Time, -Stationery -Personnel fund	-CED Members -Broiler keepers -BAGEA
	-5women in broiler keeping trained on broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives							
	-5 women broiler farmers trained on business management and entrepreneurship							
	5 broiler keepers advised on	-broiler yard visit					-Transport,	-CED Members

	how to modernize their broiler keeping yards for effective and efficient production						-Time, -Stationery	-Broiler keepers -BAGEA
To introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers to the Kimara Temboni broiler local markets by September 2019	5 broiler keepers introduced and linked to the Kimara Temboni broiler local market	1 day meeting to 10 Kimara Temboni broiler local buyers					-Transport, -Time	-CED Members -Broiler keepers -BAGEA

As per Implementation planning table above, the project expected to be implemented in four months with three main objectives and five activities that started on July 2019 to Oct 2019. The first objective was; To create awareness to broiler keepers community in Kimara Temboni sub ward about the project of improving income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills by August 2019; activities were conduct Community need assessment, and two days advocacy meeting with Kimara Temboni broiler keepers

The second objective was; To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019.; activities implemented were; 2 day practical training on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines training, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives training, and on entrepreneurship and business management to 5 broiler keepers identified.

And third Objective was: To introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers with 10 Kimara Temboni broiler local buyers by September 2019; the activity was 1 day meeting with 10 Kimara Temboni broiler local buyers.

#### 4.3.1.1 Project Logical Framework Matrix

**Table 4.3: Project Logical Framework Matrix Intervention**

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of verification	Assumptions/risks
<b>Goal:</b> Improving income of women broiler keepers of Kimara Temboni Sub Ward through enhancing poultry production skills on Saranga Ward in Ubungo District.	5 broiler keepers enjoy their increased income and broiler production skills	Sales reports, records and household survey data	Good cooperation and participation in project implementation among various stakeholders. <b>Risk:</b> Broiler entrepreneurs are somehow busy to be organized easily, but this will be overcome because they are so tired of the continuously loose they experience in broiler keeping
<b>Objective:</b> Awareness creation to broiler keepers in Saranga ward by August 2019			
<b>Output1:</b> Broiler keepers in Saranga Ward sensitized about the project and 5 broiler keepers identified and organized	Response of the broiler keepers (suppliers and consumers)	Project progressive report	Community of the broiler keepers became aware of the project. <b>Risk:</b> broiler keepers assume they want to be used for the benefit of the implementers, broiler keepers will in involved in all stages of the activities implementation
<b>Activities:</b>			
-Community need assessment conducted	- Three needs that mentioned and prioritized	Project Reports	Readiness of the broiler keepers to support the Project. <b>Risk:</b> Broiler keepers assume they want to be used for the benefit of the implementers, broiler keepers will in involved in all stages of the activities implementation
2 days advocate meeting to identify 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries	-Broiler keepers attended the meeting and 5 identified	Project Reports	Readiness of the broiler keepers to support the Project. <b>Risk:</b> Broiler keepers assume they want to be used for the benefit of the implementers, Broiler keepers will in involved in all stages of the activities implementation
<b>Objective:</b> To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019.			
<b>Output3:</b> The identified 5 broiler keepers trained on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and	5 broiler keepers( women) attended the training	-Project report -Pictures	Readiness of the broiler keepers to support the Project. <b>Risk:</b> broiler keepers assume they want to be used for the benefit of the implementers, Broiler keepers will in involved in all stages of the activities implementation

feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills			
Activity 1. -2 day practical training appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills to 5 broiler keepers identified.	-Number of broiler keepers attended the training	-Pictures -Project report	Readiness of the broiler keepers to support the Project. <b>Risk:</b> Growing broiler keepers are somehow busy to be organized easily, but this will be overcome because they are so tired of the continuously loose they experience in broiler keeping
Activity 2; Broiler yard visit	-Number of yard visited	-Pictures -Project report	Readiness of the broiler keepers to Support the Project. <b>Risk:</b> expenses for modifying broiler keeping yards, but the trainer will try as much as possible to give the cheapest means of modification
Objective: To introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers to the Kimara Temboni broiler local markets by September 2019			
Output: 5 broiler keepers introduced and linked to the Kimara Temboni broiler local market	-Numbers of broiler keepers introduced and linked with the broiler local market	-Project report	Readiness of the broiler keepers to support the Project
Activity: 1 day meeting with 10 Kimara Temboni broiler local buyers	-Number of the Kimara Temboni Local buyers attended the meeting.	-Meeting report	Readiness of the local broiler buyers in supporting the Project

### **4.3.2 Project Inputs**

The improving income of the women broiler keepers of Kimara Temboni Sub Ward through enhancing poultry production skills project got both financial and non-financial inputs, in which non-financial inputs categories in to personnel and material inputs. Personnel inputs where; MCED student, Saranga ward officer, Kimara Temboni local government officer, and BAGEA coordinator. Materials needed where stationaries for the training. And financial input used to facilitate capacity building trainings.

Basing on the fact that the project was with importance for the broiler keepers of Kimara Temboni, they manage to facilitate themselves with the cost of the stationary for the training, and the cost of simple modification of their broiler yard to reduce speed of diseases outbreak and death toll (this was only for those who advised to modify their broiler farm yard)

### **4.3.3 Staffing Pattern**

The project has two volunteering staff being a project personnel and one veterinarian, both has to work closely with the local government and broiler keepers' community. The project personnel supervises project implementation and keeps all project records in great collaboration with the MCED student, while the veterinarian is responsible for veterinarian duties when needed during and after the project, despite after the project the broiler keepers will have to contribute a little amount for veterinarian service.

#### **4.3.4 Project Budget**

Basing on the fact that these project beneficiaries are women entrepreneurs who are already in broiler keeping business with broiler yards in place hence less budget needed. So this project focus on facilitating a series of appropriate broiler keeping skills and business management skills to the 5 identified broiler keepers, because they jumped in broiler keeping business with the notion of it's the paying business recently regardless there are basic skills needed to succeed in broiler keeping business. Hence the total budget for this project was Tsh.3, 690,000/= Out of the total budget BAGEA contribution was Tsh.1, 220,000/= and the broiler keepers contributes Tsh2, 300,000/=:, the amount estimated through work force.

**Table 4.4: Project Budget**

Objective	Output	Activities	Resources needed	Quantity	Unit price	Total TZS	
To create awareness to broiler keepers community in Kimara Temboni sub ward about the project of improving income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills by August 2019	-Three broilers farmer’s needs identifies and prioritized	-Conducting Community Needs Assessment.	Stationaries	2	10,000	20,000	
			Transport fees	2	50,000	100,000	
	-5 women broiler keepers identifies	-2 days advocate meeting to identify 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries	Transport fees	2	50,000	100,000	
To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019.	-5 broiler keepers trained on appropriate broiler keeping skills and vaccines	-2 day practical training on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills to the 5 broiler keepers identified.	Stationaries	5	10,000	50,000	
			Transport fees	2	50,000	100,000	
	-5women in broiler keeping trained on broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives		Participants food and beverages	15	10,000	150,000	
	-5 women broiler farmers trained on business management and entrepreneurship		Facilitation fees	2	200,000	400,000	
	-5 broiler keepers advised on how to modernize their broiler keeping yards for effective and efficient production		-broiler yard visit	Transport fees	1	20,000	20,000
				Broiler yard modification (If any)	LAMP/S AM	2,500,000	2,500,000



#### 4.4 Project Implementation Report

Implementation of the whole project lied on the shoulder of the MCED student, in collaboration with BAGEA, 5 broiler keepers and a veterinarian. They had to make sure all the project activities implemented effectively and efficiently according to the project POA. The implementation of the activities to meet the second and third objectives were supposed to start by August 2019 but due to some delays from the previous supposed to be host organization the implementation started by September 2019 as shown in a project activities report.



**Figure 4.1: Broiler Keepers Receiving Trainings on Appropriate Broiler Keeping and Vaccines Skills, Broiler Pharmaceutical and Feed Additives Skills, and Entrepreneurship and Business Management Skills**

Despite the limited time and the shortest period of the project, the project was done in a participatory way from the grass root level. The main objectives of this project were; To create awareness to broiler keepers community in Kimara Temboni sub ward about the project during community need assessment and identification of the 5 broiler keepers (project beneficiaries), Then to train 5 women broiler keepers in

Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019. And lastly to introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers to the Kimara Temboni broiler local markets by September 2019 through 1 day meeting with 10 Kimara Temboni broiler constant buyers.

For this project objective to be met the following activities taken; Community Needs Assessment, followed by 2 days advocate meeting to identify 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries then 2 day practical training on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills to 5 broiler keepers identified, The fourth activity was broiler yard visit for modification advices if any, And the last activity was 1 day meeting with 10 Kimara Temboni broiler local buyers with the aim of introducing and link the 5 women broiler farmers with constant broiler buyers/ market.



**Figure 4.2: Broiler Yard Visit**

All the Project Objective and planned activities implemented accordingly expect monitoring and evaluation which will done by the end of October 2019. We expect the implementation of this last activity to be done effectively due to willingness of the broiler keepers and the veterinarian personnel.



**Figure 4.3: Broiler Keepers Receiving Broiler Business Day to Day Instruction Form after a Broiler Yard Visit with a Veterinarian**

#### 4.4.1 Project Implementation Gantt Chart

**Table 4.5: Project Implementation Gantt chart**

Objective	Output	Activity	1 July	2 Aug	3 Sept
To create awareness to broiler keepers community in Kimara Temboni sub ward about the project of improving income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills by the August 2019.	-Three broilers farmer's needs identifies and prioritized	-Conducting Community Needs Assessment.			
	5 broiler keepers identifies and organized in 1 group	2 days advocate meeting to identify 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries			
To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019.	-5 broiler keepers trained on appropriate broiler keeping skills and vaccines	-2 day practical training on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills to 5 broiler keepers identified.			
	-5women in broiler keeping trained on broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives				
	-5 women broiler keepers trained on business management and entrepreneurship				
	-5 broiler keepers advised on how to modernize their broiler keeping yards for effective and efficient production	-broiler yard visit			
To introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers to the Kimara Temboni broiler local markets by September 2019	-5 women broiler keepers introduced and linked with Kimara Temboni local market.	1 day meeting with 10 Kimara Temboni broiler constant buyers			

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

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

#### **5.1 Introduction**

Chapter five presents participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability of this project of improving income of women broiler keepers of Kimara Temboni Sub Ward through enhancing poultry production skills Project. Monitoring is the process of looking the implementation of the day to day activities and facilitates to make improvements so as to achieve the desired goal. Where by evaluation is a systematic investigation of the worth or merits of an object. Hence monitoring and evaluation help to gather information needed to keep the project on schedule and predict problems as well as formulate solutions, measure progress and evaluate program success.

Via this segment one can be able to tell if the project will meet its objectives or not, also will tell if the project need activities, resources or strategies restructuring to meet the project objectives or not. Therefore participatory monitoring and evaluation is an act of involving project key stakeholders in all project stages from the grass root level.by so doing project will be sustainable as both stakeholders and beneficiaries will be aware of all project proceeding steps and will overcome project challenges collectively if any.

## **5.2 Participatory Monitoring**

Participatory monitoring was intended to do the follow up and collect all the information of all activities implementation, that include; Community need assessment meetings, advocacy meeting to community members, Practical training on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives, and on entrepreneurship and business management, then broiler yard visits and lastly the meeting with 10 Kimara Temboni constant buyers. Participatory monitoring method used as the major tool in monitoring and it was done using the set indicators in the logical framework matrix.

In monitoring relevance of the project assessed, the assessment intended to be sure if the project activities will meet the intended objectives, effectiveness and efficiency of the project activities implementation, and sustainability of the project. Monitoring will be conducted basing on monitoring tools developed and verifiable indicator for each activity.

### **5.2.1 Monitoring Information System**

This section explain a system which was designed to collect and report information of project activities implementation so as to enable the researcher/supervisor to plan, monitor, evaluate and report the operations and performance of the project. For this project information required was activities plan of action, Cost and expenditure of the activities implementation, knowledge of the veterinarian, broiler yards and finally results. Monitoring information system prepared in collaboration by broiler keepers, veterinarian and the MCED student.

### **5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods**

A number of methods used in facilitating participator monitoring of project activities which involves MCED student, BAGEA and Veterinarian. The PRA key principles and techniques were used together information which includes structured interview and observation.

#### **5.2.2.1 Observation**

The researcher in collaboration with BAGEA and the veterinarian observed that all activities indicators met as planned. Thus number of participants attended the training, and number of broiler yard visited, and number of broiler local buyers attended the meeting. Also MCED student, BAGEA and the veterinarian observe and note how the broiler keepers prepare their broiler yard to receive new broiler chicks, how they grow their broilers and if they managed to do modifications in their broiler yards as advised during broiler yards visit.

#### **5.2.2.2 Structured Interview**

The MCED student and BAGEA gathered information from broiler farmer if (to what extent) what trained by the veterinarian is of any help to them, and know what to be trained by the veterinarian. And the broiler keepers asked if they experience any positive progress in their broiler keeping few weeks after the trainings.

### **5.2.2.3 Monitoring Tools**

The main monitoring tool was the Project Work-plan, Monitoring Plan and the Project Budget. The monitoring exercise was also done through review of reports, which provided relevant monitoring information.

### 5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

### Table 5.1: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objectives	Output	Activities	Indicators	Data source	Methods/ tools	Person responsible	Time frame
To create awareness to broiler keepers community in Kimara Temboni sub ward about the project of improving income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills by August 2019	-Three broilers farmer's needs identifies and prioritized	-Conducting Community Needs Assessment.	CAN reports,	Project progress report	Observation, structured interview	MCED student	July 2019
	5 broiler keepers identifies and organized	-2 days advocate meeting to identify 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries	List of attendants	Project progress report	Meeting	MCED student	August 2019
To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and	-5 broiler keepers trained on appropriate broiler keeping skills and vaccines	-2 day practical training on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills	-Training report -List of participants	-Project progress report -Pictures	-One to one lecture - Demonstration	-BAGEA -MCED student	September 2019
	-5women in broiler keeping trained on broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives						

business management skills by September 2019. entrepreneurship skills by September 2019	-5 women broiler farmers trained on business management and entrepreneurship	to 5 broiler keepers identified.					
	5 broiler keepers advised on how to modernize their broiler keeping yards for effective and efficient production	-broiler yard visit	-Number of broiler yard visited	-Project progress report -Pictures	-One to one lecture - Demonstration	-BAGEA -MCED student	September 2019
To introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers to the Kimara Temboni broiler local markets by September 2019	5 broiler keepers introduced and linked to the Kimara Temboni broiler local market	1 day meeting with 10 Kimara Temboni broiler constant local buyers	-Number of local broiler buyers attended the meeting.	-Meeting report -Project progress report	-Meeting	-BAGEA -MCED student	October 2019

### **5.3 Participatory Evaluation**

Participatory evaluation is the collective examination and assessment of the project by project key stakeholders. That evaluation to be termed as a participatory evaluation should include stakeholders at all project stages who will work together to assess the project so as to take corrective action if required. Participatory evaluation is a corrective and action-oriented activity which seeks to assess whether the objectives of the project have been achieved and what positive impact has been done to the community. Evaluation planned to be conducted by the MCED student and veterinarian. Evaluation will focus on assessing to what extent the project objectives realized, and to assess the extent if people's expectations fulfilled.

#### **5.3.1 Performance Indicators**

Performance indicators on this project of increased income of the Kimara Temboni through broiler keeping lies on quality, quantity and timely achievement of the planned project outcomes and objectives. The expectations at the end of the project are; increased project output in a sense that number of broiler chicks death reduced, and reduction of operation cost which at the end will boost income of the 5 women who are the broiler keepers. Project goals and Project objectives performance indicators were developed as shown in table No 5.2.

**Table 5.2: Performance Indicators**

Objectives	Output	Activities	Resources Needed	Performance Indicators
To create awareness to broiler keepers community in Kimara Temboni sub ward about the project of improving income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills by August 2019	-Three broilers farmer's needs identifies and prioritized	-Conducting Community Needs Assessment.	-Transport, -Time, -Stationery	-Number of broiler keepers attended the meeting -Number of needs identified
	5 broiler keepers identifies and organized in 1 group	-2 days advocate meeting to identify 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries	-Transport, -Time, -Stationery	-List of broiler keepers identified
To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019.	5 broiler keepers sensitized on appropriate broiler keeping skills and techniques	-2 day practical training on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills to 5 broiler keepers identified.	-Transport, -Time, -Stationery -Personnel fund	-Number of beneficiaries received the trainings
	-5women in broiler keeping trained on broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives			
	-5 women broiler farmers trained on business management and entrepreneurship			
	5 broiler keepers advised on how to modernize their broiler keeping yards for effective and efficient production	-broiler yard visit	-Transport, -Time, -Stationery	-Number of broiler yard visited

To introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers to the Kimara Temboni broiler local markets by September 2019	5 broiler keepers introduced and linked to the Kimara Temboni broiler local market	1 day meeting with 10 Kimara Temboni broiler local buyers	-Transport, -Time	-Number local buyers attended the meeting.
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### **5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods**

Participatory Rural Appraisal used during project. In evaluation different tools will be used such as; Structured-Interviews and Participatory Observation. Specific evaluation checklist will be used together with observation and structured interview as evaluation tools so as to be sure if the planned project objectives reached, impact of the project to the broiler keepers and the cement the sustainability of the project. Participatory evaluation will be coordinated by the veterinarian from BAGEA and MCED student.

### **5.3.3 Project Evaluation Summary**

Increasing income of the Kimara Temboni sub ward women through broiler keeping, project evaluation summary displayed on Table 24 below. The evaluation summary table shows in details the examined three project objectives, Five (5) performance indicators, as well as the all expected outcomes and actual outcome as follows;

**Table 5.3: Project Evaluation Summary**

<b>Project objectives</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Actual Outcomes</b>
To create awareness to broiler keepers community in Kimara Temboni sub ward about the project of improving income of the women broiler keepers through enhancing poultry production skills by August 2019.	-Three broilers farmer's needs identifies and prioritized	-Conducting Community Needs Assessment.	-Number of broiler keepers attended the meeting -Number of needs identified	-Positive response -Project identified	-Three needs identified
	5 broiler keepers identifies and organized in 1 group	-2 days advocate meeting to identify 5 broiler keepers as project beneficiaries	-List of broiler keepers identified	-Positive response	-A total of 5 broiler keepers identified
To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019.	5 broiler keepers sensitized on appropriate broiler keeping skills and techniques	-2 day practical training on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills to 5 broiler keepers identified.	-Number of beneficiaries received the trainings	-Enhanced broiler keeping skills	-5 women in broiler keeping business trained
	-5women in broiler keeping trained on broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives				
	-5 women broiler farmers trained on business management and entrepreneurship				
	5 broiler keepers advised on how to modernize their broiler keeping yards for effective and efficient production	-broiler yard visit	-Number of broiler yard visited	-broiler keeping yards visited and advised for modification	-Broiler yards visited for modification (if any)

To introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers to the Kimara Temboni broiler local markets by September 2019	5 broiler keepers introduced and linked to the Kimara Temboni broiler local market	1 day meeting with 10 Kimara Temboni broiler local buyers	-Number broiler local buyers attended the meeting	-Positive response	-5 women in broiler keeping business introduced and linked with Kimara Temboni broiler local buyers
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## **5.4 Project Sustainability**

By project sustainability we mean the ability of the project to generate the required results after the project itself has come to end or after the project sponsors have finished their duty of financing or providing technical assistance. Therefore sustainable project is the one which will manage to run by its self toward more positive progress even after the project period and fund end.

### **5.4.1 Institutional Sustainability**

The project highly expected to be sustainable since the project beneficiaries (5 broiler keepers), the veterinarian and MCED student are willing to participate during and after project implementation phrases. The beneficiaries have agreed to personal contribute in a small amount for veterinarian service if one need, and the veterinarian have agreed to facilitate cheap and affordable veterinarian services to the identified broiler keepers when needed, Moreover BAGEA have agreed to link the broiler keepers with other broiler keeping stakeholder such as MULTIVET so as to ensure frequency updating the identifies broiler keepers with modern broiler keeping business even after the project end, as well as to strengthen the cooperation between Kimara Temboni local authorities and the identified broiler keepers. More over the veterinarian and the MCED student agreed to coordinate the monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure the project objectives meet.

### **5.4.2 Financial /Economic Sustainability**

The project started by support from BAGEA who contributed Tsh.1, 220,000/= and the broiler keepers who contributed Tsh.1, 220,000/=. When the project duration end

the broiler keepers will keep on modifying their broiler yards and receive veterinarian services depend on their own income. Also the project personnel advice the identified women broiler keepers to be TOT to other women broiler keepers as to empower more women doing broiler keeping business.

#### **5.4.3 Political Sustainability**

Temboni local government is aware of the project and willing to support the project. The effectively participation of the local government and other key stakeholders motivate Temboni local government to be in favor of the project. More over the cooperation linked between Temboni local authorities and the women broiler keepers was so as to facilitate availability of the public veterinarian once or twice a month.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

Chapter six provides a summary of the whole project, Breakdown on stages carried out from the project identification up to the project implementation result. The information within the chapter includes Community Needs Assessments, Problem identification, Literature review, Project implementation, Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and sustainability of the project. However, the chapter will enable broiler keeping stakeholders to get essential details about broiler keeping problems and possible solutions for improvement.

#### **6.2 Conclusion**

The improved income of women broiler keepers of Kimara Temboni Sub ward through enhancing poultry production skills CAN done in July 2019 in Kimara Temboni Subward, Saranga ward, Ubungu district Dar es salam. CAN done in a participatory methodologies such as structured interview, key informant and observation using in depth structured questionnaire as a research method. CAN findings was the first stepping stone toward identifying broiler keepers problem in Kimara Temboni and possible way forward in addressing those problems.

At the end of the CAN activity Community needs prioritization was conducted through Pair wise ranking, from which 4 broiler keepers need identified. Those need were; inadequate skills on broiler keeping and vaccines, lack of broiler

pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, poor business management skills and lastly absence of clear marketing strategies Ward.

The project choice based on the community needs assessment findings and results of Community needs prioritization. However as per community needs assessment findings shows that about 75 percent of Kimara temboni communities engaged in broiler keeping and majority of them are women. Also the finding shows that despite the broiler keepers being in a broiler keeping business for some time still 70 percent of them women earn less than 400,000Tsh monthly. Hence the project was in adopted to address the challenges faced by the women broiler keepers of Kimara Temboni by equip them with appropriate broiler keeping and business management training.

Project Implementation started in August 2019, and it was implemented in a participatory way with MCED student, BAGEA as the host organization, Kimara Temboni Local authorities and the identified broiler keepers. The Project implemented activities were; CAN, two days advocacy meeting to identify the 5 project beneficiaries, 2 day practical training on appropriate broiler keeping and vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills to 5 broiler keepers identified. Also the broilers' farm yard visited by a professional veterinarian so as to advise them in case of any modification to reduce the spread of diseases and death toll. The last was 1 day meeting with Kimara Temboni broiler local buyers. These activities done effectively so as to meet project objectives which were; Awareness creation to

broiler keepers' community about the project in Kimara Temboni sub ward by a 2019, To train 5 women broiler keepers in Kimara Temboni on appropriate broiler keeping including; vaccines skills, broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills, and on entrepreneurship and business management skills by September 2019. And the last objective was to introduce and link the 5 women broiler keepers to the Kimara Temboni broiler local markets by September 2019.

The implementation of the project done with great achievement and in a participatory way, where all the project objectives and planned activities takeoff as planned.

There are no any foreseen indications to stop the completion of the increasing income of the Kimara Temboni sub ward women through broiler keeping, project objectives. And it's with highly anticipation that women in broiler keeping will stop doing broiler keeping as usual and start doing it as a real business to increase their income to sustain their families with necessary basic needs.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

The experience gained from the implementation of this project was, effective involvement of all project key stakeholders in all steps of project development and implementation simplify the whole process, since it left them with the project ownership spirit which facilitate community members or beneficiaries are always ready to devote their time, work force and material resources. Also these stimulate transparency, accountability and sustainability of the project. For any person or group of people intended to conduct community projects I would have recommended

the use of participatory rural appraisal as it allows effective participation of all project key actors in all project interventions.

From available Literature review challenges and suggestion on development of broiler business are well examined, that what is required is to both broiler keepers and the government to take action so as to increase income of the women in broiler business hence improve their standard of living of living. This includes:

- i) Stimulate modern broiler keeping, processing and marketing
- ii) The government should toughen frequency provision of broiler keeping technical assistance from public veterinarians
- iii) The broiler keepers should be motivated to work in groups to win large/international broiler market
- iv) Broiler business stakeholders should real promote broiler keeping training they give to broiler keepers
- v) Government incentives to women or to support business should be given in groups but supervised and return in personal basis.

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## APPENDICES

**Appendix 1:** Semi structured questionnaire for.....

### APPENDIX 1- INTERVIEWER ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE

#### A. RESPONDENCE PERSONNEL PARTICULARS

1. Sex:

(1) Male (02) Female

2. Age:

(01) 26-35 (02) 36-45 (03) 46-55 (04) 56-and above

3. Marital status

(1)Married (2) Separated (3) Widow (4) Widower (5) Not married

4. Number of dependents:

01) 1-3 (02) 4-7 (03)8-10 (04) 10+

5. Level of education:

01) No formal education (02) Primary education

(03) Secondary education (4) Vocational education (05) Higher education

6. Occupation

01) Layers farmer (02) Broiler farmer (03) Employed (04) Veterinarian

(05) Others.....

7. What is your monthly income of people in the community?

01) Tsh. 0-200,000 (02)Tsh 201,000-400,000 (03)Tsh 401, 000-600,000

(04) Tsh.601, 000+

## B. COMMUNITY ECONOMIC NEEDS AND SUSTAINABILITY

### ELEMENTS

1. Are their challenges you face in your business? a) Yes (b) No
2. What are the challenges you faced in your broiler keeping business
  - a) High Operation cost (b) Lack of broiler pharmaceutical and feed additives skills (c) difficult sale negotiations
3. What is the source of the challenges faced by majority of the broiler keepers
  - a) Lack of appropriate broiler keeping skills b) Insufficiency entrepreneurship and Business management skills c) High veterinary cost
4. What is your biggest need to address the challenges you faced in your broiler keeping business?
  - a) Appropriate broiler keeping training (b) Capital to expand the business (c) entrepreneurship and Business management skills (e) Accessibility of the government veterinarian officers
5. Are there any social economic opportunities that women in broiler keeping have?
 

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6. If the challenges you mention addressed, how positively changed
 

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