

**ASSESSMENT OF TASAF II OPERATION ON POULTRY KEEPING IN
ZANZIBAR**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF MONITORING
AND EVALUATION OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: “*Assessment of TASAF II Operation on Poultry Keeping in Zanzibar*” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Monitoring and Evaluation of the Open University of Tanzania.

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DECLARATION

I, **Ramadhan Khamis Madari**, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has never been presented to any university or any institution of learning for a similar or any other award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my wife, Hamida Said Seif and my daughter, Rumayswaa Ramadhan Khamis Madari and my son Muqbil Ramadhan Khamis Madari for their prayers and support during my studies. They were patient with me whenever I left and came back home late.

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encouragement throughout the time of the study. I will always remember you all with a sincere heart.

ABSTRACT

The study explored the assessment of TASAF II operation based on poultry keeping in Zanzibar. In executing this study, four research objectives were formulated: to examine the contribution of TASAF II on poultry keeping in Zanzibar, to identify challenges facing poultry keeping in the study area, to examine markets of poultry products in Zanzibar and determine measures to address challenges facing poultry keeping in Zanzibar. A qualitative survey was employed in this study. A total of 25 respondents were involved, including 20 poultry keepers, 4 she has and 1 District Livestock Officer of Central District Unguja. Data were collected using interviews, questionnaires and documentary literature review. It was pointed out, that TASAF II operation in Zanzibar, which based on poultry keeping contributed in the improvement of poultry production in Zanzibar. Secondly, the challenges that face poultry keeping activities in Zanzibar were lack of reliable market for poultry production in Zanzibar, vermin, diseases, high cost of production and lack of modern technology of poultry keeping. Thirdly, the market for poultry products in Zanzibar is a problem. There is no reliable market for poultry production in Zanzibar. Lastly, it was found that the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar started to solve the challenges facing poultry production in Zanzibar. It was suggested that the government of Zanzibar should motivate poultry keepers to deal with intensive way of poultry keeping so as to increase the demand for poultry products in Zanzibar.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune - Deficiency Syndrome
ASSP	Agriculture Sector Support Programme
DCs	District Commissioners
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP-L	Sustainable Development Programme for Livestock
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VC	Vice Chancellor
ZATSD	Zanzibar Agriculture Transformation for Sustainable Development

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Problem

Agriculture is the most important source of employment in the Isles. On average, 70% of the population in the Isles depends directly on agriculture for their livelihood (Ministry of Livestock Zanzibar, 2016). Agricultural sector has increased for 3.1% and contributed an average of 3.9% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) within five years period from 2012 to 2016 (Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation, 2009). This contribution to the GDP is attributed to its dominance in foreign exchange earnings from agriculture (Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation, 2009). Agriculture involves livestock keeping, farming and poultry keeping. This study focused on poultry projects.

Poultry keeping is the smallest livestock investment at household level. Poultry keeping is traditionally women's project in many developing countries (Saleque, 1996). Female-headed households represent 20% to 30% of all rural households in Bangladesh (Saleque, 1996). Women are more disadvantaged in terms of options for income generation activities. In the Sub-Saharan Africa, 70% of all poultry keepers were women (Guéye, 1998 citing in World Poultry, 2014). Income generation is the primary goal of family poultry keeping. Eggs can provide a regular, albeit small income while the sale of live birds provides a more flexible source of cash.

For example, in the Dominican Republic, family poultry keeping contributes about 13% of the income from animal production (Guéye, 19). Many poor women in

developing countries are involved in poultry keeping (Quisumbing and McClafferty, 2006). The link between poultry interventions and improvement of women's status is obvious (Quisumbing and McClafferty, 2006). The scavenging poultry production system is the most common animal production system among poor households in rural areas of developing countries (Jensen and Dolberg, 2002). Scavenging is a system in which birds collect most of their feed freely, but it is not a system that generates a huge income.

Interventions to improve these modest levels of production may be justified, as they can help women and their families to generate social capital and enter a positive spiral of events that may move them out of poverty (Jensen and Dolberg, 2002). Some efforts have been made to support poultry keeping in Zanzibar. Poor women were given small loans for which they could buy chicks, poultry production, market facilities, poultry health services, feed and improved hens gives the target group access to the market.

The URT in the Agricultural development policies of 1997 made strategies in poultry sectors which encouraged private commercial poultry production in areas with attractive markets, promoted local production of day old chicks and establishment of new hatcheries in areas where they do not exist and rehabilitation of existing ones so as to enhance hatchery production capacities and support services (URT Agricultural Policies, 1997). RGoZ Investing in large scale poultry production including parent stock farms and hatcheries, strengthening extension services to local poultry keepers, offered loans and grants to youths and conducted training of best ways in poultry keeping (Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation, 2009).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Poultry keeping in Zanzibar has had great impact to the people and communities at large. Poultry keeping is one of the ways in which people have increased their income and improved their livelihoods. Most of the poultry projects are no longer in existence due to various reasons such as theft, lack of education and lack of markets. However, community members in different areas have interest in poultry keeping as individuals but not as groups.

According to TASAF II, established poultry keeping projects were expected to change livelihoods of the community members. It was planned to take communities further from vulnerable condition to standard life where they could increase their income and make it sustainable (TASAF II OPERATIONAL MANUAL, 2006).

Most poultry sub-projects have not met their goals and communities have remained poor as they were before the poultry projects started. No poultry keeping project remained after the closing of TASAF II; except only those which were shifted to other programmes like ASSP/ SDP-L and those which were given to rich people to take care of. Why most poultry projects failed after TASAF II ended it was not known. This study will assess the effects and failure of poultry keeping in Zanzibar.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General objective of the Study

The main objective of this study was to assess the contribution of TASAF II operation on poultry keeping in Zanzibar.

1.4 Specific Objectives of the Study

The study had the following specific objectives:

- (i) Examined the contribution of TASAF II on poultry keeping in Zanzibar.
- (ii) Explored challenges facing poultry keeping in the study area.
- (iii) Examined markets of poultry products in Zanzibar.
- (iv) Determined measures to address challenges facing poultry keeping in Zanzibar.

1.5 Research Questions

The following were the research questions of the study:

- (i) What were the contributions of TASAF II on poultry keeping in Zanzibar?
- (ii) What were the challenges facing poultry keeping in Zanzibar?
- (iii) How was the market of poultry products in Zanzibar like?
- (iv) What were the measures taken to address the challenges facing poultry keeping in Zanzibar?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The results of this study will help the Government of Zanzibar and Tanzania in general to understand the challenges facing poultry keeping sector and address them in order to improve the living standard of the people. The study will help the Department of Livestock in Zanzibar to know how they could help the community, mainly poultry keepers, by giving them loans, education on poultry keeping and enable them to access markets for poultry products. The study will also be used by other sectors that need to introduce poultry keeping in different part of the country. Furthermore, this study will help poultry keepers to understand challenges facing poultry keeping like market problems, theft, foods and space of poultry keeping in the

community. Moreover, this study will propose solutions to poultry keeping problems in Zanzibar and other areas.

1.7 Organization of the Dissertation

This study covers five chapters. Chapter one provides the background to the problem, statement of the problem, objectives of the study and significance of the study. It also presents research questions and organization of the proposal. Chapter two consists of literature review, which presents definitions of concepts, theoretical literature review, empirical literature review, conceptual framework and research gap. Chapter three describes the research methodology which includes introduction, research design, population, study area, sample size and sampling procedures, source of data, methods of data collection, validity of research instruments, reliability of research instruments, methods of data analysis, and ethical issues, Chapter four covers research findings and discussion and chapter five presents the summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature with bearing to the study. It specifically presents empirical literature review, theoretical literature review, research gap and conceptual framework.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

This is the part which provides critical review on assessment of poultry keeping in different part of the world.

2.2.1 Poultry production: An Overview

Poultry production is based on special poultry breeds and constitutes 30% of all chickens in Africa (Katalyi, 1998). Intensive poultry management system aims at using recommended practices such as breed choice, appropriate housing, feeding, health and disease control (Katalyi, 1998). The systems involved in intensive poultry production include slated floor, deep litter and battery cage systems. In many parts of Africa, including East Africa, chickens are sold to subsidize family income. The birds sold from the village flock are usually surplus males (cockerels and cocks) pullets and non-productive hens, large sized birds, old hens and sick birds. Growing chickens are sold just before the onset of the high risk Newcastle Disease (Byarugaba, 2007). The management decision is made by the owner of the poultry (Partisan, 1993). Diseases that commonly affect chickens may be grouped into bacterial, viral, protozoan, helminthic and fungal diseases.

2.2.2 Poultry Project

Poultry production constitutes keeping of poultry as an important livelihood option for the majority of people doing this activity. Given the nature of poultry production system which requires only small area of land in comparison to other stock, and the fact that the country is now experiencing land pressure, Zanzibar has a higher potential to intensify the poultry industry and adequately increase supply in meeting domestic demands. It was projected that the demand of poultry products (meats and eggs) will increase to 7370 tons per year by the year 2019. Thus there was room for large, medium and small scale investments in the poultry industry, especially in improved local stock for meat and eggs for domestic consumption. (Zanzibar Agricultural Transmission 2009)

2.2.3 The Contribution of TASAF II on Poultry Keeping

TASAF II was an important intervention at community level within the framework of Poverty Reduction Strategy with the aim of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The objective of TASAF II was to empower communities to access opportunities, so that they requested to implement and monitor sub projects that could improve community livelihoods linked to SDGs indicator which targets the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty.

TASAF II covers all 121 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Tanzania mainland and the two Islands of Unguja and Pemba. Its operations focused on the following three specific target groups of beneficiaries: (i) communities with inadequate access to social services, (ii) households with able –bodies adults suffering from food security and (iii) Individuals living in poor households affected by acute

shocks (like HIV/AIDS). During the operation of TASAF II, several groups of people in communities were organized, including the groups of youth women, HIV victims and disabled people. These groups were formed and given initial capital by TASAF II and were helped to get the first products for poultry projects which TASAF handed over. To improve poultry production to Zanzibar communities, TASAF II supported the groups of poultry keepers by giving them initial capital or increasing it, provided chicks and starter feeds as well as some materials needed for poultry keeping, for example poultry houses, (Technical Audit in TASAF Operating Areas, Final Report 2007).

2.2.4 Challenges Facing Poultry Keeping

The first challenge that poultry project faced was the poor market of poultry products. The poultry industry faced the challenge of trade barriers that have been implemented in some countries such as China and India. Russia and India have introduced policies meant to prohibit entry of US poultry products (McArdle, 2006). In Malaysia, it was the high feed cost and new emerging diseases which were the main challenges in the poultry industry (MoA 2011), while in India the problems faced by the industry are: feed cost, ignorance regarding biosecurity and egg and broiler highly fluctuating rates (Ali, 2007).

The next challenge was diseases effecting poultry. In the management of poultry farms, probably one of the most difficult phases is the management of the newly introduced flock. For a project to be profitable, a good disease prevention programme should be available for the newly introduced chicks to avoid any future losses. Diseases can be transmitted via humans, other birds, newly introduced chicks, or

contaminated equipment. Controlling diseases from the beginning is important for the success of the operation (Mobley and Kahan, 2007). Village fowl farmers in Botswana have reported that, before Newcastle disease attacks, they feed their fowls on green mulberry leaves to induce diarrhea and claim that fowls that have been subjected to this treatment do not contract the disease (Moreki, 1997). Apart from high cost of poultry feed in Nigeria, local/scavenger chicken producers faced challenges on how to implement bio security measures to scavenging poultry, especially in the face of resurging H5N1 Virus and other emerging diseases (FAO, 2008).

The third challenge was the high cost of feeding. Feed costs have a major impact on the profitability of poultry farm operations. The high cost of feed was related to the energy and protein contents of the diet. In an unbalanced diet, with an excess protein, feed would cost more, thus increasing production costs. With low protein diets, chickens would take more time to grow, and could be at a higher risk of catching diseases. Chickens have different nutrient (feed) requirements depending on their type, age, and sex. Rations formulated to meet nutrient requirements produce faster growing, and healthier chickens, and thus better products and more profit, (Dr. M Farran personal communication 2009).

2.2.5 Markets for Poultry Products

In Africa, marketing of local poultry was not well defined. Chickens were sold to meet unforeseen expenses. The birds that are usually sold from the village flock are surplus males (cockerels and cocks); pullets and non-productive hens; large sized birds; old hens and sick birds. Growing chickens were sold just before the onset of the high risk

Newcastle Disease (Byarugaba, 2007). There were no studies done to cover the various agro-ecological zones nor do they show consumer behaviour and market trends. The supply chain management consisted of various players, right from production, wholesaling and retailing. Local poultry farmers sell to middlemen who exploit their ignorance of market prices and pay them less, (MAAIF 2004), echoed by Byarugaba (2007). The existing types of markets include:

Informal markets: These operate within villages, in which chickens from a farmer were possibly sold to another farmer or to retailers. Often chickens were bartered for larger animals such as goats.

Primary markets: These were generally formed by several villages within a parish. Often, they were unfenced areas with a few or no facilities (perimeter fence, loading ramp, holdings and toilets). They were held on gazette days of the week. Traders also purchased chickens from several adjacent primary markets, during the course of the week and transported them to destinations within or outside the country.

Secondary markets: They normally have a larger output than the primary markets but also lack proper weighing, loading and hygienic facilities. Traders often came with trucks to buy local chickens for immediate transportation to larger centers such as Kampala, (Byarugaba, 2007).

Urban markets were found in larger towns and cities. Often there are designated areas where mobile chicken stalls are erected. (Mukiibi – Muka, 1992; Kyarisiima *et al.*, 2004). Factors that affect marketing of local poultry include: seasonal availability of birds, transportation, retailer output, outbreak of diseases, lack of information on

prices, and lack of streamlined marketing structures. Others may be socio-religious factors, which are due to plumage and sex; and markets are hotels, restaurants and some affluent city dwellers. Prices in these markets range.

2.2.6 Measures to Address Challenges Facing Poultry Keeping

To overcome these challenges, Kriel (2017) advises farmers to have birds slaughtered when demand is low, frozen and then sold as frozen birds when the demand is high. Farmers can also reduce input costs by pooling resources and buying inputs, such as feed and hatcheries in bulk. Buying directly from suppliers will not only help reduce costs and will give farmers access to technical support.

The first measure is poultry market. Before starting a chicken venture, you need to think about what and where you will sell your produce. You may decide to focus on egg production, meat production, breeding of birds, hatching of eggs or all of these. Remember though that each of these areas are highly specialized, so it might make sense to focus on one of them.

The second measure is establishment of biosecurity plan. Biosecurity plan is a set of practices designed to prevent the entry and spread of infectious diseases into and from a poultry farm. Biosecurity requires the adoption of a set of attitudes and behaviours by people, to reduce risks in all activities involving poultry production and marketing activities. Preventing disease agents from entering the farm by keeping potentially infected animals and contaminated objects such as clothing, footwear, vehicles, equipment, etc., away from healthy poultry. When all dirt is removed, there is little organic material left in which disease agents may be protected and carried. Cleaning

means that the surfaces of the object must be visibly clean with no dirt left that is visible to the eye. Cleaning needs effort – scrubbing, brushing and high pressure washing with detergent and water (FAO. 2008).

The third measure is size of business. Size is usually the first factor examined when analyzing a business. Size affects other factors such as labor efficiency and cost control. Prices received and paid by poultry keepers are often affected by the volume, which is a function of the size factor. Farm management research has shown that in general, large farm businesses make larger incomes. There are two basic reasons for this. Large businesses make it possible more efficient use of inputs such as equipment, regular labor force, and other fixed cost items. Secondly, there are more units of production (hens) on which to make profit. However, when a business is unprofitable, these same factors operate and large farms have larger losses. Feed, labor and machinery are big cost items on poultry farms, but it is important to watch the other costs too. Small leaks can build up into sizable losses, (Kriel, 2017).

Poultry production generates 5-10 percent of rural family income or even 80 -100 percent of total household income. It contributes almost all of the poultry products consumed in the villages poultry production is considered to be very important for rural people (Burgos *et al.*, 2007). Large scale farmers/commercial farmers involved in poultry production are often highly dependent on this income and have few other income opportunities. 60 to 100 percent of their income is derived from poultry production. In addition, they invest most of their capital in poultry production (Jensen and Dolberg, 2003).

Poultry products as a source of food are very important. They contribute to a well-balanced diet for people and they are especially important for children, the elderly and pregnant women. As poultry products contribute Vitamin A, Iron, Zinc and Vitamin B12, they are very significant for growth and development of humans. Poultry production has an important role for women, especially rural women in terms of income as well as employment (Ahuja, 2009).

2.3 Support of TASAF II in Poultry Projects in Zanzibar

The Government of Zanzibar had put in place a number of policies and strategies on poverty reduction. These policies and strategies include the Zanzibar Strategies of Poverty Reduction. The strategies enabled the government to achieve many successes including increasing the coverage of education and health services, investing in infrastructure and agricultural development. In an effort to improve the agricultural sector, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar initiated and carried out a range of agricultural programmes and projects to address key challenges that impede the progressive development of the sector, including; crop development and plant protection, capacity building and farmer empowerment, support services (research, extension/advisory services), irrigation and water management, livestock development and services, (Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation 2009).

TASAF II is an important intervention at community level within the framework of Poverty Reduction Strategy with the aim of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The project Development Objective of TASAF II is to empower communities to access opportunities so that they could request to implement and monitor sub projects that contribute to improved livelihoods linked to MDGs Indicator which

targets the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. TASAF II covers all 121 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Tanzania mainland and the two Islands of Unguja and Pemba. Its operations focus on the following three specific target groups of beneficiaries: (i) communities with inadequate access to social services, (ii) households with able-bodied adults suffering from food insecurity, and (iii) Individuals living in poor households affected by acute shocks (like HIV/AIDS). During the operation of TASAF II, several groups in communities were organized, including the groups of youth, women, HIV victims and disabled people. These groups were formed and given initial capital by TASAF II and helped with the first products for poultry, which TASAF handed over. (National Steering Committee report Unguja, 2014).

2.4 Theoretical Literature Review

The literature on community empowerment contain several theories originating from research efforts through various experiments. Two theories which are Community Development Theories and Economic Development Theories on community empowerment are presented.

2.4.1 Community Development Theory

Community Development Theory was a theory that was developed by Mendes in 2008. It focuses on the centrality of oppressed people in the process of overcoming externally imposed social problems. Social work, at its foundation, shares much in common with the tenets of community. Mendes offers development definitions of both which succinctly point to the similarities as well as the unique distinctions. Social work is defined as professional intervention to address situations of personal

distress and crisis by shaping and changing the social environment in which people live. Community development is defined as the employment of community structures to address social needs and empower groups of people (Mendes, 2008).

This theory focuses on community empowerment where Mendes believe that if the community will be empowered in different ways, people will get off the extreme poverty. This implies that the community can develop by giving them capital and skills in groups or individually and by giving them activities to do so as to make them self-employment. Most communities are underdeveloped and are always fighting against poverty, but they face different obstacles in their efforts. The important thing, which could help them to overcome their problems is to be empowered by governments or any organizations. African governments or organizations can empower the people in groups or individually by giving them capital or skills that can help them in their investments, which can create their own employment and improve their standard of living. Poultry keeping activities practised in most of African communities could be one of the empowerment strategies that governments can use to help communities to get out of poverty, (Allison Tan, 2009).

2.5.2 Economic Development Theory

Economic Development Theory was developed by Charles P. Kindleberger and Bruce Herrick (1958). They defined economic development as the passage from lower to higher stage, which implies change. This idea based on changing the income of the people from lower to higher income where they can afford their basic needs and move from extreme poverty. As they said, economic development is generally defined to include improvement in material welfare, especially for persons with the lowest

incomes, the eradication of mass poverty with its correlates of illiteracy, diseases and early deaths.

Economic development always focuses on a community or individual who has a lower income and on how one can move to a higher income levels. Nowadays, many developing countries have realized that their economies are growing but the standard of living of the people is not changing. This is evident from the fact that, mass poverty, illiteracy and ill health continued to plague these countries. That is why most of these countries are trying to make efforts by introducing economic activities to communities so as to move them from lower incomes to higher incomes. Such economic activities are like poultry keeping in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. The organization of the economy is in such a way that productive employment is general among the working age population rather than the situation of a privileged minority, and correspondingly greater participation of broad based in making decisions about the direction, economic and otherwise, in which they should move their welfare, (D. Jahangir – 2011).

2.5.3 Research Gap

Literature review assessed the poultry production in different areas in the world include the challenges facing poultry keeping in developed and developing countries. From the literature it was found that, researches which were conducted in several countries in Africa addressed challenges such as diseases, markets and costs (MAAIF, 2004), while the researches which were conducted in developed countries have explained the technology including new methods of poultry keeping; different projects of poultry keeping were done by different organization, institute and other

programmes, but there is no study which show the assessment the contribution of different project in improving of poultry keeping. This study investigated TASAF II Operation on poultry production; this is the one of the institution, which dealt with poultry production. Therefore, this study will contribute to community development by discussing the factors influencing poultry production, which most researchers didn't talk about, particularly in the areas of willingness of poultry keepers and skills and government support to poultry keeping.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study area and research methodology used in this study. The chapter covers the study area, research design, target population, sampling procedure, data collection methods and data analysis, interpretation and presentation. It further presents validity and reliability of the research instruments and ethical issues.

3.2 The Study Area

This study was conducted in South Region in Unguja, Zanzibar. This region has two districts, which are Central District and South District. According to the 2012 National Population Census, the population for South Unguja was 115,588. The area of land is 814 km². Unguja South region is famous for its white sand beaches and pristine environment and richest for endemic species of flora and fauna, which make the country a leader for ecotourism.

During 2001 to 2005, the South Region, Unguja implemented several TASAF I sub projects. On the other hand, TASAF II was executed from 2006 to 2012 in which 112 sub projects were implemented, out of which 10 were poultry keeping sub projects. These districts are the researchers' homeland. Therefore, as the researcher believed in the saying that, "Charity begins at home", he believed that the study findings would provide recommendations that would improve the situation that will have a spillover effect, in which the researchers' knowledge will help his motherland and the whole nation.

No research of this topic has been conducted in these districts since TASAF Operation started in 2005. Not only that, but also most poultry keepers in these districts have chosen to engage in activities other than poultry keeping, such as vegetable cultivation, tourism activities and lime growing.

3.3 Research Design

This study employed the Qualitative survey. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. It provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research. Qualitative Research is also used to uncover trends in thought and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem. Qualitative data collection methods vary using unstructured or semi-structured techniques. Some common methods include focus groups (group discussions), individual interviews, and participation/observations.

The sample size is typically small, and respondents are selected to fulfill a given quota. (Susan E. Franzo, 2011). With regard to this study, the study used descriptive survey to described data on variables, factual information, attitudes, preferences and experiences of respondents concerning TASAF II motivation on poultry keeping in Zanzibar. The descriptive research design was very useful as it allowed the study to collect data through observation, interviews, documentary review and questionnaires.

The collected data included the role of TASAF II in improving poultry production in Zanzibar, factors that have contributed to low production of poultry products, as well as the challenges facing poultry production and measures to overcome them.

3.4 Target Population

The target population of this study was poultry keepers in southern part of Unguja Island. The study also targeted Shehia leaders (sheha), Districts Livestock Officers and Livestock Officers in the Department of Livestock in Zanzibar. This population was chosen because livestock Officer from Department of Livestock in Zanzibar is a member of Sector Expert Team of TASAF and his/her role to help TASAF implementation in livestock sector to go through Zanzibar livestock policy, also by collaboration with District livestock officer to make sure those project of livestock in district are sustainable and meet the goal. Sheha is the leader of shehia supervises all projects, which implemented in his/her shehia and make sure the targeted goal is reached. Poultry keepers are beneficiaries of TASAF poultry keeping project.

3.5 Sampling Procedures

Sampling was done through various techniques. According to Kothari (2004), a sampling technique refers to a procedure that the researcher adopts to select items for the sample. According to Omari (2011), sampling can be probability sampling or non-probability sampling. He added that, a sample has to be closely matched with the research objective. With that regard, the sample of this study was selected using three techniques, namely stratified random sampling, simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques.

3.5.1 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling is a technique that is widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information-rich cases for the effective use of limited resources (Patton, M 1990). This involves identifying and selecting individuals or

groups of individuals who are knowledgeable about or experienced with a phenomenon of interest (Cresswell and Clark 2011). In addition to knowledge and experience, Bernard (2002) and Spradley (1979) noted the importance of availability and willingness to participate, and the ability to communicate experiences and opinions in an articulate, expressive, and reflective manner. In this study, the purposive sampling was applied to select district officials and shehas. The district official included in this study was a District Livestock Officer (DLO).

3.5.2 Simple Random Sampling Technique

Kothari (2004) defined random sampling as a method of sample selection, which gives each possible sample an equal probability of being picked up and each item in the entire population to have an equal chance of being included in the sample. It enables a researcher to select the sample at random from the sampling frame using random number, computer or online random number generator (Saunders et al 2009). In this study, shehias were selected randomly after listing them on a piece of paper. The list consisted of eleven (11) shehias. They were given numbers in different pieces of paper, which were then folded. Then the folded pieces of paper were chosen randomly four times to obtain four shehias without bias. In this study, the target population was five people out of twelve in every shehia. These are group members of poultry keeping under TASAF II who were interviewed.

3.6 Sample Size

A sample is a small proportion of the population selected for observation and analysis (Omar, 2011). By observing the characteristics of the sample, a researcher can make certain inferences about the characteristics of the population from which it is carefully

drawn. Contrary to some popular opinions, samples are not selected haphazardly or carelessly. They are chosen in a systematic or random way so that chance errors are minimized and probabilistic reasoning involved in generalizations can be utilized. For this study, the simple random sampling technique was used in selecting poultry keepers groups in TASAF II.

In this study, the 20 members were given questionnaires in the four selected shehias out of 107 population of all shehias which implement the poultry keeping sub project in South of Unguja. This sample size was done where by South Region Unguja has **115,588** of population and most of them are dealing with poultry keeping activities, but only 107 of population who grouped were benefited of TASAF II Operation on poultry keeping projects. This study will sample only 20 poultry keepers.

3.7 Sources of Data

The study used both primary and secondary data sources. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected. Basically, qualitative data focused on respondents' perceptions towards the respective study's objective, which was exploring the impact of TASAF II motivation on the improvement of poultry production in Zanzibar. This study relied on two sources of information and data, primary and secondary. Qualitative and quantitative data consisting of fresh information was collected from respondents who have knowledge and have responsibilities on matters related to markets, skills and awareness. The primary data was obtained through interviews and questionnaires, and the principle source of the data was the District Livestock Officer. In this study, secondary data was obtained and used to verify information obtained

from primary sources. The secondary data reviewed by the researcher included TASAF reports, TASAF magazines and TASAF II closing report.

3.7.1 Primary Data

The primary data are information or data collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character (Kothari, 2004). In this study, the primary data collection method was employed through the use of questionnaires, which were administered to poultry owners. Interviews were used in correspondence between the researcher, the District Livestock Officer and Shehas.

3.7.2 Secondary Data

The secondary data was also collected. Secondary data are data collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process (Kothari, 2004). Secondary data in this study was obtained by reviewing relevant documents such as, Technical Audit in TASAF Operating Areas Final Report 2007, *Mpango wa Kuimarisha Ufugaji Kuku Zanzibar – Ripoti ya Kamati ya Wataalam* and Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation. Secondary data were very important in this study because of the fact that they complement the primary data that were collected through interviews and questionnaires.

3.8 Data Collection Methods

3.8.1 Interviews

According to Kvale (1996), an interview is conversation, a basic mode of human interaction that a researcher and interviewee use to communicate. Research interview is an attempt to understand the world from the subjects' point of view, to unfold the

meaning of peoples' experiences, to uncover their lived world prior to scientific explanations. The main task in interviewing is to understand the meaning of what the interviewees say. Kvale (1996) further adds that, qualitative research interview seeks to cover both a factual and a meaning level, though it is usually more difficult to interview on a meaning level. Creswell (1994) notes that, interviews can either be face-to-face, telephone or group interviews. This method was used to solicit information on the impact of TASAF II in poultry keeping in Zanzibar by interviewing the District Livestock Officer.

3.8.2 Questionnaires

Kothari (2004) comments that, questionnaires in research are instruments for gathering information from respondents. Questionnaires involve a set of questions used to collect information from respondents on their attitudes, feelings or reactions to the problem under study. Both qualitative and quantitative data from respondents were collected by using this method. The researcher used both closed-ended questionnaires and open-ended questionnaires for the purpose of obtaining quantitative and qualitative data to answer the research questions. A questionnaire was administered to all respondents for gathering information related to poultry keeping in managing markets, skills and awareness.

3.8.3 Documentary Literature Review

Bryman (2004) defines documentary literature review as any written or recorded material, which is not prepared for the purpose of the inquirer. Documentary review was chosen as one of the data collection instruments. This method was used to gather information on poultry keeping about markets, skills and awareness. The advantage of

this method is that, it provides extensive information, it is cost effective, and provides data, which are permanently available. This method of data collection helped to complement the data and information generated through interviews and questionnaires.

3.9 Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation

Collected data from the field using data collection instruments was recorded, tabulated, computed and described according to the objectives of the study. Quantitative data that was derived from questionnaires and documentary review was classified and computed into percentages. Tables and graphs were used to interpret, summarize, justify and conclude about the study. The Microsoft excel computer program was applied to compute the percentages of quantifiable data and to draw graphs so as to simplify data analysis process.

Qualitative data analysis was made using content analysis technique by examining data collected from interviews and questionnaires. The collected data from interviews and questionnaires were summarized. Quotations were interpreted in terms of their contents in relation to a particular research question and objectives. In the process of coding and analysis, contents in the same categories were considered and treated in the same way.

3.10 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instruments

Validity is the ability of the study to measure what it claims to measure. Validity is a measure of any kind of instruments to measure what it is supposed to measure (Merriam-Webster, 2007). For realizing the validity and reliability of the instruments,

a pilot study was made in 4 shehias in South. To achieve the purpose of this study, triangulation method of data collection (interview, questionnaires and documentary review) was employed. This was done to ensure that the information collected was valid by counterchecking contradicting information.

The instruments were reviewed and corrected by the supervisor to see if they fitted the task of collecting the required data. Before administering the research instruments to respondents, the researcher distributed the questionnaires and interviews to one shehia. The aim of this pre-testing was to check the effectiveness of the instruments in tapping the required information for the study.

Findings from the pilot study were disclosing the necessity for the researcher to modify some items, for instance changing some of the terms. Each item in the questionnaire and interview schedule was analyzed, and any identified anomalies were modified accordingly before being administered to the intended respondents.

3.11 Ethical Issues

A research clearance letter was obtained from the Vice Chancellor (VC) of the Open University of Tanzania (OUT), which introduced the researcher to the Principal Secretary of Second Vice President Office, Zanzibar, who then issued an introductory letter to the District Commissioners (DCs) of Central and South Districts of Unguja who also gave permission for me to conduct the research in the selected Shehias.

During administration of questionnaires and interviews, the researcher ensured the respondents that privacy, confidentiality and anonymity were guaranteed. For ease of

clarification, respondents were allowed to discuss in English and Kiswahili. The researcher finally recorded the notes using the operational language, which remained in English.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to present and discuss findings of the study on assessment of TASAF II operation based on poultry keeping in Zanzibar. The presentation, analysis and discussion of the findings are made in correspondence to the research objectives set in chapter one.

4.2 Characteristics of the Respondents

This part provides general information of the respondents. The researcher provided respondents background information such as age, sex and work experience.

4.3 Age of the Respondents

Table 4.1 shows that 96% of the respondents were aged 40 years and above, while 4% of respondents were aged 30 to 40 years. This study implies that, a large number of group members of poultry keepers who were helped by TASAF II now are old and they had no ability of dealing with poultry keeping.

Table 4.1: Age of Respondents

Age category	Frequency	Percentages
30-40 years	1	4
40 – above	24	96
Total	25	100

Source: Researcher, 2018

4.4 Gender of the Respondents

Table 4.2 shows that, 52% of all respondents were female and 48% of the respondents were male. This observation shows that, most of the people who formed groups for poultry keeping in TASAF II were female, even though there is no sheha who is female who participated in this study. This situation depicts the fact that, most women are participating in the fight against poverty by participating in different production activities.

Table 4.2: Gender of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentages
Male	12	48
Female	13	52
Total	25	100

Source: Researcher 2018

4.5 Working Experience of the Respondents

Most respondents in this study have enough experience in their work, which they are dealing with, even though they have different works like sheha, livestock officer and other works. Table 4.3 below shows the distribution of respondents by their work experience, in which 96% of the respondents have more than 2 year experience of their work while only 4% of the respondents have experience of less than one year. The findings show that majority of the respondents have good experience of what has been done by TASAF II in shehia and district in general.

Table 4.3: Working Experience of Respondents

Working Experience in Years	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year	1	4
2 years and above	24	96
Total	25	100

Source: Researcher 2018

4.6 The Contribution of TASAF II on Poultry Keeping in Zanzibar

The first objective of this study was to seek information on the contribution of TASAF II in poultry keeping in Zanzibar, where by 4 groups of poultry keeping were formed in selected the Shehia of this study. These groups were trained by TASAF on how to keep poultry using layers and broilers system and how to vaccinate them; training on accounting and record keeping for poultry activities. TASAF built five poultry units/poultry houses in the study area, then each group was given capital for buying chicken feed as well as for running the sub project for twelve months. Technical Audit in TASAF Operating Areas Final Report 2007 has revealed that.

TASAF II has disburse Tshs 29,270,895 for the poultry projects to the study area. This amount includes funds for training and construction of poultry houses/poultry units, buying chicks, vaccination and feed. During the TASAF II operation, the deep litter system of poultry keeping spread around the villages of the study area; a system that villagers were not aware of before as one member of the poultry keeping group said:

“I was dealing with poultry keeping activity before TASAF II operation in our shehia. At that time, I was using the scavenging system of poultry keeping but once TASAF II came to operate in our shehia, I learnt the new way of poultry keeping which is deep litter system that gave me more profit than before.”

Due to the resulting benefits and skills, community members have been encouraged to start dealing with poultry keeping activities, as one of shehia leader said:

“During the TASAF II operation in poultry keeping, some community members have shown the eagerness to deal with poultry keeping and

started doing that activity. Even the numbers of poultry keepers in my shehia has increased some of them have learnt from TASAF sub project and some of them were taught by group members of TASAF.”

4.7 Challenges Facing Poultry Keeping

The second objective of this study was to examine the challenges facing poultry keeping in Zanzibar. It has been revealed that, poultry keeping is facing different challenges (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Challenges Facing Poultry Keeping

Challenges	Frequencies	Percentages
Unreliable markets	2	10
Theft	3	15
Cost	6	30
Diseases	8	40
Vermin	1	5
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The first challenge was unreliable markets. Market is one of the challenges facing poultry production in Zanzibar, which discourages poultry keepers. This is shown in the table above where 10% of poultry keepers in the study faced this challenge. One of the interviewed poultry keepers said this:

“We are doing poultry production activities, and we produce a lot of eggs but sometime we don’t have customers for buying them. This is the same with broilers which are produced for six weeks but we stay with them for more than eight weeks waiting for customers.”

The small market size available is not friendly to poultry keepers. The buyers discourage poultry keepers by buying their goods at low prices but selling them at high prices. This enables poultry traders to get higher profit than poultry keepers. Sometimes, production of eggs and broilers is higher than market demand. Also, there is importation of eggs from outside Zanzibar, something that causes lack of market for poultry products from Zanzibar.

Unreliable market for poultry products was revealed in some countries like China, India and Russia. The poultry industry faces challenges such as trade barriers that have been implemented in some countries such as China and India. Russia and India have introduced policies in their respective countries meant to hamper entry of the US poultry products (McArdle, 2006).

Theft is another challenges to poultry keeping in Zanzibar, whereby poultry keepers face setbacks in poultry production activities. 15% of poultry keepers in study area pointed out this challenge. Even though the problem is not so high in all places, it is high in some. One interviewed poultry keeper had this to say:

“Theft is among the challenges facing poultry production particularly when chickens become ready for sell. Thieves come during the night, break doors and take away chickens. Sometime, they slaughter the chickens right, take away the meat leaving behind only heads.”

The third challenge is the cost of keeping poultry. Poultry production now a days has become expensive. This is because the cost of poultry production is increasing day by day in terms of vaccination, feed (starter, chicks and duck marsh and layer) and drugs

(coccidiosis). Poultry keepers in the study areas explained this situation, whereby 30% of them say the situation discourages them so much.

The price of vaccines and feed has increased to 37.1% compared to five years before. This challenge is experienced in different countries like Malaysia and India. In Malaysia, it is the high feed cost and new emerging diseases which are the main challenges in the poultry industry while in India the problems faced by the industry are: feed cost, ignorance regarding bio-security and egg and broiler highly fluctuating price rates (Khare, 2004).

Diseases are also one of the challenges facing poultry keeping in the study area. This study revealed that most poultry keepers are facing challenge of diseases. 40% of the poultry keepers in the study area are facing this challenge in their poultry production activities.

This challenge is caused by presence of parasites including bacterial and protozoan diseases like influenza, Newcastle virus, fowl pox, diarrhoea, dysentery, salmonellosis and coccidiosis. This happens due to the poultry keeping system they used. Most poultry keepers in South Region in Zanzibar use deep litter system which is the cause of various chicken diseases, thus bringing about low production.

This challenge is familiar in some African countries like Nigeria and Botswana, which engage in poultry keeping activities. Village fowl farmers in Botswana have reported that, before Newcastle disease attacks, they feed their fowls on green mulberry leaves to induce diarrhoea and claim that fowls that have been subject to this treatment do

not contract the disease (Moreki, 1997). Apart from high cost of poultry feed in Nigeria, local/scavenger chicken producers face challenges on how to implement bio security measures on scavenging poultry, especially in the face of resurging H5N1 Virus and other emerging diseases (Agbamu, 2005).

Another challenge is vermin. Vermin are predatory animals that attack, capture, harm, kill and eat chicken. They include different wild animals and birds. Examples of such animals are pythons and vultures. Another challenge is lack of technical support from livestock technical staff. Most poultry keepers are not visited by livestock technical staff from whom they are supposed to get advice on the best ways of keeping poultry and how to overcome the challenges facing poultry keeping activities. This was revealed by the respondents of this study.

4.8 Measures to Address Challenges Facing Poultry Keeping in Zanzibar

The poultry keepers and officials mentioned different measures, which could be used to address the challenges facing poultry keeping in Zanzibar and other areas (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Measures to Address Challenges Facing Poultry Keeping

Measures	Frequencies	Percentages
Produce per market demand	4	20
Build strong houses to control theft	19	95
Treat diseases (use vaccination in time)	15	75
Control vermin	18	90
Use services from veterinary officers	15	75
Total	72	71

Source: Field Survey 2018

4.8.1 Produce Per Capital Demand

Although there is a challenge regarding the market for poultry products in Zanzibar, the study revealed that there is a high demand for poultry products in Zanzibar compared to the Zanzibar's real production capacity. The production of poultry products in Zanzibar is 162,500 kgs while the needs are 585,000kgs. This is only for chicken not eggs, (Mpango wa kuimarisha Ufugaji Kuku Zanzibar).

The study found that most poultry keepers in Zanzibar are focused on egg production and very few of them are focused on chicken production. This is explained on the table above where only 20% of poultry keepers produce according to market demand. In this study, poultry keepers who were interviewed are focused on eggs production and not on meat production.

4.8.2 Build Strong Houses to Control Theft

Despite the fact that poultry keepers in Zanzibar are facing the challenge of theft that hampers with their efforts to move up, most of them have now become aware and are building stronger poultry houses/unit compare to what they did in the past. Some of them have even decided to keep their chickens inside their houses or beside their houses. 95% of poultry keepers who participated in this study have controlled this problem in their shehias, which before was an obstacle in their poultry production activities.

4.8.3 Treat Diseases (use Vaccination on Time)

There are a number of claims by poultry keepers as to what are the causes of diseases that lead to deaths of their livestock. This study has revealed that the sources of the

diseases were delaying to treat diseases (failure to use vaccination on time). Most poultry keepers applied vaccination when the poultry have already been infected with diseases.

As a result, vaccines could not work. At present, this problem has been addressed whereby most poultry keepers are using vaccines on time and cases of deaths of poultry have dropped, (Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation 2009). The researcher observed this situation through poultry keepers in the study area in which 75% of them are now using vaccination on time for their poultry and they can control poultry diseases and deaths.

4.8.4 Use of Services from Veterinary Officers

Despite the encouragement to the many people in Zanzibar to engage in poultry keeping activities, most of them do not get proper poultry production skills from veterinary officers. This caused many poultry keepers to miss the knowledge of how to raise chickens in a modern way. This problem has now been solved by the government by increasing the number of veterinary officers. Most poultry keepers are now getting the needed advice and help from the veterinary officers and now there is improvement in poultry keeping activities. (Mpango wa Kuimarisha Ufugaji Kuku Zanzibar).

4.8.5 Control Vermin

Most poultry keepers in Zanzibar were facing the problem of vermin. Many chickens were being killed by vermin. The Government of Zanzibar has introduced different programmes of eradicating the vermin like crows in the programme of *Kunguru ni*

Adui. This programme was specially targeted towards eradicating crows, which are great enemies of chickens in Zanzibar.

4.9 Markets of Poultry Products in Zanzibar

The last objective of the study was to examine the markets of poultry products from Zanzibar. In this study, it has been revealed that there is a huge market for poultry products (meat) in Zanzibar. This is due to the improvement in the tourism sector. The demand for poultry meat in Zanzibar is 585,000kgs in which tourism sector alone needs 350,000kgs. However, the real production of meat is 162,500kgs. (Mpango wa Kuimarisha Ufugaji Kuku Zanzibar).

Not only that but also the demand for poultry meat in Zanzibar among the local people has increased particularly after increasing the number of markets. Currently, there are three official main markets where poultry products are sold. The markets are Darajani, Mwanakwerekwe, and Mombasa. In the past there was only one market place where poultry products used to be sold. It was only Darajani market.

Most of people buy poultry products from the three main markets. During the celebrations of Maulid, Eid –el – Hajj and Eid –el – Fitr, the demand for poultry products increases, although the prices for them go higher as well. Hotels and lodges are used as a source of markets for poultry products in Zanzibar even though they do not consume high quantities due to the quality of poultry products, which are produced in Zanzibar.

Hotel and lodge owners said that poultry products from Zanzibar have no quality that is needed. They are small in size, something that earns poultry keeper low profits.

They also said that, poultry products have high quantity of chemicals, which they get through vaccination and medicines. Thus, small quantities of poultry produced in Zanzibar are sold to hotels and lodges.

Companies providing food to different institutions, including colleges, schools and offices are a market for poultry products. Nowadays, there are several restaurants and companies, which need poultry products for their foods like meats and eggs. However, these companies prefer using poultry products from outside Zanzibar, something that is not favorable to the local people.

Restaurant and Kiosks are a source of markets for poultry products. The increase of restaurants and kiosks in Zanzibar has opened an opportunities for poultry keepers to sell their products there. Most restaurants and kiosks depend much on poultry product to run their businesses. Without the poultry products (meat and eggs), the restaurants and kiosks could not get many customers.

Table 4.6: Markets for Poultry Products

Market	Frequencies	Percentages
Hotels and lodges	2	8
Restaurants and kiosks	8	32
Main markets	10	40
Companies	5	20
Total	25	100

Source: Researcher 2018

Table 4.6 describes how poultry products are sold in Zanzibar, where by 40% of respondents said that they sell their products at the main market, 32% of respondents

said that they sell their products to restaurants and kiosks, 20% of respondents said that they sell their products to companies and 8% of the respondents said that they sell their products to hotels. So, this shows that most of the poultry keepers in Zanzibar depend on main markets to sell their products and very few depend on hotels even though hotels are one of main consumers of poultry products.

4.10 Discussion of the Findings

4.10.1 Contribution of TASAF II on Poultry Keeping in Zanzibar

During the operation of TASAF II in Zanzibar, the community learnt different things concerning poultry production. This also motivates other people to employ themselves in poultry activities. Since TASAF II started operating in Zanzibar in the poultry sectors, the number of poultry keepers, particularly on layer system, has increased. Most of the community members engaged in poultry production as the main source of family income or for providing subsidiary income and gainful employment to farmers throughout the year. Poultry manure has a high fertilizer value, which can be used for increasing their crop yield.

People get involved in these activities as source of income due to the following reasons: Initial investment is lower than layer farming, rearing period is 5-6 weeks only, more number of flocks can be taken in the same shed, broilers have high feed conversion efficiency, that is why the amount of feed required for unit body weight gain is lower in comparison to other livestock, faster returns from the investment, higher demand for poultry meat compared to sheep or goat meat.

Availability of different programmes which support poultry keeping activities like have contributed the poultry keeping, this findings was revealed by GYAU (2011)

availability of different programmes which support poultry keeping contribute the poultry keeping, this study has exposed that availability of TASAF II in Zanzibar brought contribution in the improvement of poultry production in the country.

4.10.2 Challenges Facing Poultry Keeping in the Study Area

Poultry production is facing by several challenges that hinder growth of the poultry industry in Zanzibar. The study has explained several challenges that poultry production in Zanzibar faces, including markets, theft, cost of production, vermin and diseases. All of these can discourage poultry production in Zanzibar.

These challenges are similar to the challenges, which the poultry industry in Greater Accra faced, where the high cost of feed was ranked as the most severe problem that affected the poultry industry in Greater Accra. Others were difficulty in controlling pests, undefined marketing plans, and increase in the price of maize, which is main source of poultry food.

4.10.3 Markets of Poultry Products in Zanzibar

Marketing is finding out what customers and consumers want and supplying it. Most of the poultry keepers particularly from the study area are facing the problem of market for their products even though in Zanzibar there is a huge market potential for poultry products. Here, the findings of the study revealed the finding of Byarugaba (2007) who found that the market of poultry products was not well defined, this study explore the reality that even Zanzibar market of poultry product are well defined.

Despite the large demand for chicken products in Zanzibar, which creates a large market potential for the products, poultry keepers are crying for markets of their

products. The study has revealed that production of poultry products in Zanzibar is not fulfilling the needs of poultry products for hotels, something which caused the Zanzibar Government to allow the importation of poultry products from outside the country, for example from Turkey, Brazil and Malaysia. The products, which are produced in Zanzibar seem to have high concentration of chemicals due to vaccines and other drugs given to chickens. This has led some hotels not to buy chicken products from Zanzibar.

4.10.4 Measures to Address Challenges Facing Poultry Keeping in Zanzibar

Due to the challenges that poultry keeping in Zanzibar is facing, the Government of Zanzibar has started dealing with these challenges. The government of Zanzibar has improved the Agricultural Institute, which produces extension officers (veterinary officers), availability of laboratories, which deal with the researches of diseases, vaccination, and treatment of poultry diseases.

Not only that but also in the effort to solve the challenges that the poultry industry in Zanzibar faces, the government established 18 centres where poultry keepers are trained on the best ways of keeping poultry, production of poultry products, vaccination, treatment of poultry diseases and how to constructs poultry houses/ units. (Mpango wa Kuimarisha Ufugaji Kuku Zanzibar).

Also the government of Zanzibar is now giving the grants to groups of youths in districts so as to improve the production of poultry in Zanzibar. This revealed to study of ALI (2007) where he revealed the grant from bank to the poultry keepers are the measure which taken by government like India as measure to address poultry

challenges. This study has revealed that the grant that are given groups of youth and women is the measure to address the challenges of poultry keeping in Zanzibar.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the study, conclusion based on specific objectives and finally recommendations for further research.

5.2 Summary of the Study

The main objective of this study was to explore the assessment of TASAF II operation based on poultry keeping in Zanzibar. The study attempted to answer four specific objectives, which were: (i) to examine the contribution of TASAF II on poultry keeping in Zanzibar, (ii) to explore challenges facing poultry keeping in the study area, (iii) to examine markets of poultry products in Zanzibar, and (iv) to determine measures to address the challenges facing poultry keeping in Zanzibar.

The study employed qualitative approach. Data were collected using interviews, questionnaires and documentary literature reviews. The first research question generated the following findings. It was revealed that TASAF II has contributed much on improving the poultry keeping activities in Zanzibar. Most of community members in the study area learnt different things from TASAF II concerning poultry keeping activities, which are now very popular than before. Also, some community members have been sensitized by TASAF II on poultry keeping to the extent that they are now engaged into.

The second specific objectives revealed that, challenges facing poultry keeping activities in Zanzibar were theft, diseases, increased cost of production and lack of

markets for poultry products which set them back in their efforts to engage in poultry keeping activities. Also, beneficiaries were not given best and modern knowledge about the best ways of poultry keeping.

The third research question revealed that there is no consistent market for poultry products due to importation of poultry products from places like America, Europe, and Asia and from Tanzania Mainland. Products from outside the country are sold at low prices than the internal poultry products, which are produced at a high cost. Not only that but also the market of poultry products in Zanzibar does not prefer native poultry products. The last question revealed the findings that, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is making efforts to reduce importation of poultry products and motivating local poultry keepers to produce more products so as to fulfill the available demand in Zanzibar. Furthermore, the government has started to reactivate hatcheries of chickens.

5.3 Conclusion

The study explored the assessment of TASAF II operation based on poultry keeping in Zanzibar. Poultry keeping in Zanzibar has had great impact to the people and communities at large. Poultry keeping is one of the ways in which people have increased their income and improved their livelihoods.

In executing this study, four research objectives were formulated: to examine the contribution of TASAF II on poultry keeping in Zanzibar, to identify challenges facing poultry keeping in the study area, to examine markets of poultry products in

Zanzibar and determine measures to address challenges facing poultry keeping in Zanzibar.

All four objectives developed by the research were in line with the findings of this study, whereby the first assumptions were, TASAF II had improved poultry production activities Zanzibar and most of the people are now doing poultry keeping activities due to the influence of TASAF II and those people who were given benefited of TASAF poultry keeping their livelihood. The second assumption was that, factors that affect or challenge poultry keeping activities in Zanzibar are extreme theft of chickens, high cost of vaccination, lack of reliable markets for poultry products, large amount of imported poultry products from outside of Zanzibar, and insufficient supports of the government to poultry keepers particularly livestock officer don't support poultry keepers by giving the technical aid.

The third assumption was revealed that the marketing of poultry products in Zanzibar relies much on the Main Market, Restaurants, Kiosks, companies and Hotels. Despite the availability of many hotels in Zanzibar, only a small percent of poultry products is sold to the hotels. The fourth assumption revealed that, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is employing special strategies to ensure that the production of internal poultry products increase so as to satisfy the internal market and stop the importation of poultry products from outside. This study will help the revolutionary government of Zanzibar in improve the poultry keeping sector. In order to increase the income to community and national in general.

- (i) The government should sensitize more people to engage in intensive poultry keeping which is low in Zanzibar (13.25%), then make sure there is conducive

environment and reliable markets for poultry products and imposing trade barriers to the poultry products from outside Zanzibar like China, Russia and India so as to improve poultry production in Zanzibar.

- (ii) The government should set special budgets for the Districts Livestock Officers that would enable them to visit poultry keepers so as to help them solve the challenges that they face.
- (iii) The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar should increase laboratories for tentative diagnosis of poultry in Zanzibar. At list every district should have its own laboratory.
- (iv) Poultry keepers should make use of the available livestock officers to get proper help instead of consulting medicine sellers who do not have proper poultry keeping skills.
- (v) Poultry keepers should establish cooperation, which will be the main speaker of their problems to the government as well as being responsible for setting poultry product prices based on production costs.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

Based on the conclusion of the study, the researcher recommends the following for further investigation: This study covered only the South Region in Zanzibar. It is therefore suggested that further research should be conducted in other regions of Zanzibar for comparison purposes.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire for Poultry Keepers

SECTION A: PERSONAL PARTICULARS

Please tick in the appropriate box

1. Age in years

20-30		30-40		40 above	
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2. Sex

Male		Female	
------	--	--------	--

3. Please indicate production activities that you do (tick the appropriate box)

Livestock		Poultry		Goats/cows	
Others		Petty business		Cultivation	

4. For how long have you been engaged in this activity? (tick)

Less than 1 year		Within 1 to 3 years		Within 1 to 6 years	
More than 6 years					

5. Do you have a group of poultry keeping? YES () NO ()

6. How long have you been in that group? (Tick)

Not yet () This year (), 1 year ago (), 2 years ago (), More than 3 years ago

7. How many chickens do you have?

8. Being a member of a poultry keeping group, what reasons made you join that group?

a.....

b.....

c.....

9. a)How many members were in your group when you started your group?

.....

b) How many members are still in your group now?

.....

SECTION B. Effectiveness of Poultry keeping

10. Existence TASAF II

Rule	Yes/No
Did TASAF provide you with financial capital?	
Were you given training on poultry keeping skills by TASAF?	
Did you organize yourselves and choose the poultry keeping sub project from TASAF?	
Were you forced in any way to choose the poultry keeping sub project by TASAF?	
Do you get any help from the government nowadays?	
Do you like poultry keeping as a means of production?	

11. What is the ratio of the following issues?

1= High 2= Medium 3= Low

Document	1	2	3
Do you face challenges in poultry keeping activities?			
Do you get any help to solve those problems from the government?			
Do you have a reliable market for your poultry products?			
Do you get any support from the government for finding markets?			
Has the poultry keeping activity changed your life?			
What is the number of chickens you are keeping now?			

Thank you for your responses

Appendix II: Interview Schedule for District Livestock Officers

1. Since when have you been serving as a District Livestock Officer?
2. Do you know anything about TASAF II Operation in Zanzibar?
3. How do are poultry keepers motivated in your district?
4. Is there good relationship between extension officers and poultry keepers in Zanzibar?
5. What can you tell about the market of poultry products in Zanzibar?
6. Did TASAF II contribute topoultry production in Zanzibar?
7. After TASAF II Operation in Zanzibar,has production of poultry products gone high or low?
8. What are the factors that contribute to such production? (high or low production)
9. What are the challenges thatpoultry production in Zanzibar faces?
10. What are the strategies which have made by the Revolution Government of Zanzibar to solve those challenges?

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix III: Interview Schedule for Shehas

1. Since when have been serving as a Sheha in this shehia?
2. Do you know anything about TASAF II Operation in your shehia?
3. How are poultry keeping activities motivated in your shehia?
4. Is there any relationship between poultry keepers and livestock officers in your shehia?
5. What can you tell about poultry keeping improvement in your shehia?
6. Has TASAF contribution in poultry keeping brought any improvements in your shehia?
7. After TASAF II Operation in Zanzibar, has production of poultry products gone high or low in your shehia?
8. What are the factors that have contributed to that situation (high or low production) in your shehia?
9. What are the challenges which poultry production faces in your shehia?
10. What are the strategies which made by shehia to solve those challenges?

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix IV: Research Clearance from Open University of Tanzania

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, AND POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

P.O. Box 23409 Fax: 255-22-2668759 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania,
<http://www.out.ac.tz>



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

17/09/2018

Principal Secretary,
 Second Vice President's Office,
 P O Box 239,
 Zanzibar.

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR RAMADHANI MADARI

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an act of Parliament no. 17 of 1992. The act became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notes No. 55 in the official Gazette. Act number 7 of 1992 has now been replaced by the Open University of Tanzania charter which is in line with the university act of 2005. The charter became operational on 1st January 2007. One of the mission objectives of the university is to generate and apply knowledge through research. For this reason staff and students undertake research activities from time to time.

To facilitate the research function, the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania was empowered to issue a research clearance to both staff and students of the university on behalf of the government of Tanzania and the Tanzania Commission of Science and Technology.

The purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. Ramadhani Madari; Reg. No. PG201609351** who is a Master of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation student at the Open University of Tanzania. By this letter, **Mr. Ramadhani Madari** has been granted clearance to conduct research in South Region, Unguja, Zanzibar. The title of his research is "**Assesment of TASAF II Operation Based on Poultry Keeping in Zanzibar**". The research will be conducted in Unguja Zanzibar. The period which this permission has been granted is from 18/08/2018 to 18/10/2018.

In case you need any further information, please contact:

The Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic); The Open University of Tanzania; P.O. Box 23409; Dar Es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820

We thank you in advance for your cooperation and facilitation of this research activity.

Yours sincerely,

Prof Hossea Rwegoshora
For: VICE CHANCELLOR

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

Appendix V: Letter from Central District Unguja



SERIKALI YA MAPINDUZI YA ZANZIBAR
OFISI YA RAIS, TAWALA ZA MIKOA, SERIKALI ZA MITAA NA IDARA MAALUM ZA SMZ
OFISI YA MKUU WA WILAYA YA KATI – UNGUJA

Simu:
Fax:
Barua pepe:

SLP.567
Dunga – Zanzibar
Tanzania

Nambar: WKT/U/T.10/2/VOL.IV/119

09 NOVEMBA, 2018

**NDUGU RAMADHAN KHAMIS MADARI,
CHUO KIKUU HURIA CHA TANZANIA.**

KUH. RUHUSA YA KUFANYA UTAFITI

Kwa heshima naomba uhusike na mada ya hapo juu.

Umeruhusiwa kufanya utafiti unaohusiana na “Assessment of TASAF II Operation Based on Poultry Keeping in Zanzibar” katika Shehia ya za Mpapa, Ubago, Machui na kwa Afisa Mifugo Wilaya ya Kati Unguja kuanzia tarehe 30/10/2018 hadi tarehe 01/03/2019.

Kwa barua nakala ya barua hii, Masheha na Afisa Mifugo mnaombwa mumpokee na kumruhusa kufanya utafiti huo.

Natanguliza shukurani kwa mashirikiano.

Ahsante

**ALI OMAR HAMAD,
/MKUU WA WILAYA YA KATI,
UNGUJA.**

Nakala kwa:-
Afisa Mifugo,
Wilaya ya Kati,
Unguja.

Sheha,
Shehia ya Mpapa/Ubago/Machui,
Wilaya ya Kati,
Unguja.

Appendix VI: Letter From Second Vice President's Office Zanzibar

OMPR/M.95/C.6/2/VOL.XIV//0

30/10/2018

**MHESMIWA,
MKUU WA WILAYA,
WILAYA YA KATI,
UNGUJA.**

**MHESMIWA,
MKUU WA WILAYA,
WILAYA YA KUSINI,
UNGUJA.**

KUH: RUHUSA YA KUFANYA UTAFITI

Kwa heshima, naomba uhusike na mada ya hapo juu.

Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar imemruhusu **Nd. Ramadhani Khamis Madari** mtafiti kutoka **Chuo Kikuu Huria cha Tanzania** ambae anaesomea Shahada ya Pili ya Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini kufanya utafiti katika mada inayohusiana na **"Assessment of TASAF II Operation Based on Poultry Keeping in Zanzibar"**. Utafiti utafanyika katika Shehia za Mpapa, Ubago, Mtende Machui na kwa Afisa Mifugo wa Wilaya yako kuanzia tarehe **30/10/2018** hadi **01/03/2019** Zanzibar. Tunaomba asaidiwe kufanya utafiti huo.

Kwa nakala ya barua hii mara baada ya kumaliza utafiti, mtafiti anatakiwa kuwasilisha nakala (copy) 3 za ripoti ya utafiti huo Ofisi ya Makamu wa Pili wa Rais- Zanzibar.

Naambatanisha na kivuli cha kibali cha kufanyia utafiti.

Ahsante,

**KHALID B. HAMRANI,
Kny: KATIBU MKUU,
OFISI YA MAKAMU WA PILI WA RAIS,
ZANZIBAR.**

Nakala; **Nd. Ramadhani Khamis Madari.**

OMPR/M.95/C.6/2/VOL.XIV/1/0

30/10/2018

**MHESMIWA,
MKUU WA WILAYA,
WILAYA YA KATI,
UNGUJA.**

**MHESMIWA,
MKUU WA WILAYA,
WILAYA YA KUSINI,
UNGUJA.**

KUH: RUHUSA YA KUFANYA UTAFITI

Kwa heshima, naomba uhusike na mada ya hapo juu.

Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar imemruhusu **Nd. Ramadhani Khamis Madari** mtafiti kutoka **Chuo Kikuu Huria cha Tanzania** ambae anasomea Shahada ya Pili ya Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini kufanya utafiti katika mada inayohusiana na **"Assessment of TASAF II Operation Based on Poultry Keeping in Zanzibar"**. Utafiti utafanyika katika Shehia za Mpapa, Ubago, Mtende Machui na kwa Afisa Mifugo wa Wilaya yako kuanzia tarehe **30/10/2018** hadi **01/03/2019** Zanzibar. Tunaomba asaidiwe kufanya utafiti huo.

Kwa nakala ya barua hii mara baada ya kumaliza utafiti, mtafiti anatakiwa kuwasilisha nakala (copy) 3 za ripoti ya utafiti huo Ofisi ya Makamu wa Pili wa Rais- Zanzibar.

Naambatanisha na kivuli cha kibali cha kufanyia utafiti.

Ahsante,

**KHALID B. HAMRANI,
Kny: KATIBU MKUU,
OFISI YA MAKAMU WA PILI WA RAIS,
ZANZIBAR.**

Nakala; Nd. Ramadhani Khamis Madari.