

**IMPROVING INCOME OF OSOTWA'S WOMEN GROUP THROUGH  
IMPROVED POULTRY KEEPING AT MUNGERE VILLAGE IN ESILALEI  
WARD MONDULI DISTRICT COUNCIL ARUSHA REGION**

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

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND COMMUNITY ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT**

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**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) a project entitled “*Improving Income to OSOTWA Women group of Esilalei through Poultry Keeping Production at Mungere Village in Monduli District Council Arusha Region*” in partial fulfillment for the requirements for the Degree of Masters in Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....  
Dr. Harrieth G. Mtae

(Supervisor)

.....  
Date

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I, **Emmanuel Akyoo**, declare that the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has not been submitted, nor will it be submitted, to any other university for a similar or any other degree award. Proper references have been provided where other people's works have been used. Therefore, I declare this work as my original creation. It is at this moment submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

**DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to Faith Temu; my beloved wife and my son JaydenJr and Jasen Akyoo for their love and encouragements they showed to me in all the time when I was on study, they really encouraged to get to this point.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## ABSTRACT

This project is an outcome of the research study that was conducted at Mungere Village in Esilalei ward in Monduli District. The study and project implementation covers the period from January to July 2020. The study was conducted by using participatory methods. Community needs assessment was conducted at Mungere Village by using participatory methods such as Focus Group Discussions, Interviews, and the use of questionnaire for primary data collection and for secondary data collection there was review of journals, books, internet, and reports. The study found different needs and these needs were ranked by the use of Pair wise ranking in order to determine the potential project. The first ranked potential project was Poultry keeping project. Poultry keeping project was ranked by the community as the number one project to be implemented as their income improving project. The study revealed that Poultry keeping project will be sustainable as it was identified by the communities themselves and they had implemented it with efficiency, cheap to establish and the demand of the poultry products increases with time. Also, time frame for the keeping and become ready for sales is very short. The study recommends that community members can organize themselves and manage the income improving projects in order to increase their incomes. Through trainings, community members can achieve their planned project goal and the project become sustainable and reduce income poverty to community members.

***Key words:*** *Poultry keeping, Poultry production, Improvement of livelihood, Sustainable Economic development.*

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
CBO	Community Based Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
CNA	Community Need Assessment
DED	District Executive Director
GDP	Growth Development Production
LGA	Local Government Authority
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Monitoring and Information System
MUVIKAE	Muungano wa Vikundi Kata ya Esilalei
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPES	National Poverty Eradication Strategy
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PCI	Project Concern International
PKP	Poultry Keeping Project
PNA	Participatory Needs Assessment
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
OVI	Objective Verifiable Indicators
OWG	OSOTWA Women group
REA	Rural Electricity Agency
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SPSS	Statistical Package for social science



SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity Threats
TAP	Tanzania Agricultural Partnership
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WEO	Ward Executive Office

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

#### **1.0 Background Information**

Poultry keeping is the process of raising domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese for the purpose of farming meat or eggs for food. Poultry mostly chickens are kept in great numbers.

In the United States, chickens were raised primarily on family farms or in some cases originally, the primary value in poultry keeping was eggs, and meat was considered a byproduct of eggs production. Its supply was less than the demand, and poultry was expensive. Except in hot weather, eggs can be shipped and stored without refrigeration for some time before going bad; this was important in the days before widespread refrigeration.

The major milestone in 20th century poultry production was the discovery of vitamin D named in 1922, which made it possible to keep chickens in confinement year-round. Before this, chickens did not thrive during the winter due to lack of sunlight, and egg production, incubation, and meat production in the off-season were all very difficult, making poultry a seasonal and expensive proposition. Year-round production lowered costs, especially for broilers. Artificial daylight supplementation also started being used. David Leighton. "Street Smarts, Tucson neighborhood originally was chicken colon" (Dec, 7, 2015).

Participatory need assessments saw some community members mostly doing the Poultry keeping with the low quality of production due to the challenge of poultry keeping. This was found as an opportunity to promote on Poultry keeping project

which will help to all doing poultry feeds production and generate income among the communities. The process of community needs assessment involved the community of Mungere Village with the aim of enabling the community to identify their needs and hence prepare interventions to overcome the prevailing problem in the society. The assessment was conducted basing on the appropriate use of research design, research methods and tools were employed in order to obtain relevant data at hand. (Bergendahl, K. 2008).

### **1.1 Community Profile**

The project is implemented at Mungere Village in Esilalei ward in Monduli District. The area is conducive for the projects since that community is based on horticulture and animal husbandry which includes poultry keeping. Basing on the community of Mungere most of them are women and have very low income per day and sometimes fails even to get the required meals per day so they experience poverty in higher risk. On establishing this project in this area can help these unemployed communities to get an opportunity to improve their income and able to meet individual and household basic needs.

#### **1.1.1 Location**

Mungere village is located in the Rift valley about 170 km west from Arusha town, just 10 km South of Manyara National Park in Monduli district, Arusha region.

Mungere Village is one of the five (5) Villages that are found in Esilalei ward, Monduli District council Arusha Region in Tanzania. Mungere is located 95 kms

from Monduli District council offices at representative reference coordinates of S 7° 10'0 South and E 38° 49'60 East and at an elevation of 315 Meters above sea level.

### **1.1.2 Climate**

The Mungere Village located at an elevation of 315 Meters above sea level and experiences temperature range from 24-31 Degrees Celsius with an annual average rainfall of up to 1,236 mm. It is characterized by savannah vegetation type occupied with different dominant grasses, trees, and bushes.

### **1.1.3 Population**

Mungere village has a total number of 380 households with a total population of 2,039 people out of which 1,329 are female and 710 are male. According to 2012 Census, Monduli District council population was 158,929 which indicated an annual growth rate of 3.8%. However, the population distribution pattern is linear clustering.

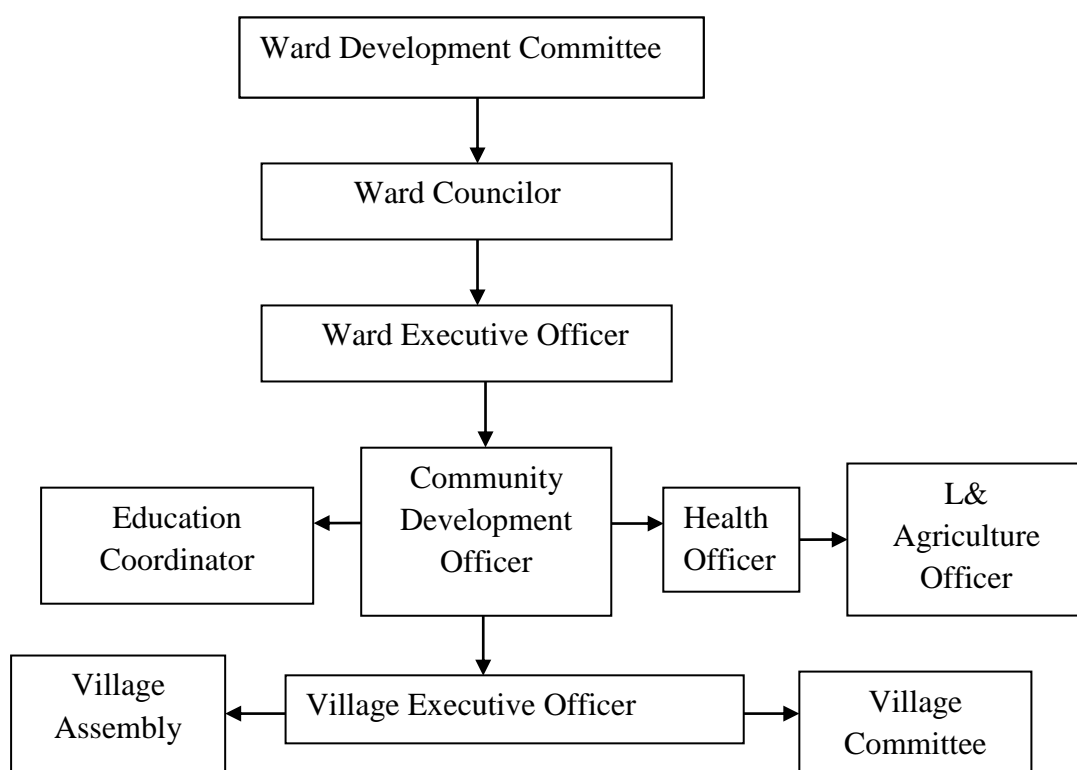
### **1.1.4 Climate and Precipitation**

The Village experiences dual rain seasons, November and December commonly known as Vuli rains. March and April commonly the rains are known as Masika/long rains. Mungere Village has the mean annual rainfall of 1,236mm. Normally June to October are dry months. The Village has an average temperature varying from 24C to 22C. It is characterized by vegetation savannah type occupied with different dominant grasses, trees, and bushes.

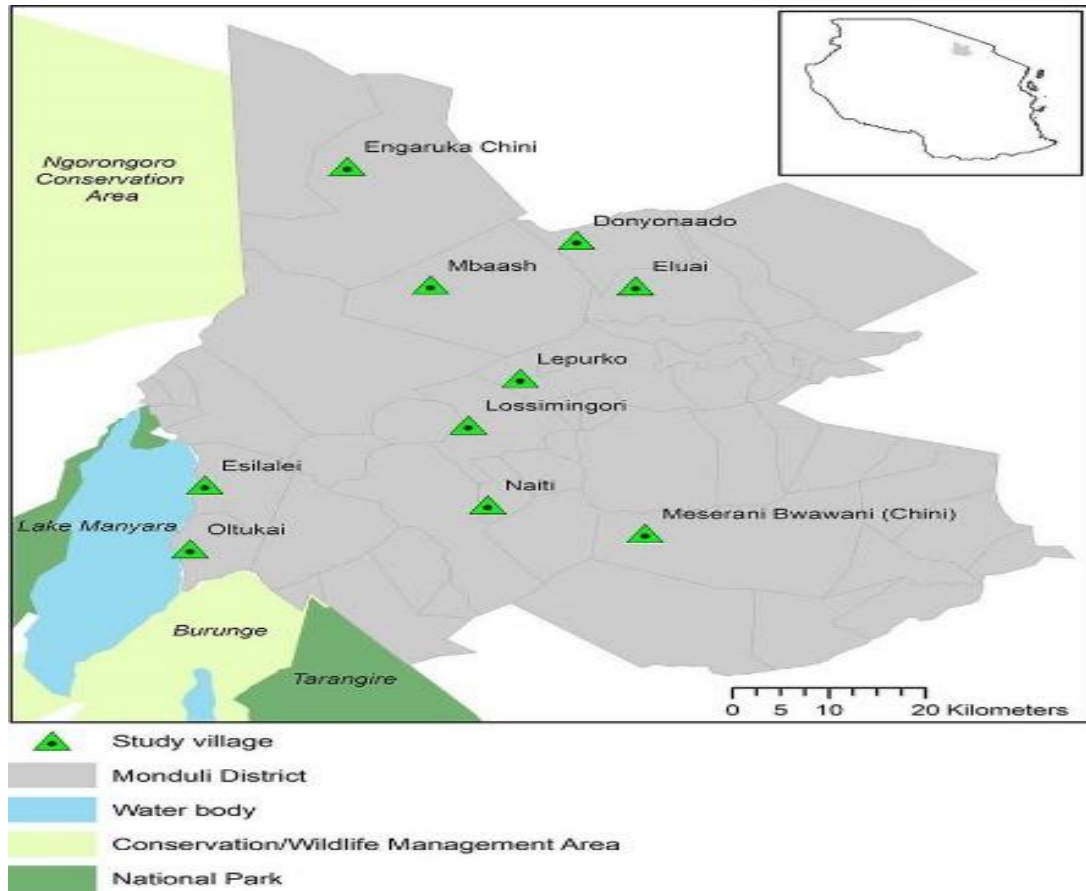
### 1.1.5 Administrative structure

The Esilalei Ward is led by the Ward Executive Officer employed by the District Council who is an overall in-charge of all governmental responsibilities. The Ward comprises of 6 villages which each village is governed by village chairperson and sub-villages chairperson who is democratically elected by the villagers from registered political party. Moreover, there are village members who are also elected democratically by villagers and they are representatives of villagers in the village council (Monduli District Council Planning report, 2012).

**Figure 1.1: Administration Structure of Esilalei Ward**



**Source:** Monduli District council Planning report, 2012



**Figure 1.2 Monduli District Map**

### 1.1.7 Social Services

In Mungere Village there is only one Dispensary which is the basic health services provider to the community and in case of complicated cases the patients are always referred to the District Hospital which is almost 95 kms from the Village. Mungere have one secondary school of which is privately owned. However, most of the children are in government school which is in nearby village which serves as the Ward Secondary School, and this is due to the government policy of free education. The village also has a primary school known as Mungere primary school.

### **1.1.8 Electricity and Water**

The area has the pipeline water system from community member's initiative whereby they built public points and most of the community members go there with their cattle and for fetching water for domestic uses. Currently no electricity is available but Rural Energy Authority Project is to start soon.

### **1.1.9 Economic Activities and Main Sources of Income**

The area is dry surrounded by semi-arid climate where most of community members engage in animal keeping, little farming and cultural items production/making as their means of earning income, however some of the women do the poultry farming, the village is blessed to have fertile valley and year-round stream flowing from the rift valley escapements feeding the valley below where crop production is done.

## **1.2 Community Needs Assessment (CAN)**

Community needs assessment for Mungere Village was conducted in order to examine the level of development in the community, to identify and assess needs and gaps in relation to available resources, opportunities that can be utilized by the community itself. When the government is struggling for mitigation of poverty and improve the economic strength with income generation the participatory needs assessment identified that the Poultry keeping project can be helpful to women and entire community around Esilalei ward. This can make women productive and improving income and contribute to family and community wellbeing.

### **1.2.1 Objectives of Community Needs Assessment (CNA)**

The general objective of undertaking community need assessment was to collect information and data with regards to help the community members to identify strength, weakness, and opportunity which community of Mungere have and suggest possible interventions that will help to improve social economic status to the people of Mungere Community livelihoods.

### **1.2.2 Specific Objectives**

1. To identify the economic activities which are carried at Mungere community.
2. To identify resources and assets available in Mungere community
3. To examine the intervention mechanism that can be deployed to improve social economic status at Mungere.

### **1.2.3 Community Needs Assessment Questions**

The research questions were designed to address livelihood issues within the community of Mungere Village. The questions obtaining sustainable solutions to social economic aspects of the community while recognizing social environment issues as well. The following questions were asked:

1. What are the economic activities conducted in the area?
2. What are the major community needs?
3. What are the possible interventions for the identified community needs?
4. What are the challenges facing the community?



#### **1.2.4 Community Needs Assessment Methodology**

The researcher considered the situation and conditions of subjects or respondents, time available, the quickest way to obtain data and resources available for the study on Poultry keeping project. The cross-section research design was chosen to compute data obtained from data collection methods and tools. The research design was opted because data from different respondents were collected at a single point in time. The methods, tools and instruments had to be systematic, valid, reliable, neutral, and objective.

##### **1.2.4.1 Research design**

Triangulation research design was opted to facilitate the study to measure awareness of people in Mungere regarding their economic status, availability of resources for poultry keeping project. Therefore, key informants' interviews were conducted with influential people in the community, wards, and district officials in order to understand the situation.

##### **1.2.4.2 Sampling Techniques**

Probability sampling (simple random sampling and systematic sampling) was used in selection of respondents, whereby it reduced chance of the researcher to become biased in respondents' selection process. However, purposive sampling was also applied in selecting the key informants.

In the study, the main steps of sampling design included objectives, Population, sampling unit and frame, size of sample, parameters of interest, data collection, nonrespondents, selection of sampling design and Organizing field work.

A total of 25 respondents were both randomly and purposively selected from the community (influential people, village leaders, ward, and district officials) to provide necessary information to this study through interviews whereas out of 25 questionnaires 23 of them were filled in and returned for analysis.

**Table 11: Sample Distribution**

S/N	Respondent Category	Sample size	Percentage	Questionnaires distributed	Questionnaires Returned	% Returned	Selection techniques
1	Household	15	60	15	14	93%	Simple Random
2	Influential people	5	20	5	4	80%	Purposive sampling
3	Village leaders	2	8	2	2	100%	Purposive sampling
4	Ward officials	2	8	2	2	100%	Purposive sampling
5	District officials	1	4	1	1	100%	Purposive sampling
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>94.6</b>	

#### 1.2.4.3 Data collection methods

The survey took place at Mungere Village in Monduli District Council. Both primary and secondary data were collected to get information from various sources. Primary data were collected from the community through different tools including interview; observation, questionnaires, and focus group discussion while secondary data were collected from reading various publications, reports from library of Monduli council especially entrepreneurship report, books, and other materials relevant to the study.

#### 1.2.4.4 Interviews

Interviews were done using questionnaires in which each respondent in this research

project was asked to respond to the same set of questions in a predetermined order. The questionnaires are normally used in seeking data and information from the explanatory or descriptive research. The primary data was collected through administering semi-structured questionnaires from the identified respondents. In this interview method, questions were set and designed such that responses from participants were qualitative in nature and varied in responses. Also, unstructured questionnaire was employed by generally designing open ended or questions which were answered in different ways by the respondents. These questionnaire subtypes were useful in collecting primary data from the respective officers at the Mungere Village in Esilalei Ward including the corresponding household respondents.

#### **1.2.4.6 Key informant Interview**

Interviews were conducted at Mungere Village which involved people who have particularly informed perspectives on an aspect of the subject project. Key informant interviews are qualitative, in-depth interviews involving respondents selected for their first-hand knowledge about a topic. The interviews were generally in structured, relying on a list of pre-identified issues during the discussion. Key informant interviews were in form of conversation using key informant checklist to ensure that all necessary information is captured.

#### **1.2.4.7 Focus group discussion**

During data collection, Focus Group Discussion was effective and practical method in collecting data from respondents using FGD checklist, there was one FGD conducted, and 5 participants were able to discuss different issues concerning income

generations and life improvements activities and opportunities available in their community and surroundings and possible solutions and projects that they would employ in order to increase households' income. The discussion was well facilitated to enable every participant to engage, participate in research taking information.

#### **1.2.4.8 Data analysis Methods**

The data collected was first coded, then classified and arranged in tabular form. Analysis involved tabulation of the data using statistics methods. This included tables, graphs and charts. The researcher used graphs, charts, and tables to bring out the various relationships in the research study. The collected data was analyzed and summarized in a readable and easy interpretable form (Kothari 2004).

### **1.3 Community Needs Assessment Findings**

The CNA findings from Mungere Community are presented below based on the method and type of data collection. Using the questionnaires, the researcher was able to collect information on personal particulars and general views on various issues regarding economic development, furthermore, from the Focus Group discussions the researcher had an opportunity of collecting additional information which widen the researcher's understanding.

#### **1.3.1 Demographics Characteristics of Respondents**

##### **1.3.1.1 Age Distribution**

The sample consisted of 25 respondents of which the majority were women and few

men. Table 2 shows the age distribution of respondents: age's between 17-20 were 12%, respondents who were between 21-25 were 20 %, the age between 26-30 were 40% while the ages above 31 were 28 % of respondent.

**Table 12: Age Distribution**

Age	Frequency	Percentage
17 – 20	3	12
21 – 25	5	20
26 – 30	10	40
31 Above	7	28
Total	25	100.0

### 1.3.1.2 Sex of respondents

The finding shows that 40% of respondents interviewed were male 40% and 60% were female, the percentage of female is higher than male because most of women do poultry farming as compared to men. This reflects that more females by 60% of the respondents interviewed, and this is gender balance. However, it also expresses those views were obtained from difference sex to avoid biasness.

**Table 13: Sex of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	10	40
Female	15	60
Total	25	100.0

### 1.3.1.3 Marital Status

The study shows that 48% of the respondents were married, 28% were single, 12% were divorced while 12% are widows as showed in figure here below. -This shows

that the respondents have dependents who will also benefit from the project like children and spouses.

**Table 14: Marital Status of Respondents**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Married	12	48
Single	7	28
Divorce	3	12
Widow	3	12
Total	25	100.0

#### 1.3.1.4 Education Levels

The researcher finds that 36% of the respondents did not attend school, 52% have attained primary and 12% of respondents have secondary education. This shows that most of members involved in this project has no high education, however the basic education they have will enable them able to run the project with other poultry keeping practical trainings they get from stakeholders.

**Table 15: Education level of Respondents**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
No education	9	36
Primary education	13	52
Secondary education	3	12
Total	25	100.

#### 1.3.1.5 Major Community Needs

The researcher revealed the major community needs as seen on the table below. The table below indicates that 36 % of respondents interviewed revealed that in order to handle their daily life in Mungere Village they should improve on Poultry keeping

Project, followed by 24% who pinpointed access to capital, entrepreneurial skills was mentioned by 8% respondents followed by improved animal keeping 24% and improved health services were mentioned by 8% respondents. The findings above reflect that income poverty is the major problem of the community in Mungere Village, thus through improved poultry keeping project will improve the standard of living to women and society at large. The Mungere Villager suggested the good way to improve their life is to engage in Poultry farming. Due to the fact that this will enable them to produce more chicken, eggs and meat hence increase of household's income.

**Table 16: Major Community Needs**

<b>Needs for community</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Improving income	9	36
Access to capital	6	24
Entrepreneurial skills	2	8
Access to market	6	24
Improved health services	2	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.</b>

### **1.3.1.6 Average Month Income**

From the table below, it was revealed that 40% earning an income less than 40,000/=, followed by those of ranging from 50,000/= to 80,000/= by 36% then by those ranging from 100,000/= to 110,000/= while 12% and lastly Only one falls with the income which is greater than 120,000/= .who are only 12 % Basing on that, it is clearly an evidence that there is u evenly distribution of income amongst respondents but most of them cannot afford meeting their family's needs. Therefore, through

developing poultry farming the economic gap will reduce hence the increase of household's income.

**Table 17: Average Month Income**

<b>Income per month</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 40,000	10	40
50,000 - 80,000	9	36
110,000 - 100,000	3	12
More than 120,000	3	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>

### **1.3.1.7 Major Community Sources of income**

The findings below revealed that 40% engage in Animal keeping (Grazing) Poultry Keeping production occupies 36%. Which means that both grazing and Poultry Keeping project are the major sources of income at Mungere Village., liquid soap making by 12% while petty business occupies 12%. This indicates that in order to raise the majority income more efforts should be put in developing improved poultry farming in the community.

**Table 18: Major Sources of Community Income**

<b>Source of Community Income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Animal Keeping (Grazing)	10	50
Poultry keeping	9	30
Liquid soap making	3	10
Petty business	3	10
Formal employment	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0</b>



### 1.3.1.8 Major Challenges Facing the Community

According to the survey findings most of the respondent by 48% indicated that low income is a major challenge facing the community, followed by poor capital with 28%, entrepreneurial skills 10% while lack of cooperation 12% and poor health services by 12%

**Table 19: Major Challenges facing the Community**

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Low income	12	48
Poor capital	7	28
Poor Entrepreneurial skills	3	12
Lack of common market	3	12
Total	25	100.0

### 1.3.2 Findings from Key information

The key informants were glad about the notion of improving poultry farming to the community. The village chairperson promised to speak to the District Executive Director (DED) so that they can be assisted with the capital this is because each council is supposed to set a budget of 10% from their local internal revenues for supporting women and youth as a way of supporting them in their development issues.

#### 1.3.2.1 General Opinion from FGD and key informants

During the discussion, the majority requested on improved poultry farming as the best way of getting rid of poverty, they also insisted on credit facilitation, improved provision of extension services on poultry farming, improved co-operation among

the members while ensuring there is ready market for their products. By doing so, this will increase productivity and income at large.

*“There is a lot of opportunities in poultry keeping here in Mungere and women we are ready and willing to form groups and establish the project in order to increase our income“*

*“Another member added, “if we can get support like trainings on how to keep chickens, we can start the project.”*

### 1.3.3 Community Needs Prioritization

Community needs were mentioned and prioritized in order to come up with one most pressing need which required to be addressed through a project which had to be designed by community of Mungere village and other stakeholders. Prioritization was conducted through pair wise ranking where the researcher facilitated Focus group members to compare mentioned needs and ranked by voting as indicated here under. The following were community needs prioritization; improved poultry keeping project, entrepreneurship skills, improvement of health services and access to capital and improvement of vegetable cultivation.

**Table 20: Community Needs Prioritization**

Communit	Capital	Land	Entrepreneurship	Access to	Improved	Poi	Ra
Capital		Capital	Entrepreneurship skills	Access to market	Improved income	3	2
Improved health services			Entrepreneurship skills	Access to market	Improved income	1	4
Entrepreneurship skills				Improved income	Improved income	0	5
Access to market					Access to market	2	2
Improved income						4	1

Source: Field Data, 2020

### 1.3.4 Project Identification

Project identification was done through community needs prioritization which involved focus group discussion conducted by OSOTWA Women group, key informants, and marginalized group. The project was identified through community needs prioritization mentioned by participants and conducted by using pair wise ranking. Therefore, focus group members compared mentioned prioritization by voting and the identified project which will be implemented is Improved Poultry Keeping Project as indicated in the table 11 below.

**Table 11: Pair Wise Ranking of Selected Community Projects**

Needs	Improved feeds production	Improved vegetable cultivation	Petty business	Improved cattle keeping	Improved poultry keeping	Points	Rank
Improved feeds production		Improved vegetable cultivation	Petty business	Improved cattle keeping	Improved poultry keeping	2	5
Improved vegetable cultivation			Petty business	Improved cattle keeping	Improved poultry keeping	3	3
Petty Business				Improved cattle keeping	Improved cattle keeping	3	4
Improved Poultry keeping						5	1

**Source:** Field Data 2020

The suggested projects include the following.

- i. Improved feeds production
- ii. Improved Vegetable Cultivation.
- iii. Petty business
- iv. Improved cattle keeping

v. Improved Poultry keeping.

From the table 11 above shows that the community ranked improved poultry keeping project as their first choice and improved feed production as their last option. When explored on the reasons for selection of improved poultry keeping project, OSOTWA members mentioned a number of factors including access to capital required, previous experience at individual level, market availability, payback period and the presence of livestock extension officer in their village. The Osetwa were also assured to get support of more than one point five million Tanzanian shillings by DCDO, in addition they were also sure of getting a start-up capital through the savings they do in every week in their group by buying shares. In order to improve productivity and sustainability, the community agreed on the need to work together as a group with formal registration status. This is important because it will ensure group leadership and identification with clearly defined roles and responsibilities as well as benefits of each member of the group.

#### **1.4 Chapter Summary**

In Chapter one dealt upon community needs assessment and participatory assessment which is an ideal and effective way of involving the community to identify their own problems, causes of the problem and existing opportunities. The findings have been useful in enabling the community to identify top ranking problem and planning for the interventions that can sustainably address the existing problem.

The participatory needs assessment conducted at Mungere Village revealed that income poverty is the major concern in the community. Some of the community

engaged into small business such as bites making, this for women, animal keeping, tailoring and other doing “batiki” (tie&die) making and poultry keeping. During assessments ranking most they came out thinking on improved poultry keeping as best project to them. As they responded through questionnaires, experiences during the Focus Group Discussion, in depth interviews. Thus, the researcher has to make sure that the community members expectations are met, building on the existing team spirit.

## CHAPTER TWO

### PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.0 Background to Research Problem

Struggling for poverty mitigation is a multi-disciplinary which needs multi-dimensional approach. Poverty for a long time has said to be rural phenomena whereby majorities are engaging in subsistence farming. Due to this fact poultry keeping diversification is one of the possible ways to address the problem. Tanzania has engaged itself into effective Participatory approach in its different planning process to involve local communities on the war against poverty alleviation.

Discovery of problems affecting Osetwa women group was executed under Participatory assessment approach. This has been the useful tool which in turn resulted into identification of problems thereafter plan for their immediate solutions to improve the prevailing situation which has been an impediment and hindrance to the community determined pooling themselves out of poverty helm.

The study revealed that the Osetwa Communities still trapped into income poverty which prohibits them from living decent life. Mungere communities have been engaging into various activities in determined pooling out from the abject poverty, mainly been animal keeping and agricultural activities. From among animal keeping activities, poultry keeping has been conducted within the community. The study has unveiled different opportunities prevails within the community, among others are; availability and accessibility of suitable market for chicken in Mto wa mbu town and Monduli and many other areas.

The problem identification at Osotwa based on the Community Needs Assessment which came up with a number of problems and ranked according to their importance to the community. The Community Needs Assessment exercise resulted into identification of different problems pertaining at Mungere. The main problem is the prevalence of income poverty within the community members and identified improved poultry keeping project as one of the strategies towards income improving.

After the community needs assessment exercise, the identified projects were ranked by using pair wise Matrix techniques and improved poultry keeping was ranked higher that I could contribute to the improvement of income of Osotwa women group. The profound of this problem is due to the majority of poultry keepers being discouraged raising poultry due to unreliable market. But the survey shows the reliable market for chickens. This will increase the community income hence ensure poultry keeping sustainability.

## **2.1 Problem statement**

Income poverty has been a great problem for Mungere community members, especially women. Majority of pastoralist including poultry keepers have been greatly affected by low household income. A number of studies have been conducted on how to improve income generation of women in Monduli including that of the whole village project -Village reports for Monduli District (July 2010); which found out that women are still facing the same problem, this project is going to address this issue by letting the women identify and implement the project of choice. Income poverty has been a great problem for Mungere community members, especially women. Majority pastoralist including chicken keepers have been greatly affected by

low household income. Mungere people have struggled to pull out of Poverty but still they are trapped in income poverty wheel. The identified improved poultry keeping project, therefore, comes to bridge the gap to ensure reliable flow of improved income to Osotwa women group members.

## **2.2 Project description**

The targeted community in the project is Mungere community specifically women, Majority of the people in the Mungere are poor due to the small-scale animal keeping which is mostly practiced in the area and in most cases, it is subsistence animal keeping. Yet the production is small due to the lack of capital and animal husbandry knowledge. women were not involved enough for animal keeping and not even benefit from the little that is generated hence remaining poor and unrespectful in this community.

The project will be executed by the small group of women as poultry keepers under the general supervision of the Monduli council. To ensure efficiency, the group will have internal leaders. Project activities arranged to start on January to June 2020, Monduli District Council as the great stakeholder has promised to support the project by providing all necessary support, training, and supervision to run the project.

### **2.2.1 Target Community**

The project intends to serve the women especially from poor marginalized household in Mungere village Monduli District Council community at large, Like most poor women in African nations, the majority of Maasai women in Mungere are destined to live a life of poverty and cultural oppression, The Maasai women are one of the most



impoverished groups. A noble and dignified people, they have proudly maintained their traditional lifestyle and cultural identity despite pressures of the modern world. They live a nomadic lifestyle raising cattle and goats, wearing traditional clothes, and living in small villages called manyattas, which are circular arrangements of mud huts. But increasing life and economic and climate change is threatening their nomadic culture, and pressure to accept change is growing. With this pressure comes a more urgent need to empower and educate the current generation women and girls. women in pastoral societies are less privileged despite them being hard working and contributing a lot in household economy. Women in Mungere village are not allowed to own cattle or land despite them playing significant roles in livestock management, such as herding cattle and goats, as well as tending to daily household chores. Nevertheless, they have limited access to education and empowerment opportunities.

### **2.2.2 Stakeholders**

Different stakeholders will contribute to the implementation of the project, the main stakeholder being Monduli District Council who will support the group with technical knowledge and other important needs for project to take off well. The table bellows shows the stakeholder and their roles and responsibility.

**Table 12: Roles and expectations of various Stakeholders**

Na	Name of the stakeholders	Role of the stakeholders	Expectations
01.	Monduli District Council	1.1 Provision of technical support to the Osotwa women group on the improved ways of keeping chickens  1.2 Provide supervision roles to the group to ensure that the project goes well and bear the fruits.  1.3 Soliciting funds and other important needs for the projects.	-Increased skills on improved poultry keeping  -Increased Income for the women group and community.  -The sustainability of the project is ensured. - Increased district GDP.
02.	Poultry keepers.	2.1 Supplying chickens  2.2 To ensure project safeguarding. 2.3 To improve chicken keeping in order feed the market.	-Attain reliable market and reasonable price of produce. - To ensure sustainability of the project. -Improved standard of living the group members.
03.	CED student	3.1 Facilitate training to the project of Improved Poultry keeping.  3.2 Capacity building on Project Implementation.	-Improving life by income generation.  -Improving M&E

### 2.2.3 Project Goals in CED terms

The project goal is income poverty reduced among the Women and improvement of their economic status and ultimately improves their living standard. The establishment of poultry keeping Project will create a reliable source of income. The

project will allow sustainable economic development since the project will be utilized to other social economic activities. The project will start by serving the Osotwa women group members who are the implementors.

## **2.2.4 Project Objectives**

### **2.2.4.1 General objective**

The overall objective of this project is to increase income of women group on improved poultry keeping for poverty reduction at Mungere Village in Monduli District by June 2020.

### **2.2.3.3 Specific objectives**

- i. To train 22 Mungere community members on how to manage and run Poultry Keeping Project by June 2020
- ii. To establish a Poultry Keeping Project Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income improving activities by February 2020
- iii. To register OSOTWA Women group and rent place for keeping poultry by March 2020

## **2.4 Host CBO/Organization Profile**

The host organization is Muungano wa Vikundi kata ya Esilalei (MUVIKAE). The organization led by Chairperson, vice chairman, Secretary and Treasurer and it has a steering committee comprised of member group chairpersons. The group is working under the leadership of the MUVIKAE. However, it has its own leadership including, chairperson, Secretary, and the treasurer and steering committee is made up with the

group leaders with the three selected members to make five members of the steering committee.

#### **2.4.1 Vision of CBO (MUVIKAE)**

To make sure that members are facilitated to take measures on positive change towards social and economic advancement.

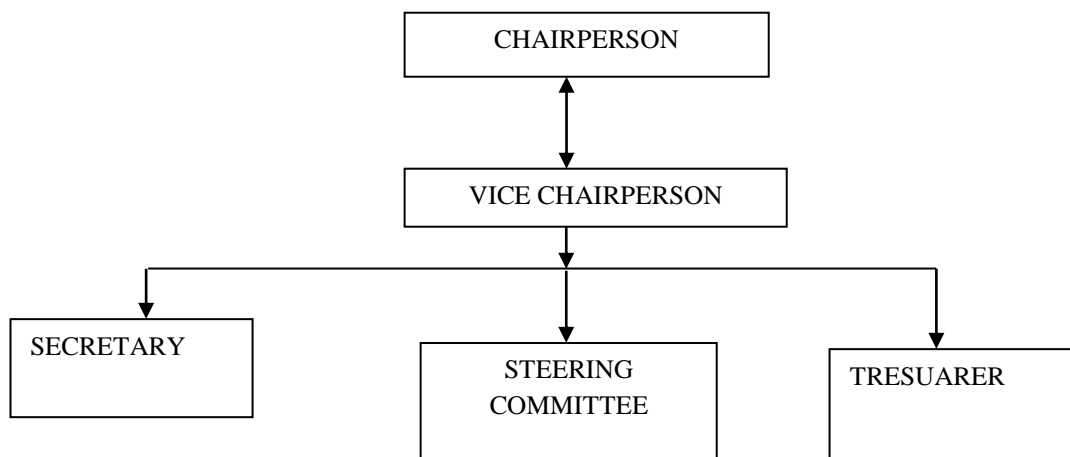
#### **2.4.2 Mission CBO (MUVIKAE)**

MUVIKAE CBO aims at becoming a leading organization that provides best services that will allow members live standard life having peace, through access to human basic needs.

#### **2.4.3 Organization Structure of the Host Organization**

The organization structure is formed by member's general assembly, executive committee that is formed by Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer and steering committee.

**Figure 2: MUVIKAE Organization Structure.**



**Source:** MUVIKAE (2020)

### 2.4.5 OSOTWA Women group SWOT Analysis

SWOC/T analysis intends to depict in-depth information of the concerned organization on the available opportunities which can help in the intervention of the project. It also focuses to determine strength, weaknesses, and the challenges facing the organization in question. In general, these components are of two major groups: internal and external components. Strength and weaknesses are internal variables while opportunities and challenges are external variables. The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges of MUVIKAE organization were identified as shown in the Table 13 hear under.

**Table 21: OSOTWA's Women group SWOT Analysis**

No	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
1.	Committed and active leadership	Treasurer is not an employee	Members trained on how to run the project	leaders have no salary/incentives
2	Premises availability	It is hired from an individual	The premise is situated at the center of the Mungere Village	Mungere has power of domestic animal keeping including dairy cow, poultry, and others animal husbandry.
3	Extension office is within the ward	Extension officer is serving village	The extension officer is dwelling at Esilalei Environment Department	Sometimes he can be out of the station for a long time and they do not have control over him.
4	WEO and VEO is a government employee	Sometimes being busy with LG activities	Most of the time he is available	

#### **2.4.6 The Roles of CED Student in the Project**

The main role of CED student is to ensure that the planned interventions are successfully implemented as per plan. To fulfill this following activity are undertaken:

- i. To facilitate training of the OSOTWA Women group leaders on managing and operating the PK Project
- ii. To consult different stakeholders to access resources needed for the project implementation.
- iii. To facilitate the purchase/access of project tools and equipment for project implementation
- iv. To facilitate market reliability in collaboration with wards and District officers
- v. To facilitate and ensure participatory monitoring and evaluation process of the project.

#### **2.4.7 The Roles of CBO in the Project**

- i. To participate in the community sensitization on the project
- ii. To ensure safeguard of all the project tools and equipment
- iii. To attend all required training.
- iv. To ensure administrative activities throughout the project life.
- v. To participate in the project product marketing
- vi. To ensure the project sustainability
- vii. To participate in the process of the project tools/equipments procurement.

- viii. To ensure the progress report is provided periodically every time it is required of.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **3.0 Overview**

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

#### **3.1. Definition of concepts**

##### **3.1.1 Poultry**

Poultry are domesticated birds kept by humans for their eggs, their meat, or their feathers. These birds are most typically members of the super order, especially the order Gall formers (which includes chickens quails and turkeys

Poultry also includes other birds that are killed for their meat, such as the young of pigeons but does not include similar wild birds hunted for sport or food and known as game.

The domestication of poultry took place several thousand years ago. This may have originally been as a result of people hatching and rearing young birds from eggs



collected from the wild, but later involved keeping the birds permanently in captivity. Domesticated chickens may have been used for cockfighting at first and quail kept for their songs, but soon it was realized how useful it was having a captive-bred source of food. (Kabatange and Katule, 2012)

### **3.1.1.2 Poultry Keeping**

Poultry keeping is the process of raising domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese for the purpose of farming meat or eggs for food. Poultry mostly chickens are kept in great numbers (Branckaert and Guèye, 2009)

### **3.2.1 Poverty status in Tanzania**

Tanzania, officially the United Republic of Tanzania, is a country in Eastern Africa that is home to natural wonders like Mount Kilimanjaro and Lake Victoria. Although the country is rich in natural resources, poverty in Tanzania persists. Here are 10 facts about poverty in Tanzania: In Tanzania, 67.9 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Extreme poverty in Tanzania has declined in recent years, from 11.7 percent in 2006 to 9.7 percent in 2012. Poverty leads to hunger. Roughly 42 percent of children under five in Tanzania suffer from chronic malnutrition and 16 percent are underweight.

Malnutrition affects children's physical development. The rate of stunting in Tanzania ranks third in sub-Saharan Africa, after Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Many of the most commonly eaten foods in Tanzania, such as potatoes and cassava, are inexpensive but lack essential nutrients. Some schools in Tanzania now hold nutrition classes for students in

hopes of reducing malnutrition. On average, women in Tanzania will have five children. Slowing fast population growth and the high fertility rate by empowering women through education support and family planning services is key to reducing poverty in Tanzania.

Poverty is highest in rural areas, with around 80 percent of the country's poor living in those regions. Poverty is also highest among female-headed households, particularly those that deepening livestock or food-crop production for their livelihood. Young girls and women in Tanzania often suffer from more nutritional deficiencies than men. One-third of women are deficient in iron, iodine, and vitamin A and two-fifths are anemic. Cash transfer programs, which have been successful in other parts of the world, have proven in recent years to be effective in Tanzania. While families do not receive large sums of money, it is enough to free them from constant subsistence farming and allows them to focus on generating additional, more stable, sources of income, Kusekwa *et al* (1990).

### **3.2.2 Efforts to combat income poverty.**

In Mainland Tanzania, poverty has declined by approximately one percentage point each year between 2007 and 2012, according to a new World Bank report released today. Based on the 2012 Household Budget Survey, the Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment highlights the country's first significant decline in poverty in 20 years. Basic needs poverty, which refers to the minimum resources needed for physical wellbeing, declined from 34.4% in 2006, to 28.2% by 2012. During the same time period, extreme poverty also decreased from 11.7% to 9.7%.

“There are emerging signs of increased participation of the poor in the growth process during the last five years,” said Nadia Belhaj Hassine Belghith, World Bank senior economist and lead author of the report. “The government will be able use this information to examine how this happened as they continue to devise policies to further accelerate extreme poverty eradication and promote growth, because in reality around 12 million Tanzanian people still live in poverty, and more than four million citizens continue to be in extreme poverty.”

Although there has been recent growth that has helped Tanzania’s poorest, the report emphasizes that approximately 70% of Tanzanians continue to live with less than \$2 per day. To build on this growth and reach more people, the assessment recommends promoting faster economic growth in labor intensive sectors, including agriculture where three-quarters of Tanzanians continue to be employed. Reducing population growth and the country’s high fertility rate – on average, five children per woman – by empowering them through education and employment support and with family planning services can stimulate per capita economic growth further, according to the report, Kusekwa *et al* (1990).

The assessment also underscores the need for specific measures to develop the rural economy and agriculture and to diversify livelihoods to include nonfarm businesses, which can be more helpful than agricultural activities to help households reduce poverty. Additional report findings include: In addition to the decline in the share of the population living in poverty, Tanzania is also witnessing a reduction in the level of deprivation among those still living in poverty All households saw large improvements in their housing conditions and modern amenities such as television

sets and mobile phones While ownership of agricultural land improved, possession of productive assets such as mechanized equipment and big livestock remains limited, Kusekwa *et al* (1990).

Human development outcomes have improved with the increase of primary education enrollment and the decline of infant mortality and children less than five years old. Unfortunately, improvements in maternal mortality have not been as significant According to the Gin coefficient of real per capita consumption; the level of inequality for Tanzania declined from 39 to 36 during the last decade and is now comparing favorably with Sub-Saharan Africa. This change seems to be driven mainly by an increase of the consumption share for the 20% poorest segment of the population. The number of poor, particularly in rural areas, is still high; about 12 million people, among them 10 million in the rural sector, continue to live in poverty, Kusekwa *et al* (1990).

Heads of households with less education and a large number of children and who are engaged in subsistence agriculture and living in communities lacking infrastructure are likely to be the poorest and many of them will pass on their poverty to their offspring The nature and composition of economic growth induced an uneven increase of welfare at the regional level. Household consumption and poverty improved faster in Dar es Salaam and inequality between the geographic regions is widening. While there are emerging signs of increased participation of the poor in economic growth, outside of Dar es Salaam important proportions of the population remains unable to fully benefit from the economic prosperity of the country and are vulnerable to poverty, Kusekwa *et al* (1990).

### **3.2.3 Effort by Tanzania to curb income poverty**

Tanzania has not been lagged behind in combating poverty. Currently all development plans are developed in the context of the poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) which is written in National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP). It has adopted the Millennium Development Goals and established the nation development vision 2025 intend to halve and alleviate absolute poverty by 2015 and 2025 respectively (URT, 2003, URT, 2005, URT, 2006). Other strategies for Tanzania include To invest in human capital by providing equitable access to education, health and social services, Formulation of policies that focuses on investment in productive sectors, promotion of efficient economic opportunities for the poor and agriculture diversification and the current slogan “Kilimo kwanza”

Different strategies are in place as the deliberate and conscious efforts by government in collaboration of various stakeholders to facilitate Majority Tanzanians pool out from being trapped under poverty wheel. MKUKUTA II has envisaged to reduce national income poverty incidence reduced from 33 .6 percent in 2007 to 24 percent in 2015, while rural areas income poverty incidence reduced from 37 .6 percent in 2007 to 26 .4 percent in 2015 (URT, 2010: 39-41). On the other hand Millennium Development Goals intend to reduce income poverty incidences to 19.3% and 20.4% for national and rural areas respectively by 2015. Under National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II) intends to access GDP growth accelerated from 6 .0 percent in 2009 to 8 - 10 percent per annum by 2015 particularly in rural areas whereby poverty prevalence is enormous (Ibid). Agricultural development including horticulture expansion is the ideal efforts as the

driving forces towards achieving those envisaged targets. According to URT (2011) the Tanzania economic growth reached 6% in 2011 but poverty status reduced by only 2%.

Tanzania through the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) has been trying hard to focus on poverty reduction and country's development agenda. The NSGRP is informed by the aspirations of Tanzania Development Vision (vision 2025) for high and shared growth, high quality livelihood, peace, stability and unity, good governance high quality education and international competitiveness. Vision 2025 lays out the long-term development goals and perspectives against which the strategy for poverty alleviation (NPES) was formulated. The TAS is the result of a mutually felt need by the Government of Tanzania and its international partners for a comprehensive development agenda, around which issues pertaining to ongoing activities can be regularly discussed and assessed. As such, the TAS covers all the development areas that have characteristically been supported by the international partners, both within and outside the framework of the central Government budget. It is hoped that the TAS will provide a useful framework for organizing periodic consultations and dialogue among all development partners. The PRSP is an integral part of the HIPC process, focusing mainly on poverty alleviation, and budget to a relatively hard (Central Government) budget constraints, starting financial year 2000/2001. Nevertheless, the PRSP encompasses poverty-oriented extra-budget-any activities, various non-financial considerations that have an important bearing on poverty reduction.

The poverty reduction strategy is based on three considerations. First the strategy is viewed as an instrument for channeling national efforts towards broadly agreed objectives and specific inputs and outputs. The elaboration and implementation of the strategy are fundamentally ongoing processes. While a wide variety of key intervention has already been launched, the preparation of strategies for certain sectors, such as agriculture and education are still underway. Moreover, the implementations of reforms aimed at shifting the responsibilities for formulating, implementing and monitoring poverty reduction intervention by the districts, municipalities, and communities at the grassroots has started, but it will take some time to complete. The overall strategy of poverty reduction will, therefore, need to be managed flexibly, to accommodate additional action play and activities emanating from the going work, Kusekwaet *al* (1990).

### **3.2.4 Major household income generating activities in Tanzania and Monduli**

Agriculture is the main household income generating activity which employs the majority of Tanzanians. The main income generating activities for majority people in Monduli include the following; livestock keeping, crop farming such as; maize, green vegetable and improved poultry keeping as the emerging profitable activities, Small businesses are rarely conducted in different villages in the District (KD, 2016).

#### **3.2.2.1 Poultry Farming**

The commercial poultry industry includes breeder farms, hatcheries, poultry farms - layers and broiler farms-, traders, and processors. Poultry as a source of protein has a competitive advantage over other livestock such as cattle, goat, sheep, and pig due to the fact that it can be produced in large quantities with less space and time. As a

country, Tanzania eating habits are changing and the economy is growing, available income is increasing and the demand for poultry products is likely to increase in the future; Boki JK (2000) More hatcheries have been built in the last years, which are producing more local day-old chicks and a new association. The Tanzanian Poultry Breeders Association (TPBA) was established (Tadelle et al., 2000)

### **3.2.2.2 Poultry meat**

Poultry meat consumption per capita reached 1.49 kg in 2020 in Tanzania, according to Faostat. This is 79.5% more than in the previous year. A good poultry farming depends highly on the availability of quality feeds as it accounts for 60-70% of the production costs.

According to Tanzania Livestock Master Plan -2018; successful poultry interventions would allow the subsector to move to improved farming of poultry with semi-scavenging crossbreeds and for substantial increases in the scale of specialized layer and broiler operations. Such a transformation—depending on successful interventions in the areas of breed selection, health services (particularly in treating Newcastle disease), feed, extension, private investment and trade policies—would contribute considerably to improving food and nutrition security and household incomes, as well as increasing its contribution to GDP by 182% from TZS 256 billion to 723 billion, and to substantial contributing closing the production–consumption gap for meat.

Projected annual chicken meat production in Tanzania would rise to 465,600 tons . This would bring the production-consumption deficit for chicken meat from 130,000 to a surplus of 258,000 tons between 2017 and 2022. The combined interventions



would result in increases of 666% and 40% respectively in chicken meat and egg production by 2022. Such accomplishments would enable Tanzania to meet the chicken meat demand for its growing population and produce a very significant surplus for domestic industrial use or export.

Perhaps most importantly, the growth of the poultry subsector would enable Tanzania to close the total national meat production-consumption gap. It would also contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from total meat consumption. Taking advantage of the benefits of the potential poultry revolution would thus require substantial investments in promotional activities to shift tastes and preferences away from beef and mutton, as well as from local chicken meat and eggs, towards exotic chicken meat and eggs.

Moreover, if the surplus chicken meat could substitute for domestic red meat consumption, this would also enable meat exports (of beef, mutton and goat meat) to be increased to raise foreign exchange earnings, in line with the government's meat export policy.

Furthermore, the surplus eggs created could be also processed into egg powder and used domestically for new or additional industrial uses (e.g. in the baking industry), or exported as egg powder to raise foreign exchange earnings. (TLMP, 2018). United republic of Tanzania, Ministry of livestock and fisheries, Livestock and fisheries commodity value chain briefs, Brief No.4

### **3.3.1 Empirical Literature Review in Tanzania**

In the 1970s, two government agencies were established: National Poultry Company (NAPOCO) and Tanzania Animal Feed Company (TAFECO). NAPOCO was tasked

with establishing and operating breeding and hatchery farms and providing all chicken meat and eggs in the country. TAFCO manufactured animal feeds. However, in the 1990s, these organizations ceased operations. This gave opportunity for the growth of the private sector which has continued to grow, with companies and organizations even recently investing in the poultry value chain.

Tanzania has three major poultry production systems: traditional indigenous, improved family chicken and commercial specialized chicken systems (LMP, 2015; Da Silva et al., 2017). The traditional indigenous family subsystem is an extensive scavenging dual-purpose system, with levels of low egg (50 eggs/ year) and meat (1.5 kg for mature chicken) production and therefore local backyard system (low input – low output) and absence of biosecurity. The improved family chicken subsystem (with improved local/ imported tropical breeds) is a semi-intensive, semi-scavenging moderately high productivity (150 eggs/year; and 1.8 kg live weight at maturity) subsystem and therefore a more intermediate production system (medium input – medium output) based on the use of dual-purpose breeds with some attention to biosecurity. Both subsystems are family-orientated and traditional. The commercial specialized chicken system is an intensive layers and broilers system with high productivity (2 kg live weight at maturity and 270 eggs/year) and therefore (high input – high output) system based on use of hybrid birds from international breeding companies and using professional housing, feeding and veterinary control systems and high attention to biosecurity.

Tanzania's indigenous poultry subsector has had modest growth rate of 2- 3 % over the last few years despite the widely acknowledgement of its potential to provide

substantial income for resource poor households and consequently improving their livelihood. NBS, 2018 has estimated that Tanzania had about 40 million indigenous chickens of which 38.6 million (96%) are in Tanzania Mainland and 1.8 million (4%) in Zanzibar. Tabora Region with 2.9 million birds (7.3%) has the highest number of indigenous chickens, followed by Singida (2.5 million (6%) and Shinyanga at around 2.4 million (5.7%). (see Figure 4) Although most rural households rear indigenous chickens, FAO has established that the average consumption of chicken is about 0.7 kg per capita per year (and 13 eggs) in Tanzania, which is relatively low in comparison to other African countries and the rest of the world.

Despite contributing over 60% of the total chicken population in Tanzania and supplying nearly all poultry meat and eggs consumed in rural areas and about 20% in urban areas, the potential of the indigenous poultry industry remains largely untapped. Production scales are extremely low with only 3% of the indigenous poultry-keeping households raising more than 40 birds each. The majority of the households produce between 5-10 chickens only, some for over a period of 12-18 months. However, demand for local chickens remains high mainly due to the preferred taste of the chickens among Tanzanians and the generally trusted methods of raising the birds. (JK, 2000)

The majority of smallholder producers in rural areas keep traditional indigenous chickens. Productivity indices for the local chicken in the various production corridors in Tanzania in terms of mortality rates especially for young chicks, hatchability, eggs per clutch, clutch per year, and eggs set per hen are quite.

There is little management and feed provision, limited or sporadic use of health care, and little technology used (FAO SHFS, 2015). The performance naturally differs between local and crossbred chicken, the production system adopted and so is the hen to cock ratio. Generally, despite increased awareness on the importance of chicken rearing in the household asset building and income opportunity, the good practice in husbandry is not yet taken by majority of smallholder producers as business but rather as a tradition.

Thus, production and productivity indices and performance are much below good practices (see Table 2) and this has been confirmed through different studies carried out in different parts of Tanzania. *The African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) baseline survey<sup>3</sup> conducted in 2015-2016*, showed the mean chicken flock size per household to be 27 chickens, with ninety-four per cent (94%) of households having experience of providing supplementary feeding (i.e. any feed that was not scavenged) to their chickens at any time of the year. However, chickens are often left to find their own sustenance through scavenging for food and they have regular contact with the common paths along which infectious diseases are transmitted: impure water, rodents, wild animals, free-flying birds, insects, and contaminated feed. (FAO SHFS, 2015)

Among the challenges are demands and supply mismatch, low-yielding genetic composition, poor animal health services, feed shortages and limited access to relevant financial services, and inadequate market development systems and absence of competitive value chains. In Tanzania, as in many African countries, small stock (i.e. poultry, sheep, goats) is considered women's animals and so women are

generally the owners and caretakers of chicken, although they do not always have decision-making authority on the use of income from sales of chickens and eggs. (MMA, 2017) Aggregation and marketing of indigenous chickens is quite complex and there is absence of clear supply chain simply because indigenous chicken farmers are fragmented and quite unorganized (see Figure below).

#### Local chicken productivity indices - Tanzania

Trait	Average Performance of Mostly Local Breed	Good Practices
Mortality % (0-8 weeks)	55%	10%
Hatchability %	75%	95%
Eggs per clutch	10	15
Clutch per year	3	4
Eggs set per h	10	12
Average adult body weight (Kg)	0.5-1	Over 2

**Source:** MMA, 2013.

There are various contradicting data about the population of exotic chicken in Tanzania. Some authors estimated that there are 24 million broilers and 6 million layers in Tanzania (Meijer-Willems, et al., 2018) whereas others estimate that Tanzania has an estimated chicken population of 32 million commercially bred birds — 24 million broilers and eight million layers.

Nevertheless, the exotic chicken has a huge potential for further commercialization in Tanzania throughout the poultry value chain. Section 3.6 and 3.7 give an overview of the broiler and layer industries in Tanzania.

About 70% of the chicken breeds in Tanzania are low yielding, both in terms of egg and meat production. An indigenous hen produces less than 50 eggs a year and wastes a lot of time brooding chicks, and the weight of a mature chicken only reaches a maximum of 1.5 kg. There is a lack of public investment in research and extension in improving the productivity of indigenous chickens, either through selection or crossbreeding.

Moreover, the lack of private investment in the establishment of grandparent, parent and day-old-chick production facilities hinders the expansion of the commercial sector (*Da Silva et al., 2017; LMP, 2015*). Tanzania is still a net importer of parent stock, with only a slow growth in local parent stock farms and hatcheries. High start-up costs and inputs have also hampered growth (NBS 2012).

Most hatcheries and poultry breeder farms operate within residential areas without standard operating procedures. Unregistered themselves, they rarely avail of services of registered veterinarians. Unsurprisingly, many farmers complain that the high mortality rate among chicks in some hatcheries are due to salmonellosis and emergence of Marek's disease in pullets (layers). 'Poultry subsector in Tanzania. A quick scan.

### **3.3.2 Empirical Literature Review in Worldwide**

The poultry sector continues to grow and industrialize in many parts of the world. An increasing population, greater purchasing power and urbanization have been strong drivers of growth.

Poultry are domesticated avian species that can be raised for eggs, meat and/or feathers. The term “poultry” covers a wide range of birds, from indigenous and commercial breeds of chickens to Muscovy ducks, mallard ducks, turkeys, guinea fowl, geese, quail, pigeons, ostriches, and pheasants.

Poultry are raised throughout the world, with chickens by far the leading species everywhere. As regards other kinds of poultry, there are many more ducks in Asia than in other regions, while the number of turkeys is highest in North America, followed by Europe and Asia. Africa and Asia lead in guinea fowl and geese.

Chickens, ducks, guinea fowl, geese and turkeys can be found in all types of poultry systems, both large and small. But pheasants, quail and ostriches are almost exclusively found in large-scale systems.

### **3.4 Policy Review**

The National Livestock Policy of 2006 guides the development of the livestock industry in Tanzania. The instruments for the implementation of this policy touching poultry industry come from the Livestock Sector Development Strategy of 2010, the Livestock Sector Development Programme of 2011, and various regulatory frameworks with respect to: Veterinary Act, 2003, Animal Diseases Act, 2003, the Meat Industry Act, Animal Welfare Act, Livestock Identification, Registration and Traceability Act and the Grazing-lands and Animal Feed Resources Act.

In the context of the poultry industry the institutional framework most relevant include the Livestock Sector Development Strategy 2010, Livestock Development Sector Programme 2011, Tanzania Livestock Modernization Initiative 2015 and

ambitious Livestock Master Plan (LMP). The LMP stresses that successful poultry interventions would allow the subsector to move to improved family poultry with semi-scavenging crossbreds or pure exotic breeds and for substantial increases in the scale and number of specialized layer and broiler operations.

Such a transformation—depending on successful interventions in the areas of breed selection, health services (particularly in treating Newcastle disease), feed, extension, private investment, and trade policies— would contribute considerably to improving food and nutrition security and household incomes; increasing the share of the poultry sector to GDP by 182%, from USD 115 to 323 million; and to closing the production– consumption gap for meat. “Poultry subsector in Tanzania, A quick scan 2018“

### **3.5 Literature Review Summary**

The study reveals that literatures concerning Poultry Keeping Project are already implemented in different countries worldwide. Some Poultry Keeping projects were found in Tanzania, Kenya, Turkey and other countries. In Tanzania, the Government has formulated the policy in order to support the Poultry Keeping Project; the Project brings income to households through the selling of the products such as meat and manure. Poultry Keeping Project in Tanzania seems to be carried out at most household’s levels. Most rural families keep Poultry as the poultry in rural areas are less costing as the chicken search for feeds themselves. This makes many families to keep them.

The Government has supported the Poultry Keeping Project by formulating the policy and the implementation of the policy helps the people with Poultry keeping



Project get support. The Government has shown the interest of support by implementing the policy by employing extension workers in order to support the poultry keepers within the country. Apart from employing extension workers, the Government has established livestock/poultry research centers to ensure healthy of the livestock or poultry. Government has given private sector the approval to support livestock and poultry sector development by allowing them to open research centers, veterinary medicine centers, vaccination centers and other supports in order to ensure poultry sector grows and helps households to increase their income and fight against income poverty. It is expected that Poultry keeping Project that was established by OSOTWA Women group members will be sustainable and increase the incomes to households of community members and other community members indirectly hence reducing poverty at household levels.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **4.0 Overview**

Project implementation plan is a schedule of activities which indicates time frame within which the activity carried out over the project implementation period. The activities follow a logical flow, that is, activities that have to be done in sequence order. This chapter presents the products and outputs of the project, details of project planning, project implementation and the implementation report is provided at the end, highlighting on the important activities performed and the end results.

It was planned that by February 2020 the project would accomplish its activities except evaluation. The planned project product is the improvement in women livelihood opportunities achieved through rising improved chickens. However, this is yet to be realized as the project is just at the beginning. It will be more evidenced after the project evaluation by the end of July 2020. It is anticipated Osotwa women group members will improve livelihood in terms of their basic needs.

#### **4.1 Project outputs**

1. 22 OSOTWA women group members were trained on Poultry keeping and management.
2. OSOTWA women group was registered.
3. Hired a chicken house.

**Table 22: Project Objectives and Output**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Activities</b>
1. To train 22 community members on how to manage and run improved poultry keeping project by June 2020.	1.1: 22 Group members were trained on Improved Poultry Keeping Project.	1.1.1 Identification of trainees
		1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on Poultry Keeping project
		1.1.3 Preparation of minutes
		1.1.4 Preparation of stationery materials
		1.1.5 Conducting one day training on poultry management and operation
2. To establish a Poultry Keeping Project Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income improving activities by February 2020.	2.1 22 Members were Capacitated on how to establish a Poultry keeping Project	2.1.1 Identification of trainees
		2.1.2 Conducting 3 days meeting on how to establish a poultry keeping project
		2.1.3 Conducting 2 days workshop on how to access funds
		2.1.4 Reporting
3. To register OSOTWA Women group and rent place for keeping poultry by March 2020.	3.1 Rent coop for improved Poultry keeping Project	3.1.1 To identify good place for keeping chicken and negation for renting
		3.1.2 fixing feeding utensils, water utensils
	3.2 Constitution prepared	3.2.1 OSOTWA's Group member meeting for constitution making.
		3.2.2 Signing and approval of the constitution
		3.2.3 Selecting signatories members
	3.3 OSOTWA Women group registered	3.3.1 Facilitation of registration process
		3.3.2 Paying for registration fee

		3.3.3 Prepare M&E plan
		3.3.4 Appoint M&E team
4. Establishment of Income improving activities	4.1 Income of OSOTWA Women group improved	4.1.1 Identified income generating activities
		4.1.2 Saving and Credits joining the group
		4.1.3 Provision of loans and loan repayments
		4.1.4 Improved standard life of community (OSOTWA WOMEN GROUP)

The project identified to be implemented focuses on different expected outputs. Project to be implemented has 5 objectives which are Training of twenty-two (22) members on Poultry Keeping Project by February 2020, acquiring an office and a place for Poultry keeping Project by February 2020, and register the business formally by July 2020. These objectives lead the project to have outputs and the outputs are explained below; Output number one is training of 22 members on the Poultry keeping Project. Group members were trained in order to have sufficient knowledge on the management of the project in order to make the project sustainable. Before training, trainees were selected or identified from the group members and they were accepted and approved by the majority in the group.

Other outputs are to rent an office and building for the keeping poultry. This output was achieved by soliciting funds and signing of the contracts for renting. Also purchase of the equipment for the feeds production project. While Poultry keeping continues, identification of at least more than five buyers will be done in order to have a reliable market for the chickens. A group expects to have a constitution, Bank account and certificate of registration to become a business entity.

## **4.2 Project planning**

The Poultry keeping project was planned after a series of activities including need identification and project identification where a number of projects were identified and ranked in pair wise. The planning for this project involved different stakeholders including government at district level. Documentation was done ensure successful completion of the project, in the planning exercise, plan clearly defined the project goals, deliverable and how execution, monitoring and evaluation was to be done.

In order to execute the project, the necessary activities and duration were planned into a work breakdown structure. The project planning also organized different areas of the project for including workloads and the management of teams and individuals, funding or budgeting and materials required for execution.

### **4.2.1. Project Implementation Plan**

Project implementation plan is a technical document that provides a high-level view of the overall structure of the project. This is the execution of the plan in order to achieve project overall goal, objectives, and output. It describes how the activities will be carried out in order to achieve outputs. In order to achieve the overall goal of the Improved Poultry Keeping project, there are some activities to be carried and these activities are the identification of the community, conducting a one-day workshop on Poultry keeping. Resources needed are community members and Poultry keeping expert for human resources and funds as financial resource and some stationery.

For the project to be implemented, time frame was planned for each activity to be carried out. For the month of January 2020, the month was planned for the

Community Needs Assessment followed by identification of the Host organization, identification of Trainees and Project identification. February was planned for preparation of material for workshop and conducting workshop. March the activity planned was for the community to identify the potential project. For the month of March, planned activities were to identify and purchase of equipment for the project. On April, plan is project itself in place and its management. Sales of project products are expected to be done in May followed by project evaluation. Also in May, will be the time for facilitation of registration of the group in order to get Registration. By June it is planned for the group or community to make payments for registration and Registration Certificate to be in place.



**Community Development Officer and CED student (sitting) providing training to Osotwa women group members on improved poultry keeping at Mungere Village.**

**Table 23: Project Implementation Plan**

Objective	Output	Activities	Monthly												Resource Needed	Responsible Person		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1. Training of 22 Group members on Improved poultry Keeping project by February 2020	1.1: 22 Group members were trained on Improved Poultry Keeping Project.	1.1.1 Identification of trainees																
		1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on Poultry Keeping project															Stationary Materials, Transport	OSOTWA Women group members, CED Student
		1.1.3 Preparation of minutes																
		1.1.4 Preparation of stationery materials															Stationary Materials, Transport	
		1.1.5 Conducting one day training on poultry management and operation																OSOTWA Women group members, CED Student
2. To establish a PKP	2.1 22 Members were	2.1.1 Identification of trainees															OSOTWA Women group	







#### **4.1.2 The Project Logical Framework**

The Logical framework narrates the goals, purpose, outputs, and activities basing on their objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs); Means of Verification (MOVs) and the important assumptions. This is being a systematic planning procedure for complete cycle management at the same time a problem-solving approach that lists major assumptions which are external conditions that are out of the projects control. In other words it is a tool used for planning, appraisal, monitoring and evaluation. The matrix allows the planner to arrange objectives in logical order by asking simple questions such as; what objectives are needed to achieve this goal? What output are expected to realize objectives? And then what activities should be done to realize the outputs? After the question on output the last variable which not necessarily to be within the matrix is what inputs are needed to undergo the planned activities?

The horizontal logic shows the progress against each objective. It clearly shows indicators and its means of verification as well as external factors which might hinder the fulfillment of the concerned objectives in planning for the assumption's killer have been evaded and encouraged positive assumptions to show that the objective can be achieved. It is advisable that once there is killer assumptions nullify or change the project before committing resources. Under this project Goal, Objectives, Output, activities and Assumptions, the Logical Framework have been well indicated in Table 16 below,

**Table 24: Project Logistic Framework**

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Goal (Impact): Reducing Income Poverty	Increased income and improved standards of living the community	Survey and audited monthly and annual reports	Willingness of community members to disclose their economic status.
<b>Objective 11. Training 22 group members on Improved poultry keeping on January 2020</b>			
1.1: Training of 22 Group members on Improved poultry Keeping project by February 2020	22 group members were trained on improved Poultry keeping	Progressive report	Community members become aware about the project
<b>Activities</b>			
1.1.1 Identification of trainees	22 trainees identified	List of trainees	Group members are aware for training on poultry keeping
1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping	22 Group members attended the Workshop	Attendance list	Community members become aware about the project
<b>2. To establish a PKP Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income improving activities by February 2020</b>			
<b>Activities</b>			
2.1.1 To identify good place for chicken keeping	Amount collected	Amount collected	Payment done and group members occupy an office
2.1.2 fixing feeding utensils, water utensils	Signed contract	Contract documents	Occupying an Office
<b>3. To register Osotha Group and rent place for keeping poultry by March, 2020</b>			
3.1 Some materials were purchased for production	Amount collected	Amount collected	Payment receipts
<b>Activities</b>			

4. To register the business officially by July, 2020				
Outputs prepared	4.1 Constitution	Feeds in the project area	Presence of feeds to the project area	Receipt for payment and presence of feeds at project area.
4.2	Bank account opened	Bank Categories Mentioned	Bank Brochures	
4.3	Certificate of Registration acquired	Registration forms	Copy of certificates	Copy of registered form
4.4	Participatory Project M&E Report	Equipments in place	Receipt for payments and availability of equipments	Equipments in place
Activities				
4.1.1	OSOTWA women group meeting for constitution making.	Equipments were identified	Quality of equipments bought	Labels showing quality of equipments
4.1.2	Signing and approval of the constitution	The documents signed	List of participants	Manual of constitutions Equipments in place
4.2.1	Meeting to select the bank	Meeting to be organized	List of participants	OSOTWA women group
4.2.2	Selecting signatories and opening the account	Forms from selected bank	Signature	Group A and B signatories
4.3.1	Facilitation of registration process	Business Registration form	Participant for process	Copies of registered

### 4.3 Inputs

During project implementation, some inputs were used in order to implement the Poultry Keeping project. Some of the inputs that were used during this phase of the project were human resources inputs, materials inputs, and financial inputs. Human resources inputs were the use of human beings as project manpower and also as

project management team. For the material resource, some material was used for the execution of the project and also financial resources were used as input for the project. Financial resource used was the use of funds/money for the payment of a rent for improved Poultry keeping building; purchase for Poultry feeding equipment.

Table 25: Project Inputs

Objective	Output	Activities
1. Training of 22 Group members on Improved poultry Keeping project by February 2020	1.1: 22 Group members were trained on Improved Poultry Keeping Project.	1.1.1 Identification of trainees
		1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on Poultry Keeping project
		1.1.3 Preparation of minutes
		1.1.4 Preparation of stationery materials
		1.1.5 Conducting one day training on poultry management and operation
2. To establish a PKP Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income improving	2.1 22 Members were Capacitated on how to establish a Poultry keeping Project	2.1.1 Identification of trainees
		2.1.2 Conducting 3 days meeting on how to establish a poultry keeping project

activities by February 2020		2.1.3 Conducting 2 days' workshop on how to access funds
		2.1.4 Reporting
3. To register Poultry Keeping Project Group and rent place for keeping poultry by March, 2020	3.1 Rent coop for improved Poultry keeping Project	3.1.1 To identify good place for keeping chicken and negation for renting
		3.1.2 fixing feeding utensils, water utensils
	3.2 Constitution prepared	3.2.1 OSOTWA's Group member meeting for constitution making.
		3.2.2 Signing and approval of the constitution
		3.2.3 Selecting signatory's members
	3.3 OSOTWA Women group registered	3.3.1 Facilitation of registration process
		3.3.2 Paying for registration
		3.3.3 Prepare M&E plan
		3.3.4 Appoint M&E team

4. Establishment of Income improving activities	4.1 Income of OSOTWA Women group improved	4.1.1 Identified income generating activities
		4.1.2 Saving and Credits
		4.1.3 Provision of loans and returns
		4.1.4 Improves standard life of community (OSOTWA WOMEN GROUP)

#### **4.4 Staffing Pattern**

Poultry keeping project's execution activities were carried by group members themselves with the support and consultations from extension officers and supervision of MUVIKAE CBO. Group members distributed duties and responsibilities to each member in order to have equal participation and contribution in the execution of the project but also to reduce costs of hiring staffs.

#### **4.6 Project Budget**

For the any project to be implemented in specified area there should be a budget for the project. Project implementation Budget was planned by the OSOTWA Women group members and they raised fund for the project. The budget is well planned and will enable planned activities to be carried out in order for the project to achieve its goal of increasing household incomes to the low-income earners who are OSOTWA Women group members. Inputs for each planned activity were allocated with the amount of fund that would be spent to fulfill the planned activity. Below is the table showing project implementation budget with the allocated amount of fund.

Each objective had its outputs and activities that will be carried out in order to achieve the objective concern. Each activity has been linked with the resources needed, quantity, price per unit and total cost in order to make the activities be done as planned. For objective number one was to train 22 individual group members on



Poultry keeping July 2020. The output for this objective is thirty individual group members being trained and the planned activities are identifying the trainees and conducting one day workshop on poultry keeping. In order to train 22 group members resources needed are the facilitator and stationeries like pens, notebooks, flip chart, marker pens and each resource has been allocated the quantity and total costs to be incurred by the project.

Acquiring the building for Poultry keeping was planned to have two main activities which are fund raising and contracts signing and the resources needed are funds that will be used for payments for rents and buying of soft drinks and paying for the allowance for local government personnel who stands as a witness of the contracts. Identifying the needed suitable equipment for the project and purchasing them, identifying the expert for domestic animal feeds specific poultry.

Resources needed to support sales will be funds that will be used for facilitating the activity and finally the last objective of the project is to register the business officially. In order to register the business officially, there will be needs for constitution, bank account and certificate of registration. These outputs will be achieved by carrying out activities like having meeting for constitution making, signing, and approving the constitution, meeting to select signatories and opening bank account. These activities will need some funds to facilitate them. Each objective has been planned with activities to be carried out and each activity has been budgeted for in order for the project to achieve its goal.



**Table 26: Project Budget**

Objective	Output	Activities	Required Input
1. Training of 22 Group members on Improved poultry Keeping project by February 2020	1.1: 22 Group members were trained on Improved Poultry Keeping Project.	1.1.1 Identification of trainees	Meeting venue
		1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on Poultry Keeping project	Facilitator's fee, P 22 Pcs, Notebooks Pcs, Flip chart Marker Pen 3 Pc
		1.1.3 Preparation of minutes	
		1.1.4 Preparation of stationery materials	Soft drinks
		1.1.5 Conducting one day training on poultry management and operation	Local Autho Personnel
2. To establish a PKP Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income improving activities by February 2020	2.1 22 Members were Capacitated on how to establish a Poultry keeping Project	2.1.1 Identification of trainees	Fund
		2.1.2 Conducting 3 days meeting on how to to establish a poultry	Soft drinks

		keeping project	
		2.1.3 Conducting 2 days workshop on how to access funds	Poultry Production expert Funds
		2.1.4 Reporting	
			Transport
3. To register Poultry Keeping Project Group and rent place for keeping poultry by March, 2020	3.1 Rent coop for improved Poultry keeping Project	3.1.1 To identify good place for keeping chicken and negation for renting	The chicken coop
		3.1.2 fixing feeding utensils, water utensils	Facilitator's fee, P 22 Pcs, Notebooks Pcs, Flip chart Marker Pen3 Pc
	3.2 Constitution prepared	3.2.1 OSOTWA's Group member meeting for constitution making.	
		3.2.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Soft drinks
		3.2.3 Selecting signatories' members	Local Autho Personnel

	3.3 OSOTWA Women group registered	3.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Fund
		3.3.2 Paying for registration	Soft drinks
		4.1.2 Saving and Credits	Meeting venue
		4.1.3 Provision of loans and returns	Facilitator's fee, P 22 Pcs, Notebooks Pcs, Flip chart Marker Pen3 Pc
Other Cost			
Total Cost			

## **4.7 Project Implementation**

This part describes the actual project implementation. It described how the project was executed step by step and how the activities were executed and the resources utilized in order for the activities to be implemented. Activities executed are those that were planned in the project design.

### **4.7.1 Project Implementation Report**

Project implementation was done and planned activities were carried out as planned. The following activities were conducted and some are accomplished while others are still on progress. Project design and planning was done and identification of trainees was done. 22 members were identified for training and training was done on Poultry keeping and it was conducted in order to have group members with a capacity that will manage the project to become sustainable. There was a need for the group to search for the funds in order to pay for the rent of Poultry keeping project. Funds were raised and building for Poultry Keeping was rented and also the Office for the project was rented hence an office in place.

After fund raising for the payment of rent of the building for poultry and an office, group members signed the renting contracts in the presence of Local Government Authority as their witness. Facilitation for registration has been done to some extent and still on progress and payment for registration has not been done because it is still on progress.

**Table 27: Actual Project Implementation Summary**

Objective	Output	Activities
<p>1. Training of 22 Group members on Improved poultry Keeping project by February 2020</p>	<p>1.1: 22 Group members were trained on Improved Poultry Keeping Project.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Identification of trainees</p>
		<p>1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on Poultry Keeping project</p>
		<p>1.1.3 Preparation of minutes</p>
		<p>1.1.4 Preparation of stationery materials</p>
		<p>1.1.5 Conducting one day training on poultry management and operation</p>
<p>2. To establish a PKP Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income improving activities by February 2020</p>	<p>2.1 22 Members were Capacitated on how to establish a Poultry keeping Project</p>	<p>2.1.1 Identification of trainees</p>
		<p>2.1.2 Conducting 3 days meeting on how to establish a poultry keeping project</p>
		<p>2.1.3 Conducting 2 days workshop on how to access funds</p>
		<p>2.1.4 Reporting</p>
<p>3. To register Osotha Group and rent place for keeping</p>	<p>3.1 Rent coop for improved Poultry keeping Project</p>	<p>3.1.1 To identify good place for keeping chicken and negation for</p>

poultry by March, 2020		renting
		3.1.2 Fixing feeding utensils, water utensils
	3.2 Constitution prepared	3.2.1 OSOTWA's Group member meeting for constitution making.
		3.2.2 Signing and approval of the constitution
		3.2.3 Selecting signatory's members
	3.3 OSOTWA Women group registered	3.3.1 Facilitation of registration process
		3.3.2 Paying for registration
		3.3.3 Prepare M&E plan
		3.3.4 Appoint M&E team
	4. Establishment of Income improving activities	4.1 Income of OSOTWA Women group improved
		4.1.2 Saving and Credits
		4.1.3 Provision of loans and returns



		4.1.4 Improves standard life of community (OSOTWA women group)
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### **4.3.2 Project Implementation Gantt chart**

When a project is under way, Gantt charts help to monitor whether the project is on schedule.

Project implementation Gantt chart shows the implementation of the project. It shows time of which each activity will be implemented as planned. Identification of the trainees was done in January 2020 while a one-day workshop was conducted in January too. Fund raising in order to find funds for office renting building for Poultry Keeping will be done in March followed by contracts signing for rent on March 2020. After having office and building in place, the identification of feeds markets with nutrients needed for chicks, identification of the good quality feeds, identifying expert, purchase of equipment for the project.

By March to June 2020 activities that will be carried out will be lobbying and advocacy for marketing, the products from the production. Later follows the officiating the business by having meeting to make constitution, signing and approval of constitution, meeting to select the Bank in order to open an account, selection of the signatories, facilitation of registration process and paying for registration of the business official.

**Table 28: Project Implementation Gantt Chart**

Objective	Output	Activities	Monthly			
			1	2	3	4
1. Training of 22 Group members on Improved poultry Keeping project by February 2020	1.1: 22 Group members were trained on Improved Poultry Keeping Project.	1.1.1 Identification of trainees	1	2	3	4
		1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on Poultry Keeping project				
		1.1.3 Preparation of minutes				
		1.1.4 Preparation of stationery materials				
		1.1.5 Conducting one day training on poultry management and operation				
2. To establish a PKP Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income improving activities by February 2020	2.1 22 Members were Capacitated on how to establish a Poultry keeping Project	2.1.1 Identification of trainees				
		2.1.2 Conducting 3 days meeting on how to establish a poultry keeping project				
		2.1.3 Conducting 2 days workshop on how to access funds				
		2.1.4 Reporting				
3. To register Poultry Keeping Project	3.1 Rent coop for improved Poultry keeping Project	3.1.1 To identify good place for keeping chicken and negation for				

Group and rent place for keeping poultry by March, 2020		renting				
		3.1.2 fixing feeding utensils, water utensils				
	3.2 Constitution prepared	3.2.1 OSOTWA's Group member meeting for constitution making.				
		3.2.2 Signing and approval of the constitution				
		3.2.3 Selecting signatories members				
	3.3 OSOTWA Women group registered	3.3.1 Facilitation of registration process				
		3.3.2 Paying for registration				
		3.3.3 Prepare M&E plan				
		3.3.4 Appoint M&E team				
	4. Establishment of Income improving activities	4.1 Income of OSOTWA Women group improved	4.1.1 Identified income generating activities			
		4.1.2 Saving and Credits				
		4.1.3 Provision of loans and returns				

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

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

### **SUSTAINABILITY**

#### **5.0 Overview**

Under this part, project progress was determined and it provided chance to the project implementers to see whether the project was in the right track or not. Project sustainability is very important in any project so as to ensure the successful completion of the project. This is well strong-minded in the monitoring and evaluation exercise. Participatory monitoring and evaluation give opportunity to all participants to be involved in all stages of the project completion and it made them develop the ownership sense and feeling.

This chapter has been divided into eight parts, namely, monitoring information system, participatory monitoring methods, participatory monitoring plan, participatory evaluation plan, performance indicator, participatory evaluation methods, and project evaluation summary as well as the project sustainability.

#### **5.1. Monitoring Information System**

In this project, monitoring information system was designed in order for the project monitoring team to be able to monitor the project. Monitoring information system was designed by OSOTWA Women group members with collaboration with the CED Students. The system assists the members to monitor if the activities are carried out as planned, costs and expenditures, records to keep, who collects reports, who makes decision on the reports, time frame and other resources used.

**Table 29: Project Monitoring Information System**

<b>Categories of information</b>	<b>What to Monitor</b>	<b>What Record to Keep</b>	<b>Who Collects Data</b>	<b>Who Uses Data</b>
<b>1. Work plan Activities</b>	Time spent Activities performed Resources spent	Resources' Utilization record	CBO team. CED Student. OSOTWA Women group members.	CBO team CED student OSOTWA Women group members
<b>2. Cost and Expenditure</b>	Resources spent Equipments purchased Time management Operating within Budget	Purchasing records Inventory Time management Payment records	CBO team. CED Student. OSOTWA Women group members.	CBO team CED student OSOTWA women group members
<b>3. Volunteers</b>	Performance of group members volunteering	Performance progress report	OSOTWA Women group members. CED Student	OSOTWA Women group members. CED Student
<b>4. Equipments and Feeds</b>	Quality of equipment purchased. Quality of Feeds purchased.	Feeding reports. Purchasing receipts and reports.	OSOTWA Women group members. CED Student	OSOTWA Women group members. CED Student

<b>5. Marketing and Sales</b>	Marketing activities done.  Cost of marketing and costs associated with Sales.	Sales and Marketing reports	OSOTWA Women group members.  CED Student	OSOTWA Women group members.  CED Student	S t p l
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## **5.1.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods**

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

### **5.1.2.1. Documentation**

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

### **5.1.2.2. Participant Observation**

OSOTWA Women group members and other project stakeholders used the participants' observation for monitoring activities being carried for the project in order for the monitoring of the project. Monitoring is an ongoing activity and can be done by observing what is being done, relevance of what was done in relation to the

project's activities planned. Each participant is given a room to participate in monitoring activity in order to determine if the project is smoothly moving towards the plan.

#### **5.1.2.3. Group Interview**

Group interview tool/method was used to gather information that was used for the monitoring purposes. Group interviews give information about the experience and perspectives of the group concerning the progress of the project. All members were given a chance to express their view and experience concerning the project.

#### **5.1.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan**

Participatory Monitoring Plan refers to a detailed proposal for doing monitoring, it is a plan of action and it is deciding on and planning for participatory monitoring in advance. Monitoring plan should be created after the planning phase and before the design phase of a project or intervention. The Participatory monitoring plan should include information on how the stakeholders of the project or intervention will participate in monitoring and how the project will be examined and assessed. The plan should underlie assumptions on which the achievements of the project goal depend.

Members of the project beneficiaries participated in the planning of how monitoring activities will be carried out. They discussed and prioritized their developmental needs and external experts used the information to plan their project and

programmes. In participatory planning, local community members were given power in planning and were involved in decision –making on what they thought to be able for them to achieve. It is a plan that involved group members who are the owner of the project in measuring, recording, collecting, processing, and communicating information to assist local development project extension workers and local group members in the decision making.

In this project, participatory monitoring plan was planned by OSOTWA Women group members who are project owners with the help of external experts and they were able to set the project objectives, project outputs, project activities, indicators, data sources, method/tools for effective implementation of project. The table shows a summary of the participatory monitoring plan for the Poultry Keeping Production project.

**Table 30: Participatory Monitoring Plan**

Objective	Output	Activities	Indicators	Data Source	Methods
1. Training of 22 Group members on Improved poultry Keeping project by February 2020	1.1: 22 Group members were trained on Improved Poultry Keeping Project.	1.1.1 Identification of trainees	List of Participants	Progressive report	Meetings
		1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on Poultry Keeping project	Training report	Progressive report	Lectures, Group discussions
		1.1.3 Preparation of minutes	Fund raised	Progressive report	Meetings
		1.1.4 Preparation of stationery materials	Approved constitution in place	Minutes of the meeting Constitution	Meetings
		1.1.5 Conducting one day training on poultry management and operation	Minutes of the meeting	Minutes of the meeting	Meetings
2. To establish a	2.1 22 Members	2.1.1 Identification of	Names of	Minutes of the	Meetings

<p>PKP Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income improving activities by February 2020</p>	<p>were Capacitated on how to establish a Poultry keeping Project</p>	<p>trainees</p>	<p>signatories selected</p>	<p>meeting</p>	
		<p>2.1.2 Conducting 3 days meeting on how to to establish a poultry keeping project</p>	<p>Certificate of registration</p>	<p>Progressive report</p>	<p>Filling Register Form</p>
		<p>2.1.3 Conducting 2 days' workshop on how to access funds</p>	<p>Receipt for payment</p>	<p>Progressive report</p>	<p>Bank</p>
		<p>2.1.4 Reporting</p>	<p>M &amp; E tools</p>	<p>Progressive report</p>	<p>M&amp;</p>
<p>3. To register Poultry Keeping Project Group and rent place for keeping poultry by March, 2020</p>	<p>3.1 Rent coop for improved Poultry keeping Project</p>	<p>3.1.1 To identify good place for keeping chicken and negation for renting</p>	<p>M &amp; E Team</p>	<p>Progressive report</p>	<p>M meet</p>
		<p>3.1.2 fixing feeding utensils, water utensils</p>	<p>Certificate of registration</p>	<p>Progressive report</p>	<p>Filling Register Form</p>
	<p>3.2 Constitution prepared</p>	<p>3.2.1 OSOTWA's Group member meeting for constitution making.</p>	<p>Receipt for payment</p>	<p>Progressive report</p>	<p>Bank</p>
		<p>3.2.2 Signing and</p>	<p>Certificate of</p>	<p>Progressive</p>	<p>Filling</p>

		approval of the constitution	registration	report	Regi Form
		3.2.3 Selecting signatories' members	Receipt for payment	Progressive report	Bank
	3.3 OSOTWA Women group registered	3.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Minutes of the meeting	Minutes of the meeting	Meet
		3.3.2 Paying for registration	Names of signatories selected	Minutes of the meeting	Meet
		3.3.3 Prepare M&E plan	Certificate of registration	Progressive report	Fillin Regi Form
		3.3.4 Appoint M&E team	Receipt for payment	Progressive report	Bank
4. Establishment of Income improving activities	4.1 Income of OSOTWA Women group improved	4.1.1 Identified income generating activities	Certificate of registration	Progressive report	Fillin Regi Form

		4.1.2 Saving and Credits	Certificate of registration	Progressive report	Filling Regi Form
		4.1.3 Provision of loans returns	Receipt for payment	Progressive report	Bank

## **5.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods**

Participatory Evaluation Method used was Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). It promoted the use of the methods in a participatory approach, allowing group members to be involved in deciding which the methods are appropriate, designing them, and collecting the information. By involving the group members in analyzing the information for momentous changes, there is a greater likelihood that project stakeholders as well as project volunteers will learn from the experience. In participatory evaluation, people learn more about the things that will have worked well and also learn on how and why they worked well. They also learn on things that have not worked well and why they did not work well.

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



### **5.3 Project Participatory Evaluation Summary**

The project evaluation summary centered on the range at which project goals and objectives have been realized. Project evaluation was conducted to determine if the projected have been implemented as planned at each stage of implementation. Most of the planned activities have been implemented as well as realizing some objectives. The expected outcomes were related by the actual outcomes to measure the level of intervention of the particular activity assisted by the predetermined indicators. However, mid, and final evaluation of the project were not yet done. These will be conducted later.



**Table 31: Participatory Evaluation Summary**

Objective	Output	Activities	Performance Indicators	E
1. Training of 22 Group members on Improved poultry Keeping project by February 2020	1.1: 22 Group members were trained on Improved Poultry Keeping Project.	1.1.1 Identification of trainees	List of Trainees identified	Id
		1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on Poultry Keeping project	Progressive report	22 gr tr
		1.1.3 Preparation of minutes	Contract signed, Receipt of Payment	Fr
		1.1.4 Preparation of stationery materials	Signed contract	C
		1.1.5 Conducting one day training on poultry management and operation	Feeds materials identified	Fe id
2. To establish a PKP Investment whereby group members can access funds for	2.1 22 Members were Capacitated on how to establish a Poultry keeping Project	2.1.1 Identification of trainees	Constitution manuscript in place	G th A
		2.1.2 Conducting 3 days	Approved constitution in	A

their income improving activities by February 2020		meeting on how to establish a poultry keeping project	place	
		2.1.3 Conducting 2 days' workshop on how to access funds	Minutes of the meeting	G Pr
		2.1.4 Reporting	Names of signatories selected	G Pr
3. To register Poultry Keeping Project Group and rent place for keeping poultry by March, 2020	3.1 Rent coop for improved Poultry keeping Project	3.1.1 To identify good place for keeping chicken and negation for renting	Certificate of Registration	G
		3.1.2 fixing feeding utensils, water utensils	Certificate of Registration	C R
	3.2 Constitution prepared	3.2.1 OSOTWA's Group member meeting for constitution making.	M & E Manual	B
		3.2.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	M & E team	C
		3.2.3 Selecting signatories' members	M & E Report	A

	3.3 OSOTWA Women group registered	3.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Certificate of Registration	C
		3.3.2 Paying for registration	Certificate of Registration	C
		3.3.3 Prepare M&E plan	M & E Manual	B
		3.3.4 Appoint M&E team	M & E team	C
4. Establishment of Income improving activities	4.1 Income of OSOTWA Women group improved	4.1.1 Identified income generating activities	M & E Report	A
		4.1.2 Saving and Credits	M & E Report	A
		4.1.3 Provision of loans returns	M & E Report	A

**Table 32: Project Performance Indicators.**

Objective	Output	Activities	Performance Indicators
1. Training of 22 Group members on Improved poultry Keeping project by February 2020	1.1: 22 Group members were trained on Improved Poultry Keeping Project.	1.1.1 Identification of trainees	List of Trainees identified
		1.1.2 Conducting one day workshop on Poultry Keeping project	List of trainees participated
		1.1.3 Preparation of minutes	Contract signed, Receipt Payment
		1.1.4 Preparation of stationery materials	Signed contract
		1.1.5 Conducting one day training on poultry management and operation	materials identified
2. To establish a PKP Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income improving	2.1 22 Members were Capacitated on how to establish a Poultry keeping Project	2.1.1 Identification of trainees	Sales Report
		2.1.2 Conducting 3 days meeting on how to establish a poultry keeping project	Constitution draft in place
		2.1.3 Conducting 2 days' workshop on how to access funds	Constitution in place

activities by February 2020		2.1.4 Reporting	Bank selected
3. To register Osotwa Project Group and rent place for keeping poultry by March, 2020	3.1 Rent coop for improved Poultry keeping Project	3.1.1 To identify good place for keeping chicken and negation for renting	Members selected as signatori
		3.1.2 fixing feeding utensils, water utensils	Certificate of Registration
	3.2 Constitution prepared	3.2.1 OSOTWA's Group member meeting for constitution making.	Certificate of Registration
		3.2.2 Signing and approval of the constitution	Constitution signed
		3.2.3 Selecting signatories' members	Signatory members authorized
	3.3 OSOTWA Women Group registered	3.3.1 Facilitation of registration process	Certificate of Registration
		3.3.2 Paying for registration	Certificate of Registration
		3.3.3 Prepare M&E plan	M&E plan preparation
		3.3.4 Appoint M&E team	M&E plan appointment
	4. Establishment of Income improving activities	4.1 Income of OSOTWA Women Group improved	4.1.1 Identified income generating activities
4.1.2 Saving and Credits			
4.1.3 Provision of loans			Loan provision and returns

		returns	
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## **5.5 Project sustainability**

Project sustainability shows continuation of project activities, there are sustainability plan and strategies in place to enable the project stay operational using the available resources and or look for others,

### **Use limited resources.**

the project can be accomplished only if resources are available and enough OSOTWA Women group members assessed the required number of resources and compared it to the existing resources base and this will help the OSOTWA Women group members manage the project in a sustainable manner. The efforts to achieve effective management will be successful if the use of available resources never exceeds the number of resources necessary for the project completion. You should plan resource consumption in advance and minimize resource wastage. Allocate resources strategically.

OSOTWA Women group members recognized the importance of allocating project resources to only prioritized directions according to the strategy Resources allocation activities should be planned for the long-term perspective and utilized considering stakeholders' expectation.

Planning sustainability, in order to plan sustainability, you need to think of conceptualization of the project, organizing the project team, incorporate standards, minimize waste, and communicate project. Conceptualize project, the concept of project has to reflect the probability of successful project accomplishment. If the

concept is unrealizable, then the project is likely to be unsuccessful. In order for this project to become sustainable, OSOTWA Women group members carefully managed the process of project conceptualization to develop a concept that is coherent to available project resources, meets stakeholder's expectations and fits into their strategy. Organize project team; Project team will be a major project resource. OSOTWA Women group members identified themselves and organized themselves in order to become the project resource for the aim of the project to become sustainable. Minimizing waste, project beneficiaries planned the use of resources in order to avoid wastage of resources. Incorporate standards and communicate project, group members incorporated their standards in order to fit their expectations and these were all communicated to the project team.

Project sustainability plan, group members prepared a document that described how the project management was going to respond to certain changes, events, emergencies, or other factors which would challenge viability and relevance of their project. The plan also is strictly emphasizing on the resources to be used. With these steps being taken, it is the hope of the project beneficiaries that their project will be sustainable and the incomes that will be derived from the selling of the project products will increase the households' income and help to improve the economic and living standards of the project beneficiaries. The project will be sustainable as the market for poultry increases as days go on. The increase in demand gives a room for the project to be sustainable.

Institutional sustainability, due to the fully participation of project stakeholders from project identification, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, this brings the sense of project ownership. Because they feel being the owner of the

project, they will have strategies to make the project sustainable. They had planned to register their group in order to be legally enforced and become a business entity that keeps poultry for sales. Another plan is to open a Bank account in which the profits will be saved for the future expansion of the project.

Financial sustainability will be achieved due to the reason that the group members planned to volunteer in performing some activities in order to minimize running costs for the project. Some of the project profit derived from sales will be deposited to the Bank account and any withdrawal shall be approved with some group members. This has been done in order to avoid embezzlement of their money. They have planned to have some months without distributing the profits to themselves in order to increase the money for future expansions of the project.

*The factors that lead the project to be Sustainable, it can be reflected in three aspects including institutional sustainability, financial sustainability, and political sustainability.*

### **5.5.1 Institutional Sustainability**

From the start of the project, the community participated in identifying, designing, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the project which is the key issue that creates sense of ownership which leads to sustainability of the project. Presence of active and committed committee members, OSOTWA Women group (Poultry Keepers), extension staff and other stakeholders ensures sustainability of the Poultry Keeping Project at Esilalei in Monduli District Council. Not only that but also Poultry Keepers being a major occupation of Mungere poultry keepers makes the project a continued initiative rather than a new one as they are used to it, only

that small efforts on the aspect of honey production to be made in order to ensure success of the project. Continued capacity building on various aspects including best livelihood practices on poultry Keeping, Poultry feeds and business skills that will enable their project to flourish together with market planning is an added advantage as it leads to ensuring profit making and employment securing hence institutional sustainability.

### **5.5.2 Financial Sustainability**

The group had its laid down procedures of monthly fees contribution that enabled them to open a bank account. This contribution is a continuous process in their groups hence making the sense of sustainability being known even before the introduction of this group. As this project entails land availability, the group members gave out their land as a means of production of the anticipated project. Not only this but also the members have agreed that during the sale of products, 200,000 TZS will be taken back to the group account for management of the project and as capital investment. Through success of the project, many development partners will be interested in assisting the project groups financially.

### **5.5.3 Political Sustainability**

The Poultry keeping project gained support from the district council which enabled its implementation by gaining approval and support from various levels within the district. This ensures that the local leaders at ward and Sub ward level including Councilors, Executive Officers and District Council chairperson and District Director are in favors of the project. Apparently, efforts have been made by various stakeholders, development partners to support the Poultry Keeping project which has

created good environment between local government and community members. Poultry keeping project is directly supporting the Tanzania animal keeping Policy, the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II hence making this support to the project to lead to institutional sustainability.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **6.0 Overview**

This chapter provides an overview of the improved poultry keeping project to Osotwa women group in Mungere village. It gives the summary of the whole process and steps undertaken since the identification of the project, problem identification up to the project implementation outputs. The summarized areas in this chapter include Community Needs Assessments (CNA), Problem identification, Literature review, Project implementation, Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, and ultimately the

sustainability of the project. In general, the chapter shows in summary what have been done in all chapters.

## **6.1 Conclusion**

The participatory needs assessment conducted at Mungere Village in Esilalei Ward revealed that income poverty is the major concern in the community. Furthermore, the community got skills of entrepreneurship but they do not have the capitals even for creating a small business and they are not legible to get loan from regular microfinance institution due to the lack of collateral. From this study the community members came to agree that Poultry Keeping Project will contribute to the improvement of socio-economic status. As they responded through questionnaires, experiences during the Focus Group Discussion, in depth interviews and general observation the process of group savings and loan has been supported by significant stakeholders being Ward council, Community development officer and other local leaders, technical trainers and OSOTWA Women group. Thus, the project has to make sure that the community members expectations are met, building on the existing team spirit.

The objectives and planned activities were done accordingly except evaluation of project implementation that will take place on mid and annual basis. An expectedly project defeated the interest of various development partners. It was planned to start with few resources depending on OSOTWA Women group capital, but very interesting various stake holders who were approached happened to respond positively.

Training to OSOTWA Women group members and project staff on entrepreneurial skills will contribute a lot to the success of the project. The CED student managed to get in touch with various stakeholders who played big role in training OSOTWA Women members whereas now members are skilled to run the project.

The CED student together with OSOTWA Women committee members and representative of poultry feeds production members prepared a weekly recording sheet that allows anyone (project staff, OSOTWA Women members, and other stakeholders) to see weekly proceedings. It was done so because the OSOTWA Women committee member is responsible to check weekly records which will enable them to prepare a week report to be presented in a monthly meeting.

The Self-esteem, associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action planning, Responsibility (SARAR) key principles and techniques were used to gather information which includes key informant interview, observation, and documentation. The analysis done on the system of Share purchasing and other collection at the project center helped to make some improvement on weekly recording sheet. Through discussion they agreed that poultry keeping project should be those who have been trained on poultry keeping handling so as to determine the good performance. Also they insisted and set time for those who haven't attended the training to attend the training so that they benefit from the project.

The CED student in collaboration with OSOTWA Women members observed if all activities are implemented as planned. Thus observed training and advocacy meeting carried out, number of participants attended; purchased project equipment and arrangements for project take off. That includes recruitment of project key leaders of the project and their performance to their weekly routine, identification of poultry

keeping project members who will make a follow up of the project registration for the sustainability of the project. Necessary information to observe is about all business of the project and members of the project their challenges and strength.

Documentation involves minutes of monthly meetings whereby OSOTWA Women members will get feedback on project progress. The OSOTWA Women secretary was required to take note on each agenda during the meeting especially on discussion about achievements, challenges, solutions and the way forward. The CED student, extension staff and other invited stakeholders attend meetings and respond to any technical issues and challenges as experienced by members as well as reviewing the group's plan. In case there are problem encountered, this forum creates a room for discussion and agree on measures to improve the situation. That evaluation to be termed as a participatory evaluation should involve stakeholders at different levels who will work together to assess the project so as to take corrective action required.

After they agreed on the project they discussed and set project goal, objectives and activities that need to be implemented. Also they discussed when to conduct evaluation how, when and who will be responsible. With the assistance of CED student they prepared an action plan agreed to evaluate the project after six month and twelve months (Mid and Annual).

Performance indicators of the poultry keeping project fall in two categories qualitative and quantitative based on project objective and project goal. To measure the input indicator members were to examine resources that were utilized in project implementation that include number of hours, money spent while for output indicators involves number of OSOTWA Women members, poultry keeping project Members and project staff trained whereas impact indicators will be measured by



examining actual change to poultry keeping project members. That poultry keeping project Members are expected to improve their standard of living by fulfilling their basic needs such as ability to have three meals, quality housing and improved healthy. Project goal and project objectives performance indicators were developed. Participatory evaluation method used two methods being Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Learning Action. Both methods were in use depending on available resources, environment, and required information. The PRA techniques used are Key informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Direct Observation and Workshop. Main issues to be evaluated were agreed through democratic way during the Focus Group Discussion, Planning meeting and monthly meetings.

The participatory evaluation focus on progress in work plan, Implementation of planned activities, Achievement of Objectives, Project success, Impact of the project and Project sustainability. In order to have a clear understanding and flow of in formations, a check list was prepared to guide the discussion during the Workshop, Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion.

Observation was used to examine the information collected during the Workshop, Focus Group Discussion, and Key Informant Interview. The collected data and information involved investigating project performance in line with participatory evaluation objectives. That is to check whether planned activities were accomplished according to plan then project outcome were evaluated. Based on participatory evaluation exercise the following results were observed. During the advocacy meeting, when discussing about income poverty participants were in a position to

give live examples of people who have poor health and how troublesome is, to their family members.

## **6.2 Recommendation**

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

Capacity building has to be given a priority as this study revealed that most of the community members had insufficient knowledge on the project supervisor and management. There is a need for capacity buildings to be done to the communities that want to establish the project like this.

Though Poultry keeping has been done since previous years, many community members do not have sufficient knowledge on the project. So, empower the communities by doing Trainings, Workshops and Seminars to support them.

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

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

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

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## **APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX 1: Structured Questionnaire for Community Members**

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

Tick where appropriate and fill the information where required.

1. Respondents Personnel Particulars

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

1.2 Age: a) 18-25 ( ) b) 26-35 ( ) c) 36-45 ( )

d) 46-55 ( ) e) 56-and above ( )

2. Respondent's level of Education:

01) None ( )

02) Primary Education ( )

03) Secondary Education ( )

04) University ( )

05) Above ( )

3. Occupation of respondent

01) Farmer ( )

02) Teachers ( )

03) Local Leaders ( )

04) Business/Traders ( )

05) Technicians ( )

06) Doctors ( )

07) Others

.....

...

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

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

50,000 ( )

04) Tzs.55000-100,000 ( ) 05) Tzs. 200,000-500,000 ( ) 06) 550,000-1,000,000 ( )

## 5. Economic Assessment

5. 1 what are the major economic activities in the community?

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

04) Food processing ( ) 05) Boutique maker ( ) 06) Improved Poultry keeping ( )

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

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

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

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

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

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

01) Yes ( ) 02) No ( )

8. What will be the impact of that project?

Please, cycle the appropriate score using the following scale

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



- |                                     |   |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. Increase in of individual income | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2. Decrease of dependence           | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3. Creation of employment           | 1 | 2 | 3 |

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

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

04) Disease ( )

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

i) Yes ( )      ii) No ( )

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

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

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

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

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

01) Financial support ( )      02) Entrepreneurship skills ( )      03) Tools and equipments ( )

04) No Support ( )      05) Other Support ( )

**APPENDIX 2: Interview Guide for FGD with OSOTWA Women group**

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

Name of Moderator of Focus Group Discussion:

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of the

CBO: \_\_\_\_\_

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

13. What kind of support has OSOTWA WOMEN GROUP received from the Government/any other development institution?
14. What should be done to improve the group economic performance?

APPENDIX 3: Muungozo wa mafunzo ya ufugaji kuku.

#### UFUGAJI WA KUKU WA NYAMA

*Muungozo huu umeandaliwa kwa lengo la kutoa maelekezo rahisi juu ya ufugaji bora wa kuku nyama kwa wanachama wa kikundi cha Wanawake Osotwa.*

#### AINA ZA KUKU WA NYAMA

- BROILER – INAYOKUA KWA MWEZI MMOJA.
- CHOTARA – INAYOCHUKUA MIEZI MITATU HADI SITA. – SASO
  - MALAWI
  - KUROILER

#### UKUZAJI WA VIFARANGA VYA KUKU WA NYAMA

1. BROODER ITAYARISHWE VIZURI
2. SIKU YA KWANZA WAPEWE GLUCOSE.

- 3. CHAKULA CH KUTOSHA BILA KIPIMO – WIKI MBILI ZA KWANZA WAPEWE BROILER STARTER, WIKI MBILI ZA MWISHO WAPEWE FINISHER.
- 4. WAPEWE CHANJO ZOTE (NEWCASTLE NA GUMBORO)

UNAPOPOKEA VIFARANGA ANGALIA YAFUATAYO: -

- - UZITO WA VIFARANGA – pima vifaranga 50 viwe na wastani wa gm 35 – 45 kila kimoja.
- VISIWE NA DALILI ZA KUAHARISHA.
- VITOVU VIWE VIMEPONA.
- RANGI YAO YA MANYOYA NA NGOZI IWE YA NJANO (BROILER

CHANJO NA UCHANJAJI

CHANJO NI NINI ?

CHANJO NI DAWA ZINAZOTENGENEZWA KWA MADHUMUNI YA KUKINGA MAGONJWA YALETWAYO NA VIRUSI.

AINA ZA CHANJO

- MAREK'S
- INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS
- NEWCASTLE

- GUMBORO
- FOWL POX

#### UCHANJAJI

- MAREK'S NI CHANJO INAYOTOLEWA KWA KIFARANGA WA SIKU MOJA KWA NJIA YA SINDANO. HATA HIVYO KWA KUWA HATCHERY NYINGI SIO WAKWELI, MKULIMA ANASHAURIWA KURUDIA KUWACHANJA VIFARANGA KABLA YA WIKI SITA KUISHA. AU LA KAMA UNA UHAKIKA WAMECHANJWA CHANJO HII HAKUNA HAJA YA KURUDIA.
- IB NA NEWCASTLE MCHANGANYIKO CHANJO INAYOSHAURIWA ITOLEWE SIKU YA KWANZA KWA NJIA YA KUNYUNYIZA
- (IBD) GUMBORO NI CHANJO DHIDI YA UGONJWA WA GUMBORO NA HUTOLEWA KWA NJIA YA MAJI YA KUNYWA SIKU YA 7 NA SIKU YA 14.
- SIKU YA 21 RUDIA CHANJO YA NEWCASTLE KWA NJIA YA MAJI YA KUNYWA
- AIDHA CHANJO HIZI HUTOLEWA KWA MUDA WA MASAA MAWILI TU. MWAGA MAJI YENYE CHANJO BAADA YA MASAA MAWILI KWISHA.

- TAFITI ZIMEFANYIKA NA KUTANABAISHA KUWA KUKU HUNYWA MAJI 30% YA MAJIYOTE ANAYOWEZA KUNYWA KWA SIKU KATI YA SAA 12 HADI SAA TATU ASUBUHI. HIVYO UNASHAURIWA KUWACHANJA NDANI YA MUDA HUU.
- IKIBIDI WAPE CHAKULA USIKU KUAMKIA SIKU YA CHANJO NA IFIKAPO SAA SITA USIKU ONDOA MAJI YOTE ILI WALALE NA KIU NA KUHAKIIKISHAWANAKUNYWA MAJI YEYE CHANJO SIKU INAYOFUATA.

#### FOWL POX (NDUI)

- HII NI CHANJO INAYOTOLEWA WIKI YA SITA.
- HUCHOMWA SINDANO CHINI YA MABAWA.
- NDUI HUCHANJWA MARA MOJA TU KATIKA MAISHA YA KUKU.

#### BANDA AU NYUMBA YA KUFUGIA KUKU

##### A: KUCHAGUA ENEO

- ENEO LIWE MBALI NA MASHAMBA MENGINE YA KUKU.
- IWE SEHEMU YA MWINUKO ISIYOTUAMA MAJI
- ISIWE MKONDO WA MAJI.
- ISIWE NA UPEPO MKALI.

- IRUHUSU MWANGA WA KUTOSHA

#### B: UJENZI WA BANDA LA KUKU

- BANDA LIKINZANE NA UELEKEO WA UPEPO.
- BANDA LIWE IMARA NA SAFI.
- LIWE NA UBORA WA KUTUMIKA MIAKA MINGI.
- PAA LISILOVUJA AU KURINGIZA JUA
- IRIUHUSU HEWA YA KUTOSHA
- SAKAFU IWE YA SEMENT ILI IWE RAHISI KUSAFISHA.
- UJENZI WA BANDA LIWE NUSU WAZI.
- UKUBWA WA BANDA UNATEGEMEA IDADI YA KUKU WANAOTARAJIWA KUFUGWA.
- KUKU WA NYAMA SQRM MOJA SAWA NA KUKU KUMI.
- KUKU WA MAYAI SQRM MOJA SAWA NA KUKU 6 MPAKA 8.
- BANDA LIWE NA CHUMBA CHA KUKU WAGONJWA
- BANDA LIWE NA CHUMBA CHA STOO

#### MFANO WA UKUBWA WA BANDA

Ukubwa wa banda la kuku na uwiano wa kuku bandani.

NA	ENEQ SQM	KUKU WA NYAMA	UPANA (M)	UREFU (M)
----	----------	---------------	-----------	-----------

1.	50	500	5	10
2.	100	1000	6	17
3.	200	2000	7	30
4.	500	5000	8	62.5
5.	750	7500	10	75
6.	1000	10000	10	100

#### MAGONJWA MAKUU

#### NEWCASTLE DISEASE (MDONDO) (paramyxovirus)

- VIFO HADI 100%.
- INAATHIRI MIFUMO YA HEWA, CHAKULA, FAHAMU NA UZAZI.
- SHINGO INAPINDA (TORTICOLLIS), ANAZUNGUKA, ANAHARISHA RANGI YA KIJANI, ANASHINDWA KUPUMUA HATIMAYE HUPOOZA NA KUFA.

#### GUMBORO (BINA VIRUS)

- VIFO MPAKA 70%
- KUKONDA NA NYAMA ZA KIFUA KWISHA.



- HATIMAYE KIFO

#### FOWL POX (NDUI)(mixovirus)

- NI UGONJWA AMBAO UNAWAPATA KUKU WANAOFIKIA UMRI WA SIKU 35 NA KUENDELEA.
- VIFO 60% - 65%
- DALILI ZAKE NI VIDOTIDOTI VYEUSI KANDO YA MDOMO, JUU YA PUA, KWENYE MACHO NA JUU YA KICHWA (COMB AND WATTLE)

#### COCCIDIOSIS (KUHARA DAMU)

- UGONJWA HUU UNAONEKANA KATIKA AINA MBILI.
- KWENYE UTUMBO (EMMELIA DECATRIX)
- UTUMBO WA MWISHO (EMMELIA TENELLA)
- DALILI ZAKE NI
- KUHARA KINYESI CHENYE MATONE YA DAMU.
- KUHARA KINYESI CHA RANGI YA KAHAWIA
- VIFO 45%
- HUKAMATA SANA VIFARANGA HULETWA NA UCHAFU

#### KUZUIA MAGONJWA NA USALAMA WA ENEO LA UFUGAJI

- NI NJIA ZINAZOTUMIKA KUZUIA MAGONJWA NA VIUMBE WATUMIKAO KUSAFIRISHA VIMELEA VYA MAGONJWA WASIINGIE NDANI YA SHAMBA.

#### NJIA ZA UDHIBITI

- CHANJO ZA MAGONJWA – HIZI HUTOLEWA KABLA YA UGONJWA HAUJATOKEA. UGONJWA UKISHATOKEA USIWAPE CHANJO.
- NEWCASTLE – INATOLEWA SIKU YA KWANZA (IB) KUNYUNYIZA AU SIKU YA SABA IKIWA PEKEE . HURUDIWA SIKU YA 28. DOSE NI KWENYE KICHUPA CHA KUKU 1000 KWENYE MAJI YA KUNYWA LITA KUMI.

#### GUMBORO

- HII NI CHANJO HAI, HUTOLEWA SIKU YA 14 NA SIKU YA 21 KWENYE MAJI AU KWA NJIA YA MACHO. KAMA ULICHANJA IB SIKU YA KWANZA, INAYOFUATA NI GUMBORO SIKU YA 7 NA SIKU YA 14. DOSE NI KICHUPA CHA KUKU 1000 KWENYE MAJI LITA KUMI.

- 

#### NDUI (FOWL POX)

- HII NI CHANJO MFU INAYOTOLEWA KWA NJIA YA SINDANO CHINI YA BAWA.
- HUTOLEWA VIFARANGA WAKIWA BA UMRI WA WIKI 6.
- HUTOLEWA MARA MOJA TU AU VINGINEVYO.

- SINDANO MOJA KWA KILA KUKU NA NI KIPIMO CHA DOSE 1000 KWA KICHUPA KIMOJA.

#### MAREK

- NI CHANJO MUHIMU YA SIKU YA KWANZA KAMA ILIVYOELEZEWA KATIKA MADA ZILIZOPITA. NI CHANJO MFU INAYOTOLEWA KWA NJIA YA SINDANO KWENYE KICHUPA CHA DOSE YA KUKU 1000. HUCHANJWA 0.1MLS KWA KILA KUKU CHINI YA NGOZI JUU YA SHINGO.

#### MATIBABU YA MAGONJWA

##### NI MUHIMU:-

- KUMUONA DAKTARI WA MIFUGO KABLA YA KUTIBU UGONJWA WOWOTE ULE.
- HAKIKISHA DK ANAYEKUHUDUMIA ANA UFAHAMU WA KILE ANACHOKIFANYA.
- HAKIKISHA UNAPATA MADAWA TOKA MADUKA YALIYOIDHINISHWA NA SERIKALI NA AU CHANJO/DAWA HAZIJAHARIBIKA
- KARIBU MAGONJWA YOTE YA KUKU YANATIBIWA NA ANTIBIOTIC ISIPOKUWA UGONJWA WA COCCIDIOSIS DAWA YAKE NI YA PEKEE.
- COCCIDIOSIS ..... INATIBIWA NA TORTRAZURIL, SULPHUR NA COCCIDIOSTATS.

- MAREK ---- HAITIBIKI
- NEWCASTLE ----- HAITIBIKI (COLLIVETO 4800 AND AMPROLIUM)
- GUMBORO ----- HAITIBIKI
- NDUI ---- HAITIBIKI
- MAGONJWA YALIYOBAKI TUMIA ANTIBIOTIC HUSIKA
-