

**ESTABLISHMENT OF POULTRY PRODUCTION FOR DEVELOPING A
STRONG AND SUSTAINABLE LOCAL MARKET ECONOMY OF
WIDOWS IN ITONJANDA VILLAGE, TABORA MUNICIPALITY**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (MCED) OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF
TANZANIA**

2014

CERTIFICATION

I, Dr. Hamidu.A.Shungu, certify that this dissertation entitled “Establishment of poultry production for developing a strong and sustainable local market economy of widows in itonjanda village, Tabora municipality ” to The Open University of Tanzania for the award of Master of Community Economic Development is an independent project work carried out by Peter Kilezu under my supervision and guidance. This study has never been presented for the award of any academic qualification in any institution of higher learning.

.....

Dr. A.Hamidu Shungu

(Supervisor)

.....

Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Peter Kilezu**, declare that this is a result of my original work; its essence is covered and contributed by many ideas from other writers which the researcher has referred. It has not been submitted for the similar degree in any university of higher Learning Institution.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my beloved wife Lilian Peter Kilezu who was very close to me at every point as I struggled to come up with final project. In addition, I also dedicate this work to my only beloved son Edric Peter Kilezu. May God bless you richly.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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ABSTRACT

This report basically is product based on community needs assessment exercise conducted at Itonjanda ward in order to identify the assets of the community and to determine potential concerns that the area faces, Itonjanda ward, in Tabora municipal, Tanzania was the area chosen for research by paying attention to obstacles hindering the community of widows in development. The research approach used for the study involved exploratory, descriptive and observational techniques. In order to meet research requirements and criteria, a designed and developed research instruments including questionnaire development, interview schedules, selection of sample survey was arranged for data collection. The research findings from the study have noted that, despite the efforts that had been taken by the government and other stakeholders to support people living in extreme poverty in the community still most of them live uncertainty life as a result of unreliable income flows to most of the widows. This situation has been evidenced by the study on family and individuals ability to meet various expenses on their normal life particularly on the aspects of health, food, clothes, and education expenses etc. In order that improvement is attained, income promotion to widows through poultry production was designed and carried out to widows in Itonjanda ward. To start with, fifteen individuals were organized into one group, ready to run the project of poultry production that would be good sources of income and again chickens droppings for soil improvement for better intercropping of different crops. Through monitoring and evaluation of the project has shown the good results for improving income of widows in Itonjanda ward.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AICT	Africa Inland Church Tanzania
MCED	Master in Community Economic Development
CNA/CAN	Community Needs Assessment
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DCO	District cooperative officer
TO	Trade officers
LGA	Local Government Authority
URT	The United Republic of Tanzania

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

In Itonjanda ward is where Itonjanda village is found they are all in Tabora Municipal. The community needs assessment was done in this village to the group or the community of widows,. A new project was designed and established by Peter Kilezu a student of MCED not only to satisfy the programme of MCED but with tension of changing poor life to better life of widows through the approach of participatory needs assessment. This project was done under the umbrella of Africa Inland Church Tanzania, Diocese of Tabora through the department of social services. For three years now this department has been working in Itonjanda ward. Where there are more than 70 widows.

Some of the widows have experience in economic activities whereby projects like of sewing machine, retail shop were done and the groups were formed. Currently, all those activities do no longer exist due to many reasons. One of the problems was that, Donnas came with their ideals which they thought were part of solutions to the community. But were not suggested by the community it selves. In other words there was no room for community needs assessment. Therefore, he needs of the community were left out and something new out of the community interest was brought for implementation then was not work.

The life background of these widows comprising a lot of difficulties not because their husband died but even during the life of their husbands they used to live the same life. Historically no body experienced good life, it is unbelievable to see the

following taking place and pressing down life of this community.

- a. In past no one attended to school
- b. the current generation have not taken to school
- c. They struggle to get one or two meals per every day.
- d. poor health including malnutrition to kids

The community of widows is doing the different activities to enable them to get income to support their everyday life. The following income activities are commonly done by the community.

- 1. Making and selling local alcohol known as gongo and komoni.
- 2. Cutting down trees for charcoals making and selling.
- 3. Cultivating sweet potatoes, maize, cassava, groundnuts and rice.

Those activities give picture of how this community is working hard in economic issues. But numbers of challenges are facing the community. The following down are the most terrible challenges existing for some years and the government and other stakeholders paid interest by coming close to handle the situations.

- i. Making and selling local alcohol especially that is known as gongo is illegally prohibited in this country, the government have been interfering by discouraging people to engage themselves in these activities. Fine and other penalty like jailed for a certain period of time are been given to those who act against.
- ii. Cutting down trees for charcoals making and selling is also illegally prohibited in this country, especially in Tabora region whereby the regional government have been interfering by discouraging people to cut down trees with no written

document of permission. Men and women are been caught their sack of charcoal and bike are taken to the office of natural resources and sometimes they are given fines.

- iii. Currently, the Tabora land especially in municipal is not productive without fertilizers nothing is produced. Minjingu fertilizers and the like supplied by the government for very low cost is still a problem to the community. Drought is another natural problem in agriculture in general.

The situation above would not allow the community to have access on capitals from the local financial institutions, because the nature of the income activities done by this community is illegal. The CNA is pushing the researcher to find out alternative solutions through participatory needs assessment to what is happening now in the community.

1.2 Community Profile

Itonjanda is the village and on the same time is a ward in Tabora Municipal. As a ward it has got 2617 the whole total number of people living in the ward. This statistics were given by the ward executive officer Mr. R.F. Kipoya in the office. The statistics shows 408 total numbers of houses among these 325 owned by men as households and 83 owned by women as households. In that population children aged 0-17 are 851 between this figure 391 are boys and 460 are girls. Elders between 60 and 100 are 115. Children living in difficult environment reach 84. And people with disabilities are 5 while 3 are males and 3 females.

The 83 houses which are owned by women as households those are the widows in two different types. One is the widows whom for the whole time of marriage they could not find a baby even right now they cannot conceive. Most of them they are living completely alone. Normally, they find number of difficulties to meet their daily basic needs, housing, clothes, treatment when sick. Generally life is difficult to them. The income activities to this group of women is all kinds of work relating to casual jobs especial in the rain seasons, alcohol making and selling the both types of local an alcohol known as “Gongo” and “Komoni”.

The second group of widows are those women with children. During their marriage they had grace of getting children unfortunately because of the low-income of family the children were raised in very poor situation. Some of them were sent to school for primary education some finished and some not. Shalla, V. (1998). Family poverty and low literacy have a negative impact on a child’s readiness to learn at school. The children of more highly educated mothers are better prepared with knowledge, oral language and literacy skills when they enter formal schooling”.

Itonjanda village has got two primary schools namely Manoleo and Itonjanda primary schools. Itonjanda primary school has three employed teachers while at Manoleo is having five teachers. Under this ward there is only one secondary school. All these schools have got very few students for example in 2012, 100 pupils passed the standard seven national examination were selected to join secondary education at Itonjanda secondary schools only 12 reported for studies. Many of these pupils and students drop out boys and girls due to many reasons. Schilling, H. (2009).

Education and especially the ability to read and write are key components to a child's education and can be the key to breaking out of the cycle of generation poverty. The effects of poverty, the lack of food, appropriate shelter, or access to educational materials such as books, put students at a disadvantage before they even enter kindergarten. Teachers who work with students from low socioeconomic backgrounds need to be aware of the affects of poverty on schooling and what they can do to address the literacy needs of such students.

The local government knows exactly what is done by these widows and they have no any other business to do except local alcohols like Gongo and Komoni as well as Charcoals. still life is becoming harder and harder to them. The local government decided to stay silence as a way of letting widows do these horrible works so that they can earn some thing for them and for their kids. These widows have tired to live by doing these horrible works according to them it requires someone to spend much time working nearby fire taking care of local alcohol "gongo" and "komoni" the income gained after sales is very low some of people take this local alcohol 'gongo' with no money promising to pay in teams of items like sack of maize but they do not pay back the money. There is no means on how these widows can claim their money since the work they are doing is illegal.

The 83 houses which are owned by women as households are the community of widows by which the issues of developing a strong and sustainable local market economy to them is crucial since that these people are living in extreme poverty. if it happen to establish community enterprise will not only help them in economic

matters but also will be part of bringing comforts, happy, inclusive and the spirit of we feeling among themselves. These people have been facing number of challenges as a results some of them are living in very bad psychologically problems, risks of getting sexual transmitted diseases, illness and many more.

These widows have got no permanent job to do in their everyday life. Currently some of them tried to join casual works in china road Construction Company which starts from Tabora centre to Nzega. Most of these widows do not continue working simply because of the challenge like some of works are heavier compared to their age. Some left because they are paid very low and it is not paid in full rather in advance therefore it is difficult especially to those with children to handle the daily living at home. There should be a plan of helping this community of widows to change the life style by looking if something can be done like trainings as a way of initiating and building capacity to sustain community economic development which will results in impacting skills, knowledge, altitudes on a certain project they wish. From there the community can have access on education to their kids, foods, housing and much more in contribution to national income.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

Community needs assessment was done to identify the core needs of the community of widows at Itonjanda village. This was to make sure that the community itself through the experience, opportunities they have, have to say what exactly they need so that they can take ownership and show the commitment. In order to do all these following down were must to be taken into accounts.

1.3.1 Objectives of CNA

The tension of this study is to make a clear assessment of needs, and later on to come up with one to start with as a project in economic development. Therefore, the following objectives are accounted as why the researcher wants to conduct community needs assessment.

1.3.1.1 The General Objective

To conduct the community needs assessment and to identify the core need.

1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives

1. To assess whether the community is aware and if always involved in community need assessment(CNA)
2. To facilitate the process of identifying the key need of the community.
3. To identify some challenges faced the community when implementing the past income activities.

1.3.2 Research/CNA Questions/Hypothesis

In order to meet the aim/objectives i.e. the general as well as specific objectives the researcher intending to assess the community needs through the following research questions.

- i. What are the current income activities?
- ii. What are the problems relating to health services?
- iii. How does the environment hinder/support r economic activities?
- iv. How do the community as whole support income activities?
- v. What are the policies leading to the creation of new income activities?

1.3.3 CAN/Research Methodology

This study , under this section portrayed different methodologies which made the completion of the work .the methodologies included the following sections; research design, research site, population, sampling techniques, research instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis.

1.3.3.1 Research Design

Basically, in here is all about the shape of the research which needed to combine more than one element so that at the end should find the exactly picture of research. The following down are the important elements in formulating the picture of research. The research design used in this CAN was descriptive survey. The study aimed at rising up the community needs and its prioritization.

This research is applied research by nature and the reason behind is that the programme of community economic development works basing on community needs assessment. From the community all the project or needs are identified. The researcher is having no something to implement unless he/she has gone to conduct CNA. There is no element of what to do before CNA and that is why a researcher is going to the community while he is hand emptied. All the data of this study will be collected through community needs assessment as well as its prioritization. It is hopeful that research design helps the researcher to organize his thoughts in form whereby it will be possible for him to look for flaws and inadequacies. The research design should comprise the following elements.

- a. A clear statement of the research problem

- b. The objective of the problem to be studied.
- c. Population to be studied.
- d. Procedures and techniques to be used for gathering the information.
- e. Methods to be used in processing and analyzing data.
- f. The availability of time and money for the research work.

Each of these elements is very important in creating and making the image of the expected final outcome of the research, they are playing as bricks, stones, cements, iron sheet, nail, doors, windows and others when a person building a house.

1.3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

In here the researcher has to identify sampling techniques which will help to identify a representative study or study population. It is not possible to find a sampling technique which is quit perfect for a hundred percent. Any sampling technique has got the advantages and its disadvantages. According to this study only two techniques will be applied in sampling which are purposive sampling and random sampling. Purposive sampling will be applied because of potentiality of a person for example for the leaders like the ward executive officer, will be included simply because he is a top government leader in the area where the assessment of needs for the particular community is done.

Random sampling will be applied only to the targeted community, any one among that community is qualifying to give information asked, if it is a community of widows only widows will be involved and no formula of selection will be applied but any one from the community under the same geographical area who is ready will

have equal right to be respondent. In short, in here is all about probability, people are randomly selected.

1.3.3.3 Data Collection Methods

Normally, under this section there are many methods and procedures to be used to gather information or data. Different criteria are used to decide which one is appropriate basing on time limit, nature of the respondents, culture, literacy level and language. In this CNA only two methods will be applied which are questionnaires and observation. The collected data will be in form of primary and secondary data.

Questionnaires; in applying these instruments the researcher will construct questions which before supplied to the respondents will be tested to find out if at all can be well understood by the respondents and if can help to bring the intended information or data. The researcher and his assistants will supply the questionnaires to all required respondents. This is a task of moving door to door handling the questionnaires and taking back in the same way. Actually, this method is sufficient because the majority of the community attended the primary education.

It is important for the researcher to get a quick look on the objectives of study so that they can remind and help him or her to form questions relation to objectives. The direction and the purposes of the study are lying under the objectives, it should be in mind that questions should focus and come from there. Observation is another tool or instrument used in this study when collecting data. The researcher will use this because it gives the real picture of what the researcher given as a core issue in that particular community. Through observation he can determine how worth is in

community assessment, economic assessment, health assessment and environment assessment. Here is not a story but rather more practical with real evidence. The direct observation is useful to researcher because some behavior involves habitual routines of which people or community is hardly aware. This will allow the researcher to put behavior in context and thereby understand it better. Observation can be made of actual behavior pattern.

1.3.3.4 Data Analysis Methods

After data collection is done the researcher will need to do analysis using different methods. The researcher will go deep in explaining the meaning of the data and presenting them in various ways. The raw data collected particularly in CNA needs to be processed before it can be subjected to any useful analysis. The process will include the SPSS Before analyzing the data collected in CNA, the researcher has to ensure the data is well organized. In this part the researcher will draft possible tables and charts that will be used to present the possible relationship between the several variables. Under these tables and charts the interpretation will be given. This is to help readers of this study to be familiar with the data given in tables and charts in its relation to the interpretation below.

1.4 CAN Findings

This part is providing the results of community needs assessment. The programme of SPSS was used to make analysis. In here is all about arranging data to make it clearly understood. And the presentation based on the objectives of the study.

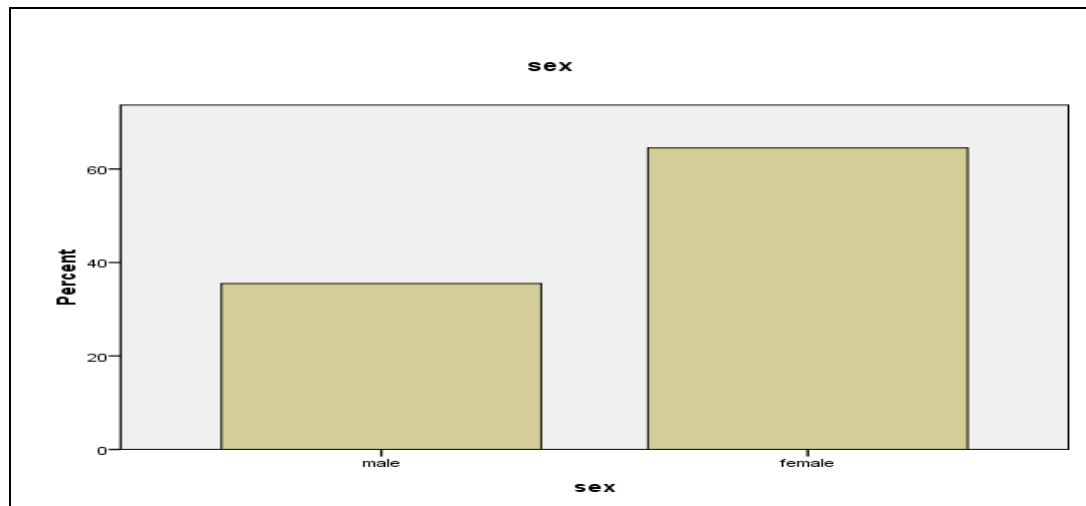


Figure 1.1: The Sex of the Respondents

Source: CAN 2013

More than 60% of the respondents were females because the research wanted to know what is happening with widows in terms of economic, community health and environment. The males were used just to get the difference in perspectives between both sexes.

1.4.1 Assessment of the Key Need of the Community

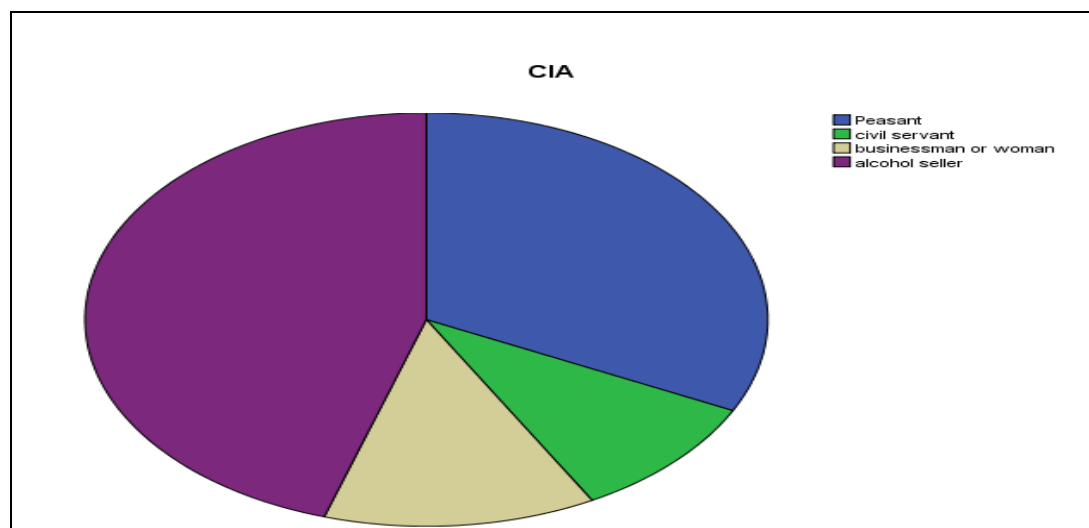


Figure 1.2: The Current Income Activity of Respondents

Source: CNA 2013

The leading income activity done by the respondents was making and selling local alcohol. Followed by peasants, business men or women and last were civil servants. The government is missing income taxes and the respondents are losing the opportunities of capital from the financial institution because they are doing horrible activities.

Table: 1.1: The Suggestion of Income Activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Cash crops	6	19.4	19.4	19.4
	poultry husbandry	20	64.5	64.5	83.9
	gardening	2	6.5	6.5	90.3
	Bee keeping	3	9.7	9.7	100.0
	Total	31	100.0	100.0	

Source: CNA 2013

The result above indicates that poultry husbandry is the need of the community, if the community is helped to build capacity to run such an income activity people could do it more perfectly in the sense that commitment and ownership could be easier applied by the community themselves rather than convincing them to run the other income activities like bee keeping, cash crops and gardening which according to CAN statistically mainly was given by men and not women. Now if the feelings of poultry husbandry are dominated by women therefore, the base of success to these women is believed to be in poultry husbandry regarding to them this has got more opportunities which would contribute for success.

1.4.1.1 Whether the Community is Aware With CAN

Table 1.2: How the Local Government Support the Income Activities of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Provision of loans	4	12.9	12.9	12.9
	capacity building on entrepreneurship and business management	1	3.2	3.2	16.1
	Non	26	83.9	83.9	100.0
	Total	31	100.0	100.0	

Source: CNA 2013

According to the results, the big numbers of respondents said there is no support given by the government to support their income activities. While others said they are provided with loans most of these respondents were males who are doing the right income activities. That is why it has been easy for them to get loans, women in horrible income activities can not have any access of any government support, a part of that they are not known if they are there because they must hide themselves when working with their activities since it is against the law.

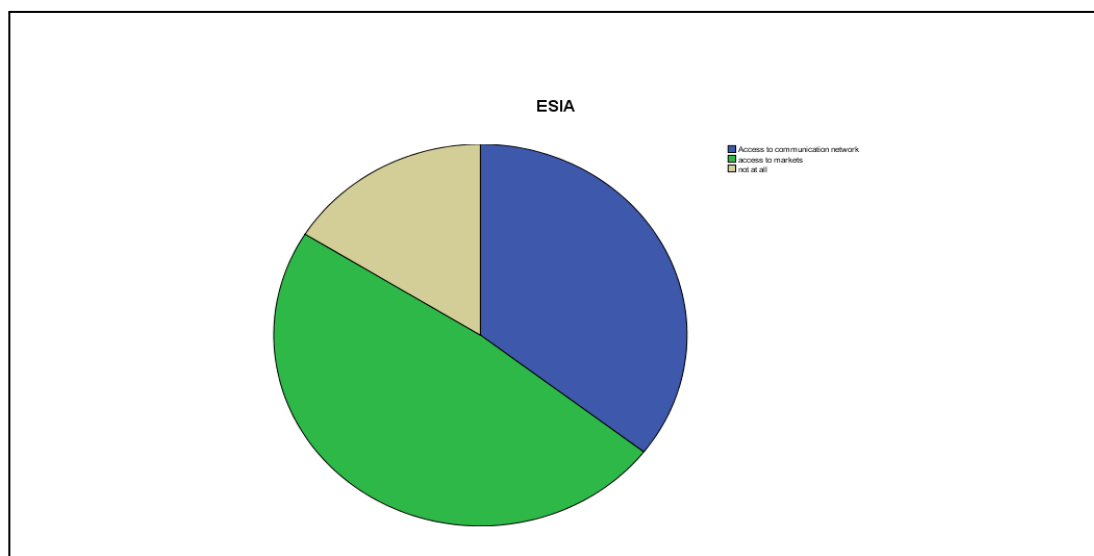


Figure 1.3: How the Environment Support the Income Activities of the Respondents

Source: CNA 2013

The majority of the respondents proved that there is market for their products. Other respondents said they have no problems with communication network like roads, phone network while very few of the respondents who have no access of any. This shows that environment is supportive for their income activities.

Table 1.3: Environmental Problems Relating to Income Activity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	11	35.5	35.5	35.5
	NO	20	64.5	64.5	100.0
	Total	31	100.0	100.0	

Source: CNA 2013

The respondents indicated that there were no problems in environment hindering their income activities. 64% said “no” that means their local government is doing much better in creating conducive and supportive environment including good environmental policy which makes environment to be friendly to economic activities taking place in Manoleo village. However wants to run income activities in this village is welcomed simply because the climate, land, security, other natural resources like water has big a contribution to income activities.

According to the information given by the respondents in Manoleo village, it indicates that there are problems in the health services. The leading problem was lack of equipments and drugs. The strong emotion feelings of the community was lying on those shortage because in the village there was only one dispensary owned by government no either a medical store or a nearby private health centre, once a

person is sick or pregnant and needs health care from the unity then it becomes an issue. Always people needs to travel more than 30 kilometres to get to Tabora centre where there are enough government and private health unities. The shortage rose by the community it was the national problem.

1.4.2 Identification of Challenges Facing the Community

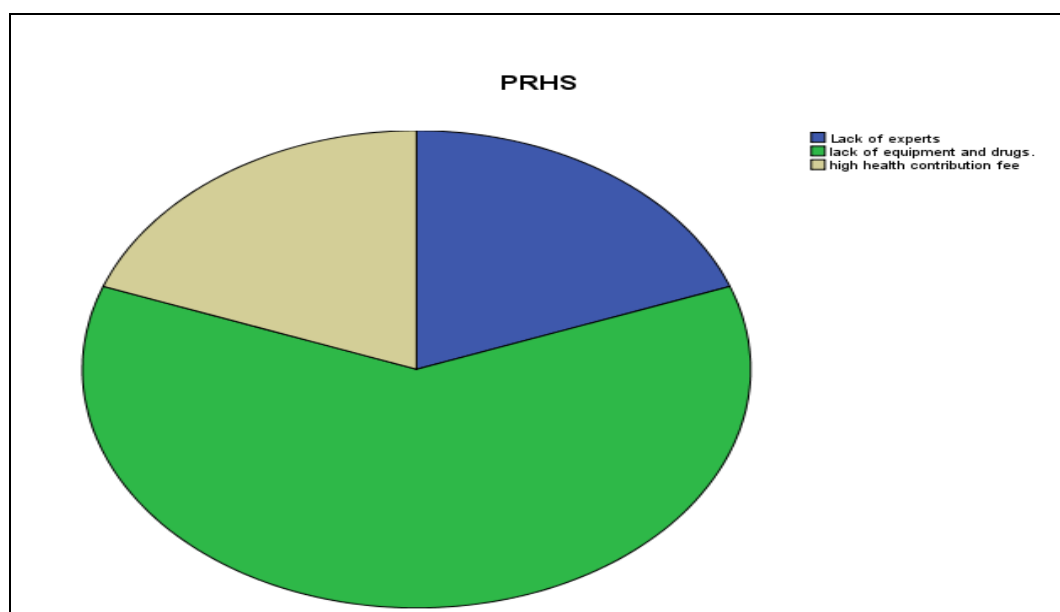


Figure 1.4: Problems Relating to Health Services

Source: CNA 2013

In the financial year 2012-2013 the government proved failure to supply drugs in health centers. Off course there were many issues between, like the issue of *MSD*, *misuse and merger nation budget* through the parliament session, the government promised to work on those issues. Mwi.nyi (2013) said “MSD will change the container’s mark of the government drugs so as to differentiate from non government drugs and will continue to supply drugs and health facilities to 4352 dispensaries, 502 health centers, 111 district hospitals, 24 referral hospitals and to recruit new 612 health practitioners”.

In Itonjanda village most of the community members deal with local alcohol as their income activities. The researcher observed how these activities done by looking the stages from the initial to the end. Below down is the woman aged 33 a widow working on “gongo”



1. One of the formulas of making this kind of local alcohol is to make it in a hided place because it is illegal and very danger to human life. Therefore the port is inside the room.



2. A woman is changing water because at the top of the port it should be cold water therefore every time water must be changed.



3. A woman above is at the last stage of making “gongo” those are the water from the top of the port and then taking of the product which normally is estimated to be 3 to 4 liters.

4. This down is another woman aged 57 years old she is busy making local alcohol in a hided place avoiding to be caught by police



5. The picture down is showing a woman in a stage of changing water from the top of the port so that to allow the “gongo” to be produced well.



Figure 1.5: Picture One to Five Shows the Observation of Activities from initial Stage to Final

1.5 Community Needs Prioritization/Levelling of Needs

In this part is all about community needs prioritization or leveling of needs. The researcher through community needs assessment based on the findings and the existing literature. The community identified four needs and from the four one was cited as a priority of the community. The researcher was carefully to ensure that it is more participatory research in order to create a foundation for ownership and sustainability of planned project. The table below is evidencing.

Table 1.4: Prioritization/Levelling of Needs

Needs	Cash crops	poultry husbandry	gardening	Bee keeping	Scores	Position
Cash crops	x	X	Cash crops	Cash crops	2	2
poultry husbandry	x	poultry husbandry	poultry husbandry	poultry husbandry	3	1
gardening	x	X	X	X	0	4
Bee keeping	x	X	X	Bee keeping	1	3

Source: CNA 2013

In the table above it is clear that in the column of leveling of needs shows that first priority was given to poultry husbandry, the second was cash crops, the third was gardening and the last was bee keeping. For the interest of the community poultry husbandry is the project to be implemented for 100% the community can run with ownership and sustainability. The researcher as a facilitator is encouraging enterprise in the community, and would facilitate building local capacity to make sure that there is sustainability of community economic development to what they have chosen. Together with other experts from the field of poultry husbandry that are also available in the ward of Itonjanda, will come across to help this community by impacting all the skills and knowledge necessary for poultry management.

1.6 Conclusion

Community needs assessment is the best approach to use in whatever the government or Donnas want to implement. The reason why is because the resources are allocated to the right need of the community. Every community is unique in nature and because of that there is difference in needs. Participatory needs assessment always ensure ownership and the “we feelings” which indicates inclusion means to be part in everything including important areas like making decision, protecting the project against the destructions and hence sustainability of the community economic development.

Community needs assessment as an approach of helping or assisting the community to identify their own real core need basing on their experience and environment. The researchers, government and funders should learn to obey what the community need, and not otherwise. At Itonjanda for example among the projects were implemented

without involving the community was digging a well. The community had no ownership and therefore there was no sustainability, the pump was stolen and no any protection of the well at the end the time and other recourses were meaningless.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

This chapter is the product of the previous chapter, it is going to describe in details about the problems and needs which were identified during the community need assessment. Participatory approach is the only best way of involving community in all the issues including those relating to community economic development. Basically, the nature of environment and experience could help a particular community to have different problems and different needs even if there is another identical community somewhere, their difference in problems and needs would base in geographical distance which comprises the difference in life style.

Manoleo village is where the community need assessment was done managed to identify different problems as well as community needs as follows. In my observation I saw the community was living in extreme poverty and during the community need assessment some factors were proved to contribute in widening up the issue of poultry husbandry to this community.

1. Natural calamities like drought are one of the factors that contribute to widening up the issue of poultry husbandry. Their land is no longer productive, the government is doing very well in supplying fertilizers with the aim of reducing them the price, instead the community is supposed to contribute as sharing costs, the problem is still there, this community is having no money to pay as sharing costs. If visiting the office of ward executive officer you would amaze to see the sacks of fertilizers in the store. Finally, the very heavy hunger is taking place in

the community; people are looking for one meal per day and trying to negotiate with the government for food help as a result many people in the community facing the issue of malnutrition while most of them are kids. This is indication that natural calamities hinder the efforts of the community in establishing the project of poultry husbandry as their income generating project which suit the nature of their environments.

2. Education. Many people from this community went no to school they do not know how read and write. The current generation is also not taken to school. Education is the key of life and knowledge is power can help a person or a community to change poor life to better life. The absence of education in this community is how the community perishing without knowing how to do with poultry husbandry. Therefore, education is giving people alternatives in succession.
3. The business of making and selling local alcohol like gongo and komoni are one of the factors contributing to un-establishment of poultry husbandry, first of all it is illegal, and second it has got no access in finance from financial institution. Laziness and persistence of untreated diseases are the root cause of existing poverty. There is no money in gongo and komoni that can be collected as a capital to start a new income generating project like poultry husbandry.
4. Heavy Cutting down trees for charcoals making and selling is taking community as whole into drought as result poverty will not stop as well as poultry husbandry will not be established.
5. Donors based project and not community based project is a big factor. The projects implemented in the community always serve the interests of donors' and

the beneficiaries remain donors themselves. If not community need assessment to give a room for the community to assess and point out what they want according to the nature of environment and their experience then poultry husbandry will not continue to exist.

According to the community their first problem was Poultry husbandry, they have been facing number of challenges on how to get started, they think that this kind of income generating project could solve the issue of income as well as poverty. Another problem addressed by the community was the bee keeping as an income generating project, of course yes, the nature of their environments and experience it is real appropriate. Gardening and cash crops were among the issues raised by the community, these are comprises a lot of challenges, climatic condition and other factors stands as barrier of succession of these income generating projects.

2.2 Problem Statement

Basically, the community is dealing with illegal income activities like making and selling local alcohol well known as gongo and komoni. These income activities done by the community of widows has affected the health, attitudes, behaviors and minds of community as a whole. Though, there is direct effect of fire to the community in the daily process of preparing that local alcohol. There are some reasons to why this problem is existing, some of them are: - the extreme poverty of the community, non or low level of education, natural calamities like drought and unproductive land and been alone after husbands (partners) passed away. Poultry husbandry was proposed as their need to change the situation above in a reason that: the demand of indigenous chickens is very high, management of the project is possible, easy access

of funds, high security and infrastructures in terms of accessibility of roads, communication and electricity are very good. There are efforts already done by different organization to intervene/alleviate or to solve the economic issue. The only gap which was not filled properly was that donors took time to think and decide on behalf of the community, thinking that what they thought to be solution could also fit the community and things did not work.

Total land care is an organization dealing with environment conservation and also solving economic issues they brought to the community the projects of sewing machine, kiosk and they distributed irrigation pumps machine and at the end of the day all projects failed because the community was not involved in need assessment. This time the tension of the project is to cover the gap by creating ownership, self-reliance and accountability among the community members with the focus on sustainability. This is only possible if the community is given a room of identifying the real needs of them (CNA). That is developing a Strong and Sustainable Local Market Economy.

2.3 Project Description

This part is going to cover the following important areas:-Target community, takeholders, and Project goal in CED terms, Project objectives and Host Organization.

2.3.1 Target Community

Actually, the project targeted to serve the community of widows as one of the vulnerable group or marginalized from Itonjanda ward at Manoleo village in Tabora

municipal here in Tanzania. During the community need assessment these community of widows were highly participated step by step including in listing and choosing the most appropriate need to start with basing on the nature of their environment, experience as well as resources they have. Among the projects which were listed down, poultry husbandry was chosen as a project which was given first priority no one chose on behalf of the community except the community itself.

The community of widows organized themselves in money contribution as well as manual works in different ways like when the hart of chilckens were needed these women divided themselves in groups to work on the issue of the hart, some women were fetching some water, others were mixing soil and some others were making mard-bricks. All the issue of bricks was done by women with no any kind of help from men or any other supporters. Their contribution of Tsh 2,000/= were joined hands by Africa Inland church Diocese of Tabora in buying grasses and roofing the chickens hart. The expert of poultry production was working very close to the community to direct and supervise the stages in the process of building of these chickens' hart. Later on the community contributed 5,000/= were joined hands by Africa Inland Church Tabora Diocese by Tsh 100,000/=to buy chickens to start the project. This kind of participation aimed to test and ensure accountability and ownership of the project chosen by the community itself.

The project started in august 2013 there are positive changes to the community as follows;- the community members are very happy of working as a team, the project is growing up and there is increase production , next month this community will start to sell chickens and eggs in large number from that point the community will

manage to sustain their life as well as the project. This community will not go back to make and sell local alcohol which are illegal.

2.3.2 Stakeholders

There are stakeholders of this project namely:- The District Community Development Officer (DCDO), District Cooperation Officer (DCO), Trade officers, Africa Inland Church Tanzania (AICT), Livestock Field Officers, Financial institutions and the Local Government Authority (LGA). From each of these stakeholders have vital inputs in making sure that the project is sustainable and serve people particularly widows from Itonjanda village. The livestock field officer from the project station area, will help much on treatments including vaccinations, watching the project daily so as to give the right advices at the right time for the good health of the project.

Africa Inland Church, Tabora Diocese under the department of social services is working on the social welfare by improving socio-economic, health, education and spiritual life of the Itonjanda communities. This FBO should help to organise training of poultry production for this community. The local government authority will play an important role of coordinating this group of widows with the Government Tabora Municipality for support and technical help of good practice of regulations, laws and formulars leading the poultry production this from trade officer. This system of stakeholders may help to expand the reliable market for the project.

2.3.3 Project Goal (s) in CED Terms

Currently, the community of widows in Itonjanda village is living a very tough life,

with no alternatives. There is no sure of tomorrow in terms of food, education, good health and the like. Life to this community is totally an accident. They define themselves to be in third social class whereby they have no opportunities of access in anything compared with those in first and second social classes. Poultry production is coming to solve that tough life completely, by creating a Strong and Sustainable Local Market Economy. The creation of wealth through poultry husbandry will provide different opportunities as a result life will be flexible. By the end of 2015 the project is intending to improve the total wellbeing, in terms of socio-economic status of the widows' community living in Manoleo village, by running a poultry husbandry.

It is true that the destination of project is to see the existing poverty is alleviated from the community with a focus on sustainable poultry production and ensuring that there is self-reliance as a result the whole community should get a lesson from these widows. The impact of the project will be realized only if the community will afford to bring them opportunities they are missing today, we should see people affording to get enough food, taking kids to school, building houses and enjoying life in general.

During the implementation there are should be a Designed monitoring and evaluation plan based on stated objectives, activities, and indicators for measuring progress this is just to see whether the project is moving on the right track to its destination. The log framework/ project implementation plan will be among the tools to use to verify that the project is progressing towards achieving its goals.

2.3.4 Project Objectives

As we have seen above the goal of this project is “By the end of 2015 the project is intending to improve the total wellbeing, in terms of socio-economic status of the widows’ community living in Itonjanda village, by running a poultry husbandry”. To achieve this project goal, needs efforts and resources be directed to serve the following project objectives in order to reach the desirable destination.

1. To give seven days (7) training to 15 community members about the good management of poultry production
2. To make fund rising through self help group of 15 widows and robbing funds from other stakeholders a total amount of Tshs 600,000/= at the end of 180 days.
3. To reduce poverty at the minimum level by operating poultry husbandry at the end of 2015.

To accomplish the above objectives the project should try as much as possible to cut some expenses in order to serve the budget. For example the trainer should be the expert employed by the government or non-government and located to work on that respective area here is easy supervision. Community members should volunteer physically as well as contribution of funds for initiation of the project.

2.3.5 Host Organization

Africa Inland Church is a faith based organisation which performs spiritual services all over the country. It has got departments and one of it is social services department basically, this department deals with education, health and economic issues, this organisation is having its branch at Manoleo village whereby it provides

all the mentioned services.

Africa Inland Church is a member of CCT. In Tabora region is working in relation with all church members like Evangelical Lutheran church of Tanzania (ELCT), Moravian, Mennonite, Anglican Church and the like. AICT works in partnership with the local government of Itonjanda ward and Tabora municipality. The participation of each church is lying in different factors including: - yearly fee contribution, dividing equally the development funds among the CCT members. The local government plays a big role of collecting people for meetings with AICT, giving permission for AICT to conduct the community need assessment. The municipal and local government of Itonjanda offers together with AICT training in poultry production.

The researcher was responsible in making applied research, conducting the Community Need Assessment, facilitating the process of identifying problems and needs of the community, facilitating the process of giving priorities of the listed needs, linking the community with the respective experts, government as well as non-government organisation working on the similar project, together with the community members should design and implement a project to provide solutions to the problem, participatory monitoring and evaluation of the poultry husbandry project should do be done in collaboration with stakeholders. The researcher worked very close to AICT staff and local government officials.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.2 Introduction

This section is going deep describing on the Developing a Strong and Sustainable Local Market Economy basing on The Theoretical literature written by other scholars who worked close to this through reviewing how the problem was identified, the existence of the problem, the magnitude of the problem, benefits of solving the problem and many other related issues. This part will also touch on the Empirical Literature that practically operates in the similar projects like the one researcher is doing in order to find out the experience of other people. On the other hand, the researcher will talk on the current regional and national policies designed to promote poultry production therefore, here will be all about the Policy Review.

3.3 Theoretical Literature

There are much arguments going on from the current scholars upon the word “sustainability and sustainable” some are preferring instead to use the term durability to emphasize the change in focus. The general concept of the word sustainability was given by the Brundtland report, which was published in 1987, stated that “Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs” it does not matter whether is sustainability or durability but the concept of continuation or life cycle of the project should be alive in a real sense.

Developing a Strong and Sustainable Local Market Economy is relying on attachments of many things that if not observed well threats and failures may occur

to destroy the local market economy or to let it no happen at all. According to other scholars the growth of Population is suspected to be the most important thing in making strong and sustainable local market economy. Maitland 2021 ideas and action is a new initiative focusing on the community's aspirations and ideas "Over the past ten years, Maitland has experienced rapid population growth matched by strong development of both industry and retail centres across the city. As a result, the local job sector has remained stable, with just minor fluctuations experienced in some industry sectors."(www.maitland2021.com.au). This is good experience; the growth of population creates demand and supply in other words it creates opportunities.

According to national livestock policy, (URT:2006:5p) Tanzanian population is expected to increase to 55.2 million by the year 2025 thereby significantly increasing demands for livestock and livestock products; therefore a need for special emphasis on improvement of livestock productivity. Currently, Tabora has experienced rapid population growth due to different opportunities like roads construction activities, NGOs, big educational institutions like saint august university a branch of Tabora, Theofilo Kisanji University a branch of Tabora, college of utumishi wa uma, Ardhi college and many other. This population produced the demands of many things like foods, transport, house, and secretarial services. Due to these demands the issue of developing a strong and sustainable local economy is possible since markets will be available permanently and reliable.

For many years Poultry production has been the back born of economy of the vulnerable groups in the community. Women and youths are the once practiced for

years and years. There was no policy, guidance, direction or a system to help to have environment which is conducive in production. After independence, people continued with local chickens keeping, with no clear direction. Because there was no any National plan prepared to boost the national economy through this production up to 1983 when the first policy of poultry production was formed. (URT 2006:1p).

National livestock policy of 2006 is the third policy document of the livestock industry. The first policy was launched in 1983 with the aim of stimulating livestock development in the centralized economy. Emphasis was on large-scale parastatal institutions for production, processing and marketing. The Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997, which was the second policy to be formulated was in line with the ongoing reforms and redefined roles of public and private sectors. However, during implementation of this Policy other reforms emerged thus demanding for a review and formulation of a new policy. Policy gives direction, it should start with the people at the bottom, in order to improve the poultry activities.

In history of Tanzania, poultry production was born in 1983, in a reason that the policy was enacted in that year. Four years later the late President of the United Republic of Tanzania Hon. Ali Hassan Mwinyi visited in Arusha purposely to open a farm of poultry production which was built in collaboration with the government of Belgium. It was on 4th of December, 1988. Some people from Tanzania in that time were taken in Belgium and other countries for training as a way of building capacity in poultry production as well as managements. Arusha Grand Parent Farm was the industry, later on was sold and changed the name into Tanzania Poultry Farm Ltd.

Nowadays; there is none big poultry industries in Tanzania like Tanzania Poultry Farm Ltd. (TPF). It is now considered the major producer of Broilers and Layers chicks of the best quality which are free from any bird diseases. (<http://www.tanpoultry.com/history.html>).

According to Rural Livelihood Development Company states how poultry production is essential “the Economic Survey 2007, livestock contributes about 4.7% to the GDP, a contribution which is higher than the 3.5% from the mining and quarrying sector. About 70% of the livestock GDP contribution originates from cattle and about 16% relates to poultry rearing, which corresponds to about 0.75% of the total GDP”. This statistics shows that, regardless of un-conducive environment of poultry production still is doing well not only to the GDP but also to individuals.

Different researchers’ have done well in both types of chickens that mean the local chickens and exotic breeds. The statistics shows that the Africans including Tanzanians in rural areas base much in keeping the local chickens, there are fundamental reasons to why local chickens. Among the reasons is preference that many people prefer more to eat local chickens than exotic breeds, the access of markets in big towns like in Musoma, Mwanza, Arusha, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam, where the demand of local chickens is very high. There are sort of challenges in raising local chickens experienced for many years due to lack of education in terms of skills and knowledge on how keep these chickens in a good way. In these recent years some interventions and other efforts made by the government, local and international organization (NGO’s).

According to RLDC (2008), 36.2 million chickens were kept in Tanzania out of which almost 95% were local chickens and the rest were exotic breeds. Most of the local chickens are reared by rural households. In the central corridor there are about 9.2 million chickens kept by 60% of the rural households (or about 1.17 million households) of which the vast majority (98%) are local breeds. Most of these rural households keep local chicken for subsistence as well as for income generation. Relatively poor rural households (and women in particular) keep chickens, as they do not require much by way of resources and investment. In fact the local scavenging chickens almost take care of themselves and still provide food and limited income for the family. In addition, the Central Corridor is also endowed with the production of a variety of cereals such as sunflower, maize, legumes, millets and sorghum which form a good source of chicken feed.

According to GUEYE (2002) *“Poultry ownership ensures varying degrees of sustainable farming and economic stability for these farmers by minimizing risks and strengthening the cohesion within local communities”* The issue of strong and sustainable local market is possible through empowering people with a focus of handling over project for ownership. Tanzanian women and sometimes children especially in rural areas mostly are the ones involved in taking care of local chicken.

According to Guèye (1998), more than 70% of chicken owners in rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa are women, while traditionally pigeons belong only to children (boys). They are not officially assigned for that work but due to community culture they enter in it automatically. A man at home is known as a head of the family and acting as a head of everything that is available at home, in this sense there is a lack of

awareness of women's and men's specific roles in Poultry production, this results in 'gender blindness.' Hence women's contribution to this poultry sub-sector remains 'invisible' because it is usually not quantitatively or qualitatively assessed. To make it strong with much positive impact the issue of family division of labor or job description is essential in gender context.

3.5 Empirical Literature

Juma Boki is 36 years old. He is living at isalalo in Ifucha ward; it is a neighbour ward from Manoleo. This area is part of Tabora Municipal. Juma is not a native of Tabora Region, he originate from Dodoma. He was looking job to do and he was lucky to get job of taking care of cattle to Mr Masanja Ndalawha. He has ten years doing this work. Juma is now like part and parcel to this family he is among the son of Mr. Ndalawha. Out of taking care of cattle he was allowed to do other extra individual economic activities as income generating activity. He established the project of local chickens. He is having 250 chickens. He is careful. At the beginning, the community of widows asked him to sell them some chickens; he was not ready, except five chickens. He keeps on his vision in order to attain the set goal.

Juma feeds his chicken with Mapumba, in evening hours he lets them go out for looking extra foods. This project is not as much complex. He has been taking to Ipuli cattle market to sell and buy goats and cows. Juma is also possessing cows and goats which resulted from poultry production. His chickens are healthy, attractive and productive. Juma is living and keeping chickens in amazing environment. Juma's project is rounded by the bushes, he does not apply a recommended feeds, he treats chickens with local treatments, and that is to say he has no vaccination from the

livestock officer. This environment has enabled him to prosper. The experience of Juma can help individuals, groups and other people to identify the only merits for better poultry production.

3.6 Policy Reviews

According to national livestock policy (URT: 2006) Agriculture is defined as that area of human activity involving all aspects of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. Only Fisheries and forestry do not use the policies of livestock development; it has got its separate policies. In that way it is considered to be too general. The policy document identified five aspects under livestock as follow:- Beef Cattle, Sheep and Goats, Poultry, Pigs, Non Conventional Meat Sources ,Meat Processing, Marketing and Consumption.

In here all the five mentioned aspects of livestock depend on this policy document. URT: 2006. The poultry industry in Tanzania is divided into traditional and commercial production systems. The traditional system is the largest contributing over 70% of the flock, supplying most of the poultry meat and eggs consumed in rural and about 20% in urban areas. The main indigenous breed sub-types include *Kuchi*, *Kishingo*, *Sukuma*, *Kinyafuzi*, and *Kiduchu*. Commercial poultry production is mostly practiced in urban and peri-urban areas. The common commercial breeds and their crosses include *White Leghorns*, *Rhode Island Red*, *Light Sussex* and *Plymouth Rock* and some hybrids such as *Hi sex*, *Hybro*, *Shavers* and *Arbo Acres*.

The goal of the livestock ministry is ‘To increase quantity and improve quality of poultry and its products to satisfy domestic demand, increase export and promote

sustainable poultry production'. The focus of the government on the poultry production is based on the following policy:-

1. The Government will support and strengthen technical support services and use of appropriate technologies in poultry production.
2. The Government will promote inventorisation, characterization, evaluation and selection of the indigenous poultry breeds.
3. In collaboration with other stakeholders the Government will promote improvement of genetic potential in the traditional flock in order to increase livestock productivity.
4. Efforts will be undertaken to promote investment in poultry production, processing and marketing.
5. The Government will encourage establishment of quality breeding farms and hatchery facilities.
6. The Government will sensitize, encourage and promote establishment of poultry producers and traders associations.

The policies are well designed and documented; they are made in the way that figuring out the national vision 2025. Tanzanian population is expected to increase to 55.2 million by the year 2025 thereby significantly increasing demands for livestock and livestock products; therefore a need for special emphasis on improvement of livestock productivity. In Tabora municipal it will take much time to get to the expected results, since that in many areas there is no experts to help in poultry production. In Manoleo for example, it is just a year since we get the livestock officer, who is now going around not only at Manoleo village but also in the ward as

whole. Sometimes due to the meager national budget, the government fails to employ as many as possible these experts.

URT, (2008:4p). In this report agriculture was mentioned with no relationship to livestock activities. URT, (1998:44p) this was the document explained about the Tabora Region on the socio-economic profile. The document explained in details about livestock but was based on cattle, goats and sheep. Nothing about poultry was explained in this document. This indicates that poultry production is an aspect that works without being considered fair and equal weight like goats, cattle and sheep, generally is not given priority. Due to that there is no separate policy made ready to govern poultry production. Therefore, policy in developing a Strong and Sustainable Local Market Economy depends on the individuals, organizations and the available environment at that time.

Poultry production in Tanzania is falling in the ministry of agriculture and livestock whereby the policies which govern this ministry do not focus direct on poultry but rather on cattle and goats. In that case, the strength of policy is not given on poultry; the policies are formulated in order to favour the priorities of the ministry which are cattle and goats. Therefore, since when entrepreneurship get into momentum and the ideal of self employment was initiated, people discovered that poultry production is an ease project to start with and can take a poor person or a community from extreme poverty to better life. In doing so there are no policies to stand with, rather every individuals and organisations creates policies depending on their own environments.

3.7 Literature Review Summary

As a researcher, poultry production is to be given equal weight and priority like cattle and goats. There are some facts to consider on the process of being fair and equal to poultry, these facts coming naturally and automatically.

1. In rural areas, a person before thinking in any other income generating project, poultry production comes first.
2. The vulnerable groups like women and youths living in rural areas, their incomes depend much on poultry production. It has been so for many decades ago. This group is big in number and major producer of poultry production everywhere in rural areas in Tanzania.
3. Currently, the trend of entrepreneurship is touching different income activities but the major is poultry production since the management is affordable and the assurance of availability and sustainable strong local markets.

Of course, there are other many facts of why the government should have separate policies and strategies guiding and focusing to reinforce poultry production with very big impact on government and individuals incomes.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

We have come to another very important chapter which tells us all about the original plan and the actual implementation of the designed project. The project objectives will be shown openly through indicators to see the progress and the reached achievements. In here the sequence of chapter to chapter is taken in consideration so that to maintain the flow of thoughts as well as the destination of the project. Tables and charts will be used in order to help to present and interpret the project implementation results.

4.2 Products and Outputs

In two years is expected that the project of poultry husbandry should be established with the aim of focusing on developing a strong and sustainable local market economy. Eggs and chickens are the products while the opportunities like been able to take kids to school, building houses for settlement, ability of buying foods and clothes are the outputs.

Table 4.1: Products and Outputs

Objectives	Indicators
To provide 15 widows from Manoleo village with training on management of poultry production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 15 widows attending each day for seven days for training session. 2. A ward livestock field officer of Manoleo village should give training or education to the widows.
To support the building of the chickens' house for its implementation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 15 widows should volunteer to make bricks and support building technician when building in six months. 2. Contribution of Tsh 10,000/= from each community members, in two months.
To facilitate implementers with project supplies and requirements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buying 110 chickens for Tsh 550,000/= cook in July, 2013 2. Buying incubator for processing new 100 chicks per single trip. 3. Buying chickens foods and medicine for 200,000/= per month.
To Selling eggs, chicks and chickens for the benefits of community members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In December 2013 the community members should start enjoying the fruits of their work, by start building a house of two rooms, which should be completed within four months later. 2. In January 2014 the community should take their 75 kids to primary schools. By buying them school uniforms and other school equipments. 3. Each community member should buy at least 3 sacks of maize and 2 of rice, clothes for her family.

Table 4.2: Implementation Plan

Activities	Project month												Resources needed	Person responsible
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
To provide 15 widows from Itonjanda village with training on management of poultry production													Funds, stationers, transport, venue,	Facilitators, participants
To support the building of the chickens' house for its implementation.													Funds, Building materials,	Project accountant/manager
To facilitate implementers with project supplies and requirements													Funds, chickens,	Project accountant/office supplier
To Selling eggs, chicks and chickens for the benefits of community members													Transport, trays,	Project accountant/office supplier
Monitoring and Evaluation monthly of project progress.													Human, Finance and Transport	Monitoring and Evaluation officer.

4.2.1 Inputs

Table 4.3: Inputs

Inputs	Quantities	Costs in Tsh.
Stationers	16 notebooks@800/=	
	16 pens@300/=	90,000/=
	2 flipschart@9,000/=	
	1 box markpen8,000	
Building materials	30Bunch of grasses @2,000/=	60,000/=
	20ropes@1,000/=	20,000/=
	40trees3,000/=	120,000/=
	20woods@2,000/=	40,000/=
	10cements@18,000/=	180,000/=
	7kg of nails@3,500/=	24,500/=
	8 wire@1,500/=	12,000/=
Chickens	110@5,000/=	550,000/=
Transport	300,000/=	300,000/=
Allowances	4@60,000/=	240,000/=
Trays of eggs	100@1,000/=	100,000/=
Meals	17people@3,000/=	51,000/=
venue,	7days@100,000/=	700,000/=
Tatol		2,487,500/=

4.2.2 Staffing Pattern

Since the issue of staffing pattern is sensitive, it should be more relevant to the objectives, activities as well as the project work plan. This helped the position to match with program responsibility and the staff job description. The following down is a picture of it.

Table 4.4: Staffing Plan

Position	Job Description
livestock field officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To give training on poultry production to the community 2. To supervise the progress of the project of poultry production 3. To give advice the community depending on the situation 4. To give treatment and vaccinations to the chickens
Project accountant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assist the project manager in fund raising 2. To collect and banking money from different source like sells and from other stakeholders. 3. To process different payments like wages and salaries. 4. To prepare and present to community members the project financial report quarterly.
Project supplier	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To handle all the issues relating to procurements 2. To advertise and distribute the products 3. To supervise and carry out all the issues relating to building.
Project manager	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To oversee all the managerial issues. 2. To make fund lobbying/raising 3. To ensure sustainability of the project. 4. To produce quarterly report
Community members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To participate and volunteer in all project activities for their own benefits

Table 4.5: Implementation Budget for the Establishment of Women Peer Saving Groups Ward of Mwika Kaskazini -Moshi District Council in Kilimanjaro Region

Description	unit cost	# of Units	Subtotal	Remarks
Capital				Used for documentations and printing of the project works
Laptop computer	800,000	1	800,000	
Printer	450,000	1	450,000	
			1,250,000	
Project Activities			-	Information and updates of the project work
Communications (calls and e-mails)			-	
Ward Executive Officer	10,000	6	60,000	
Project Supervisor	15,000	8	120,000	
			180,000	
Project orientation and inception(WEO)	20,000	1	20,000	Allow the local leader to be aware of the project activities and influence the target beneficiaries to join
Community mobilization Meeting			-	
Coordination	10,000	6	60,000	
Transport	20,000	2	40,000	
Lunch	10,000	2	20,000	
Venue	100,000	1	100,000	
			220,000	
Community Needs Assessment	400,000	1	400,000	Get basic data and community priorities, bring together the marginalized women and agree on group settings
Formation of Peer saving group and group leaders	50,000	1	50,000	
Leadership orientation for Women peer saving groups	50,000	1	50,000	
Transport for facilitator(to and fro)	20,000	1	20,000	
Venue	100,000	1	100,000	
Coordination	10,000	1	10,000	
stationeries	20,000	1	20,000	
			650,000	
Business counseling to women peer saving groups			-	Broad up mind of women groups to think on available business opportunities, challenges, weakness and strengths for peer decision makings.
stationeries	60,000	1	60,000	
Venue	100,000	1	100,000	
Transport for facilitator(to and fro)	20,000	2	40,000	
lunch	5,000	26	130,000	
			330,000	
Trainings			-	Impart knowledge and skills for peer group operations and how to interact for profitable business ventures in social and economic rights.
Entrepreneurship skills	150,000	1	150,000	
women rights	150,000	1	150,000	
Peer saving financial management skills	150,000	1	150,000	
Venue during trainings	100,000	1	100,000	

			550,000	
Stationeries			-	Facilitative in the project implementation
Cartage	130,000	1	130,000	
Rim papers	11,000	10	110,000	
Bindings and producing of the dissertation	100,000	1	100,000	
flip charts	7,500	10	75,000	
			415,000	
Start-up capital	50,000	3	150,000	Reinforcement for women to engage
Grand Total			7,360,000	

Source: Researcher, 2014

4.3 Project Implementation

In here the discussion is based on actual implementation of the project of poultry production, there are so many things to discuss but only important and major points will be shortly narrated step by step in relation to planed activities as follows

4.3.1 Project Implementation Report

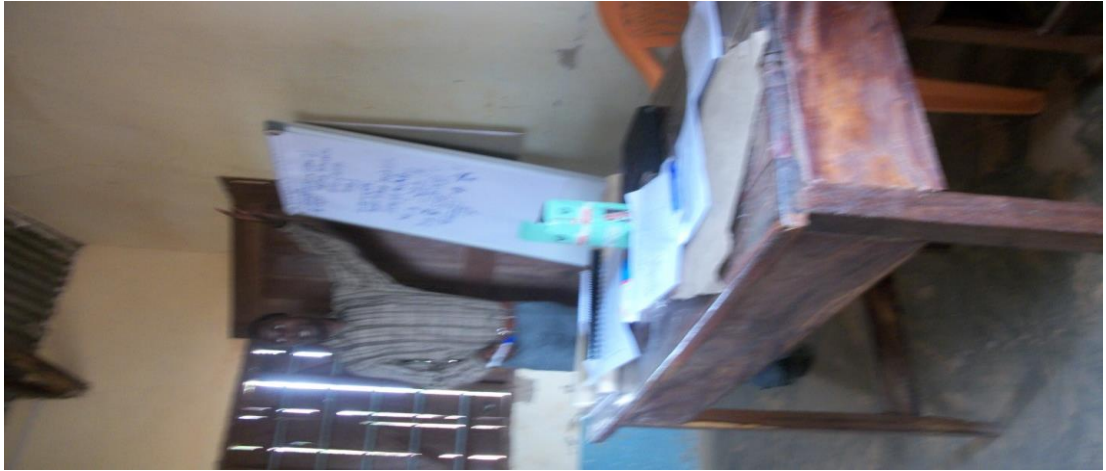
The community of widows from Manoleo village is the amazing community, Through the Community Needs Assessment the results showed that there was number of projects at the previous, which brought into the community for the community. Basically, the foundation of it ideologically and practically originated not to the community but rather to the donors themselves. The project survived for the while, Later on were totally collapsed. Involving of the community in all stages of the project from its formulation to the implementation, this has changed the atmosphere. Therefore the following down were the different stages by which the community has a room to plan and to implement for sustainability.

The researcher conducted the community needs assessment, at this stage the community raised up different projects that they thought to fit in their environment.

The suggested projects were: - cash crops, poultry production, gardening and bee keeping. At this stage the community members were very happy for the given freedom to plan and respects of thoughts. The community was anger to see something happening for their future.

Prioritizing stage; to have the mind of peace, equality and been fair to everyone it was suggested that people should vote for the listed projects in order to get one project to start with. The chairwoman introduced the process of voting and all people were happy for it. The vote was an open vote; people were to rise up their hands and counted to get the vote for every suggested project. In stage poultry production took number one, was taken as a project to start with or the priority of the community.

Training on good management of poultry production; after been known what to do as a project, the next was to educate people about the in and out of the poultry production. The ward livestock officer was consulted for training, the training was done at the AICT Manoleo social services Hall. Areas which the training based on were as follows:-the different production systems, the management of free- range and small scale confined poultry units, selection and breeds, housing, feeds and feeding, health and disease management, profitability and marketing of products. Normally, life of people and keeping local chickens in rural areas is part and parcel, the difference observed during the training was the skills and knowledge that people have in running poultry production. Through the training, mind of people were opened to the extent that, they were amazed to see how this project is much profitable, to them seemed to be the only quick opportunity to diminish poverty among the community, particularly the community of widows.



1. MR. W. Bwire a Livestock officer was training in poultry production at the Hall in the office of Itonjanda ward



2. Some of the widows with their Itonjanda ward leaders following the training on the poultry production.



3. The participants taking food at the lunch hours, the woman standing near by table was the food supplier from Manoleo in Itonjanda ward.

Figure 4.1: Difference Observed During the Training, the Skills and knowledge that People have in Running Poultry Production

Building the House of Chickens; after the training was done, people become knowledgeable on how the house of chicken should look like. The strategies were made. The community of widows decided to start a simple chicken housing, with the resources around them. In evaluation was found that, there are opportunities that a community should start with. One is contribution of 2000/= for each member monthly, all members to volunteer physically to fetch some water and make mud bricks. This effort showed by the community of widows was the first and major one to happen in the village of Itonjanda. The Tshs 2000/= was for buying glass for roofing and payments for builder, the researcher and other stakeholders top up by fixing the two doors and two windows. The community demonstrated a very good cooperation and strong unity. The house is ready and the project started.

To facilitate implementers with project supplies and requirements. i.e. vaccination, food etc. after the stage of house was complete, the Itonjanda ward livestock officer suggested that, before buying chickens it is important to collect and buy the necessary things like vaccinations. Since, that buying chickens from different places needs to be treated before starting living together. The expert gave instructions to procurement officer and the accountant processed money. Feeders, vaccinations, foods were bought ready for coming of the chickens.

To buy 110 chickens, ready for implementation of poultry production: in this stage the community members were reminded the importance of selecting good chicken. They have with them the characteristics of good chickens. The budget was to buy 110 chickens for 5000/= for each. But also it was agreeable that every member should contribute 3 chickens to donate the project. These chickens were collected

and vaccinated ready for project implementation.

To sell the products (outputs) i.e. eggs, chickens, manure etc for the benefits of the community members: the main goal of this project is to improve the wellbeing of the community of widows in Manoleo village in terms of socio-economic. This stage is very important because it is the one to give incentive to community members. Since the project was late, the expectation is high since the poultry production is going well. The community have already benefited from selling manure, 30 sacks for 3,000/= for each which is 90,000/=. The eggs sold up to now is 27 trays for 7000 each. It was agreeable that the chickens' sells will be done in the coming Christmas events so as to make big profit.

4.3.2 Project Implementation

Table 4.6: Project Implementation

S/N	Task	Assigned to	Start	End	Dur		2013							2014			
						Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
	Project-poultry production 2013-2015	The community of widows	Jul 2013	Jul 2015													
1	Period 1 projects																
	Conducting CAN	Peter Kilezu	3/6/2013	14/6/13	12												
	Prioritizing of Needs	Community members.	17/6/2013	18/6/2013	2												
1.1	Training on good management of poultry production	Itonjanda ward Agro-officer	1/7/2013	6/7/13	6												
1.2	Building the house of chickens	Community members(volunteer)	15/7/2013	15/11/013	90												
1.3	To facilitate implementers with project supplies and requirements. i.e vaccination, food etc	Procurement officer &accountant	16/11/2013	26/11/2013	11												
1.4	To buy 110 chickens, ready for implementation of poultry production	The ward Agro-officer & community members	27/11/2013	5/12/2013	10												
1.5	To sell the products (outputs) i.e eggs, chickens, manure etc for the benefits of the community members	Accountant and community members.	1/4/13	12/4/13	9												

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter is describing in details about participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability of the poultry production. In here, tools of monitoring and evaluation are used to gather the information needed in order to know the progress of the project whether is positive or negative. To achieve the desirable goal is only possible if follow up of the planned activities in the project is well handled.

According to CEDPA “Monitoring is the process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project.” While Evaluation is the process of gathering and analyzing information to determine whether the project is carrying out its planned activities and to the extent, to which the project is achieving its stated objectives through these activities. In order to keep the project on schedule it should be clear with Information on the use of time, people, money, and other material resources, as well as results and impact; staff/supervision; budget and expenditures; commodities; work plan activities, e.g., service delivery and training. Therefore, Monitoring provides managers with information needed to analyze the current situation, identify problems and find solutions, discover trends and patterns, keep project activities on schedule, measure progress towards objectives, formulate/revise future goals and objectives, make decisions about human, financial, and material resources.

The chapter is divided into the following parts; monitoring information system, participatory monitoring methods, participatory monitoring plan, participatory

evaluation plan, performance indicator, participatory evaluation methods, project evaluation summary and project sustainability.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

This is the systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that has been chosen and recorded by the Community members with the help of other stakeholders. Normal this can be done basing on one of the following Participatory Monitoring Methods like: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA); Self-esteem, Associative Strengths, Resourcefulness, Action Planning, Responsibility (SARAR); and Beneficiary Assessment (BA). These methods intend to involve the community members fully in different stages of the planed project. Actual it is a matter of knowing the progress of the project.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is considered one of the popular and effective approaches to gather information in rural areas. The CED student applied PRA in doing the monitoring and evaluation because it is bottom-up approach, is based on village experiences where communities effectively manage their natural resources. In here, PRA is intended to enable the community of widows to conduct their own analysis and to plan and take action. The aim of PRA is to help strengthen the capacity of group members to plan, make decisions, and to take action towards improving their own situation.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

This is a system designed to collect and report information on a project and project activities to enable a manager to plan, monitor, and evaluate the operations and

performance of the project. There are different sources used to collect the needed information data can obtained through Client records/cards, daily logs/registers, feedback sheets, checklists, surveys and questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, observation. There after Create a manual or computerized system (database) to tabulate, analyze, and report information in its most useful form for managers and donors. In here participatory monitoring intended to touch on assessment on the meetings, bought poultry equipments, planed activities and time, incubated and bought chickens, trend of sells of eggs and chickens, conducted study tour, conducted robbing, collection of fund, conducting training on the poultry production to the group members. The information collected during the monitoring has a vital in decision making. And every person within the group is free to contribute the successions ideas in the process of decision making.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

Under this part, there are various methods and techniques that were used to involve community members, in monitoring of project activities. The PRA key principles and techniques were used to gather information, which includes Do it yourself, permanent-group interviews, and documentation.

5.2.2.1 Do it Yourself

The community members were encouraged to teach the CED student and the invited stakeholders how to do various activities related to poultry production. The CED student and the stakeholders learnt how much skills and strength are required to do day-to-day poultry production activities, gaining an insider's perspective on the project. The basic knowledge and skills gained from the training are reveled here,

this presentation from the community of widows was full of experience through the direct engagement in poultry production, actual situation like the successes, challenges, problems, solutions, and way forward were analyzed and presented.

5.2.2.2 Permanent-Group Interviews

The community of widows formulated a permanent group, which deals with poultry production they are people living and working under the same project, interest, goal, experience etc. due to these similarities, this technique helped much to identify collective problems and solutions. Widows were interviewed together and the CED student noted something wrong, among the challenges found on the last day, was conflict of interest among the widows. Their suggestion was to split the project into two groups with equal number of widows, resources and so on. One of the core members seemed to have influence on others, selfishness attitude and individualism which indicates that this member wants to benefit alone not as a group. In that way she claimed to separate into two groups. The CED student had a good time of interviewing the group of widows at once since it is a permanent group.

5.2.2.3 Observation

In here, the CED student in collaboration with stakeholders and widows observed whether all planed activities were implemented. Thus observed training and advocacy meeting carried out, number of participants attended, meeting minutes, purchased project equipments, book keeping and arrangements for project take off. That includes recruitment of project full time staff and their performance to their daily routine.

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

The following down is a plan done for participatory monitoring for the project of poultry production for the community of widows at Itonjanda village in Tabora

Table 5.1: Monitoring Plan of Project Activities

Activity to monitor	Indicator	Means of Verification
Conduct community needs assessment	CNA schedules	CAN report
Selecting project beneficiaries	Correspondences made	Selection report
Project survey	Survey report	One
Trainings to self selected project implementers	Training report	Village level
Building the house of chickens	Building report	Observation Building report
Resource mobilization	Budget projections	Financial report
Poultry project supply and requirement	Observation	Observation Receipts
Buying 110 chickens for poultry production.	Procurement process.	Observation Purchases' report.
Selling the products(outputs)	Recordings.	Book keepings Sells report.

Source: Field survey finding, 2014

Table 10, is a proposed plan for monitoring of goat rearing project in Itonjanda ward. It indicates activity to be monitored and activity indicators as well as means of verifying the proposed activities

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Participatory Evaluation is a collective process of reflection and action on both past, present and future then it helps the group to reflect critically upon its primary objectives, its goals, process, and how empowerment of the marginalized (widows) has taken place. The group is therefore able to assess whether their plan of action has been effective and meaningful. Defines participatory monitoring and evaluation that “Participatory monitoring and evaluation is: a process where stakeholders actively participate in tracking implementation of projects and programs, draw actionable conclusions, and collaborate to solve problems through the generation and use of knowledge. 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.

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

These are quantitative or qualitative criteria for success that enable one to measure or assess the achievement of project objectives. Different literatures, define indicators as a targets that show progress towards achieving adjectives. Blackman R, (2003).It answers the question ‘How do we now whether or not what were planned is happening, or has happened?’ Primarily, stakeholders are the responsible people to think about who should identify and measure the indicators.

From the definition above, the selected 15 widows to run the projects of keeping chickens (indigenous) the project indicators is based on various project activities performances as highlighted at the summary Table 11.

Table 5.2: Key Project Performance Indicators

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Provide 15 widows from Itonjanda village with training on management of poultry production					
Performance Indicator		Purpose	Responsible	Data collection form	Time frame
1.1	15 widows attending the training session for seven days.	To build capacity for widows from itonjanda on poultry production.	-Community members(widows) -Ward leaders CED student	-Training registration form. -Training report	July 2013
1.2	Ward livestock field officers of Itonjanda, facilitate training on poultry production.	To minimize supervision costs and to maximize efficiency and effectiveness.	-Livestock officer -widows -CED student	-Training registration form. -Training report	July 2013
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Support the building of the chickens' house for its implementation.					
Performance Indicator		Purpose	Responsible	Data collection form	Time frame
2.1	The 15 widows should volunteer to make bricks and support building technician when building in six months	-To create the spirit of ownership. -Involvement of the community members -To reduce costs by applying direct physical involvement.	-builders -widows -project accountant. -CED student.	-observation -building report -daily attending sheet of widows.	July – November 2013
2.2	Contribution of Tosh 10,000/= each community members, in two months.	-To create the spirit of self help group. -To have money to start with.	-Project accountant. -widows. -CED student	-Finance contribution report -Bank statement.	June – July 2013
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Facilitate implementers with project supplies and requirements					
Performance Indicator		Purpose	Responsible	Data collection form	Time frame
3.1	Buying 110 chickens for Tsh	-To start the poultry	-Project accountant	-Observation	December

	550,000/= cook in Dec, 2013	production	-procurement officer -widows -CED student	-Receipts -Purchases Report	2013
3.2	Buying incubator for processing new 100 chicks per single trip.	-For quickly expansion of the project(poultry production)	-Project accountant -Procurement Officer -CED student	-Observation -Receipts -	April.2014.
3.3	Buying chickens foods and medicine for 200,000/= per month.	-Feed and treatment of chickens	-Livestock officer -Project accountant -Procurement officer -CED student	-Observation -Receipts -	November 2013
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Selling eggs, chicks and chickens for the benefits of community members					
Performance Indicator		Purpose	Responsible	Data collection form	Time frame
4.1	In December 2013 the community members should start enjoying the fruits of their work, by start building a house of two rooms, which should be completed within four months later.	To improve the quality of live in socio-economic for widows in Itonjanda village	-widows -manager -Project A/c or Procurement officer -CED student	-Book keeping -Bank statement -Discussion	April 2014
4.2	In January 2014 the community should take their 75 kids to primary schools. By buying them school uniforms and other school equipments	The community should be able to take care for itself through the project out comes.	-widows	-Observation -Discussion	May 2014
4.3	Each community member should buy at least 3 sacks of maize and 2 of rice, clothes for her family.	To improve health of widows and their children.	-widows -manager -Project A/C or Procurement officer -CED student	-Observation -Discussion -Receipts	July 2014

5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

The following methods were used to engage the community in the evaluation of the agreed project objectives.

Participatory evaluation method used two methods being Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Learning Action. Both methods were in use interchangeably depending on available resources, environment, and required information. The PRA techniques used are Do it yourself, Direct Observation and Permanent Group. Main issues to be evaluated were agreed through democratic way during the Planning meeting and monthly meetings. The participatory evaluation will 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 checklist were prepared to guide the discussion during the planning meeting.

5.3.3 Project Evaluation Summary

The evaluation towards the implementation of the project activities is only 45 percent. More than 60 percent to the planned activities still requires extra efforts in the absence of the MCED student. However, task evaluation was also done. It was noted that the mobilization of the community to implement the project scored 100 percent. Again, the evaluation on team building to manage the project scored 100 Percent. This also involved the aspects of project planning and implementation including lobbying and advocacy towards the mobilization of outsourcing funds. Unexpectedly, objective of collaborating with other stakeholders to seek advice and support were met as stakeholders showed immediate positive response. Three

stakeholders namely AICT Manoleo social service, Kulwa Alphonse the Itonjanda ward Diwani. Local Government Authority of Tabora Municipal, these have played a great role in the implementation of the project and achievement of project objective. The procedure used to establish the project from CNA, project planning, budgeting, project implementation and evaluation plan are methodologies that contributed to get support from the stakeholders.

During the advocacy meeting, when discussing the participants were in a position to of the sustainability of the project and improve the standard of living and their family members. They also gave data to those who face miserable life and those who committed suicide due to hardship life, which they commented. Capacity building to CBO members, women, and Project staff has a trickledown effect of development all areas of intervention. The CBO members are part and parcel with the Community.

Table 5.3: Aspect Planned for Project Evaluation

S/n	Aspects to evaluate	Indicators	Means of verification
i)	Launching of the project to the community.	i) Correspondences made ii) Beneficiaries record kept iii) Number of mobilized groups in the area,	i) Reports ii) Field visit iii) Project review.
ii)	Utilization of project resources both financial and personnel	Budget allocations for project Payments to various aspects such as stationeries, purchases of supplies, allowances	i.inputs utilized report ii.Receipts invoices.
iii)	Fund mobilization	i) Correspondences made Feedback	Available reports filed

Source: Own student survey report 2014

5.4 Project Sustainability

Project sustainability or long stay of a project is ideally concerned with the capacity of a project to continue functioning, supported by its own resources (human, material and financial), even when external sources or funding have ended.

5.4.1 Social Sustainability

Socially, poultry production is a project expected to be sustainable only when the project owners take leads in the participation of identification, planning, implementation and reviewing and evaluation. CEDPA (1994) refers project sustainability to the long-term perspective as a continuation of institution, program, or activity. For the institution or programs to become sustainable, mechanism has to be set so that components such as governance, management practices, human resources, financial resources, service delivery and external relation are achieved. The given training to CBO members aimed in building capacity of running the project effectively and effiecencely in order to minimize the dependency from outside. Various issues have to be considered in order that the project became sustainable. These issues includes;-

5.4.1.1 Networking with other Local Organizations

Basically, the selected projects planned to be carried out in places where the local organization AICT Manoleo social services are working. Because the project cut across, the organization program of Agriculture and livestock keeping, the organization bear the responsibility of developing specific work program to favor the project under discussion become long life staying the community. The project to be carried out under the supervision of the local organization of AICT Manoleo social

services, a Community Based Organization in the area offer a big chance of became sustainable simply they would continue coordinating it.

5.4.1.2 It is Fund Revolving Oriented

This project was selected through Participatory approach. This means that, the nature of the project planned to operate through the revolving nature. Again, the chosen project lies within the government policies, which required rural people to work for improving their life and fighting to decrease the poverty situation. Therefore the projects selected, has a good chance to get good support from different development supporters including, government basket funds aimed to support farmers and livestock keepers in different programs like Kilimo Kwanza (Agriculture First), Tanzania Action Fund -TASAF) etc. This is possible because the policies lie on both farmers and livestock keepers.

5.4.1.3 Management

The presence of donor considerably increases the capacity of services to the project beneficiaries. However, even in their absences, the responsible local organization supervisor that is AICT Manoleo social services should continue to offer services through coordinating efforts of the community of widows in identification of priority, problems, and actions. The local organization will continue mobilize resources and identify the best way of spending the resources wisely to the projects.

5.4.1.4 The Community Based Organisation Sustainability

Since the CBO had its own vision and mission it was obvious that one day CBO members could achieve their goal because there was no opposition to what the CBO

was doing. Poverty alleviation to affected and infected community (widows/women emancipation) is agenda in international (Millennium Development Goals) and national plans for Community Economic Development worldwide. Therefore, the CBO and the community at large must continue to take responsibility to access support from donor funding institutions to support initiate to the approve project activities in Itonjanda ward.

5.4.1.5 Sustainability Summary

The approach used for project planning and implementation leads to project sustainability because the community members approved the project after been participated in necessary required steps for project existence. The Itonjanda widows most of them depends much on agriculture, since immemorial , with poor yields from their plot as a result of over used land hence poor soil fertility, people embraces the project simply because it is multipurpose since it allows an inflows of selling the matured chickens and by products from the project . This action will allows poor families of widows to earn income through selling chickens and their by-products, again, the community members and community as whole will access to organic manure which allows good flourishing of crops.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a conclusion from the whole previous chapters. These five previous chapters are here under enlisted as follows:- Community Needs Assessment, problem identification, literature review, project implementation, participatory, Monitoring, evaluation and sustainability, conclusion and recommendation.

6.2 Conclusion

Turning to the questions, developed and asked through a group of widows Called MSHIKAMANO from Itonjanda ward provides good information useful for both practitioners and community as whole in the struggle of individuals, nations and the world too in order to reach the millennium development goals and Tanzania National Vision, 2025. Tanzania's policy on poverty and the context of people's economy current policies in Tanzania have committed themselves to poverty alleviation. It is within this context , the government produced the vision 2025, National Poverty Eradication Strategy, (NPES); The Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS); The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP); The medium term Expenditure Framework (MTEF); The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS); as well as sector specific policies and strategies including local government reforms, civil services reforms, and legal sector reforms. In line with international concerns low income to poor families comes to the fore in Tanzania and other nations of the world in the early 1990s.

Tabora regional and district authorities, like in all other regions and districts in the country, incorporated the objectives of vision 2025 in the planning as the future of development efforts in Tabora region. In chapter concerning with Assessment of the community needs from Itonjanda ward, a group of widows was taken as a case study to Itonjanda Ward to determine unmet community needs through asking various questions and through discussion of how people in the area either satisfied or unsatisfied with community services economically politically or socially and what actually has been their pressing need to rescue them out of unpleasant life, big percentage concluded to leave illegal economic activities which they used to do like making and selling local alcohol known as Gongo and Komoni instead, wanted fully participating in rearing local chicken. Therefore, the project enables them to have good source of protein and cash as an alternatives to illegal source of income.

To ensure that the project will bring sustainable economic development the CED student involved the community members, CBO members and other stakeholders from the project identification, project planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of ongoing activities. In the process of project implementation, the CED student realized that community and CBO members are capable enough to run the project in absence of CED student. For project sustainability women's proposed to establish a revolving fund and training of entrepreneurship skill that will be used to meet their needs.

From the Literature Review, project funding has been seen as big problems since the government contributions and other development financiers have been not fully

committed to contribute timely. In most cases good community projects aiming to improve flow of income direct to the community has been less receiving funds for support in a small-scale support. There was a weakness of policy particularly in poultry productions, as researcher, poultry production is to be given equal weight and priority like cattle and goats. There are some facts to consider on the process of being fair and equal to poultry production, these facts coming naturally and automatically as follows:-

1. In rural areas, a person before thinking in any other income generating project, poultry production comes first.
2. The vulnerable groups like women and youths living in rural areas, their major incomes depend much on poultry production. It has been so for many decades ago. This group is big in number and major producer of poultry production everywhere in rural areas in Tanzania.
3. Currently, the trend of entrepreneurship is touching different income activities but the major is poultry production since the management is affordable and the assurance of availability and sustainable strong local markets.

Of course, there are other many facts of why the government should have separate policies and strategies guiding and focusing to reinforce poultry production with very big impact on government and individuals incomes. From the literature review again, rearing of keeping of chicken in most communities has been not taken strong as one the profitable projects that can boost up community's inflows of community barrel, however, experiences shows from different part of the world that deciding

these kind of project can be one of good sources of income if well managed since it processes markets in both semi urban and urban communities.

6.3 Recommendations

From the study and again based on my own experiences, local chickens rearing for poor families can be described as a better family project, income sources simple because it is quick income sources to most of the poor families. Unlike cow, goats are said to be easier and earlier to start generating income to the project owners if well managed. Based on customs and behavior in our communities, when an individual's decided to exchange the chickens, it always became easier and faster to decide entering into exchange with no long processes compared to other big animals like cows which in most cases, decision for exchange involves long processes including the second eyewitness.

6.3.1 The Project Running Costs

In poor families who even lacking reasonable operational expenses running the project at cheap expenses is possible. For example, in local markets, household communities, we see small scale sellers of chicken who are not rich yet they keep it at low expenses at their households. However, if the project though commercially, there are important to recommends including.

6.3.3 Capital accumulation

The planning for high profit requires to save more or for project investment and operational expenses. This means that, to operate the project in profit context, it is recommended to accumulating capital for injecting at the project. Through this

decision, it would allow to meet expenses that can arise in terms of inputs, like seeds, medicines, various follow-ups by technical services, and marketing.

6.3.4 Support activities

In the project area and Tanzania in general, in the past indigenous residents have been much benefitting protein giving sources from fishing activities from lakes including, Victoria, Tanganyika, Nyasa, and Indian Ocean at reasonable costs, however, no longer available at cheap and affordable prices by the majority.

It is then recommendable that, people should decide to run this short life cycle poultry projects in order to allow them earn income and affordable protein sources immediately at their homesteads. It is horrible, to see indigenous resident people being abandoned out of eat fresh fishes from their lakes and oceans, instead eat remaining (Pinks), a recent terminology born after industrial removal of fish fillets.

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APPENDICES

Appendix1: Questionnaire

Dear respondents.

My name is Peter Kilezu a student of The Open University of Tanzania; I'm pursuing the programme of community economic development. I'm here to undertake the community needs assessment in your community. I'm requesting for your cooperation in answering the following questions:-

(Put tick where appropriate)

Background

Sex

1. Male

2. Female

Age

18-25

26-35

36-45

46-above

What is your current income activity?

Peasant

Civil servant

Businessman/woman

Alcohol seller

How the local governments support your income activities?

Provision of loans

Capacity building on entrepreneurship and business management

none

How the environment is supportive to your income activities?

Access to communication network eg road

Access to markets

Not at all

Do you know any environmental problems related to your income generating activities?

Yes.

No.

What are the problems related to health services?

Lack of experts.

Lack of equipments and drugs.

High health contribution fee.

If you are told to mention one (1) income activities you would like to do which ones will go first?

Cash crops e.g. tobacco

Poultry husbandry.

Gardening

Bee keeping.

What is your suggestion from any on the issues relating to environment,
economic, health or community issues?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Thank you very much for your good cooperation and may God bless you.

Appendix 2. statistic of Itonjanda ward Population.

OFISI YA AFISA MTENDATI
KATA YA ITONJANDA
SILIP. 174
TABORA
28/11/2011

KUMBA NO TMC/ITONJA/20 VOII
MKURUGENZI WA MANISPA
SILIP. 174
TABORA

YAH! KUWASILISHA TAKWIMU YA IDADI YA
WATU, KAYA, WATOTO UMRI KUANZIA
MIKA 0-17, WATU WAZIMA UMRI 18-60,
WAZEE UMRI MIKA 60-100, WAKEMAVU
NA WATOTO WAISHIO KWENYE MAZINGIRA
HATARIHI.

1. IDADI YA WATU - WAKAZI 2617 (ME 171 KE 144)
2. IDADI YA KAYA 408 (ME 325 KE 83)
3. IDADI YA WATOTO UMRI 0-17- 851 (ME 391 KE 460)
4. IDADI YA WATU WAZIMA UMRI 18-60 - 2502.
5. IDADI YA WAZEE UMRI 60-100 - 145
6. IDADI YA WATOTO WANADISHI KWENYE MAZINGIRA HATARIHI 84
7. WAKEMAVU 5 (ME - 3 KE 2).

NB: KATA YA ITONJANDA INA KIJINI KIMWA
TU KUTWACHO KIJINI CHA ITONJANDA.
Natekelezs Agizo Lako.

(R.F. Kipoya)
AFISA MTENDATI
KATA YA ITONJANDA
JILIP. 174
TABORA

Appendix 3: Monitoring Summary Table

	Monitoring	Reviewing	Evaluation
When is it done	Continuously -Throughout life of project.	Occasionally -In the middle or at the end of the project	Occasionally - At the end or beyond the phase or project.
What is measured	Efficiency Use of inputs, activities ,outputs, assumptions	Effectiveness, relevance, and immediate impact - Achievement of purpose.	Longer-term impact and sustainability. - Achievement of purpose and goal and unplanned change.
Who is involved?	Staff within the organization	Staff and people from outside the organization.	People from outside the organization
What s ource of information is used?	Internal documents eg, monthly, or quarterly, reports, work and travel logs, minutes of meeting	Internal and external documents eg, annual reports, consultants' reports,	Internal and external documents. eg , consultants' reports, national statistics, impacts assessment reports.
Who uses the results?	Managers and project staff	Managers, staff, doors, beneficiaries.	Managers, staff, donors, beneficiaries, other organizations.
How results used?	To make minor changes.	Change in policies, strategy and future work,	Major changes in policy, strategy and future work.

Source: Blackman. R, (2003), Project Cycle Management