

APPENDIX 1

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TAREHE: 28 /10/2005

**YAH: MAOMBI YA KUFANYA UTAFITI KWENYE TAASISI YENU MWAKA
MMOJA NA NUSU.**

Kichwa cha habari chahusika,

Mimi ni mwanafunzi katika chuo kikuu huria katika masomo ya uzamili fani ya maendeleo ya jamii. Masomo haya huendeshwa na chuo kikuu huria kwa kushirikiana na chuo kikuu cha Southern New Humpshire kilichoko Nchini Marekani.

Tafadhali kwa heshima na taadhima, naomba kuwasilisha rasmi ombi langu la kufanya utafiti kwa muda uliotajwa hapo juu kuanzia mwezi Sept 2005 mpaka January 2007 ,ikiwa ni sehemu ya mafunzo yangu.

Napenda kukuhakikishia kwamba utafiti huu ni kwa ajili ya mafunzo tu na si vinginevyo.

Pamoja na barua hii naambatanisha kitambulisho changu cha shule.

Natanguliza shukurani za dhati.

Wako katika ujenzi wa taifa.



FRIDAH MWAKASYUKA

*Fridah Mwakasyuka
Uwakubaliwa kufanya utafiti
kwenye taasisi yetu
Meneja Mradi
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2. This card must be returned to the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) on termination of the course.
3. Non - transferrable.
4. This card will be used at Head Office, Regional and Study Centres.

APPENDEX 2

Questionnaires for the pastoralists

These are the questions for pastoralists in Hanang district concerned with the research undertaken in some wards on the community animal health services in the areas. The information obtained will be kept confidential and will solely be used for this study. Please circle or tick the proper answer only and fill in the blanks as indicated. For confidential purpose do not write in your name.

1. Sex Male Female

2. Age

3. Do you have knowledge and skills on proper livestock keeping?

Yes No

4. Have you ever received vaccine for your cattle?

Yes No

5. How many times a year have you been receiving vaccine for your cattle?

6. a. Do you have access to medicine to treat your cattle when they get sick?

Yes No

b. . How do you treat your livestock when they get sick?

Using veterinary officers working in the village.

By using traditional methods.

By buying medicines from veterinary shops.

7. Have you ever received extension services from the district livestock officers or any

other agencies in your village?

Yes No

8. If Yes, how often in a year?

9. Do you have vet officer in your village?

Yes No

10. If Yes Describe his/her services provided

Very helpful

Somewhat helpful

Helpful

Not helpful at all

12. How many livestock do you keep?

i. Cows

ii. Goats

iii. Sheep

iv. Donkeys

12. Why this amount of livestock?

.....

13. What are the reasons behind deaths of animals in your village?

i. Lack of the extension services

ii. Lack of enough pastoral areas

iii. Large number cattle herds relative to pastures during dry season

iv. All the above

v. I don't know

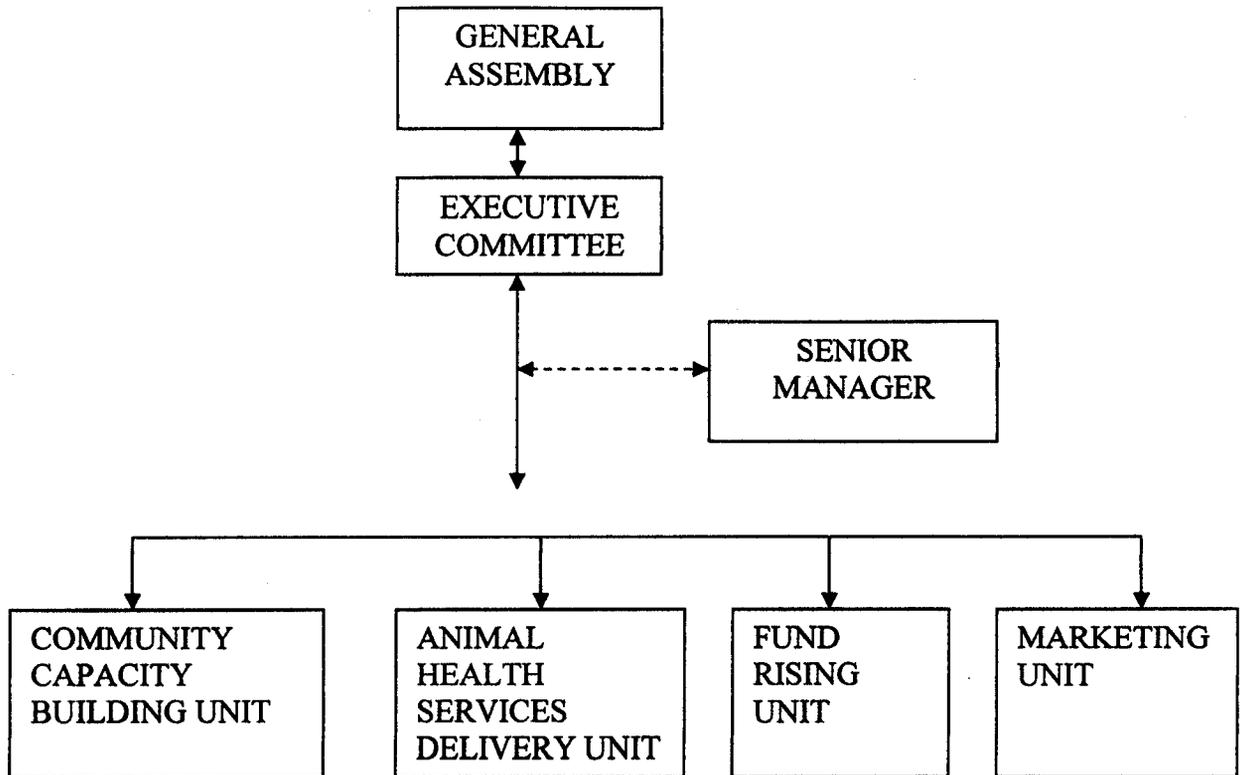
14. What do you recommend to improve animal health services in your area?

.....

THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION

APPENDIX 3

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



APPENDIX 4

POWER POINT PRESENTATION

ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY
BASED ANIMAL HEALTH
SERVICES PROJECT
IN
HANANG DISTRICT
PREPARED BY. Fridah Mwakasyuka

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Livestock keeping is a traditional business in Tanzania. The business is more common in some area, Hanang district is one of the districts with large number of livestock and the livestock keepers are the majority of the district population.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION.....

Livestock keeping is still carried out in a traditional system where they used to keep large group of cattle regardless of their quality. Having many livestock is considered as wealthier and hence is a prestige. Normally group of cattle kept by livestock keepers remain unhealthy and they lack the real value of wealth.

PROBLEM STATEMENT.....

A widespread death of livestock is the problem that has been documented in Hanang district council and in reports of various development organizations working in Hanang. The problem was revealed and recognized as a major setback because livestock keeping is the major economic activity undertaken in Hanang district.

PROBLEM STATEMENT.....

Livestock death is a threat to the sustainability of the livestock keeping activities in the district. Livestock deaths increased from 25% to 42% in 1993 and 2003 respectively. (DED, 2003). This problem affects the majority of people in Hanang district because over 85% of the total residents are pastoralists.

PROBLEM STATEMENT.....

The increasing death rate of livestock in the area is a result of inadequate animal health extension services to meet the large demand arising from a huge number of cattle in the area. The district faces the problem of inadequate extension workers to provide the extension services to the livestock available because it has only eleven veterinary officers that does not suffice the district demands.

PROBLEM STATEMENT.....

It was revealed that pastoralists keep large number of livestock that is difficult for them to handle especially during dry season in the area in which a number of animals die of hunger because of shortage of food staff for the large herds. Pastoralists also lack the knowledge and skills on proper livestock keeping for sustainable livelihood.

In response to this CHAWAHA was established to improve provision of animal health system.

Research objective**General objective**

The general objective of the study was to assess the community livestock keeping practices in Hanang district.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To assess the availability of extension services in relation to cattle deaths incidences in the study area.
- To examine factors that influence pastoralists to keep large cattle herds that are inversely proportional to the size of the pastoral area available in the district
- To recommend and implement some recommendations on improvement of livestock keeping in the study area.

Research Questions

- This study was guided by the following research questions:-
- Do livestock receive regular treatment and vaccine from extension workers as required?
- What are the factors influencing pastoralists to keep large cattle herds that are inversely proportional to the size of the pastoral area available in the district?
- Are cattle deaths in the study area a result of inaccessibility of extension services?

SIGNIFINCE OF THE STUDY

The study presents answers to whether livestock receive regular treatment and vaccine from extension workers as required and depict factors influencing pastoralists to keep too large cattle herds that are inversely proportional to the size of the pastoral area available in the district. This study also provides respondents perception on cattle deaths in the study area in relation to accessibility of extension services.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY.....

- The study results are useful for policy makers in making and amending the related policies. Furthermore, it provides recommendations that act as base line for improving livestock keeping in rural areas.
- Lastly, it is a useful literature for other researchers and academicians that are interested with the study.

RELEVANT LITERATURE AND OTHER SURVEYS ON THE SAME TOPIC

This part covers theoretical, Empirical and Policy literature reviews. The literature entails what other people have done on the same or related topic. (The details on this are in the main document)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Types of Data collected

This study was carried out in Basutu Ziwani, Bassodesh, Masakta, Katesh, Measqaron and Endasaki wards in Hanang district.

Both secondary and primary data were collected and used to achieve the study objectives

Data collection instruments

The study employed varieties of data collection techniques.

These include questionnaire, observation and focus group discussion

Sample size and sampling procedures - Sampling techniques

The sample population was obtained from the villagers' register available at each village government office with the help of the VEOs. The names were then written each in a separate piece of paper that were then tossed and sample of the population was picked from there at random.

Sample size

Six wards out of twenty-two wards were purposefully chosen because are the ones in which CHAWAHA operates. Each ward had three villages in which all were chosen in the sample and made a total of 18 villages. Ten pastoralists were picked from each village to make a total of 180 respondents. The sample was considered representative due to the fact that pastoralists in the district bears common characteristics, hence no much difference responses would be expected on their views regarding problems underlying livestock keeping among them. The common characteristics were like sharing similar pastoral area, climate, diseases and nomadic kind of life.

Data analysis

Information obtained from the study was then discussed and analyzed basing on the research questions. The use of SPSS was employed to analyze quantitative data collected by running frequencies descriptively. Microsoft Excel was also used to present different data in figures in an easily understandable way.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic characteristics of respondents
 Out of 180 respondents who were involved in this study, 15% of the respondents ranged from 30 to 39 years of age, 35% from 40 to 49 years and 31% from 50 to 59 years. Respondents aged 60 and above were 19% of the total sample population. 89% and 11% of the total sample population were men and women respectively. Table 1 indicates the age-sex sample distribution.

Provision of livestock treatment and vaccine in the study area

Responses on frequency of receiving vaccine by pastoralists from the district shows that only 6.7% of the pastoralists interviewed received vaccine from the district once per year on average. Ninety three percent of the sample population said that they had never received vaccine from district at all.

AVAILABILITY OF VETERINARY DRUGS

There is no access to medicine to cattle treatment when they fall sick. Only small number of people can access them from veterinary shops.

ANIMAL TREATMENT PRACTICES

Only small number of people uses modern medicine to treat their cattle which are obtained from veterinary shops.

Majority treat their cattle using traditional methods as a substitute to western medicine because they can't afford to buy medicine from vet shops.

AVAILABILITY OF EXTENSION SERVICES IN THE STUDY AREA

There is lack of extension services in the study area.

The only service received by few people is vaccination.

SIZE OF CATTLE HERDS KEPT

Majority of the pastoralists keep between 26 and 75 goats and or sheep and 51 – 75 cows and or donkeys, the number which confirm the large possession of cattle herds by pastoralists in the area.

REASONS FOR KEEPING LARGE NUMBER OF CATTLE

The main reason for keeping large number of cattle is culture, but prestige, wealth and ignorance appeared to be other reasons.

KNOWLEDGE ON PROPER LIVESTOCK KEEPING

There is no single pastoralist with proper livestock keeping knowledge and skills. Majority of the people confessed that they have inadequate knowledge and skills on how to conduct proper livestock keeping that is sustainable for development

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on this study and recommendations made, a project on "assessment of community based animal health services" was designed

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS....

A two years project is intended to mitigate shortage of animal health services, poor drugs delivery system and lack of communication among livestock keepers and increase knowledge on animal health care which will help community to have reliable animal health delivery system.

MONITORING OF ACTIVITIES

Some activities have already been implemented as planned as shown in the main document.

However mobilization of funds is on progress to facilitate completion of the remaining activities.

MONITORING...

Some activities have already been implemented as planned as shown in the main document.

However mobilization of funds is on progress to facilitate completion of the remaining activities.

APPENDIX 5

MOVEMENTS PATTERN

HANANG DISTRICT: APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF VILLAGE CENTRES.

