

**ORPHANS LIVELIHOOD AND EDUCATION THROUGH RESTOCKING OF
IMPROVED INDIGENOUS CHICKEN PROJECT**

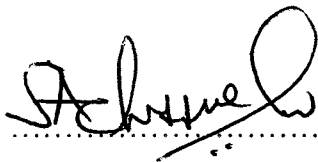
Kambili Dunstan Manjolo

A RPROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN
COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHERN NEW
HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY AT THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

SUPERVISOR (S) CERTIFICATION

I SIMON A.C. WAANE Certify that I have
thoroughly read this project report and found
it to be in acceptable form for submission.

Signature:



Date:

25.10.2005

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DECLARATION

I, Kambili Dunstan Manjolo, do hereby declare to the Senate of the New Southern Hampshire University that this project is my own original work and that it has not been submitted for a degree in any other university.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to all Community Development Practitioners, who work day and night to support marginalized and voiceless people to overcome poverty and suffering.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This project is the result of work of many individuals and organizations. First, I would like to thank all villagers in Ibadakuli Ward, the survey and project area to which I owe so much, as they gave their time and energy to work in this project. It is my sincere hope that the process we engaged in and this report will assist them support orphans to access education.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the leadership and members of the host CBO (KIHITA) for inviting me to provide technical assistance to their organization

I am grateful to Dr. Simon Waane, my supervisor, for valuable inputs, comments, editing to ensure a quality piece of work.

I would also like to thank the Local Government authorities and functionaries at all levels for their guidance and co-operation. The whole process would not have been possible without their valuable assistance. I would like to make a special mention to Mr. F.S.D. Kapinga, the Shinyanga Municipal Director, for his overall support to the project.

A thanks is to Oxfam GB my employer, who financed part of my study. A vote of thanks should as well go to the management of Oxfam GB for giving me the opportunity to pursue this program. Thanks to all Oxfam GB staff members for their material and moral support through out my study period.

Last, but not least, I would like to thank my family (my wife Teddy and my two daughters Helen and Helga) for allowing me to take time off them to complete this work, Often at the expense of their precious family time. Thanks for your understanding.

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ABBREVIATIONS

1. AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
2. CBO	Community Based Organization
3. FGD	Focus Group Discussion
4. HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
5. KIHITA	Kikundi cha Hiari chaTausi
6. LOGFRAME	Logical Framework Approach
7. MDG	Millennium Development Goals
8. NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
9. NGO	Non Governmental Organization
10. Oxfam GB	Oxfam Great Britain
11. PLWHA	People (or person) living with HIV/AIDS
12. TAHEA	Tanzania Home Economic Association
13. UNO	United Nations Organization
14. UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS
15. UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
16. VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
17. VEO	Village Executive Officer
18. WEO	Ward Executive Officer
19. WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The population of HIV/AIDS orphans thereafter referred as orphans and vulnerable children is growing rapidly, the family, community and government capacities are overstretched, and the potentials of young people to develop, participate and contribute to society's development are being threatened by the impact of HIV/AIDS.

The objective of this work was to obtain in-dept understanding of orphans care issues that were important in the community and identify obstacles that affect orphans access to basic education and ultimately come up with workable solution to support orphans access basic education.

A survey was carried out in Uzogole, Ibadakuli and Mwagala villages in Ibadakuli ward Shinyanga Municipality. A range of information gathering methods were employed including; consultation meetings, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), direct observations and administering questionnaires to Orphan's guardians, local government leaders, and Primary school teachers

The findings of this study shows that orphans live in difficult environments that hinders them to comfortably access education. The information collected revealed that there is an increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children caused by the killer disease AIDS. It was also noted that 51% of orphans under the survey area are being taken care of by their Grand parents. Limited productivity of Grand parents makes them difficult to

meet their own needs as well as those of the grand children. The survey established major problems that prohibit orphans from accessing basic education to include food insecurity, clothing (School Uniforms), Lack or inadequate learning facilities and gender insensitivity and that little support has been undertaken so far to support orphans

In view of the observations and recommendations given in this work, a livelihood project proposal of “*Restocking of Improved indigenous*” chicken has been developed and presented to KIHITA for funding and implementation. The project is designed to increase income of orphan’s families to be able to support poor orphans to access basic education as a fundamental right for all citizens in Tanzania.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND

1.1. AN OVERVIEW OF THE HOST COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION

Kikundi cha Hiari cha Tausi (KIHITA) is a Community Based Organization (CBO). It was first found in 2001 as a group of seven (7) women who used to cooperate and share some common interest in social and economic activities. KIHITA was officially registered in October 2003 under Registration Act Part IV, Section 22, Sub-section 2 (a – b), with registration No. **SMC/0011**. KIHITA aim at improving the social welfare of marginalized women youth and orphans in Shinyanga Municipality, regardless of their ethnic origin, political and religious affiliation. KIHITA operates within Shinyanga Municipality.

KIHITA is now made up of twelve (12) members (seven women and five men); KIHITA's leadership is made up of the Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer cum Accountant and a Project Officer. KIHITA is located in Shinyanga Municipality in Majengo Area; they can be reached with the following address: KIHITA, P.O Box 13 Shinyanga, Telephone No. 0741 558636.

1.2. MISSION STATEMENT

To support marginalized and disadvantaged groups (children, youth and women) to overcome poverty and suffering, through micro-enterprises programs and capacity building.

1.3. OBJECTIVES

- To encourage and support marginalized women and youth to join hands to work for their betterment by establishing and strengthening viable sustaining income generating activities.
- In cooperation with other organizations, support youth and orphans to access basic and vocational training
- To foster proper HIV/AIDS interventions activities to support infected and affected members of community.

1.4. ACTIVITIES/PROGRAMS

To realize its mission and objectives KIHITA is currently implementing three main activities:

1.4.1. Support to orphans to access basic education:

With increasing deaths related to HIV/AIDS, leaving many orphans of school going age, KIHITA is providing school requirements like School fees, uniforms and exercise books. KIHITA provides support from funds donated by individual group member's projects and good Samaritans.

1.4.2. Provide tailoring and embroidering training to Standard VII drop out:

Through this activity KIHITA is offering free training to orphans in tailoring and embroidering, ultimately they can be employed or self employed to make their living.

1.4.3. Provide support to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA):

KIHITA provide food and clothes to people living with HIV/AIDS as part of home based care. KIHITA implement this activity in partnership with African Inland Church Shinyanga (AICT).

1.5. ASSIGNMENT

Since KIHITA is aiming at supporting orphans, the organization requested my support on *“Project proposal writing to support orphans to access basic education”*. The idea for the project came after seeing many children being engaged in child labour in urban centers of Shinyanga municipality, a small mining town of Maganzo - Mwadui and in cotton ginnery centres. Many of these children might be orphans resulting from HIV/AIDS. Therefore, before writing a proposal, a survey was done in Ibadakuli Ward in Shinyanga Municipality to establish the magnitude of the problem and to obtain in-depth understanding of orphans care issues that were important in the community and identify obstacles that affect orphans access basic education and ultimately come up with workable solution to support orphans receive basic education. The survey was done in full participation and involvement of the respective communities, Government and other stakeholders.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review for this study is divided into three levels; the theoretical review, empirical review and policy review. In which, findings from previous research are articulated.

2.1 THEORETICAL REVIEW

Orphans population is growing very rapidly in Sub-Saharan Africa as more and more parents succumb to AIDS-related illnesses. In the worst affected countries, most of which are in Southern Africa. It is estimated that one in three children will have lost one or both parents by 2010. Dealing with this orphans crisis is a top priority for social policy¹.

In recent years the world has experienced tremendous increase in orphans resulting from the killer disease AIDS. This situation brings a bigger challenge to the governments, NGOs and community on how to handle the situation. One of the challenges is orphans access to education, which is a fundamental right of all citizens. A pandemic disease, HIV/AIDS, has impacted a number of people differently; HIV/AIDS has claimed the life of individuals who have left behind children homeless and with the burden of taking care

¹ Hunter. Et al (2002) Children on the brink: Strategies to support a generation isolated by HIV/AIDS, UNICEF/USAID, New York.

of their siblings at a very young age. The whole scenario prevents children orphaned by HIV/AIDS from attaining Primary education².

HIV/AIDS is a major developmental crisis affecting all sectors. During the last two decades the HIV/AIDS epidemic has spread relentlessly affecting people in all walks of life and decimating the most productive segments of the population. The increasing number of AIDS related deaths leave thousands of surviving dependant's, orphans in particular, which need parental love and care. HIV/AIDS is a community based social, cultural and economic problem that has brought into the open far reaching social, cultural and economic implications in relation to the welfare of the large numbers of orphans due to AIDS related deaths³.

HIV/AIDS affects different groups in different ways, with some being more heavily impacted than others. This is due to biological factors, social constructs, economic differentials, and differences between urban and rural situations, which affect transmission. The estimated 2.5 million orphaned children, many of whom have lost parents to HIV/AIDS, experience acute vulnerability in terms of opportunities for schooling, loss of parental guidance, food security and psychological well being and may be exposed to sexual abuse and hence infection with HIV/AIDS. Poverty reinforces people's vulnerability to infection and the consequences of HIV/AIDS since as they lack

² HIV/AIDS Implications for Poverty Reduction 2001UNDP

³ Mwaijonga et al: Tanzania Social Economic Data-base (TSED), Basic Indicators. March 2003 Dar Es Salaam

access to health services, information, and protective measures and lack the economic means to cope with its effects⁴.

When HIV/AIDS strikes a household by infecting one or both parents, the very fabric of a child's life falls apart. By 2003, 15 million children under the age of 18 had been orphaned by HIV/AIDS. Millions more live in households with sick and dying family members. The effects of the epidemic pervade every aspect of children's lives: their emotional well-being, physical security, mental development and overall health. Children, especially girls, must often drop out of school to go to work, care for their parents, look after their siblings and put food on the table. These children are often much more at risk of facing malnutrition and becoming victims of violence, exploitation and child labour, discrimination and other abuses⁵

In many developing countries, AIDS is not only one of the greatest health problems, but is increasingly *a social problem* as well. Children whose parents die of AIDS-related illness face the worst imaginable opportunities in life. In 2000, there were already one million AIDS orphans in Tanzania⁶. This means that one in 15 children under the age of 15 were orphans. In the Kagera region, between one-third and one-fifth of the children have lost one or both parents to AIDS. This situation confronts a child with

⁴ CSO Inputs on HIV/AIDS for the 2004 PRSP

⁵ UNICEF Report on HIV/AIDS 2004

⁶ UNAIDS, 2004 Report on the Global Epidemic 4th Global Report

immense psychological and social problems because death brings a loss of emotional security and confidence

Resources for providing support to orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS have increased in recent years. Nonetheless, funding for programmes for orphans and vulnerable children remains far below the level required to adequately protect and support this group. The UNDP paper on HIV/AIDS implication for poverty reduction asserts that it will be difficult for countries to reduce poverty since the coming generation expects 40 million children will grow up orphaned by AIDS⁷.

Basic education is recognized as a fundamental right of all citizens in Tanzania and quality schooling is widely viewed to be the key to human development and democratic functioning. Education and culture are “lenses” through which a civil society and human beings consider the appropriateness of various actions and options before them. Basic education is more crucial because it is the foundation for human development, self-reliance and has the greatest impact on ones well being and future livelihoods¹⁴⁸. In Tanzania we have a famous proverb that goes, “ *the greatest wealth, and permanent inheritance one can give to a child is quality education*” It is equally important to note that a good day always starts in the morning, and therefore quality education begins with quality primary education, as foundation to all “education”. A solid and quality basic

⁷ UNICEF Report on HIV/AIDS 2004

⁸ Tanzania Vision 2025

education is a foundation for both secondary and higher education and will greatly determine to the large extent the final destination of its graduates

As the Tanzania Vision 2025 noted, “Tanzania recognizes basic education as a key agent in alleviating poverty and promoting development”, be a nation with high quality of education at all levels; a nation which produces the quantity and quality of educated people sufficiently equipped with the requisite knowledge to solve the society’s problems, meet the challenges of development and attain competitiveness at regional and global level”. Additionally, Tanzania would brace itself to attain creativity, innovativeness and a high level of quality education in order to respond to development challenges and effectively compete regionally and internally⁹

Furthermore, universal primary education, the eradication of illiteracy and the attainment of a level of tertiary education and training that is commensurate with a critical mass of high quality human resources required to effectively respond and master the development challenges at all levels. Education as a strategic change agent should be treated as mindset transformation and for the creation of a well-educated nation, sufficiently equipped with the knowledge needed to competently and competitively solve the development challenges, which face the nation¹⁰

To most children in Tanzania, and especially poor regions like Shinyanga, primary education remains the only opportunity to education because they cannot afford to pay

⁹ Tanzania Vision 2025

¹⁰ Tanzania Vision 2025

for secondary level education. This makes primary education the only affordable option for the majority of Shinyanga people. Therefore, access by all children to primary education including orphans is very important not only as a means of achieving children's rights to education but also as a giant step towards achieving sustainable livelihood and self-reliance.

Recent World Bank studies in Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe have found that grandparents made up single largest category that cares for orphans. Older people are selling land, property including cattle and other assets in the struggle to meet their own basic needs, and to take care of their grandchildren.¹¹

Shinyanga is an agro-pastoralist area with unreliable rainfall of 800 mm per annum. Majority residents of Shinyanga region have low income of below one US dollar per day¹² this makes parents with low-income to face financial constraints in meeting education costs. Experience in Shinyanga revealed that some parents do instruct their children not to pass examinations in fear of not being able to meet costs involved. In that respect therefore, there is a great chance that orphans might be denied the right of accessing education.

¹¹ Day of the African Child, "Orphans our Collective Responsibility", World Bank Report 2005

¹² UNDP Report 1998

2.2 EMPIRICAL REVIEW

The study done by UNICEF (2003), Africa's Orphaned Generation indicates that, by 2003 15 million children under 18 had been orphaned by HIV/AIDS worldwide about 12 million of these live in sub-Sahara Africa, and it are expected that this number will have risen to more than 18 million by 2010. AIDS is responsible for leaving vast number of children across Africa without one or both parents. According to the report, in some countries, a large proportion of orphans have lost their parents to AIDS than to any other cause of death – meaning that, were it not for the AIDS epidemic, these children would not have been orphaned. The age of orphans is fairly consistent across countries, the study suggests that overall about 15% of orphans are 0 – 4 years old, 35% are 5 – 9 years old and 50% are 10 – 14 years old. The scale of the AIDS orphans crisis is somewhat masked by the time lag between when parents become infected and when they die. If as expected, the number of adults dying of AIDS rises over the next decade, an increasing number of orphans will grow up without parental care and love.

“The increase spiral of adult death in so many countries means that the number of children orphaned each day is expanding exponentially. Africa is staggering under the load”¹³.

The economic impact of AIDS orphans starts well before the death of a parent. Children living with caregivers who have HIV/AIDS will often experience many negative changes in their lives and can start to suffer neglect, including emotional neglect, long

¹³ UNICEF, Children Orphaned by HIV/AIDS

before the death of the parent or caregiver. The economic impact of HIV/AIDS illness and death has serious consequences for an orphan's access to basic necessities such as shelter, food, clothing, health and education. Orphans run greater risks of being malnourished than children than children who have parents to look after them. Additionally, there is the emotional suffering of the children, which usually begins with their parents' distress and progressive illness. Eventually, the children suffer the death of their parents (s) and the emotional trauma that results. They then may have to adjust to a new situation, with little or no support, and they may suffer exploitation and abuse.

African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) support a project to care for orphans in Luwero/Nakasongola district in Uganda. The project extends support to families to cope with the enormous of orphans that have been affected by HIV/AIDS. The project also supports people in the district to develop community-based solutions and acquire the ability to meet basic needs of the orphans under their care adequately. Started in 1991, AMREF's project assists orphans with primary education fee payment. It also helps their guardians by providing training and loans for Income Generating Activities (IGAs), in order to boost their income levels and meet the needs of the orphans. Social services are also providing to guardians and the community to help sustain a nurturing environment for the children's growth. The project has helped more than 3,000 orphans attend school, provided assistance to guardians and guardians groups for income –generating projects, and arrange apprenticeships for older orphans (www.Stephenlewisfoundation.org/projects/AMREF-2004)

A study by UNAIDS, UNICEF, USIAD 'Children on the Brink 2004, realized that among the most devastating effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa is that it is orphaning generations of children – jeopardizing their rights and well-being as well as compromising the overall development prospects of their countries. The report further argues that, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has deepened poverty and exacerbated myriad deprivations in sub-Saharan Africa. The responsibility of caring for orphaned children is a major factor in pushing many extended families beyond their ability to cope. The implications for the generation of orphans in sub-Saharan Africa are extraordinarily grave, but governments, international agencies; non-governmental organizations, schools and other community groups can still alter the course of the crises. Immediate support will allow families and communities to build the protective environment that orphans both need and have a right to.

A study on orphans and child-headed households by the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund has found "orphans showed a very strong inclination to want to continue their schooling, appearing to be far more conscious of the value of education to ensure a better future for themselves. Unfortunately, these children are often compelled to leave school to look after their siblings. With projections suggesting that about one in five children of school-going age in South Africa will be orphaned by 2010, school dropout rates can be expected to increase.

2.3 POLICY ALIGNMENT

The National Policy on HIV/AIDS (2001) has been developed by the Government with the main goal of providing a framework for leadership and coordination of the National Multisectoral Strategic Response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This includes formulation by all sectors of appropriate interventions, which will be effective in preventing transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, protecting and supporting vulnerable groups, and mitigating the social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS. It also provides a framework for strengthening the capacity for institutions, communities and individuals in all sectors to arrest the spread of the epidemic. Being a social, cultural and economic problem, prevention and control of HIV/AIDS will very much depend on effective community-based prevention, care and support interventions¹⁴

The Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) was established in 2001 and mandated to provide strategic leadership and coordination of multi-sectoral response, as well as monitoring and evaluation including, research, resource mobilization and advocacy.

Tanzanian Orphanage Regulations act (1994) defines Orphans as “any child below 18 years who has lost either one or both parents”. Therefore, there are three categories of orphans: Both or double parent orphans, paternal orphans and maternal orphans. Historically, orphans have always been there since the creation of man, in the African tradition and culture orphans have been taken care of by close relatives of the parents (extended family). Due to economic difficulties, modernization, change in tradition and culture and eruption of epidemic diseases like HIV/AIDS, the community is unable to

¹⁴ National Aids Control Programme (NACP) 2003, report No. 18

accommodate orphans as it was done before. The present orphanage centres can no longer accommodate the growing number of orphans due to the killer disease AIDS that claims life of many parents¹⁵.

The common problems facing orphans include; food insecurity, inadequate or poor medical services, difficulties in accessing education, lack of student school requirements, other orphans taking care of themselves at a younger age, lack of an economic base to become independent, migrate to urban centres where they live in misery life.

Much of the support given to orphans is short term and does not build capacity for the community to continue supporting orphans. The support given normally creates more dependency. The policy calls different organizations to start up projects that are long term, which can be implemented and sustained by orphans and their guardians in their local environment. The policy stipulates that sending orphans to an orphanage be the last resort when other options have failed¹⁶. Furthermore, it states clearly roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in handling and supporting orphans from the national to the family level. In addition, it instructs respective authorities at National, Region, District, Ward and Village level. Despite this, poverty amongst communities supporting orphans has been a great hindrance towards achieving the stated roles and responsibilities

¹⁵ Tanzania Directorate Strategy to Support Orphans

¹⁶ Julia Dyson et al (1994), The elderly and AIDS, coping strategies and wealth consequences in mainland Tanzania

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEACH METHODOLOGY

The main objective of the survey was to obtain an in depth understanding of orphan-care issues that were important to people in the community and to identify obstacles to education; strategies being taken by different organizations at local and national level to support orphans and understand the magnitude of the problem in the survey area in order to come up with recommendations to address the problem. The research involved different people including community members (Orphan's guardians), the local authority, the local government at district level, local Institutions in the survey area and members of the CBO.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The survey was designed to establish problems and challenges facing orphans in accessing primary education. A cross-section research design was used during survey, it involved asking questions to a representative sample of the population at a single point in time where instruments like questionnaire, interviews and direct observations were used. This design is most appropriate for descriptive research and determination of relationship between variables. This, Primary, secondary, quantitative and qualitative methods were used in analysing the data. This type of research design and methodology has helped to come up with a deep understanding of orphan-care issues that were important to people in the community and to identify obstacles to education.

The survey was carried out in Uzogole, Ibadakuli and Mwagala villages of Ibadakuli Ward in peri-urban of Shinyanga Municipality. The decision to choose the project area (Ibadakuli Ward) were first; it is within the CBO' area of operational and second, the proximity, where the CED student can easily reach the area after working hours and during public holidays.

3.2 RESEARCH APPROACH & STRATEGY

Data was collected from both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data was obtained through a survey carried out in the three villages. The three villages have a total population of 9,755 (2002 census). The survey involved the administration of 60 questionnaires to orphans guardians and households with no orphans for triangulation purpose. Other informants were 5 Head Teachers, 3 Ward Executive Officers, 3 village leaders and leaders of 2 institutions in the survey area. While secondary data was obtained from District Education Office, Regional Social Welfare Office, Community Development Offices, the District HIV/AIDS coordination office and Regional Health Office. The main source of this data was records, reports, case studies, books and journals, leaflets and maps. 9 Focus Group Discussions, three in each village, were conducted with different segments of community members.

3.3 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

To obtain the required sample, the survey used both non-probability or deliberate sampling and probability or random sampling. Deliberate/purposive sampling was used

to solicit information from village and ward leaders in charge of different institutions e.g. religious institutions, schools and health facilities. In contrast, simple random sampling was used to solicit information from villagers.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The study involved both qualitative and quantitative information from the *primary* and *secondary* sources; Questionnaires, interviews, direct observation and FGD were used to capture facts, knowledge, opinion and experiences from different target population. Secondary information was obtained through documentary review for triangulation for data validation, crosschecking and accuracy.

Generally, action research was greatly employed with structured and scheduled interviews to allow respondents provide their views and intentions on how to assist orphans access basic education.

3.5 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

In doing this survey, some problems were encountered,

- Financial constraints, lack of funds limited the area of survey and overall aspect of data collection. The survey sampled only 60 orphan's guardians, 20 from each village. The host CBO is very young to be able to fully finance the research work to cover a larger area.
- Inadequate linguistic (Kiswahili and Kisukuma) competence, The Sukuma did not understand Kiswahili properly and the researcher did not understand

kisukuma at all. Therefore, the researcher had to use research assistants to translate and administer the questionnaires

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 STUDY FINDINGS

The study aimed to examine problems and challenges facing orphans to access primary education in the three villages of Uzogole, Ibadakuli and Mwagala in Ibadakuli Ward Shinyanga Municipality. The collected data were analysed using simple statistical methods, such as arithmetic mean, percentage, tabulation form, histogram bar chart, frequencies, map and photographs.

The study generally found that children orphaned by HIV/AIDS suffer the multiple impacts after losing their parents. Children are left helplessly in the arms of relatives who, to a great extent, lack means of supporting them in attaining their social and educational goals. This is because most of the families have low or no income at all to even support their immediate family members. Most of these problems and challenges are detailed in this chapter.

The following were the main findings of the study:

4.1.1 Size of the orphans population

The study established that there are 2,404 registered orphans in Ibadakuli ward, 1,023 in Uzogole, 857 in Ibadakuli and 524 in Mwagala village. Table two shows the distribution of orphans in the study area.

Table 1
Total Number of orphans in Ibadakuli Ward

Village name	Male (Me)	Female (Fe)	Total
1. Uzogole	524	499	1023
2. Ibadakuli	429	428	857
3. Mwagala	270	254	524
Total	1223	1181	2404

Source: Survey findings May 2004

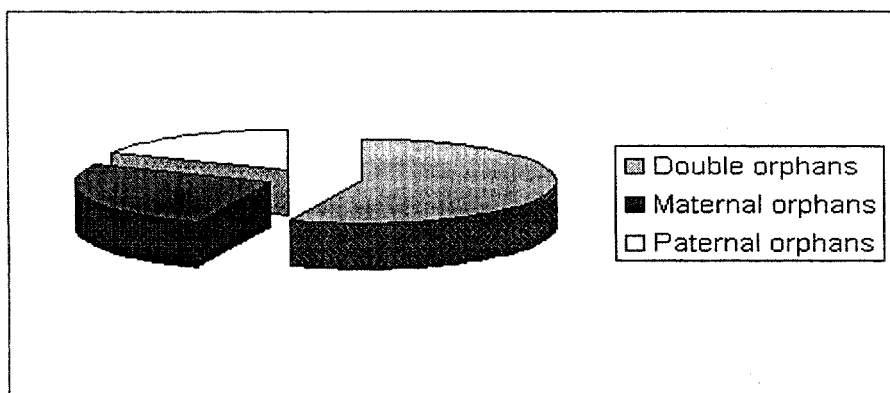
The table above shows that Uzogole have a bigger number of orphans followed by Ibadakuli village. Reasons given behind that situation is that, both villages have cotton ginneries, Uzogole Ginnery as the oldest, that allow interaction of people during cotton harvest and marketing. Hence, there is a bigger chance that local people have sexual interaction with outsiders and thereby infected with HIV/AIDS.

4.1.2 Categories of orphans

The survey established three categories of orphans:

- Both or double orphans, these are orphans who lost both parents (father and mother), this category comprise of 56% of orphans in the study area.
- Maternal orphans, Orphans who lost their mothers, this category comprises 26% of the total orphans in the study area
- Paternal orphans, Orphans who lost their fathers, this category comprises 18% of the total orphans in the area

Double orphans	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans
56%	26%	18%



4.1.3 Orphans residence patterns

The study established five residence patterns for orphans:

4.1.3.1 Heads of family

Orphans on this pattern take care of themselves after both parents die; in many cases the elder one becomes the head of the house. Sukuma are masculine society, where man becomes head of the house. But when both parents die the elder child become the head of the house and takes care the siblings.

4.1.3.2 Those living with grand parents

This group involves orphans who lost both parents and maternal parents; they are likely to live with grand parents if they are still alive. This group enjoyed love and care compared to the other patterns.

4.1.3.3 Those living with other relatives

After both parents die, orphans are divided to the close relatives of the orphan's parents. Orphans living on this pattern may or may not enjoy love and care depending on the personality of the guardian.

4.1.3.4 Those living with good Samaritans

When parents die, some Good Samaritan may volunteer to take care of the orphans

4.1.3.5 Those employed as domestic workers

Due to difficulties life after the parents die, orphans may start looking for survival; they end up being employed as domestic workers (child labour). This group is commonly found in urban centres. In most cases they hardly enjoy love and care. This category is at great risk of exploitation and abuse.

Data obtained from the survey indicates that 51% of orphans are taken care by grand parents, aged above 60 years; the remaining 49% are taken care by other residence patterns. These findings facilitated the emergence of the idea of the project of Restocking of Indigenous Chickens that seem to be easily done by elderly people.

4.2 PROBLEMS PROHIBITING ACCESS TO BASIC EDUCATION

The survey established the following problems (in order of importance) as major hindrance to orphans in accessing primary education:

4.2.1 Food insecurity

The fact that many of the orphans are living with grand parents who cannot produce enough to feed themselves and the orphans, they normally face food shortage. According to the orphans interviewed they normally eat one meal per day in the evening. This affects children's concentration in classes and contributes to dropout and children move to urban centres in search of alternative for income. Moreover, Shinyanga is a drought prone area caused by unreliable and less rainfall and the majority of families depend on agriculture to boost their livelihood. In years of less and unreliable rains the conditions of food shortage is even worse.

4.2.2 Inadequate clothing including uniforms and shoes

When children don't have uniforms they tend to miss school. Uniforms are not a priority to orphan's family when there is food insecurity. Again, many orphans are taken care by elderly people who can hardly afford to buy school uniform. Girls are more likely to be affected by the clothing problem than boys, due to the nature of their biological makeup.

4.2.3 Lack of school requirements

Lack of learning materials like exercise books, ball pens and school bags may demotivate a child to attend school. The findings have established that this is one of the factors contributing to school drop out and absenteeism of orphans. Guardians of orphans cannot afford to buy school requirements while there is food shortage. Despite Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP) providing of exercise books, pens and pencils to pupils, but still it becomes a problem when they are finished since they have no where to get additional materials.

4.2.4 Gender insensitivity

Traditionally girl the child education is not a priority in Sukuma land; chances are given more to boys than girls. In the case of orphans girls are forced to stay back home to do domestic chores. This implies that girl orphans are more prone to missing school than a boy child.

4.3 ORPHANS POPULATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

There are five Primary schools in the survey area (Uzogole, Bugweto, Ibadakuli, Bugwandege and Mwagala) with a total number of 210 orphans pupils, out of 644 school going orphans children's. The table below summarizes the population of orphans in each school.

Table 2

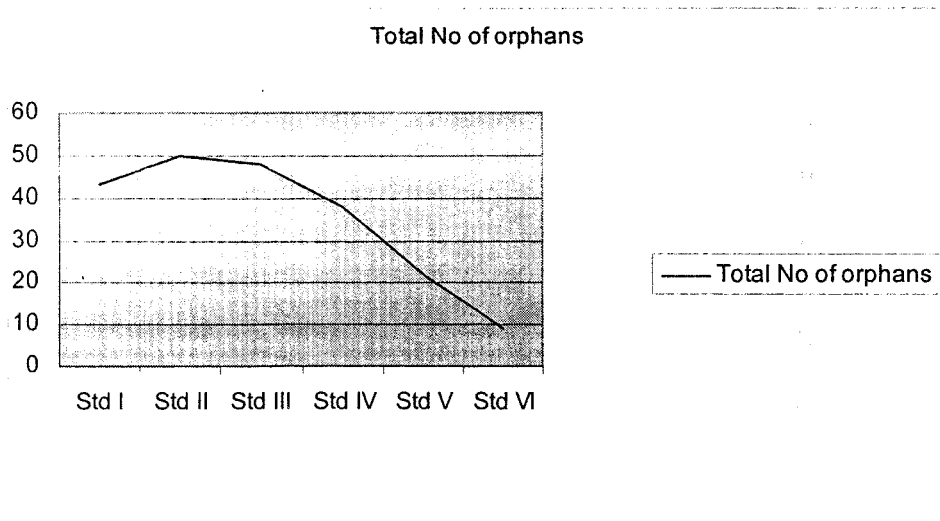
Total number of orphans in 5 Primary schools in Ibadakuli ward Shinyanga urban

School name	Std I	Std II	Std III	Std IV	Std V	Std VI	Total No. Of Orphans	Total No. Of pupils
Uzogole	9	13	12	12	8	2	56	529
Bugwandege	13	6	17	7	3	2	48	494
Ibadakuli	14	17	13	15	6	5	70	857
Bugweto	4	11	-	-	-	-	15	150
Mwagala	3	3	6	4	5	0	21	367
Total	43	50	48	38	22	9	210 (8.7)	2,404

Source: Survey findings May 2004

The data shows that the number of orphans is slightly increasing, as the number of orphans in lower classes is greater than the upper classes. The impact of HIV/AIDS is becoming obvious now compared to the pervious years. Collective and deliberate efforts are needed to address the increasing number of orphans, ensuring that they receive education. The graph below illustrates the situation.

Class	Std I	Std II	Std III	Std IV	Std V	Std VI
Total No of orphans	43	50	48	38	22	9



Based on the survey findings, it is obvious that orphans live in a difficult environment that prevents them from accessing primary education and further studies. There are many problems facing orphans in the survey area. 51% of the orphans live with grandparents. Apart from grandparents, the other categories have no blood relationship or stake in the educational development of the orphans. Consequently, they cannot meet all school requirements to motivate the orphans to go to school. No doubt that many of them do not get basic needs like food, clothing and good shelter. In fact, some of these guardians depend on the orphans to feed the family.

Shinyanga is one of the drought-prone areas caused by insufficient rainfall; therefore, the region experiences food shortages. In that respect, many families cannot harvest enough to feed their families. If there is food insecurity in a family where an orphan lives, it could contribute to school drop-out. Moreover, no school feeding programs in all 5 schools in the study area.

If the family is food insecure it is likely that clothing will as well be a problem, an orphan may face the problem of not having school uniform; this may result into school dropouts. Similarly, learning facilities like exercise books, ball pens and handbag will be a problem.

When orphans face difficult life to where they live, there is a tendency of migrating to urban centres, hoping that they may find better life. But, ultimately they end up mistreated, abused and exploited.

4.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the survey findings a range of options were suggested on how to support poor orphans to be able to access basic education. Recommended options included:

- Provide Savings and credit schemes to orphan's families to start up income generating projects like, food kiosks, Pottery, gardening, farming etc.
- Animal husbandry, including restocking of improved indigenous chickens
- Provision of school requirement (uniform, shoes, exercise books)
- School feeding project

Through the use of participatory tool of "*pair-wise ranking*" to the suggested options to address the problem, *Poultry keeping* was found to be the best option by many. Indigenous chicken keeping is the right intervention to the target group, since majority of the orphan's caretakers are elderly people. Poultry keeping (Improved indigenous

chicken) is less labour intensive, It is easier to manage, can be kept near the home, more divisible and create quicker returns of food and cash¹⁷

The advantages of improved indigenous chicken over other options are that:

- Indigenous chicken are found in almost every homestead in rural areas, to run this project to the target group will be neither difficult nor expensive
- Indigenous chicken do have a well-known resistance to most bird diseases, as such the activity will not be a burden to the people of the rural background.
- A free range rearing system will not involve feeding the chicken.
- Building material for chicken huts like poles, burnt breaks and grasses are easily available locally within the project area. Only some few materials will be supplied by the project like chicken ware mesh, nails etc.
- Indigenous chicken meat is increasingly becoming a delicacy, because of its unique taste. It has ready market all over the country, being free for chemicals, can also easily penetrate new markets to the nearby countries of Kenya and Uganda.
- The resulting manure will be utilized in establishing parallel income generating activities like horticulture
- The activity will serve as a solid practical training to others and be replicated to other areas.
- The entire activity is environment friendly.

¹⁷ Holden S. 2004, Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in Development and Humanitarian programmes

In view of the observations/recommendations and considering the task assignment a project proposal on “***Restocking of Improved Indigenous Chickens***” was proposed. The expected outcome of this project is to increase orphan’s family’s income and hence the possibility for meeting household expenses such as food and school requirements. This will enhance their ownership and likely to ensure sustainability in long term, with potential for replication to other areas.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 PROJECT PROPOSAL

This project proposal is the outcome of the study carried out in Ibadakuli ward in Shinyanga municipality, the study is aimed at understanding of orphans care issues that were important in the community and identify obstacles that affect orphans access to basic services including primary education. The study findings indicated the presence of quite a big number of orphans who need support and care to be able to access primary school education.

The core of a framework of action drawn in this proposal is to strengthen the capacity of families through “restocking of improved indigenous chickens” to protect and care for orphans. Orphans need a number of services to ensure their rights and well being, including education, health care, nutrition, psychological support, safe water and sanitation.

5.1 Project description

Project name: Restocking of improved indigenous chicken

Implementing CBO: Kikundi cha Hiari cha Tausi (KIHITA)

Target group: Orphans families in Ibadakuli ward

Out comes: - Improved income of orphan’s families

- Improved in the ability among the people to identify, start and be able to run successful their business activities
- Increased number of orphans' enrolment to primary schools and reduced dropout of orphans.

Project Location: The project will be undertaken at Ibadakuli Ward (peri-urban) of Shinyanga Municipality in Shinyanga Region.

Problem statement: Based on the survey findings, it is obvious that orphans face difficult environments to enable them access primary education and further studies. The study findings indicated that 51% of the orphan's caregivers are grand parents and some of the orphan's guardians have no blood relationship or stake in the educational development of the orphans. Consequently they can't meet all school requirements to motivate the orphans to go to school. No doubt that many of them do not get basic needs like food, clothing and good shelter. In some cases guardians depend on the orphans to feed the family. Based on the challenges facing orphans the CBO (KIHITA) is aiming to implement a project that will keep the children within the family circle. A project of restocking of improved indigenous chicken has been designed to meet the orphan's guardians who are majority grand parents.

Mission statement: To support marginalized and disadvantaged groups (children, youth and women) to overcome poverty and suffering, through micro-enterprises programs and capacity building.

Contact Person: The contact person for this project will be Ms. Grace Tesha, the CBO chairperson. The contact address is P. O. Box 13 Shinyanga. Telephone: 0741 558636/0741 291127

Project Duration: The project is designed to last for two years

Request for funding: Tshs. 7,220,000

5.2 Project background

The CBO, KIHITA knew the problems of Orphans through their presence in Shinyanga. The symptoms were frequent visit of orphans to the organization asking for assistance, roaming around of children of school going age in urban centres, and presence of child labour, especially in the house holds. The CBO has been assisting orphans on temporary bases, providing them with cash, food, clothes including school uniform, shoes etc. later the CBO realized that a comprehensive project need to be established to expand support to orphans.

The CED program requires its students to work and support local CBOs and NGOs in different field of development projects as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for the MSc. Programme. In October 2003, as applied to provide free technical assistance to three local CBO in Shinyanga Municipality. Eventually, Kikundi cha Hiari cha Tausi (KIHITA) CBO honoured my application and invited me to work with the CBO. I was attracted to work with KIHITA because of the clear mission of addressing problems of marginalized and disadvantaged groups, the CBO is still new and it works at local level, hence it requires technical support to address its objectives. The fact that it is a young CBO it does not have links to other organizations and international NGOs.

Since one of the CBO's programmes is to address the orphan's problem, The CBO requested my technical assistance in project proposal writing to support orphans access basic education. Therefore, the process of preparing a project to support orphans started by carrying out a survey in three villages of Ibadakuli Ward in Shinyanga Municipality, with a total population of 9,755 (Census 2002). Before carrying out the study, a letter was written to the Municipal Council, requesting a permission to carry out the survey. The Municipal Council positively responded to the idea and wrote a letter of introduction to the local authorities in the survey area, including Ward Executive Officer (WEO) and Village Executive Officer (VEO). Data collection methods used provided room to community members to suggest and come up with short and long term solutions to the identified problems facing orphans

Findings from the survey revealed that there is tremendous increase in orphans in the survey area. Moreover, identified problems facing orphans are attributed by economic difficulties (low income) of orphan's guardians. The problems are likely to affect orphans to access basic and quality education. The findings offer an interesting new perspective of directing assistance to the families living with orphans. Livelihood project that will raise income at family level, a project that must be wanted, understood, and eventually carried out by those people intended to be the ultimate beneficiaries. The study finding is a total reflection of Shinyanga Municipality situation. However, many areas have similar characteristics; the problems found in Shinyanga Municipality can be found anywhere else in Tanzania.

5.3 Area of profile

Ibadakuli is one of the 13 wards forming Shinyanga municipality; it has three villages Uzogole, Ibadakuli and Mwagala. It has a total population of 9,755, with 1874 households and average household population size of 5.2 (Census 2002). The ward is located east of Shinyanga municipality on the highway to Mwanza, with an average distance of 8kms from Shinyanga municipality.

The economy of the people is predominately based on subsistence agriculture and livestock keeping by small-scale agro-pastoralist with an average of farm size of 3.2 ha. Livestock kept are cattle, sheep, goats, and Chicken. Majority of the population practice peasant farming as an employment opportunity. However, this form of employment is

only available during half of the year (January – June) and is subject to unpredictable weather. Lack of industrialization and dominance of mechanised mining leaves many of the people, particularly youth either unemployed or underemployed. The main food crops grown are maize, paddy rice, millet and sweet potatoes. The main cash crop grown is cotton. Other people get their livelihood through casual labour in Shinyanga Municipality, Mwadui Diamond mine, in cotton ginneries located within the ward boundaries and others migrate to mines in Kahama and Nzega districts.

The Ward has a total of 2,404 registered orphans of different age groups, of which only 32.6% are of school going age and attend formal education (research findings 2004).

5.4 Project Rationale

Education is a fundamental right: Globally it is agreed that education enables learner to achieve level of development they would not be able to achieve on their own. The challenge of the new millennium in eliminating poverty and ensuring sustainable development and lasting peace will fall on the children of today who will be leaders tomorrow. Education is the fundamental right of all citizens. One of the United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDG) emphasizes the achievement of universal primary education, by ensuring that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

Willingness of beneficiaries: Decision to design the Restocking of indigenous chickens

was reached through participatory way; community member's suggested different projects and most of them came up with this project. Therefore, beneficiaries of this project are ready to contribute to the project and willing to implement the project. In that respect the project is likely to be sustainable. Since community members have been fully involved from identification stage and accepted the project

Weather condition: The weather condition in the project area favours the designed project; indigenous chicken do have a well known resistance to most bird diseases, the project will not be a burden to the target group. Moreover, indigenous chickens are found in almost every homestead in the rural areas. The entire activity is environmental friendly.

Policy alignment: Orphans policy emphasize introduction of community-based project, which can easily be run and managed by orphans and their guardians. Community based project are likely to be sustainable even after the end of donor support.

Majority of orphan's guardians are elderly people: The designed project can be implemented and managed by any body regardless of age and gender; moreover, it is believed that elders are very good in looking after chicken, as most of their time they spend at home.

5.5 Project implementation

The project, "*Restocking of Improved indigenous chicken*" is designed to improve the well being of families living with orphans to provide for the care and education of orphans. The programme is the result of suggestions and recommendations from community members through different participatory methods applied during survey including Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and the use of pair wise ranking. Since many of the orphan's guardians are elderly people (grand parents), the project fits to the target group. The project does not require much external resources and complex management.

Sixty Orphan's families (20 from each village) will be identified for the first phase in the project area for implementation of the project.

Each family will be restocked with 3 chickens and one improved cockerel; the project will purchase improved cocks from Shinyanga town for the purpose of crossbreeding local chickens with exotic breeds.

The project will provide some of the building materials, which are not available and cannot be afforded by beneficiaries. Chickens will be vaccinated before given to the target group. The project will conduct sensitisation meetings and trainings to beneficiaries and different stakeholder. The Tanzania Social Action Funds (TASAF) program in Shinyanga rural district is implementing a similar project to support people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS like widows, People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and Orphans. KIHITA will share experience and learn from this peer project.

After a period of 9 months each family will have to provide 2 chickens to the project committee to be distributed to other beneficiaries.

Gender aspects will be taken into account in implementing this project, because it will tends to reach both male and female headed orphan's family. Further, in designing this project equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women, boys and girls have been considered as fundamental human rights.

The project, if well implemented will substantially contribute to rising of family incomes, and in so doing, orphans are likely to be assisted to meet their basic needs as well as necessary school requirements to access education.

Implementation strategy:

Findings from the survey revealed that there are many challenges facing orphans in the project area, the economic impact of HIV/AIDS illness and death has serious consequences for an orphan's access to basic necessities such as shelter, food, clothing, health and education. Restocking of improved indigenous chicken project has been opted to support orphans families to raise their income to be able to support orphans. Five key strategies have been identified to implement this project:

- Strengthen the capacity of families in the project area to protect and care for orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS through restocking of improved indigenous chicken.

- Mobilization and support community-based responses to provide both immediate and long- term support to orphans caregivers.
- Ensure access for orphans and vulnerable children to essential services, including education, health care and nutrition.
- Ensure that government protect the most vulnerable children. While the family has primary responsibility for the care and protection of children, the government have ultimate responsibility for guaranteeing the rights of children.
- Raise awareness at all levels through advocacy and social mobilization to create supportive environment for children affected by HIV/AIDS.

5.6 Project goal, purpose and expected output

5.6.1 Project goal:

To contribute towards improved welfare of families responsible for caring of HIV/AIDS affected orphans deprived of access to Primary Education

5.6.2 Project purpose:

To strengthen community and orphan's family capacity to improve for the care and education of orphan's children in the project area

5.6.3 Expected output:

- Improved income and nutrition status of orphan's families through selling of chickens, ages and consumption of the project products.

- Increased number of orphans' enrolment to Primary School and reduced school drop out rate
- Improved ability among the people to identify, start and be able to run successful business activities. *(The project Log Frame is appended)*

5.7 Project management

The CBO (KIHITA) will be responsible in managing the project; The CBO will have to work closely with the following partners; the Municipal Council Agricultural Department, Community Development Department, Department of Social Welfare, Education Department, Faith Based Organizations, Cooperative Department, Ward and village extension staff, Ward and Village governments and beneficiaries.

A village project committee of six members under the Village Government Social Service Committee will be formed to oversee day-to-day project implementation. The project committee will ensure project ownership and sustainability. Project committees will receive training in management of the project, book and record keeping and entrepreneurship.

The CBO will assist beneficiaries in area of marketing of the project products, to avoid exploitation by middleman, who normally dictate price of chicken and other products.

5.8 Inputs

The main project input will be the grant requested in this proposal; Beneficiaries will have to contribute local available resources required for the project, like building materials for the chicken huts. Beneficiary's contribution is estimated to cost 5% of the total project budget. Municipal Council and the Village Government are envisaged to make significant contribution to the project activities in form of fund raising, security and personnel, who will be providing technical advice to ensure project sustainability. A CED student will be available to provide technical support when need arises.

PROJECT BUDGET FOR THE RESTOCKING OF INDIGENOUS CHICKENS

No.	Description	Calculations	Total (Tshs.)
1	Mobilization and sensitizations		
1.1	Meeting with Local authorities	30 parts. X 5000	150,000
1.2	Meeting with beneficiaries	60 parts. X 5000	300,000
1.3	Meeting with Project committees	20 parts. 5000	100,000
	Total mobilization & sensitization		550,000
2	Training		
2.1	CBO members training on proj. mgt		
	Allowances/meals	11 parts. X 5000 x 3 days	165,000
	Facilitators fee	2 facil x 20000 x 3 days	120,000
	Hall charge	10000 x 3 days	30,000
	Stationeries/training facilities	50000	50,000
	Transport	30000	30,000
	Sub total		395,000
2.2	Proj. Mgt to committee members		
	Allowances/meals	30 parts. X 5000 x 3 days	450,000
	Facilitators fee	2 facil x 20000 x 3 days	120,000
	Hall charge	5000 x 3 days	15,000
	Stationeries/training facilities	100000	100,000
	Transport	50000	50,000
	Sub total		735,000
2.3	Stake holders W/shop		

	Allowances/meals	40 parts. 10,000	400,000
	Facilitators fee	2 facil x 20000	40,000
	Hall charge	1 day 20000	20,000
	Stationeries/training facilities	100000	100,000
	Transport	30000	30,000
	Sub total		590,000
2.4	Training of financial mgt		
	Allowances/meals	20 parts. 5000 x 3days	300,000
	Facilitators fee	2 facil x 20000 x 3days	120,000
	Hall charge	3 days x 10,000	30,000
	Stationeries/training facilities	100000	100,000
	Transport	30000	30,000
	Sub total		580,000
	Total training		2,300,000
3	Restocking of chickens		
3.1	Purchase of chickens	70 families @ 4 chkn x 2500	700,000
3.2	Purchase of cocks (improved Breed)	70 Families @1 x 3000	210,000
3.3	Vaccination services & labour costs	200000	200,000
3.4	Transportation costs	50000 @ village	150,000
3.5	Storage costs	50,000	50,000
	Total chicken restocking		1,310,000
4	Administration costs (KIHITA)		
4.1	Project follow up and monitoring	20000 x 9 months	180,000
4.2	Purchase of 2 bicycles	80000 x 2	160,000
4.3	Office stationeries	15000 x 18 months	270,000
4.4	Communication/ phones	10000 x 18 months	180,000
4.5	Short-term consultant	200000	200,000
	Total Administration		990,000
5	Project evaluation and review		
5.1	Mid-term evaluation	500000	500,000
5.2	Project final review	1200000	1,200,000
	Total proj. Evaluation and review		1,700,000
6	Community contribution	5% total budget	370,000
	Grand total		7,220,000

BUDGET SUMMARY

No.	Description	Costs (Tshs)
1	Mobilization and sensitizations	550,000.00
2	Training	2,300,000.00
3	Restocking of chickens	1,310,000.00

4	Administration costs (KIHITA)	990,000.00
5	Project evaluation and review	1,700,000.00
6	Beneficiary's contributions (5%)	370,000.00
	Grand total	7,220,000.00

5.9 Local contribution

Community and beneficiaries will be mobilized to contribute to the project in terms of local available resources, and supervision. It is estimated that local contribution will be 5% of the total budget of the project. Their local contribution will create a sense of ownership that will likely ensure sustainability of the project. The village Government will be approached to provide an office for the project. While the Municipal council has promised to contribute in terms of experts (staff) to provide technical know how.

5.10 Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory monitoring and evaluation of activities will be observed in order to build capacity for sustainability of the project. Supervisory visit by CBO members will be emphasised and their reports documented. The planning, review workshop will form part of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The CBO secretary and accountant will be required to produce a monthly report on the progress of the project in terms of operations and finance.

Mid-term review and final evaluation of the project will be organised before the end of the project to examine the impact of the project. The project evaluation will determine

future progress of the project and the reports will be used to replicate the project to other organizations that ought to start similar project.

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