

APPENDICIES

8.0. Roles or functions of each partner in the project

The organizational structure of the project will consist of the Executive committee of the CBO, host organization (SCC-Vi Agro forestry project), Extension staff, CED student and Farmers / participating CBO members.

(a) Group leadership

- To provide supervision role to the CBO (KIWABU) Planning and daily running of the CBO
- To collaborate with the hosting organization in the implementation of the project and other stakeholders.
- The overall in charge of the project. / Spokes organ of the project.

(b) SCC – VI Agro forestry Project:

- Provision of training and Advisory services in collaboration with Agriculture and Livestock extension officers.
- Monitoring and evaluation in collaboration with CBO members and the other stakeholders.

(c) CED student

- Advisory services to the project
- Participate in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Provision of training on technical managerial aspects of local chicken and entrepreneurship skills
- Training of CBO members in monitoring and evaluation tools.
- Assist in fund raising through project proposal writing and seeking from other donors.
- Assist group members in constitution preparation and registration process.

(d) Agriculture and Livestock extension officer

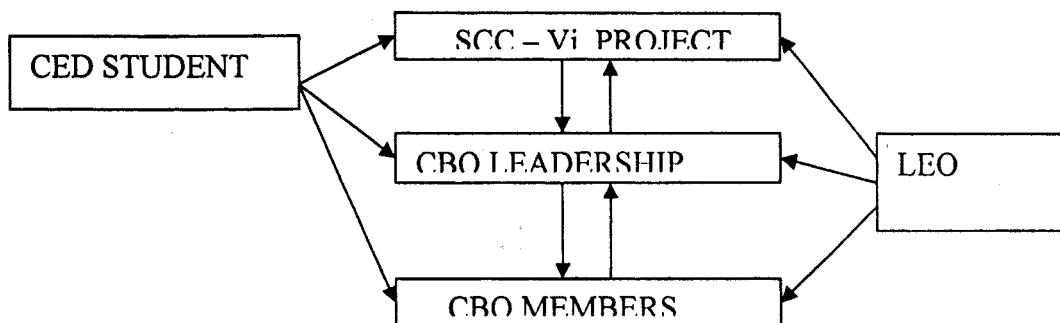
- Provide advisory services to the project.
- At times monitoring backstopping.

(e) KIWABU (CBO) Members

- Carry out the work / tasks as agreed in the implementation plan.

- Key implementers of the project.

8.1. Project Organizational Chart:



8.2. Tables of results from Community Needs Assessment

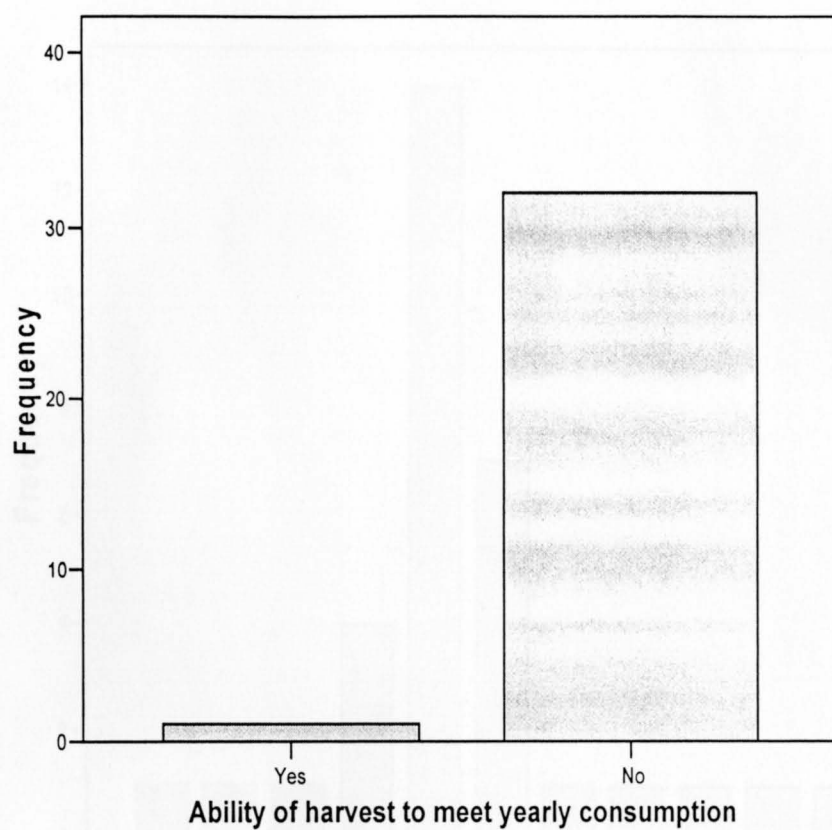
Table1: Ability of harvest to meet yearly consumption

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	3.0	3.0	3.0
	No	32	97.0	97.0	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table 2: Months to buy food if harvest insufficient

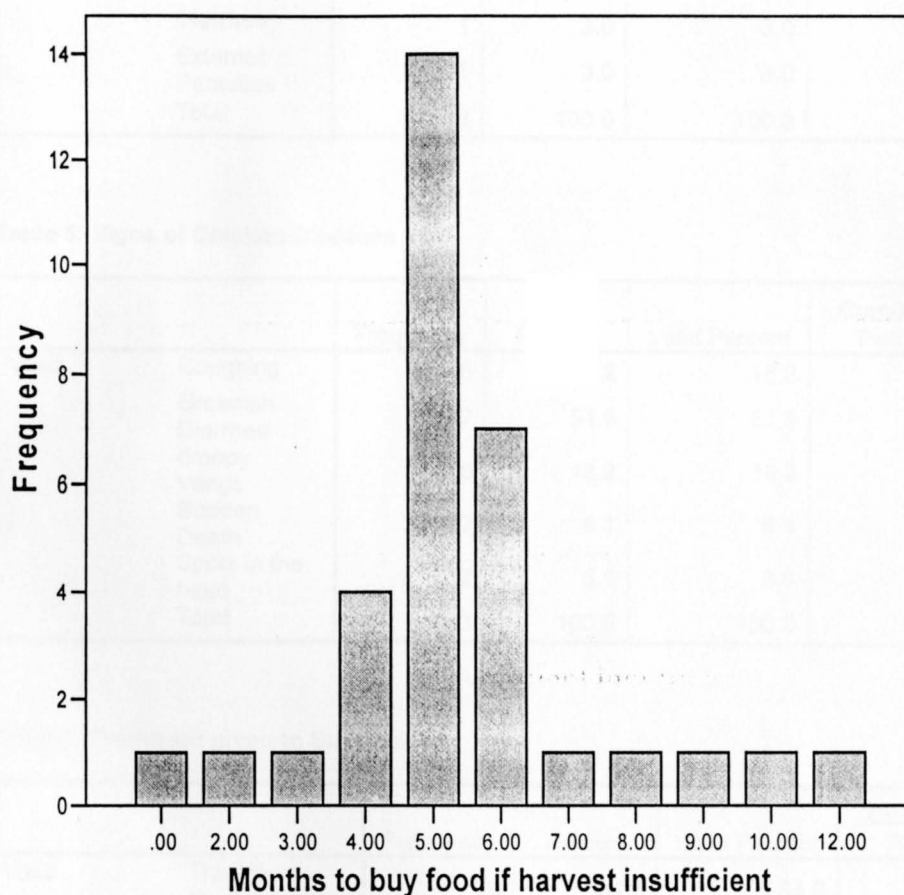
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	1	3.0	3.0	3.0
	2.00	1	3.0	3.0	6.1
	3.00	1	3.0	3.0	9.1
	4.00	4	12.1	12.1	21.2
	5.00	14	42.4	42.4	63.6
	6.00	7	21.2	21.2	84.8
	7.00	1	3.0	3.0	87.9
	8.00	1	3.0	3.0	90.9
	9.00	1	3.0	3.0	93.9
	10.00	1	3.0	3.0	97.0
	12.00	1	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Ability of harvest to meet yearly consumption



Graph 1: Ability of harvest to meet yearly household's food consumption

Months to buy food if harvest insufficient



Graph 2: Months households have to buy food due to insufficient harvest

Table 3: Chicken diseases affecting the area

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	New Castle Disease	30	90.9	90.9	90.9
	Fowl pox	1	3.0	3.0	93.9
	Infectious Coryza	1	3.0	3.0	97.0
	External Parasites	1	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table 4: Diseases causing high mortality to Chicken

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	New Castle	30	90.9	90.9	90.9
	Fowl Pox	1	3.0	3.0	93.9
	Diarrhea	1	3.0	3.0	97.0
	External Parasites	1	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table 5: Signs of Chicken Diseases

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Coughing	6	18.2	18.2	18.2
	Greenish Diarrhea	17	51.5	51.5	69.7
	droopy Wings	6	18.2	18.2	87.9
	Sudden Death	2	6.1	6.1	93.9
	Spots in the head	2	6.1	6.1	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table 6: Treatment given to Sick Chicken

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Traditional Medicines	28	84.8	84.8	84.8
	None	5	15.2	15.2	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table 7: Traditional Treatment Given

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Neem	13	39.4	39.4	39.4
	Pepper	9	27.3	27.3	66.7
	Aloe Vera	4	12.1	12.1	78.8
	Datura Stramonium	1	3.0	3.0	81.8
	N/A	5	15.2	15.2	97.0
	Kerosene	1	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table 8: Modern Treatments Given

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Tetracycline	4	12.1	12.1	12.1
	N/A	29	87.9	87.9	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table 9: Healing percentage after treatment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	50%	1	3.0	3.0	3.0
	30%	24	72.7	72.7	75.8
	0%	8	24.2	24.2	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table 10: Production performance level (increase in numbers)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	low	30	90.9	90.9	90.9
	medium	3	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table 11: Reasons for low production level in chickens

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Diseases	19	57.6	57.6	57.6
	Nutrition	2	6.1	6.1	63.6
	Predators	4	12.1	12.1	75.8
	Others	5	15.2	15.2	90.9
	Dont know	3	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

Table12: Major causes of poverty in the community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Diseases	4	12.1	12.1	12.1
	Low income	11	33.3	33.3	45.5
	Marketing	1	3.0	3.0	48.5
	Lack of Education in Agriculture	6	18.2	18.2	66.7
	Low production in Agriculture	2	6.1	6.1	72.7
	Bad weather	6	18.2	18.2	90.9
	Shortage of land for farming	3	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

8.3 Project Budget Estimate

Line item	Qty Units	Tshs /unit	Local contribution from farmers (KIWABU group)	Other Sources (Host Organisation, CED student)	Total
Construction of chicken enclosures	30		120,000.00 per each household		3,600,000.00
Purchase of consumables					
- Purchase of cockerels	30	2,000/=	60,000.00		
- Purchases of vaccines	20	2,000/=	40,000.00		
- Purchase of feed (supplementary)			100,000.00		
- Other drugs			30,000.00		
Subtotal			230,000.00		230,000.00
Training					
- Stationeries				250,000.00	
- Fuel & transport					
Subtotal				250,000.00	250,000.00
Monitoring					
- Fuel				300,000.00	
- Vehicle maintenance				200,000.00	
- Office expenses				100,000.00	
Sub total				600,000.00	600,000.00
Evaluation					
- Fuel				45,000.00	

- Stationery				100,000.00	
Sub total			0	145,000.00	145,000.00
Grand total			3,830, 000.00	995,000.00	4,825,000.00

8.4 Survey Questionnaire

Page 1 of the Household Survey

B: Household Questionnaire for Local Chicken Project- KIWABU, Magu.

PROFILE OF RESPONDENT

- Questionnaire Code Number
1. Gender ☐ Male ☐ Female
2. Age ☐ Below 12 ☐ 12 - 24 ☐ 25 - 59 ☐ 60 +
3. Completed Education ☐ None ☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Post-Secondary
4. Marital Status ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Widow/er ☐ Divorced
5. Household Provider ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. Years in community ☐ 0 - 5 ☐ 6 - 10 ☐ 11 - 20 ☐ 21+
7. Adults in Household ☐ Male ☐ Female
8. Children under 18 in HH ☐ Male ☐ Female
- 8a. Of line 8, number in school ☐ Male ☐ Female

PROPERTY OF HOUSEHOLD

9. Type of Land Holdings ☐ Title Deed ☐ Family ☐ Permiss'n ☐ Rent
10. Amount of Land Owned (ha) Hectares
11. Amount of Land Hired Hectares
12. Amount of Land Farmed Hectares
13. Number of Livestock Owned Camels Cows Bulls Fowl
 Donkeys/Mules/Horses Sheep Goats

Notes:

3. Post -Secondary = post-secondary education of any form.
8. Data Entry Template will calculate total population of youth and adults in the household.
9. Title Deed = Land privately owned by the household; Family = land owned by a member of the family outside the household; Permission = Land used with permission (no rent) of someone outside the household; Rent = Payment of cash or portion of harvest for permission to use land.

HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD

14. Major Source Livelihood ☒ Farming ☒ Wages ☐ Business ☐ Remittances

15. Farming

15.a. Crops Sold/year Tshs

15.b. Animals Sold/year Tshs

15.c. Forest Products Sold/yr Tshs

15.d. Fish Products Sold/yr Tshs

15.e. Do your crops meet the yearly household consumption? ☐ Yes ☐ No

15.f. If no, how many months do you need to buy food each year?

16. Wages/Salary (all HH)/year Tshs

17. Trading & Business/year Tshs

18. Remittances/year Tshs

Notes:

15.a. Includes fruit, vegetables, cereals, tubers

15.c. Includes forest products foraged from private or public lands

15.e. This question is intended to provide insight into the levels of food security of the community.

16. Includes casual labor

17. Includes handicrafts and village markets

18. Includes pensions

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES (Annual)

19. Family Costs/per year

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------|
| 19.a. School Fees | <input type="text"/> | Tshs |
| 19.b. Food & Consumables | <input type="text"/> | Tshs |
| 19.c. Health | <input type="text"/> | Tshs |
| 19.d. Transport and Fuel | <input type="text"/> | Tshs |
| 19.e. Clothing | <input type="text"/> | Tshs |
| 19.f. Housing | <input type="text"/> | Tshs |
| 19.g. Social Events | <input type="text"/> | Tshs |
| 19.h. Religious Contributions | <input type="text"/> | Tshs |

Notes:

21.f. Includes rent and household furnishings.

21.g. Includes weddings, funerals, association fees, and community assistance funds

20. Diseases (choose three)

- Malaria
- Bilharzia
- Coughs, Flu and Colds
- Pneumonia
- Problems in Pregnancy
- HIV/AIDS
- Tuberculosis
- Malnutrition
- Skin Diseases
- Diarrhea
- Other (Specify)

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes:

20. Indicate which three of the list are most common in your community.

21. Work Days Missed in a year
Due to Sickness

<input type="text"/>

LIVESTOCK DISEASES:

22. Do you have chickens at your home Yes ☐ No ☐
23. If yes, how many?
24. If no, why? Diseases ☐ Sold/ consumed ☐ Never owned ☐

Other reasons(write them)

25. Which diseases of chicken do you know that affects your chicken?

1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	6	<input type="text"/>

26. Of the diseases mentioned in 28, above, which do they cause high mortality of chickens?

1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>		

27. Mention three signs on each of the diseases mentioned in 29 above.

1	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>

28. What treatment did you give to the affected chickens for the disease causing highest mortality?

1 Traditional medicine (mention)	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
2 Morden medicine	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
3 None	<input type="text"/>

29. What is the healing percentage 100% ☐ 50% ☐ 0% ☐
80% ☐ 30% ☐

(NB: 29. 0% means that all died. The lower the healing rate means that many died)

LIVESTOCK PERFORMANCE

30. How many chickens did you sell in the last six months
31. What was the average price for each Cock Hen
32. How many eggs did you sell in the last six months
33. How many eggs did you consume in the last six months

34. How do you gauge the production performance of your chickens (increase in numbers, growth rate, eggs production)

<input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input type="checkbox"/> medium	<input type="checkbox"/> high
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35. If low, mention the causes of such low production performance

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

MEASURES OF WELL-BEING

36. **MWB #1** - How do your land holdings compare with others in the community?

below avg. about avg. above avg.

37. **MWB #2** - Do you have as many small animals compared to others in the community?

below avg. about avg. above avg.

38. **MWB #3** - How does your food security compare to others in the community?

below avg. about avg. above avg.

39. **MWB #4** - How does your house construction compare with others in the community?

below avg. about avg. above avg.

40. What is the status of your household's well-being?

going up steady dropping

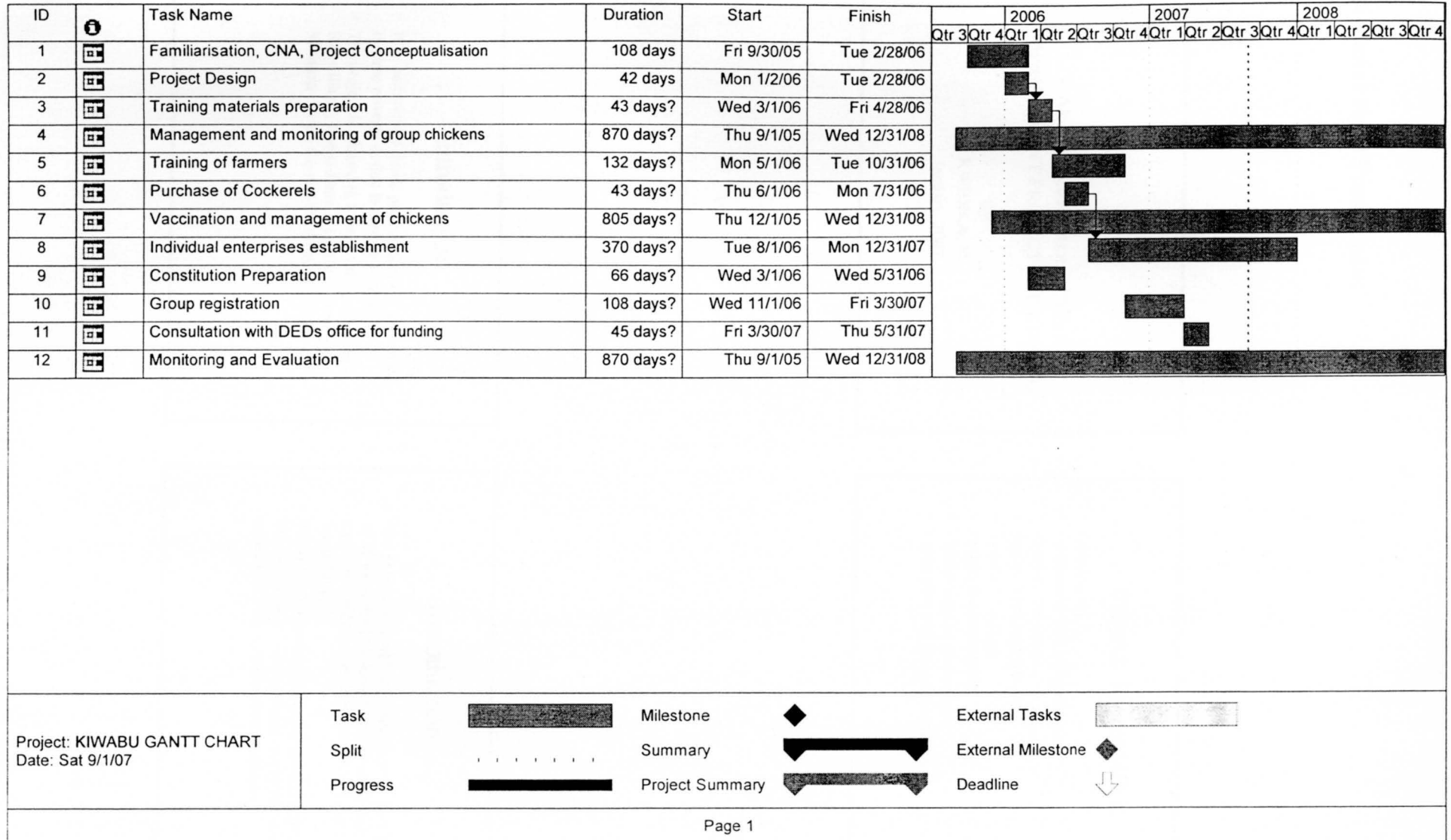
41. Causes of Poverty

a.	<input type="text"/>	d.	<input type="text"/>
b.	<input type="text"/>	e.	<input type="text"/>
c.	<input type="text"/>	f.	<input type="text"/>

Note: 41

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Diseases | 2. Low income | 3 marketing | 4. Lack of education in agriculture |
| 5. Low production in Agriculture | 6.Bad weather | 7. Shortage of land for farming | |
| 8. Others (write them down) | | | |

8.5 Project Gantt Chart



8.6 Power Point Presentation

LOCAL CHICKEN PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR KIWABU

By
KWIDIKA, M
January, 2007

Project Presentation

- Introduction
- Community Needs Assessment
- Problem Statement
- Survey Methodology
- Results / Findings
- Project Implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Conclusion and Recommendation

Introduction

- It is community based project aimed at alleviating income poverty in that Bukerebe village.
- The project is located in Kisesa Village, Bukerebe Sub-village, Magu district, 15 Kilometers from Mwanza city on the way to Musoma district.

Introduction.....

- The project is hosted and implemented by a group of 36 members (24 women and 12 men) with capacity building support from SCC-Vi Agro forest Project.
- The overall objective is Income poverty reduction, improvement of livelihood and nutritional status at household level in Bukerebe community

Introduction....

- By the end of 2006, 90% of the group members will have already started and established local chicken projects at their individual households
- By the year 2008, the household income of participating households will increase by 20%

Introduction.....

- By the year 2008, mortality rate of chicken will have decreased by 70% in households involved in the project
- By the year 2008, the household protein consumption will increase through consumption of eggs and chicken.
- By the year 2008, the community of Bukerebe will be aware about disease control for local chicken (vaccination and housing)

Needs Assessment

Different participatory methods used:

- Semi- structured questionnaires
- Focus group discussion
- Interview
- On site observation
- Review of secondary data- SCC-Vi Agro forest project baseline data, Literature review

Needs Assessment....

- Income poverty is increasing compromising community livelihood
- Lack of sustainable and affordable source of income.
- Local chicken husbandry identified as appropriate less capital intensive project to undertake

Problem Statement

- 90% of households raise local chicken
- The sector contributes greatly to the economy of the rural poor esp. women and land limited individuals
- Production constraints:
 - Diseases esp. NCD (80-100% chicken mortality)
 - Low genetic potential
 - Appropriate affordable feed supply

Problem Statement.....

- Constraints
 - Management skills
 - Inadequate marketing skills
 - Limited access to credit

Survey Methodology

- The survey aimed at getting general information about Bukerebe community as related to poverty and livelihood strategies.
- This was the preliminary objective but the core objective was to find out their understanding on local chicken husbandry , problems, interventions and efficiency of such interventions.

Survey Methodology...

- The survey was cross-sectional and descriptive
- Random and purposive sampling was used
- A total of 40 households, two LEOs and one DVO were interviewed
- Semi-structured questionnaires, Focus group discussion, Direct observation, Review of secondary data were the tools used

Survey Methodology...

Results:

- **Education level:** 34% no formal education; 63% primary education and 3% secondary education
- **Household size:** Average of 9 people per household
- **Livestock ownership:** 5 chickens per household.
- **Food security:** 94% of all households are food insecure with an average of 5 months needing to buy food.
- **Total average annual income:** 495,000Tshs.

Survey Methodology....

- Household Expenditure
 - Food: Highest, 181,514Tshs (49%)
- **Causes of low productivity in chickens were Diseases(NCD and Pox), predators and feeding.**
- **New Castle Disease causing highest mortality (80%)**
- **Traditional medicine – Neem, aloe Vera, hot pepper, sisal, datura stramonium mostly used**

Survey Methodology....

- **Efficacy or efficiency of treatment:** 96% respondents said that a less than 30% healing rate is achieved with traditional medicines when treating NCD.
- **No modern drugs are used to treat NCD.**
- **Vaccination of chicken has never been conducted in the community**
- **Causes of poverty was low income, bad weather and Lack of education in agriculture**

Project Implementation

- The whole process was conducted in a participatory way
- Activities planned to achieve the named objectives:
 - Preparation of training materials
 - Planning on training approach and schedule / time table

Implementation....

- Training in local chicken husbandry
- Preparation of enclosures or houses for the chickens
- Purchase of cockerels for breeding
- Refining of the prepared constitution and process registration of the group
- Vaccination of chicken as a continuous process

Implementation....

- Sensitization of the community in local chicken mgmt (esp. d'se control – NCD)
- Training of the group in participatory self-review, evaluation and planning
- Preparation of a project proposal for funding by Local Government & other donors if any
- Conduct a participatory self-review, evaluation and planning workshop

Implementation....

Progress of Planned activities:

- Materials for training prepared and 32 CBO members trained in Local Chicken Husbandry
- 21 households started individual local chicken projects at their household, though at different stages
- Vaccination of chickens with thermal stable NCD vaccine

Project Implementation...

Progress of Planned activities:

- 25 exotic cockerels bought and distributed
- Constitution ready and processes for registration started
- Sensitization of the community on vaccination of chickens against NCD

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Participatory M & E method is used- an approach developed by Peace Corps Volunteers will be adopted for M & E
- M & E will be simple and straight forward based on a minimum number of indicators as per objectives
- Participatory Self- Review and Planning evaluation will be conducted every after one year

M & E.....

- A monitoring matrix developed involving the whole group
- Group will continue meeting every Tuesday
- Data will be collected by every farmer and some by group leaders
- Formative evaluation will every year.
- Summative Evaluation will be done in 2009

Recommendations

- Exotic chickens compete with man for grains and with the increased land degradation, Ruminants continuously face pasture problems leading to escalation of conflicts among communities. Therefore , Local chicken projects are the most appropriate livestock projects for low income communities where investment and food production is low. However, appropriate control of NCD coupled with other management practices will increase productivity.

Conclusion

- The project is a community initiative and that the members are committed towards achieving the objectives
- Uses locally available resources with limited or no external funding. This is a good sign for sustainability.
- The project is in support with the NPRS and MDGs and is well researched both international and Nationally for information.

Conclusion...

- The project will be successful, appropriate to low income communities and will greatly contribute towards poverty reduction and livelihood improvement of the group and Bukerebe community at large, however a holistic approach covering both technical and organizational aspects like access to credit is needed for a successful local chicken development project