

Zengo .S. Mikomangwa,  
S.L.P. 47,  
Shinyanga,  
Simu: 0744 – 464728,  
27 / 9 / 2005.

Katibu,  
Kikundi Cha Kinamama Mkombozi,  
S.L.P.107,  
Shinyanga.

**YAH: MAOMBI YA KUSHIRIKIANA NA KIKUNDI CHENU KATIKA  
SHUGHULI ZA KIUCHUMI NA MAENDELEO.**

Ndugu wanakikundu cha Akinamama Mkombozi old Shinyanga kichwa cha habari cha husika. Mimi ni mwanafunzi wa chuo kikuu cha huria (Tanzania ) kikishirikiana na chuo kingine cha Marekani ( SNHU ). Ninapenda kushirikiana nanyi katika kuangalia namna ya kuangalia namna ya kuendesha shughuli zenu za maendeleo na uchumi kwa pamoja. Kama tutakubalian , nategemea kuwa nanyi kwa muda usiopungua miezi 18. Mbali na kuwa mwanafunzi pia nafanya kazi kwenye Jimbo Katoloki la Shinyanga lenye ofisi zake zilizoko matanda mjini Shinyanga. Kwa taaluma, mimi ni mtaalamu wa mifugo na shughuli za maendeleo kwa ujumla.Nina imani tutashirikiana katika kufanikisha shughuli zenu ili kupambana na umaskini na kuboresha maisha. Mengi tunaongea nikifika kwenye kikundi kwani nina imani mtakuwa na mengi ya kutaka kujua kutoka kwangu na kwanini nimekuja kwenu.

Ahsanteni na ninasubiri kutoka kwenu.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
ZENGO .S. MIKOMANGWA,

Kikundi cha Kinamama,  
Mkombozi Mlimani,  
Old Shinyanga,  
Box 107  
Shinyanga,

28.09.2005.

Zengo Mikomangwa,  
S.L.P. 47,  
Shinyanga.

YAH KUKUBALIWA KUSHIRIKIANA NA KIKUNDI  
CHA AKINAMAMA MLIMANI

Sisi kikundi cha Akina mama mlimani old  
Shinyanga, tunaomba upokee uamuzi wetu wa kute  
bali kushirikiana na sisi katika shughulizet  
Zote za kikundi chetu.

Tunategemea kupata mengi kwako kwa  
kuwa wewe ni mtaalamu na sisi tunatahidi  
kutoa ushirikiano popote utakapohitaji.

Tupo akina mama S2, huwa tunakutana  
tarehe 7ya kila mwezi. Tunakuomba uje  
tukutane tarehe 29.09.2005 ~~iti~~ ili kupang  
mikakati.

Tunakutakia kazi njema

Ahsante,

Loyu Masanja

Kazi Katibu wa kikundi

## APPENDICES:

### a. Letters Of Introduction / Acceptance

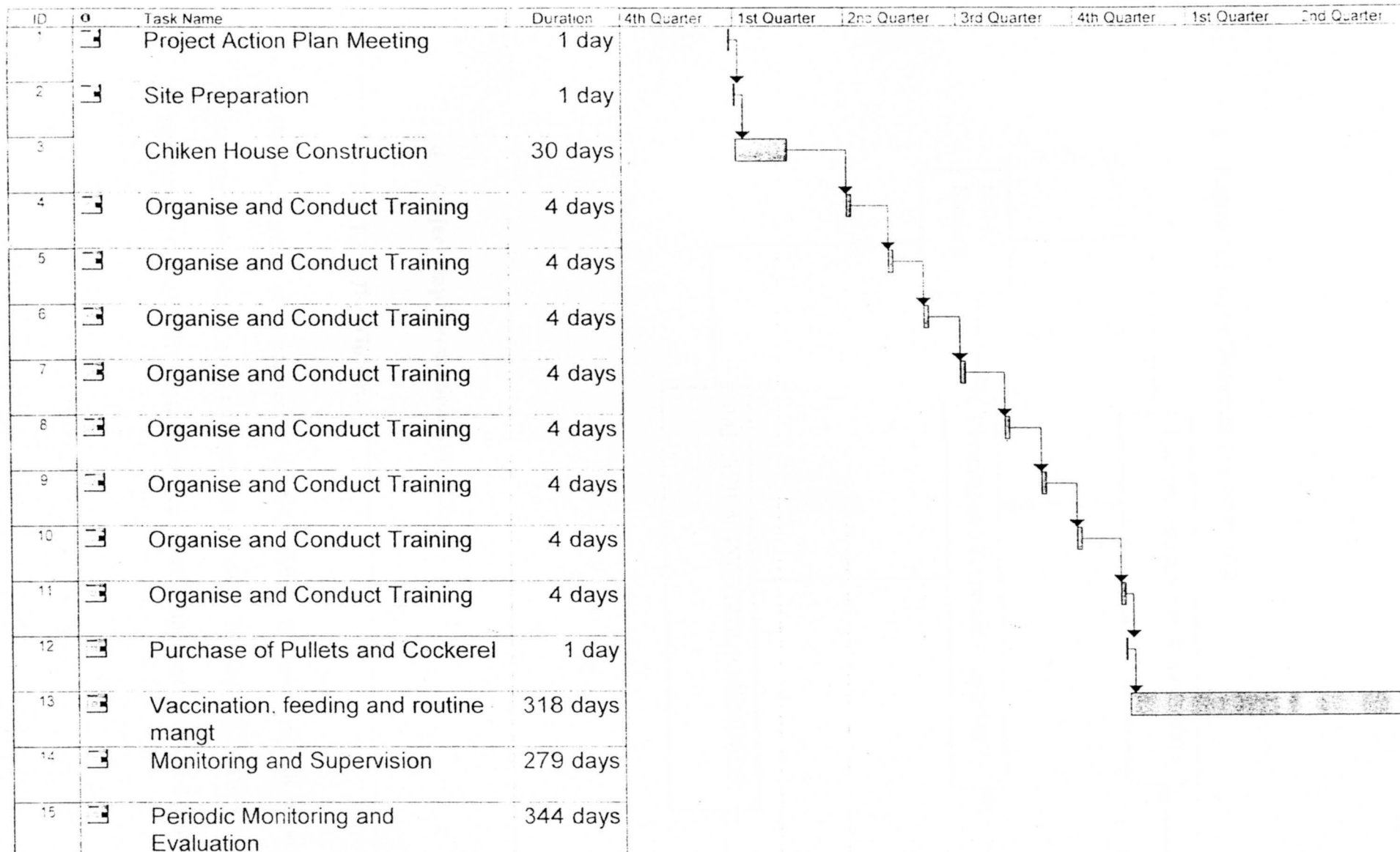
### b Needs Assessment

- Currently which project/ activities are you implementing as a group?
- Which methods of participation are you using during implementing the group project /activities ?
- Why do you think that the current projects/activities are contributing much towards poverty alleviation.?
- Which among your suggested project can be implemented without depending much on external funding?
- What available resources are available for implementation of the suggested project?
- What do you think is the major challenges of the selected project?
- How are you going to solve the challenges?

**Table 15: Questionnaire**

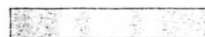
Questions	Yes	No
Dou you clearly understand the source of your problem and know that the proposed new system will solve this problem?		
Have you investigated other similar system in place elsewhere and determined what problems you might face with such a system?		
Are you sure that your problem is something other than a workflow problem, and that the proposed technology alone will solve it?		
Dou you have hands – on experience with the chosen technology?		
Are you sure the chosen technology will meet your requirements?		
Will the proposed system allow you to manage retention requirements for the record?		

Is the initial cost of the system modest and fundable in the current year?		
Will your organization be able to support the estimated annual costs of running the new project?		
Do you have support for this project from management and/or local government?		
Do you have trained staff who can run the proposed project?		
Are you sure this project will solve your problem?		
Are you sure this project will improve your income?		
Are you sure you need to implement this project immediately?		
Can you develop policies and procedures in-house for maintaining this project?		
Will this project function without problems in your current technological environment?		
Will this project meet or exceed any applicable government regulations?		
Are you certain this is the best technological solution to your problem?		
Do you have the information technology staff necessary to support this solution?		
Is this a fairly small and simple project?		
Have you identified all the problems you expect to see with this project.		



Project: Gantt Chart  
Date: Sat 2/4/06

Task



Milestone



External Tasks

Split



Summary

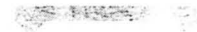


External Milestone

Progress

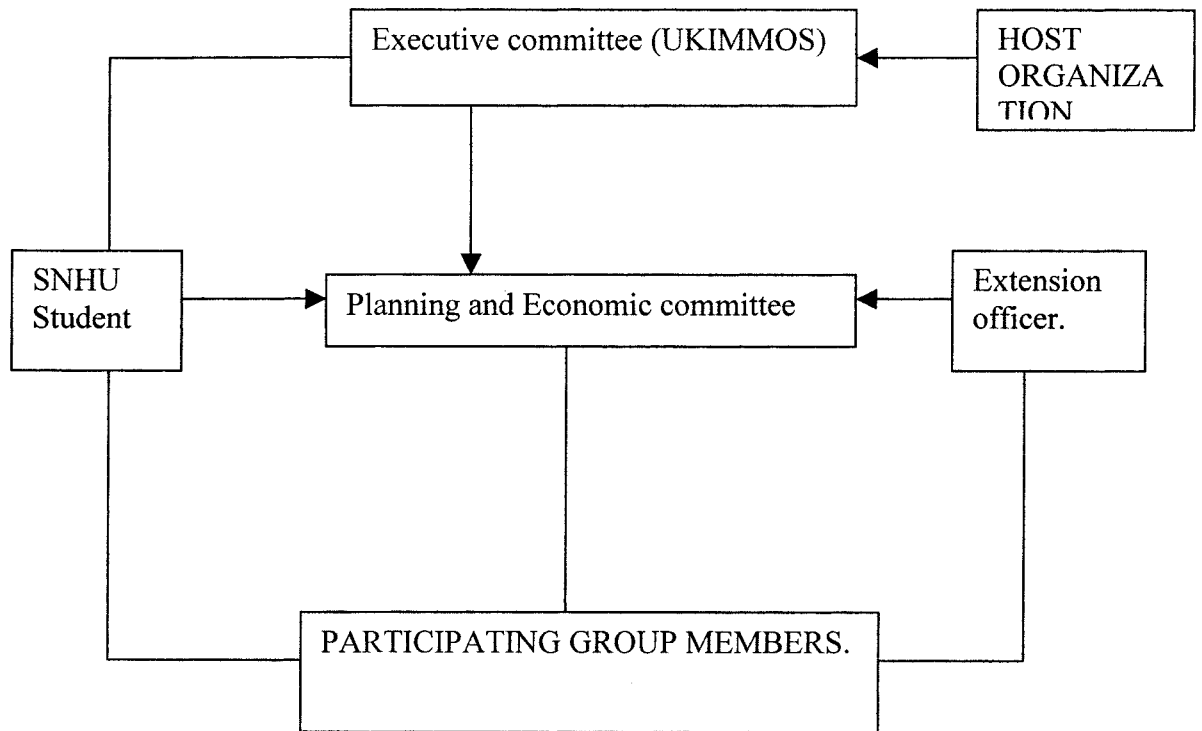


Project Summary



Deadline

**c Figure 1: Project Organization structure:**



**d Project Implementation Gantt Chart**

**e Staff Job Descriptions**

The legal holder of the project is the UKIMMOS. However, overall responsibility for planning coordination and management is done by the UKIMMOS planning and economic committee. This committee has proved experience in such development work

since it was established in 2004 it has been involved extensively in the economic group project.

During the implementation the UKIMMOS Executive committee and the UKIMMOS planning and economic committee formed a project core team. The team has been responsible with the day – to – day coordination and management of the project activities supported by Agricultural programme of the Catholic diocese of Shinyanga and Agriculture and Livestock extension officers.

The UKIMMOS group members are the basic units to plan and manage the project. They had formed operation schedule among themselves for smooth running of the project. Each group member excuses its day – to – day-planned works including feeding and other management. The extension officer and the researcher are expected to continue giving technical advisory support, which will include Management, and marketing, strategies.

**Table 16: BUDGET**

Line item	Qty Units	Tshs /unit	Local contribution Tshs	Sources	Total
1. Construction of a poultry unit	60m <sup>2</sup>	30,000/=	180,000/=	-	180,000/=
2. Start of rearing of chicken					60,000/=
- Purchase of parent stock	20	3000/=	60,000.00		25,000/=
- Purchase of cockerel Improved	5	5000/=		25,000.00	40,000/=
- Purchases of vaccines	10	4000/=	40,000.00		300,000/=
- Purchase of feed (supplementary)	1200kg	250/=	300,000.00		60,000/=

- Other chemicals	lump sum		60,000/=		
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>460,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>485,000/=</b>
3. Training					
- Basic management skills.	60	4,000/=	60,000/=	180,000.00	240,000/=
- Marketing skills	60	4,000/=	60,000/=	180,000.00	240,000/=
- Fuel & transport	50lts	1,500/=		75,000.00	75,000/=
<b>Sub total</b>			<b>120,000/=</b>	<b>435,000.00</b>	<b>555,000/=</b>
4. Monitoring					
- Fuel	250lts	1500		375,000.00	375,000/=
- Motorcycle maintenance				225,000.00	225,000/=
- Lunch allowance	52 days	10,000		520,000.00	520,000/=
- Office exposes				50,000.00	50,000/=
<b>Sub total</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>1,170,000.00</b>	<b>1,170,000.00</b>
5. Evaluation					
- Fuel	20lts	1500/=		30,000.00	30,000/=
- Lunch allowance				60,000.00	60,000/=
- Report writing	6people	10,000/=		100,000.00	100,000/=
<b>Sub total</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>190,000.00</b>	<b>190,000.00</b>
<b>Grand total</b>			<b>760,000.00</b>	<b>1,820,000.00</b>	<b>2,580,000.00</b>

Table 17: BUDGET SUMMARY

No	Items	Local contribution	Other source	Total
1	Construction	180,000.00	-	180,000.00
2	Rearing of chicken	460,000.00	25,000.00	485,000.00
3	Training	120,000.00	435,000.00	555,000.00
4	Monitoring	-	1,170,000.00	1,170,000.00
5	Evaluation	-	190,000.00	190,000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>760,000.00</b>	<b>1,820,000.00</b>	<b>2,580,000.00</b>



**g Project PowerPoint Presentation**

## **PRESENTATION OF**

- **INDIGENOUS CHICKEN MICRO-ENTERPRISE FOR UMOJA WA AKINAMAMA MKOMBOZI MLIMANI OLD- SHINYANGA, ( UKIMMOS).**
- **PRESENTED BY: MIKOMANGWA, ZENGO . S**

## **Project Presentation**

- Introduction
- Community Needs Assessment
- Problem Identification
- Research Methodology and Findings
- Project Implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Conclusion and Recommendations

## **Introduction**

- This report describes a participatory local project aimed at improving the productivity of indigenous chickens at Old Shinyanga, Mlimani sub – village, Shinyanga Municipality, Tanzania. Indigenous chickens have the potential to contribute enormously to food security and in come generation especially to the poor rural women. New castle (NCD), feeding, low genetic potential, management skills, limited access to credit and appropriate marketing strategies limit the productivity of this sector.

## **Introduction....**

- The project will be implemented by a group of fifty two women members by capacity building support from Agricultural Programme of the Catholic Diocese of Shinyanga..
- The group will receive training in addressing the limiting factors named above and will use the locally available resources to achieve their objectives. External funding will be limited.

## **Introduction....**

- The overall objective of the project is to contribute towards poverty alleviation and hunger thus improving the community livelihood and or living standard.
- Fifty-two members of Umoja Wa Akinamama Mkombozi Mlimani Old- Shinyanga (UKIMMOS), will receive training in local chicken management (disease control, feeding, housing and breeding) and marketing. The group as well as for every participating household will construct chickens shed.

## **Introduction.....**

- Twenty local chicken pullets and five Rhode Island Red cockerels will be purchased for cross- breeding. The project also will contribute to reduction of local chicken mortality by 70% through vaccination by the new castle disease vaccine.

## Community Needs Assessment

- Different participatory methods used:
- Structured Discussion
- Focus group discussion
- Semi structured Interview
- Preference ranking
- On site observation

## Problem Identification

- Poor performance of local chicken
  - Lack of knowledge
  - Feeding
  - Disease control ( esp. NCD)
  - Marketing strategies
  - Limited access to credit

## METHODOLOGY CONT

- The questionnaire was used to solicit Socio-economic information that might govern the farmer's performance in rearing indigenous chicken. This information included among other things; age gender education level tenure farm implements; Livestock heard size and constraints associated with these practices.

## METHODOLOGY .....

- Firstly, three-sub-village of Old Shinyanga village namely as Mlimani, Kati and Butulwa were purposively selected from the village to represent the areas of high and low indigenous chicken concentration. In the second level sampling, household to be interviewed in each sub-village were randomly selected and were interviewed.

## METHODOLOGY CONT

- In person interviews has been chosen basically due to the following reasons:-
  - Most of the respondents are not used to self-administered questionnaires and their education level is very low to administer well the self-administered questionnaire.
  - In person interviews improves the response rate, as there is a room to plan in advance to replace the non – respondent as well as using homogenous sample.

## METHODOLOGY CONT

- This is a guided interview in which only some of the questions and topics are predetermined and more questions arise during the interview. In order to remain focused and carefully controlled, a structured guide or checklist was used. Unstructured interviews were used to solicit information from key actors and focus group.

## METHODOLOGY CONT

- *Participation Observation.*
- This is a qualitative data gathering method that requires direct observation of an activity behavior, relationship, Phenomena network or process in field. Kajembe and Luoga (1996) noted that curiosity and willingness to learn are tools in the new surrounding environment. In this study the processes of participant observation has been of great assistance in the field and through interpretation and linkage of data obtained from

## METHODOLOGY CONT

- Under this technique field visit were made to asses' activities like housing ,feeding and water supply to the indigenous chicken in many cases, this method was combined with discussion with key informants on the merits and demerit of various activities. This enabled people to see and make their own value decision about improved Management System of indigenous chicken, and etc relevance to their situation.

## METHODOLOGY CONT

- The questionnaire comprised of twenty-six questions divided into five sections with each section aimed at certain specific objectives. Sections are general information,household identification and composition, land issues,livestock issues and other activities.

## METHODOLOGY CONT

- *Sample.*
- Survey involved administration of 60 questionnaires to households of Old Shinyanga Community members . The survey used both non-probability or deliberate sampling and probability or random sampling. Deliberate/purposive sampling. For getting enough information with regards to challenges and or problems affecting productivity of indigenous chicken.

## ANALYSIS

- Descriptive analysis has been used in my survey involves describing the common underlying characteristics of data. In quantitative research, descriptive analysis involves arranging the data into a frequency distribution which groups each value into categories from low to high. If it is a normal distribution, then most of the values will fall towards the center of the distribution and decrease in frequency

## FINDINGS

Based on the survey findings it is obvious that indigenous chicken faces difficulty environment to enable them expand their production. There many factor Affecting productivity in the study area 62 % suffers from Newcastle disease, 9 % from predators and all maintained under scavenging with little or no input for feeding or health care. The high mortality observed represent a huge reproductive wastage.

## FINDINGS CONT

- The major findings of the study were that the households had small flock size and diseases and predators reduced the productivity of these flocks. Newcastle Disease (ND) was identified and accepted as the greatest danger to the expansion of the indigenous chicken production. There is a need for intervention to this disease and predator control. Control of the disease can be achieved through improvement in veterinary and advisory services.

## Project Implementation

- The planning for the implementation will be conducted in a participatory manner.
- Currently the project is being implemented by some group members.
- Joint project implementation as group project has started by identifying site which will be followed by preparation of technical design for the enclosure or house for the chicken as well as construction of the enclosure or chicken house.

## Implementation.....

- The major project target group was the UKIMMOS group members who decided to raise indigenous chicken as micro enterprise for contribution in alleviation of poverty to the members.
- The project to a large extent had involved training in practical chicken husbandry with particular reference to control of New Castle Disease through vaccination. This has to some extent addressed the immediate income and food needs of the CBO members.

## Implementation.....

- Members of the CBO, UKIMMOS group who contributed to the construction of the house for the chicken and management of the chicken for the group project. This site serves as a learning centre and meeting point for the group. Here they are physically participating in the whole process involved in management of chickens. Theoretical training also conducted at this site.

## Implementation.....

- The group members purchased twenty (20) indigenous chicken from their own contribution. Furthermore they contributed towards purchase of feeds, vaccine and necessary requirements for managing the group chickens.

## Implementation....

- The SNHU student facilitated in giving guidance through training in general chicken husbandry, organize study tours, facilitated the purchase of 5 Rhode Island cockerels with financial assistance from Agriculture Programme of the Catholic diocese of Shinyanga which is the host organization availability.

## Implementation....

- The individual 34-group member has established similar projects at their households. Visiting each other has been practiced for experience sharing and advice and learning. The group has been encouraged to collaborate in the construction of chicken enclosures as at times it was proved difficult for the individual poor to manage do it in their own.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

- Participatory M & E methods were used
- M & E was simple and straight forward based on a minimum number of necessary relevant variables
- Qualitative and quantitative methods were considered in this project
- Project objectives and corresponding indicators were defined in a participatory manner

## M & E .....

Indicators for monitoring were:

- Number and types of training conducted
- Number of CBO members implementing the project
- Chicken mortality rate
- Number of cockerels and pullets purchased

## Sustainability Strategy

- Technology chosen is appropriate to CBO members and proven to be accepted.
- Availability of resources within the community.
- Continued sharing of skills and knowledge among members
- Readily available market for products

## Conclusion

- NCD is one of the major constraint to local chicken productivity in rural areas
- Appropriate control Programme of the disease drastically increases productivity ( numbers)
- Indigenous chicken projects are appropriate and sustainable in income poor communities the sense that use low capital, don't compete with human for grains

## Recommendation

- Indigenous chicken projects are the most appropriate for low income communities where investment and food production is low for alternative livestock projects. However, appropriate control of NCD coupled with other management strategies will increase productivity.