

**HOME CHICKEN PRODUCTION CONTRIBUTIONS TO WOMEN
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT A CASE OF KINONDONI**

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Certification

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation/thesis entitled **Home chicken production contributions to women economic empowerment a case of Kinondoni**, in partial/fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of Master of Business Administration of Mzumbe University

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Dedication

This work is dedicated to my Husband and My Two Sons Steven and Sacha

Research Abstract

This study assessed the extent to which home chicken production contributes to women economic empowerment focusing in Kinondoni district.

The data collection methods and tools comprises of survey, documentary review and questionnaire. A descriptive cross-sectional study was used whereby a sample of 100 women (respondents) was used. Purposive sampling was used to select respondents from their homesteads by choosing women who were running the poultry project. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was employed in data analysis.

The findings revealed that poultry production plays a direct role in empowering women; Women poultry keepers have been able to buy pieces of land and home assets such as TVs sets and furniture. Women who formed joint ventures were able to open up other businesses and shops. Furthermore, women poultry keepers are able to open small projects such as mobile money banking, M-Pesa, Tigo Pesa, and they are able to take their children to school and meet some of other family needs.

However, these women face challenges such as inadequate capital, diseases which attack poultry as well as theft and lack of knowledge on how to run their businesses.

It was concluded that poultry projects are beneficial to both women and their families and therefore the government, through good policy, should improve this informal sector as it reduces the un-employment and has helped to empower women economically. Furthermore the government should provide manageable environment to enable loans as well as entrepreneurial skills among women who practice poultry keeping.

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Abbreviations

USA-	United State of America
SPSS-	Statistical Package Social Sciences
LIFDC-	Low Income, Food-Deficient Countries

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents discussions about the background of the problem, statement of the problem, purposes and objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Women empowerment is amongst the highly exhausted topic in the field of economic development. Women, for a long time have been excluded from several opportunities be it economic or social opportunities. For example, Chambers (2012) argues that despite the increase in women labour participation rate yet still women remain economically disempowered.

Income generation is the primary goal of women poultry keepers. Eggs can provide a regular, although small income while the sale of live birds provides a more flexible source of cash as required. For example, in the Dominican Republic, Women poultry keepers contribute 13 percent of the income from animal production (Rauen *et al.*, 2012).

Apart from generating incomes from poultry women for long time have assured themselves of accessing protein in the diets from the poultry meat and eggs produced from them. Furthermore women social cultural role s has been empowered through Poultry keeping.

According to Women economic forum annual report of USA 2012, Women economic status have been uplifted albeit at a small and marginal uplift through poultry farming which has acted as a supplementary income, self-employment and production of nutritive feed especially in USA.

According to Kinyondo, G (2007) women workers often have little control over the spending of their income and in most cases male are the ones who determine the expenditure of the house income.

Investment in women poultry farming generates attractive returns and contributes to economic growth and increased food security in regions where a large share of the population keeps some poultry birds (Jensen 2012)

Indian women experience good returns in one year's investment on one single hen farmed by the scavenging system, averaging about 285% percent and providing an average annual net income of about US \$ 40 in India from the Poultry Industry; This is approximately 34% of the national rural poverty threshold.

In Barwani women who practice poultry production have assured themselves with income and food security. Those who practice the best agriculture earn an annual net income of US\$ 22.5 to US\$ 51 per hen.

Women who were once landless in Tanzania and born to landless families which form 20 percent of the population (Fattah, 2009, citing the Tanzania Bureau of Statistics, 2008) and who keep chickens in their household were able to buy pieces of land from their own incomes generated from the poultry farming. In low income food deficient countries (LIFDC), women who practice poultry farming were not only able to buy land but also benefited from meat and eggs which are the products of poultry (Alam, 2009, and Branckaert, 2009),

The study focuses on how women have benefited from homestead poultry economically as well as socially. The focus of the study is on homestead poultry, and more specifically in Tanzania culture. Women stay mostly at home and therefore have the advantage of time to practice poultry. Many Tanzanian women are not economically educated and are dependent upon social and cultural system for survival. These were among the reasons as to why the researcher preferred women over men.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Cash income, job opportunity, food source, social status and other benefits remain the most popular rewards of the poultry industry for empowering women.

Empowering women through poultry in different socio-economic sectors, results in new opportunities for income generation.

According to Murdoch Russel (2012), poultry farming is a tool for the empowerment of women, for poverty alleviation and a relatively new approach for developing economies to solve women's difficulties in obtaining financing.

Studies show that just like any other sector, women empowerment through poultry has been facing different challenges such as; lack of capital, lack of land, a lack of decision making roles, cultural and religious beliefs. However the solutions to the above problems are embedded in the concept of empowerment itself. While others suggest that financial institutions should provide capital for small farmers to start up poultry farming.

While the benefits of empowerment for women through poultry are significant the sector has not been given the attention it deserves. Therefore we seek to fill this gap in the literature by identifying the needs, challenges and opportunities that empowerment of women through the poultry industry face.

The study intended to find out the ***Women empowerment through poultry farming in Tanzania a case of Kinondoni***

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 Specific Objectives:

- i. To analyze the extent of women empowerment in poultry industry.
- ii. To determine the constraints hindering the women empowerment from poultry.

- iii. To evaluate the possible solution to the problems facing women empowerment through poultry.

1.4 Research Hypothesis

1.4.1. Alternative Hypothesis

- i. Poultry Keeping (Industry) empowers women
- ii. There are several constraints hindering women empowerment from poultry industry

1.4.2 Null Hypothesis

- i. Poultry keeping plays no role in empowering women
- ii. There are no constraints hindering women empowerment from poultry Industry

1.5 Significance of the study

This study has the following potential benefits

To the local community in Tanzania, the study will bring awareness to the various aspects relating to indigenous chicken such as the physical and production environment, in order to enable them to improve on their production scale.

The study will also highlight the marketing channel of indigenous chicken farmers

The study will also highlight to the government how chicken farming can be used to improve not only individual life standards but how collectively the country's economy can be increased.

To the health sector, the study will reveal the industries' importance on ensuring both young and adult health by being the richest source of proteins.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

The following limitations were encountered by the researcher:

Some of the information was treated as confidential such as sources of funds, and return per seasonal production after and before expenses.

.

A lack of knowledge on the importance of the research to the respondents hindered the smooth process of data collection especially to the illiterate women who practise poultry.

The study focused on how the poultry industry has enabled women empowerment concentrating on Kinondoni district while increasing the area of study would give a more accurate view of poultry production in Tanzania.

A limited time period also restricted further research as the research topic covered a wide area. Therefore, it needed a lot of time to reach the entire expected respondents.

1.7. Delimitation of the study

Since the region was too large for a researcher to finish it by herself she used some researcher assistants so as to cover the whole region in time.

The researcher made a close follow up of the questionnaire either by physical visits or by phone calls to ensure the complete participation in the study also through assurance that the information would be used only for academic purposes.

The questionnaires prepared were simple, short to the point and attracted participants to fill them.

Limited time and funds forced the researcher to limit her research to one location in Kinondoni district. The findings acted as a general reference to the other remaining regions.

1.8. Organization of the Study

The proposed study consists of six (6) Chapters, Chapter one provides the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions both specific and general, as well as research objectives. The chapter further discussed the significances, limitations and the delimitations, winded up with the organization of the study.

Chapter two deals with a literature review as well as the empirical literature review. The research methodology, with its rational, instruments and methods which were used to collect and analyze data, as discussed in chapter three were selected as appropriate to deal with this study.

Chapter four consists of the presentation of data, analysis and discussion. Chapter five gives conclusion, recommendations and presents areas of further study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction.

This chapter presents definition of terms, theories of needs but also the chapter further provides a detailed review of empirical literature.

2.1. Meaning of Women Empowerment

A review of literature on women empowerment revealed several relevant models. One model of empowerment involves local self-reliance, direct participatory democracy and experiential social learning (Zimmerman, 2012). He suggests that external agents can play a role in providing „support in ways that encourage the disempowered to free themselves of traditional dependency (Fred, 2012). All three kinds of empowerment are seen as relevant to women’s struggles and form an interconnecting triad.

Ssewannyana, (2012) suggests that „when this triad, centered on an individual woman and household, is linked up with others, the result is a social network of empowering relations that, because it is mutually reinforcing, has extraordinary potential for social change. This view of empowerment is similar to that of Claridge Sonaiya (2011).

Sonaiya (2011) defined empowerment as “a process by which people, organizations, and communities gain mastery over issues of concern to them”.

Solomon (2010) described empowerment as “a communication process designed to change an individual’s behavior through communication relationships with others”.

Robert (2009) defines empowerment as a process of transforming the relations of power between individuals and social groups by shifting social power in three critical ways. These methods include

(1) Challenging the ideologies that justify social inequality (such as gender or caste),

- (2) Changing prevailing patterns of access to and control over economic, natural and intellectual resources, and
- (3) Transforming the institutions and structures that reinforce and sustain existing power structures (such as the family, state, market, education and media

2.2. Theoretical Literature Review

2.2.1. The Unitary Model

It is the model which considers the house as a single entity whereby the house properties and income are to be shared not by an individual person but by the whole family. The model has been criticized due to its assumption that the family income has to be shared with no one being in control or in charge of how to spend the family income (Beneria 2009)

The model shows that a spouse has no say on the income gained by the partner whatsoever.

Different studies such as the ones conducted in developing countries (Thomas 2012 and Elson 2012) have also challenged the model. These researches highlighted the need to asymmetrical relationship and the conflict of preference between the partners in the house.

Other scholars have argued that the relationship between men and women in a household should be looked again and suggest that there should co operative conflicting to analyze intra house behavior (Sen 2012)

2.2.2 Traditional Bargaining Model

According to the model the bargaining power in the family or household depends on the respective breakdown. The break down point refers to a point whereby the family has overrules the bargaining of a single family member's individual decision.

The theory also shows that for the relationship between men and women to be sustainable one individual has to be humble to accommodate the other partner since there will not be a bargaining break point otherwise. If there is no breaking point there will never be no consensus and the the relationship between the two will be uncontrollable.

The model also shows that the humbler one is over bargaining the lower the chance of winning or being included in some of the serious matters pertaining to the house.

According to Sen (1990) the context of traditional societies, the traditional bargaining model of the household ought to be expanded to include person perceived contribution to the household. For example despite the fact that women work longer hours comparatively to men but in household activities as well as other income generating activities they do not perceive themselves as making significant contributions to the households.

According to the theory as long as the women keep on perceiving themselves they will continue being the weak bargaining position in the family. The bargaining power is further distorted by their self perception of self interest. Women fail to take their self interest seriously and psychologically putting themselves in a secondary position to men who always perceive themselves at a very high status.

There has been some poor support from women work from progressive men leaders such as their first President of Tanzania Mwalimu Nyerere.

2.2.3 The Transactional Approach in Environmental Psychology

The transactional theory in environmental psychology (Altmann & Rogoff, 1987) proposes a bridge between the micro level the person and the macro level the environment.

In the transactional approach, which is influenced by phenomenology and ethno methodology (Berger & Linkman, 1967; Meehan & Wood, 1967), the unit of

analysis is a holistic entity – an event, generally – in which people, psychological processes, and environments are involved. The transactional whole is not composed of separate parts (like the whole in systems theory, but is a compound of inseparable factors that are dependent upon one another for their very meaning and definition.

The whole person environment is a happening that is changing all the time. Various aspects of the event accord mutual meaning to one another, for in a different setting, or with different actors, a particular person would have acted differently.

The transactional theory is pragmatic, eclectic, and relativistic. Despite its ambition to be able to predict, it recognizes that the events are liable to be idiosyncratic and non-recurrent.

From transactional theory, empowerment theory has taken the place of the professional as an inseparable part of the social situation itself, the emphasis on the process, and the freedom to move between focus and context.

2.2.4. Structuration Theory

According to Giddens' Structuration theory (1982, 1984) which is also called the theory of duality of structure, after its central principle is the most developed among those sociological theories that integrate micro and macro levels of analysis (Ritzer, 1988).

On this theory, the social structure has neither primacy nor preference over the human agency, and vice versa. Social structure is the outcome of human action, and this action is made possible within the boundaries of the social structure in which it takes place.

Giddens makes use of the term “system” to describe the overt pattern of social structures. The social outcomes both the intentional and the unexpected are an

embodiment of the actions of human agencies. Social systems are reproduced social practices that are embedded in time and space.

Rules and resources are drawn upon in the production and reproduction of social action. At the same time they are the means of system reproduction (the duality of structure).

From the theory human agency is enabled by means of social rules and resources. The rules guide and inform the action, and the resources provide it with energy: purpose, power, and efficacy

2.2.5. Significance of Poultry among women

The report on *measuring women's empowerment as a variable in international development* by Malhotra et al (2012) shows a living story of a woman who have been empowered through poultry. Seema is a 35-year-old mother of three. She has lived in the same village in southwest Bangladesh for 25 years and currently lives with her husband, two sons, and a daughter in a two-story, Iron roofed house with cement floors. The house has three bedrooms and a dining room, is equipped with solar energy, and has a garden outside big enough to in which she grows crops to sell. According to Seema the poultry farming has enabled her to buy a land and built a house together before she got married.

The e report also shows that some women have achieved to practices paddy farming and develop huge fish pond cultivation.

The report work on “toward black women empowerment – Can System be Transformed” by Conyers (2010) Most women currently owns and are benefiting 861 rural SC, Women who are earning around Rs 2000 per month.

Provision of Employment, More than 50 rural educated youths are also earning their livelihood by playing a support role to the co-operative mostly run by women whom had their capital generated from Poultry Farming.

According to an Article *“from service to advocacy to empowerment”* by O’Connell (2008) Apart from imparting financial and economic independence to the families of the cooperative members, poultry activity has helped in improving the standard of living of the people. It has also indirectly helped in socio-economic development of the Women in villages involved as the health and educational standards have improved and the participation and active involvement of rural women in implementation of various government schemes has improved significantly.

Not only that but also social binding, Apart from improving the socio-economic standard of the poor women, it has also created social binding and a sense of collective ownership amongst the women.

An article by Perlman (2012) grassroots empowerment and government response” in social policy shows that women who were practicing poultry farming have developed to a point of not only gaining entrepreneurial skills but also to a point of establishing new entrepreneurial ventures bigger than the principle poultry business, Women have gained the enterprising skills through this activity and hence their bargaining power has increased. This article correlate to bargaining theory presented above whereby the argument was if a woman perceives herself as the able woman and so will the community perceive her and there after her bargaining power will improve.

Improvement of social status of women improved since this activity is totally done by women and the income goes directly in the hands of women, the status and say of women folk in the family has increased. Cash earning helps them in spending, which help them, lead a better life. They have started investing in social security schemes like LIC, fix deposit. They also invest in having better feeding and better clothing etc. Hence this activity has helped them lead a life with dignity.

Ownership of assets purchase, sale, or transfer of assets access to and decisions on credit leisure workload autonomy in production control over use of income group member speaking in public are all the result of women empowerment through the programme of poultry in Bangladesh.

Women have been able to claim their rights to speak after their economic development have improved through poultry. According to Seema (2012) women have started feeling that every-one in the family—husband, wife, and children—should own household assets jointly, but she defers to her husband on spending and saving decisions. “It is necessary to ‘cut your coat according to your cloth,’” she says. “Some- times I tell him where to spend, but he spends money where he thinks is necessary, so what should I say?” She says that she and her husband do not disagree over time management and responsibilities, as she does not want to create trouble.

Women have been able to run businesses and participate in agricultural work in order to earn sufficient income.

According to Sternsruud, (2012) of Counseling for Health Empowerment Single mothers whom have been practicing poultry have reached a point of being to take their children to school by themselves without the assistance from men. In other words they do not need the consent from their husbands to take their children at school since they can afford by themselves.

According to International Journal of Economics and Finance “Earning our own money allows us to do what we want with it”. It also brings us ‘izzat’ (honor or respect) because the money “proves” our contribution. Otherwise, we work like animals, we are never given credit for our contribution and even our own men say that we don’t work. When we have our own money we are no longer mohtaj (dependent to the point of being at the other person’s mercy. The word is often used for the physically disabled).

According to power and empowerment” by Moglen,(2013) International forum, back in old time male dominating where low or no money remains in hands of farm women’s.

There with the help of backyard poultry with Giriraja returns were increased & all these amounts are in hands of farm women’s. So she became a money holder person of a family and because of that she is major member of family having the role in decision making of a family.

According to women empowerment through the SHG approach” by Augustine (2010) in India Journal of Social Work 71:4 (2010) Apart from income generation women have successful been able to open up the local textile and small industries. Animals provide raw material such as wool, skins, and bones used by women to make clothes, or as fuel for home consumption and for sale. Processing of these materials can be an important source of additional employment and income for poor rural women;

- Self-esteem owning, controlling and benefiting from livestock production
Increases women’s self-esteem and strengthens their role as producers and
Income generators within the household and in the community

The Journal also shows that accessibility to credit has been improved. Livestock ownership increases the likelihood of gaining access to credit.

Assuming an indigenous he lays 30 eggs per year, of which 50 percent are consumed and the remainder have a hatchability of 80 percent, then each hen will produce 12 chicks per year. Assuming six survive to maturity (with 50 percent mortality), and assuming that three pullets and three are cockerels, the output from one hen projected over five years would total 120 kg of meat and 195 (6.8 kg) eggs.

Table 1.1 Projected output from a single initial hen (United Republic of Tanzania)

Time (months)	N° of hatching eggs	N° of cockerels	N° of pullets	N° of cocks	N° of hens	N° of culls
0	-	-	1	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	1	-
20	15	3	3	-	-	1
28	-	-	-	3	3	-
40	45	9	9	-	-	6
48	-	-	-	9	9	-
60	135	27	27	-	-	18
Total	195	39	40	12	13	25

Source: Kabatange and Katule, 2010.

A study on income generation in transmigrate farming systems in East Kalimantan, Indonesia (see Table 1.2), showed that women poultry accounted for about 53 percent of the total income, and was used for food, school fees and unexpected expenses such as medicines (Mayoux, 2011).

Flock composition is heavily biased towards chickens in Africa and South Asia, with more ducks in East Asia and South America. Flock size ranges from 5 - 100 in Africa, 10 - 30 in South America and 5 - 20 in Asia. Flock size is related to the poultry farming objectives of:

- home consumption only;
- home consumption and cultural reasons;
- income and home consumption; and
- Income only.

In many developing countries such as Tanzania, female members of rural families do not have opportunities to work in value adding economic activities, except homestead poultry rearing.

Women poultry is defined as small-scale poultry keeping by households using women labour and, wherever possible, locally available feed resources. The poultry may range freely in the household compound and find much of their own food, getting supplementary amounts from the householder. Participants at a 1989 workshop in Ile-Ife, Nigeria, defined rural poultry as a flock of less than 100 birds, of unimproved or improved breed, raised in either extensive or intensive farming systems. Labour is not salaried, but drawn from the Women of the household (Sonaiya 2010b).

2.2.6. Socio -economic constraints

Marketing: The success of a chicken production enterprise is judged by the quantity and quality of products sold (number of chickens and eggs) and consequently, the amount of profit gained.

In Zimbabwe lack of markets and marketing skills are some of the major drawbacks of village chicken production system (Levine, 2010). These problems exist because there is no conscious effort made to identify an existing market before production starts and to maintain existing customers and attract new ones. Now that almost everyone in the smallholder community produces some chickens and eggs for sale there is a need for effort by individual farmer to market their products.

Marketing of chicken and eggs in the smallholder sector is informal and tends to be within the local communities, between farming households and to some non-farming households such as clinics, schools, business centers and growth points, using cash or barter transactions (Abera, 2010).

Most farmers depend on hawkers or middlemen who buy birds for urban markets. Since meat and eggs are perishable goods and smallholder farmers' financial position is poor they are encouraged to use the shortest routes to the customers to avoid loss of profits by going via the middlemen. Sale of chicks and breeding stock in Zimbabwe is rare (Abera, 2010).

Marketing of live birds is common under this system. In areas where markets are a problem, farmers are forced to keep the birds longer and this increases the costs of production by increasing the amount of food required to keep the bird's (Anderson, 2011). Organized marketing is non-existent. Farmers are recommended to organize themselves into groups and set satellite centers with paraffin or electricity driven refrigerators so that they use the cold chain system of marketing. Selling cold dressed chickens ensures farmers do not have to keep live chickens for unnecessarily long periods of time. It is important to organize farmers into "chicken commodity groups" which will have more authority over their produce (Anderson, 2011)

Furthermore, small processing, packaging and value addition plants can also be set up at these centers to assist during times when there are large volumes of chickens. The advantages of farmer organization also lie in the selling of products in bulk, attracting big markets and enjoying economies of scale. In rural areas, transaction costs associated with selling village chickens are high. High transactions are caused by low amount of chicken and eggs sold at any given time, long distances travelled poor infrastructure and lack of market information (Harun, 2010).

Hence, farmers are urged to consider external factors such as level of market demand, nature of market competition, competitor prices and offers, government regulations and socio- Economic factors in addition to internal factors such as cost of production in pricing a given product.

Humphries (2002) recorded higher prices for local chickens compared to exotic breeds. Apparently people prefer the meat from local chickens and claim that it is tastier and better suited to the traditional way of prolonged cooking (Pedersen, 2002). Advertising is also important as it informs the consumers about the products (chicken and eggs) with a view to making customers buy. It can be done through the use of both the print and electronic media and selection of appropriate media is important and farmers should understand the characteristics of each media.

Government and other stakeholders are urged to assist poorly resourced farmers to access the technology they need to successfully market village chickens in the smallholder communities. Appropriate legislation should be created to allow smallholder farmers to produce village chickens collectively and thus enjoy the benefits of bulk purchasing of inputs and group marketing.

2.2.7. Infrastructural, institutional and technical constraints:

Constraints can be subdivided into those that are infrastructural, technical and institutional. Infrastructural constraints include lack of research and education on infrastructure serving the village chicken production system of the smallholder and poor physical infrastructure; roads, energy, water supply and communication technology (Humphries, 2009).

There is need for information technology revolution that enhances direct access to markets by smallholder farmers, who have traditionally been excluded from direct contact with markets and input suppliers. This would make it possible for smallholder farming communities to access up to date information on markets and prices of inputs and produce to improve village chicken productivity.

Lack of farm input supply services tailored to the needs of the Smallholder Farmers, lack of access to credit facilities and lack of access to profitable urban markets is some of the institutional constraints. Perhaps institutional support should be provided at various levels to cover all factors of village chicken production. Support can be in terms of credit provision, input supply and distribution, marketing, provision of stock, feed and general capital investment. This kind of support will allow for continuity and building up of farmer confidence and lastly sustainability of the village chicken production. Instead of on-station research for maximum production, the research institutions should focus on the problem of optimal utilization of available resources in the prevailing production systems (Ashenafi, 2012).

Technical constraints include lack of knowledge, lack of farmer training systems, dearth of information about cost effective chicken and egg production at the level of decision makers and advisers at producer level and inappropriate system for supplying the farmer with technical assistance and advice.

Marketing and promotion of village chicken based technologies through the print and electronic media can also be useful. Field days, competitions, on-farm research, demonstrations, educational tours and training workshops can improve levels of awareness and adoption of village chicken technologies among smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe. Very little has been done in terms of training farmers in village chicken production in Zimbabwe. There is lack of support and participation from training institutes. Support can be in terms of education, motivation and moral support within the household and the community at large (Ashenafi, 2012).

Policies aimed at improving village chicken production should provide framework for training and capacity building in aspects of village chicken production and management, gender awareness, entrepreneurship, marketing, value addition, record keeping and budgeting. Awareness campaigns, through education of stakeholders to value and take care of their chickens are needed to change the attitudes (Ashenafi, 2012).

2.3 Empirical Literature review

2.3.1 The Contribution of Poultry to Women Economic Development

The study conducted by Zimmerman (2012) on women economic u turn , using a survey research design covering 200 women, the study showed that two each day, caring for the chickens, providing corn and collecting eggs has never left the women of the same.

The study showed that women will sell the higher-valued, live *Creole* chickens at market for a going rate of 120 pesos per chicken, compared to 80 for the less resilient, commercial *ranchero* chickens that dominate poultry sales in Southern Mexico, but

also The women are growing their own food, cutting down on the cost of food they eat, and supporting local species in an environmentally-responsible way.

The eggs were also used for consumption, adding protein and nutrients to the community's diet, and saving the families two pesos per egg however this helped the women saving a lot from the protein based food purchase. As it was evidenced by one of the Mexican woman who is also conducting poultry that she has managed to save more than one to two dollars i.e. 1\$ -2\$ a day just by feeding the children the eggs and hen protein and instead of buying milk from cattle farmers after I sell more and gain more frequently compared to them”

Besbes (2012) also conducted several studies in Canada assessing income from poultry project more particularly the ones run by women and whether the income obtained suffice running a life as an independent woman the findings from results derived from Besbes (2010) revealed that the average weekly Women Poultry income increased from 270 Canadian Dollar (\$) to 398 \$ that is to say there have been some improvement in the income among the women who practice poultry agriculture for 48%.

Alam (2010) findings correlate with the findings of Pique (2012) of Spain who conducted several studies as well but focusing on the women poultry enterprises. The findings showed that more or less equivalent to the income derived from the poultry enterprise per individual per day at the time of the survey though in a few cases, Women income was higher than the overall change in household income. The survey also showed that 28% of the women who practice poultry at the household's level had increased their income above the poverty line.

Bogale (2012) conducted another study on the future prospects of Women who practices poultry farming, although no details was provided on whether the women who have achieved from poultry they could move up any further after crossing the poverty line and what pathway they took to move up the ladder. Therefore, it appears as though the entire change in average women income came from participation in the poultry project.

The study further postulate that poultry income accounted for about 35% of household income at the time of the survey, the figure in the beginning of the survey was not

available but also there was considerable variation in household and poultry income and its share between the different enterprises and also between different districts.

Nielsen (2012) Conducted a study to see if when women decide to form a joint venture and expand their poultry business, the study found that net poultry income and its share in total household women income were higher for project beneficiaries before the project and increased five times among project beneficiaries but only marginally among the control group (Table 6). Project members' own contribution to household income increased from 16 to 30% among the beneficiaries but only from 9 to 10% among the control group. Breakdown by type of enterprises was not available nor was any indication of the extent of variation across districts and NGOs.

Chitate (2010) found average monthly beneficiary income of each women poultry group project activities as it stood at an income of 147 \$ a day in 2012, which was higher than the average for all individual women household poultry activities though this comparison was perhaps not meaningful as the sample of different enterprises was not proportional. About 75% of the beneficiaries had more than one source of income in 2011 as well as in 2012.

This means that, the women who practices poultry at the back yard of their households can look for the possibilities of rejoining and forming much bigger Poultry project as the studies have shown that there is likely hood of improving and getting more income above the one they are getting and for so doing much big companies can be opened up.

Chitate (2010) of Tunisia conducted a study among women who were marginalized from land properties showed that average monthly income of different women who were practicing poultry at their homestead their income increased by 14-163% from the day they started their projects i.e. for a period of 4 years from 2009-2012. However, the small sample size and its lack of representativeness may have highly biased some of the estimates.

Claridge (2012) studied the rate of income and saving among the women poultry farmers the study was conducted at Nigeria where it was found out that poultry farmers have increased their total savings by 60% (from \$283 to \$472)

The study showed not only the saving and increase in the income but also the women in Nigeria have increased their average land holding- both owned and rented, and have improved their houses, invested in tube wells, improved latrines over the three year study period.

Francis (2011) mentioned similar pattern in her case study households and Todd (2012) found a similar pattern among Grameen Bank's micro-credit recipients in Tangail district, which is outside the poultry project More than 80% of poultry are kept in rural areas and contribute substantially to annual egg and meat production (Gueye, 2012).

Studies from Bangladesh by Sonaiya and Gueye on rural poultry for women showed that women are on the advantageous side on the opportunity to rear poultry in their homestead because it requires minimum land, small amount of capital and uses traditional technology. The market for poultry products is usually within the vicinity of the homestead.

Consequently, home-based poultry is now one of the main sources of income for the rural women of Bangladesh. Poultry also provides meat for the villagers of Bangladesh. Rural women have the discretion to use money earned from the home-based poultry firm. They spend those earnings on the welfare of their children and for special occasions such as, Eid, women have managed to buy for their children clothes for Eid and Christmas without depending on any single cent from their home they buy clothes for their children and for themselves from this income.

A study by Ahidu (2012) in Rwanda postulate that poultry farming among women has much of profits to be underestimated, his findings showed that Profits from women poultry are often used for educating children and for buying medicines for

family members. This income also helps during family emergencies. The male head of the family works on the agricultural land from dawn to dusk. Hence, home-based poultry rearing has empowered women with additional income, which is a very important means for the survival of families and has decreased the rate of dependency among women.

The study by Faruque (2010) of Finland showed that through these traditional poultry rearing practices, rural women are empowered since they can spend money for themselves, which gives them independence to take part in making family decisions but also has empowered women with greater financial independence.

In addition, poultry projects benefit rural women by increasing their food consumption and nutrient intake (Faruque, 2000). In Bangladesh, there is now a growing awareness that rural women can play a more productive role and contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. In general, women in rural areas of Bangladesh have little or no control over their resources and have very little decision-making authority in the family.

Hence, involvements in home-based income generating activities like poultry Rearing will lead to greater socio-economic empowerment as well as increasing their decision making capabilities. Women can use their additional income to provide their families with a higher standard of living (Faruque, 2012).

Thus, poultry rearing can deliver significant benefits to rural women in Bangladesh and lead to greater empowerment Small scale household poultry plays a significant role in improving the livelihood of resource poor farmers. The majority portion of farmers in their homestead raise 77.29 percent chicken and 84.41 percent duck respectively of the total chicken and duck production in the country (Fattah, 2010).

According to the study conducted in Nigeria by Mayoux (2010) shows that Women poultry represents approximately 94 percent of total poultry keeping, and accounts

for nearly four percent of the total estimated value of the livestock resources in the country. Women poultry represents 83 percent of the estimated 82 million adult chickens in Nigeria. In Ethiopia, rural poultry accounts for 99 percent of the national total production of poultry meat and eggs and thus women have been allowed by the government to access more loans at a more advantageous conditions for further trade as they have proved themselves that they can but also according to the Nigerian Social Affairs statistics shows that the number of reported cases to the justice court over women molesce has been decreasing since most of the women do no longer rely on men as the source of income rather they are giving them respect as heads of the families and more particularly in decision making and not on the issue of economy of the houses (Fattah, 2010).

The study conducted in Venezuela by the Francisco in (2010) using a sample of 40 rural women in Kiesh Village revealed that the rationale for a pro poor livestock policy to embrace small holder poultry production is logical as it leads to the outreach of the majority of the poorest, their argument was base on the findings of the contribution of livestock to the country's economy and argued that if the lives have contributed much to the country's economy why would not the donors rethink on motivating and reaching to the many citizen with poultry industry as they would have catered for the big part of the nation needs.

Another study was conducted in India by Fattah (2011) looking at Poultry industry as the tool for targeting the poor majority and the easiest way of reducing the poverty among women. The study used the sample of the 13 markets run by women groups who were selling both the Vegetable and the chicken, the findings of the study revealed that women can be brought out of their isolation world and thereby increase their social and economical capital. The findings also showed that among all the products which were sold by those women chicken was one among the easiest and the quickest way of one increasing its capital.

Fisseha (2011) Conducted a study titled village women poultry farming as an entry point to poverty reduction, the studies used the Tanzania rural areas dwellers women who were running the poultry business. According to the study the finding showed that, apart from being ensured of the food security from the poultry the industry has enable women to take their children to school and better houses as well as opening up some new business ventures, the studies recommended that if women were practically supported to open the modern poultry system of farming they would not only be sure of their own economy growth but also the country's economy at large.

2.3.2 Constraints Hindering the Women Empowerment from Poultry Industry

The study by Roger (2011) from USA showed that despite the fact that the industry contribute a lot to women empowerment yet the sector experiences a lot of challenges such as lack or shortage of water, food, electricity and other major problems not only that but also low capital to start up and run the poultry farming among women is still a big challenge.

The findings are useful to our study as their providing the problems facing poultry farming as it has been demanded from objective number two,

A study by Issac (2012) of Turkey who conducted several studies mostly from developing countries revealed that it is all because of the limited access to the worldwide markets which is barrier in the way of these women farmers to grow in the industry and therefore they are sometimes forced to go back to their husbands for some assistance which in turn makes them dependant as before.

But also since there is no market enough to allow the growth of the industry they happen to get little return on what they sale, so they never try to improve the quality of the poultry products and farms.

The study however overlooked the issue of the financial capacity in the production of these poultry and rather it considered the lack of the market its self as the problem which hinders women empowerment.

Another study by Uppity (2011) of Egypt used the sample size of 200 women who were relying on poultry as source of income found out that most important challenges facing poultry production among female respondents were the death of the chickens (69%), high costs of breeding (65%), children are busy with their studies and have no time to help (39%), lack of awareness about poultry diseases (38%), lack of manpower (34%), shortage of fodder 31%), shortage of hatching eggs (26%), absence of organizations concerned with poultry production (24%), shortage of vaccines and medications (23%), difficulty of marketing (21%), primitive breeding methods (20%), and shortage of chickens (19%).

Most distributors agreed that the main problem facing women egg distributors is speculation in the prices of eggs, eggs spoil rapidly in the summer, and farmers do not like to buy eggs in plates and difficulty of marketing eggs in the villages because farmers raise their own poultry in their homes.

Studies by Tertiary Officers (2009) to the Owners of veterinary medications shops reported that from their point of view there is no awareness among breeders on how to properly dispose of dead chickens and poultry diseases, and the shortage of new disease- resistant breeds. They report problems women chicken distributors face every the long distance to poultry farms, differences in the age of chickens and disparities in weight, high and unstable prices, Copts' fasting periods, high supply relative to demand, high prices of meat, instability of prices of fodder, sudden spread of diseases among chickens and merchants' delay in delivering chickens.

The study further revealed that women who are holders of poultry farms face the problem of high supply relative to demand, spread of diseases among chickens, high prices of animal fodder, long distance to fodder factories and high temperature that causes considerable losses.

The results from the distributors of fodder face the problem of constant change in prices, adding irrelevant to fodder, long distance to fodder factories and reliance of housewives on green fodder.

A Study conducted by Asquint (2012) of Rwanda showed that the estimated coefficient for credit facility and annual income are positive parameters of women joining the industry. This is so because the higher their income and access to credit facility, the more capital will be available to purchase input resources required for their farms. In contrary to these the age, educational status and number of children were not significant though have positive parameter estimates.

The non significance of coefficients for these variables suggest that age, educational status and number of children are not the driving forces behind change or variation in the rate of accessibility to farm resources among the women in the study areas.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with description of the methods applied in carrying out the research study. It is organized under the following sections the research design, area of study, the population, sampling techniques, research instruments, data collection and data analysis.

3.2. Research Design

Research design in this study was considered as a plan of action for collecting data, organizing and analysing it with the objective of combining the relevance of research (Kothari, 2002).

A descriptive research design was adopted for this study preferably because it makes enough provision for accurate profile of persons, events, or situations (Robson, 2002 in Saunders et al, 2004).

It is also preferred since the study limitations are known by the researcher it's there for useful in ensuring the reliability.

It has also been preferred because it aims at providing an accurate snapshot of some aspects of a particular individual or of a group. It is protection against bias while maximizing reliability with due concern for economic completion of the research study (ibid 47).

3.3 Area of Study

It is very important for a researcher at the planning stage to clearly specify the area of the study and define the area to be researched (Cohen et al, (2010).

A study was conducted at Kinondoni district of Dar es Salaam, the region that is very popular with women running or conducted home chicken keeping (poultry)

3.4 Study Population

According to Best et al,(2008) population is a complete collection of data which contains all subject of interest to be studied and properties to be analyzed, but also it involves a group of individuals who have one or more common characteristic that are of interest to the researcher.(Best et al,2008),. It is a larger group of people from which the sample is taken.

The population for this study included women of Kinondoni district and more particularly the ones who are keeping the chickens.

3.5 Sample Design

According to Babbie (1992), the sample is a segment of population in which researcher is interested in gaining information and drawing conclusions. While selecting the sample size, researchers are advised to put into consideration three important aspects namely the availability of population, methods of sampling to be used and financial resources available for facilitation of the specific study (Charles, 1995).

The sample of this study is expected to constitute a total number of 100 Women from 10 selected Wards of Kinondoni District, and in each ward the researcher will purposively select 10 houses.

The sample size was desired because it was a true representative of the finite women population of Kinondoni district which is 567. Census report (2012) it is also convenient for a researcher to handle within short time and limited resources.

$P = \text{Expected frequency value} = 10\%$

$D = \text{Expected frequency- Worst Acceptable} = (14-10 = 4 \text{ or } 10 - 6 = 4) \%$

$Z = 1.960$ with confidence level of 95%

Formula of sample size = $N / (1 + (n/ \text{population}))$

Whereby

$$N = Z^2 \cdot P(1-P) / (D^2)$$

Value for N

$$N = 216.09$$

S = sample size

$$S = n / (1 + (n / \text{population}))$$

$$S = 207$$

3.6 Sample and sampling procedures

Sampling is the procedure of selecting a proper subset of the elements from the population so that the subset can be used to make the inference to the population as a whole (Charles, 1995). It also enables generalization to be done in large population Babbie (1992). Both probability and non probability sampling techniques were used in selecting employee. These are simple random sampling and purposive sampling respectively.

3.6.1 Simple random sampling

It refers as a method of selection whereby each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected (Cohen et al 2000). Simple random sampling was employed in selecting the respondents from different wards. Thus the researcher did a preliminary tour to know the number of houses which practice poultry

3.6.2 Purposive Sampling

In this sampling procedure, item or respondents for the sample are selected deliberately by the researcher depending on the data she or he intends to collect from them (Cohen et al 2000). Purposive sampling was used in selecting the women who have at least a two to three years experience in poultry as they were well equipped with valid information the researcher intends to get from.

3.7 Research Instruments

According to Denscombe (1998), using more than one specific method enables the researcher to cross-validate information and data collected from a variety of sources. Due to nature of this study, the researcher used the triangulation approach that implies multiple data gathering sources. Thus a combination interviews, questionnaires.

3.7.1 Interviews

Is a data collection technique that involves oral questioning of respondents, either individually or as a group this method used especially to ordinary women who failed to easily understand some of the terms and hence need some elaboration.

3.7.2. Questionnaire

This is a research instrument that gathers data over a large sample. The rationale of using questionnaire in this study is not farfetched; in fact the working nature of some women might not allow them to strike an appointment for interview. In addition the questionnaires method was preferred for the purpose of maintaining confidentiality and reduces interviews bias.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

A researcher clearance letter was obtained from the Mzumbe University DSM Campus which introduced the researcher to the Dar es Salaam regional administrative secretary, who then issued an introduction to the district director of Kinondoni.

3.9 Data Collection Method

The researcher used both primary and secondary data. In primary data the method of data collection employed was structured interview that means there were predetermined questions and planned way of recording.

Questionnaire method was also employed this was due to the nature of work of some of the employees who did not have time for interview. Secondary data collection based on Kinondoni district reports, profile and journals and different publications that provided information to support the study.

3.10 Data Cleaning

A total of 100 questionnaires were administered in this study, In order to ensure the consistency of data each questionnaire was inspected and corrected for the purposes of identifying missing information, removing duplications, detecting entry errors and checking for the inconsistencies before being coded into the computer.

The inspection and correction was performed in the field and during the process of coding the data. The inspection of data in the field was performed to detect the most obtrusive omissions and inaccuracy in the data .These inspections led to the drop of questionnaires which contained incomplete answers, wrong answers and answers which might reflect lack of interest.

3.11 Data Analysis and Presentation

Because the research used inductive approach which is qualitative in nature the data on home chicken production contributions to women economic empowerment a case of Kinondoni was analysed using thematic analysis. This is because in thematic analysis only major things and themes are identified. Also computer package SPSS was used to provide frequencies and figures. The data were presented using simple statistics figures such as tables, bar charts and figures to illustrate the findings.

3.11.1 Unit of Analysis

One of the most important ideas in a research project is the unit of analysis. The unit of analysis is the major entity that one analyzes in the study. The unit of analysis in our study was the individual woman poultry farmer as we were searching on contribution of poultry in reducing women dependency ratio. Hence we basically looked at each woman responses on the impact of poultry farming

3.12. Validity

According to Saunders (2007) validity is an aspect which is concerned with whether the findings are really about what they appear about. It is a measure of how well a test measures what is supposed to measure. For the purpose of ensuring validity of data collection instrument in this study a pilot study to 10 respondents was conducted (one respondent) from each ward. The respondents' comments and observation were used to modify the questionnaire before the actual data collection.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter brings the presentation; analysis and discussion of the findings, resulting from the research on, home chicken production contributions to women economic empowerment.

4.1 Presentation of the study findings

The summary of the data on the research specific objectives which stated, to analyze the extent of women empowerment through poultry, to determine the constraints hindering the women empowerment from poultry, to evaluate the possible solution to the problems facing women empowerment through poultry, revealed the following findings.

4.1.1 Presentation of findings on respondents profile

This section aims at discussing the respondents' profile to enable the researcher establish the extent of judgment one might have in the area of the study. Among the researched respondents' characteristic include age, level of education and occupation.

4.1.2 Presentation of findings on respondent's demographic profile

Table 4.1 Demographic characteristics

Level of education of Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Primary Level education	42	42.0
Secondary/Certificate Level education	58	58.0
Total	100	100.0
Age of Respondents	Frequency	Percent
25-35	11	11
35-45	52	52

Above 45 years	37	37
Total	100	100
Occupation	Frequency	Percent
A teacher	5	3.3
Business	11	7.2
Entrepreneurs	84	55.2
Total	100	100.0

Source :Researcher 2013

Table 4.1 Authenticate that most of the respondents 84(55.2%) were entrepreneurs, 11(7.2%) were business men and lastly 5(3.3%) were primary school teachers. The Chi square test on occupation taken as variables and importance of poultry reads at P-Value 7.3, DF 9 and Significance level is 0.5. Therefore since the significance level of the test for occupation and importance of poultry shows is less greater than 0.05 it can be concluded that the relationship between the three (Teacher, business and entrepreneurs) is real and not due to chances.

Categories	Observed (O)	Expected (E)	O - E	(O - E)²	(O - E)²/E
Teacher	5	33	-25	625	18.93
Business	11	33	-22	484	14.67
Entrepreneurs	83	33	50	2500	75.76
Total	99	99			109.36

Total Chi square is 109.36

Likewise in terms of age of the respondents the findings revealed that 11(11%) of the respondents were 25-35, while 52 (52%) of the respondents were between 35-45 and lastly 37(37%) argued that they were above 45 years of age.

The Chi Square test for Age of respondents and importance shows that

The Value of P is 3.000 and the significance level is 0.8. Since the two sided asymptotic significance of the Chi square statistics is greater than 0.05, it's safe to say that the concentration of 35-45 years old respondent in poultry business is due to chances which means that poultry industry would offer the same importance to all regardless of the age of the respondents.

In term of the level of education the result revealed that 42(27.6%) of the respondents were possessing primary level of education and 58(58.0%) respondents were holding secondary / certificate level of education. Likewise in education level, the two sided asymptotic significance level is greater than the required level of significance. I.e. Since $0.3 > 0.05$ therefore it is also safe to say that the difference in are due to chances variation, which also implies that every poultry farmer can get the benefit from Poultry regardless of the level of education.

The demographic characteristic results in table 4.1 indicate that more than More than 50% of the respondent had attained at least secondary level education. This entails that a good number of respondents involved in this study are well educated and hence knowledgeable on most of the concepts which were asked. This has also being a reason for using questionnaire as a major tool for data collection in our study.

Furthermore, age of respondents shows that most of the respondent involved were between 35-45 year old, this particular age group represent the age group of the an effective working class people who are energetic but with more responsibilities since it's an elderly group assumed to have families and children as well as dependants, It s the age group representing the independent individuals who strive for the better future. These findings helped the researcher to get the real picture on whether the poultry business is really helping women to improve economically

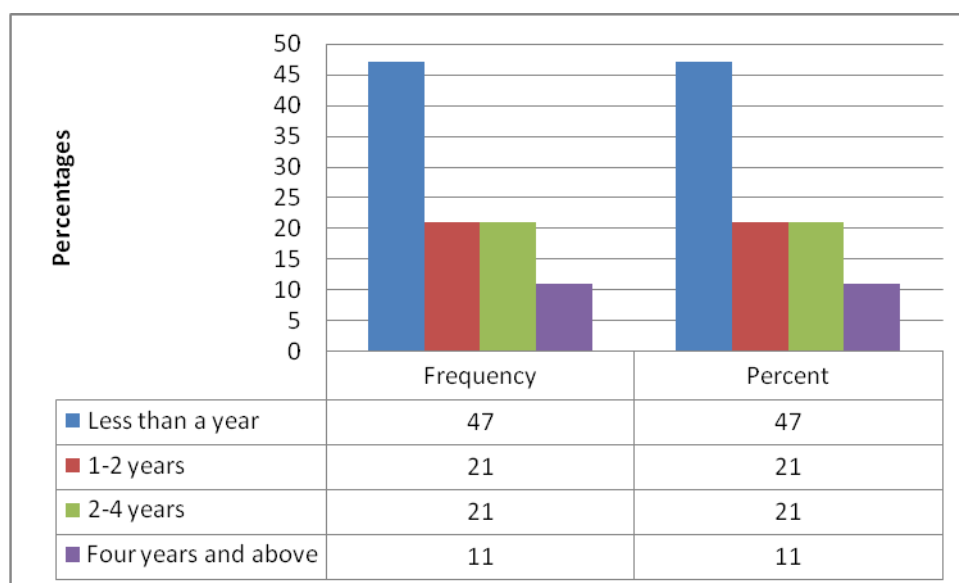
Likewise most of the respondents involve in the study were entrepreneurs practically doing poultry business. This signifies that most of the women considered poultry

business as the business which can empower a woman economically. Teachers and business women realized that it is not their salary or their job would empower them economically but poultry but also the fact that teachers and other business women started poultry despite their well paying job is because they realized how important Poultry is as far as the issue economic empowerment is concern. See Table 4.1

4.1.1 The Extent of Women Empowerment.

Under the first objective the study intended to analyze the extent of Women Empowerment through Poultry revealed the followings:

Figure 4.1 Duration of Poultry Practising



Source: Researcher (2013)

The duration spent in poultry farming by women determines to a certain extent the economic development one has achieved. The findings on the research question which asked “For how long have you been practicing poultry farming?” revealed that 47(47%) of the women have been practicing poultry farming in a period less than a year, 21(21%) of the total women who were involved in the study argued that they have been practicing poultry farming for two years consecutives, while 21(21%) of total women

said they have practiced for 2-4 year and lastly 11(11%) argued that they have been practiced it for the period of 4 year and above.

Worksheet for Chi square

Category	Observed	Expected	(O – E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
>1yr	47	25	22	484	19.36
2 yrs	21	25	- 4	16	0.64
2 – 4 yrs	21	25	- 4	16	0.64
4 < yrs	11	25	- 14	196	7.84
Total	100	100			28.48

At $P = .05$ and $df = 3$ the table will read the value of Chi square as 0.9989, this means that the calculated Chi square 28.48 is equal or greater than 0.9989. There is a significant difference between the data sets that cannot be due to chance alone. We can conclude that the relationship observed in the cross tabulation is not real and not by chances, which means the profit and empowerment in general does not depend on the period practiced, one can practice poultry farming in long time with no success but also one can practices for short time but in a modernized way and yield more profit and be empowered.

The finding also signifies that most of the women have practiced poultry farming for quite long enough to be able to see its impact more particularly economic impacts. The duration spent in poultry farming also shows to increase which mean if a person begging the poultry farming is likely not to stop following the profit one obtains from the project.

This result is supported by the study done by Sewannyana, (2012) As Cited in the Literature review that, when a woman starts this business is likely to encounter the problems but following the benefits obtained from the project they would continue practicing and never thinking of quitting the business.

The findings are also in line with the study by Sonaiya (2011). that “happy worker is a productive worker.” that means if the workers feel that they are satisfied with the business they are doing regardless of the hardship they might encounter but yet they will be more productive and provide quality services. See Figure 4.1

4.1.1.2 Income from poultry farming

The finding on the research question which asked “What is your income from poultry farming?” revealed that most of women 22(22%) were getting 200,000/= TSH after every three weeks, 21(21%) were getting 100,000/=TSH, 10(10%) of the total respondents were getting 400,000/=Tsh While 10(10%) were getting more than 600,000/=TSH per month and 37(37%) didn’t respond to the question.

Worksheet for Chi square

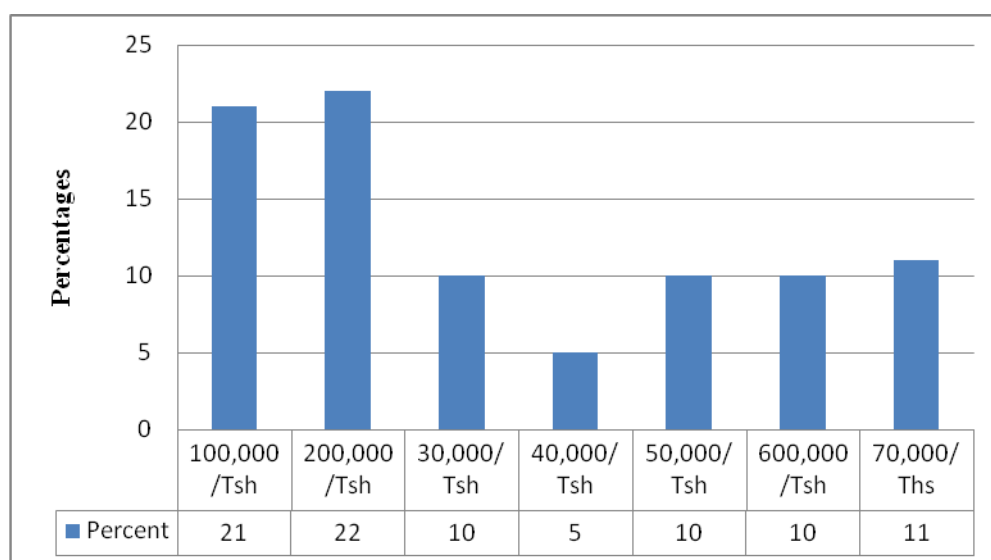
Category	Observed	Expected	(O – E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
100,000	10	20	- 10	100	5
200,000	21	20	1	1	0.05
400,000	22	20	2	4	0.2
600,000	10	20	- 10	100	5
Didn’t attend	37	20	17	289	14.45
Total	100	100			24.7

At P = .05 and df = 4 the table will read the value of Chi square as 0.9997, this means that the calculated Chi square 24.7 is equal or greater than 0.9997. There is a significant difference between the data sets that cannot be due to chance alone. So the difference between the income obtained and the feeling of the importance is not due to chances, which implies that poultry provided money to its famers but every individual famer has his or her own goals and responsibilities and see the money unfit.

The findings also signify that if the poultry is seriously considered as a business she is capable of earning not less than 250,000/Tsh a month which is equivalent to

3,000,000/= a year. This is enough of a house wife capital to establish another business.
See Figure 4.2

Figure 4.2: Income Earned From Poultry



Source: Researcher 2013

Table 4.2 Poultry Income Expenditure

Poultry income expenditure	Frequency	Percent
Home Expenditure	21	21
Paying School Fees and Feeding the Family	16	16
Subsistence	42	42
To increase my capital, To meet my Family needs	21	21
Total	100	100.0

Source : Researcher (2013)

Figure 4.3: Eggs Income from Poultry



Source: Researcher 2013

4.1.1.3. Poultry Income Expenditure

Home Expenditure

The finding on research question which asked “*What do you do with the income you get*”. Involved 100 women where by 21(21%) of the women were using this income for daily domestic expenditure which included buying of foods, clothes for children’s.

Income expenditure household expenditure was considered a proxy indicator of income. Obviously, the higher the food expense of a household, the higher has to be the income of that household and so is the profit obtained from poultry?

As shown in Table 4.2, the per capita expense on food consumption was higher comparing to earlier times when the family could manage to eat only two times instead

of three meals a day. This indicates that the income of households was increasing day after day to enable the family take three meals a day.

These findings are supported by the study of Abera, (2010) of South Africa as cited in the literature review that Independent sample t-test of the difference in per capita expense on household food consumption between member and non-member households was significant for the SFCL, whereas it was insignificant for the other three cooperatives. Although the statistical test showed the difference in per capita expenses on household food consumption to be insignificant, the difference of a magnitude of Rs892 (US\$11.4) in JSACCOS and of Rs560 (US\$7.2) in

School Fees Payment

The findings shows that 16(16%) of women argued that they were using the money earned from poultry for paying school fees and feeding the family. These findings are supported by the statement of one respondent who responded to the research question which asked *“How many children were studying before poultry project?”* that *“Honestly, they are all going to school, although they get late but at least now they are all going to school thanks to my Almighty God and for the poultry Project”* These findings shows that the income obtained from poultry is not just for consumptions but much can be generated to enable children to get education.

These finding are in line with the study of Anderson (2010) who how argued that In rural Nepal, children in the 13-19 year age group are more likely to attend school than those from any other age group. School children often complete their schooling (up to class 10) by the age of 19 years. Therefore, this age group was considered for assessing the impact of the programme on the educational status. It was assumed that children were not sent to school because of poverty, lack of awareness of the importance of education and the need to involve children in household chores. This indicates that member households gave more priority to their children’s education because of the increase in the incomes of member households and their participation in literacy classes, which helped them to understand the importance of education for their children.

Well Being

The findings in table 4.2 also shows that 42(42%) of the respondent said the money was not enough but at least was enabling them to meet their subsistence's for their wellbeing. The finding signifies that before poultry the families were not able to get three meals a day as well meeting their normal expenditure. The poultry farming has influence the growth of income which in turn ensured there is food security.

These findings are supported by the findings of Ashenafi (2010) as cited in the literature review that frequency of consumption of nutrient food, improvement in diet, educational status and prevalence of parka latrines were considered as indicators of the well-being status of both member and non-member households. Among the nutrient food items, meat, egg and dairy products were included in the study as these contain relatively high nutrition

Increase in Income

The study shows that there was a tremendous increase in income before and after the project. The findings are supported by 21(21%) argued that they were conducting the business so as to raise the capital to meet the family needs. But there has been some increment to a point that women have started thinking of establishing up some new business or ventures.

The Chi Square statistic shows that the P-Value is 9.1 with degree of freedom of 9 and two sided asymptotic significance level of 0.4, Since the two sided asymptotic significance level is 0.4 which is greater than 0.05 so it's safe to say that the difference in expenditure are purposively, this implies that poultry benefit the every individual farmer but every individual farmer has his or her own need and demands to meet.

The findings also signify that with the exceptional of the few women who decided to form a joint venture to expand their business others were using the income obtained from the business to run their families and taking their children to school, this is

evidenced by the statement of one of the respondents who in the in-depth interview argued that “Honestly the income I m getting is enough but since the family is very big and extended therefore the income that I get cannot be invested any where further apart from daily basic need and taking the children to school.

The findings are supported by the study of Solomon (2010) who argued that a business at its tertiary stage would seem not so beneficial and more particularly when the income and the expenditure are more less the same. See Table 4.2

4.1.1.4 Income Controller

The researcher was also interested in finding out who was the sole owner of the income obtained from the poultry project, the findings aimed at answering the research question which asked “*Who is in control of the income?*” whereby it was found out that most of the women 90(90%) were controlling their own project by themselves while the minority 10(10%) were owning group projects and this represent the category of women who were getting more income than the individual owners.

Worksheet for Chi square

Category	Observed	Expected	(O – E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
Sole	90	50	40	1600	32
Group	10	50	- 40	1600	32
Total	100	100			64

At $P = 0.05$ and $df = 1$ the table will read the value of Chi square as 0.8531, this means that the calculated Chi square 64 is equal or greater than 0.8531. There is a significant difference between the data sets that cannot be due to chance alone. Therefore the variation in significance level suggest that since the asymptotic significance level is greater than required significance level therefore it is reasonable to say that findings are due to chances that the Poultry Farming enables women to have good control of the family finances as they are the one managing the project.

Figure 4.4 A house built from the profits of poultry

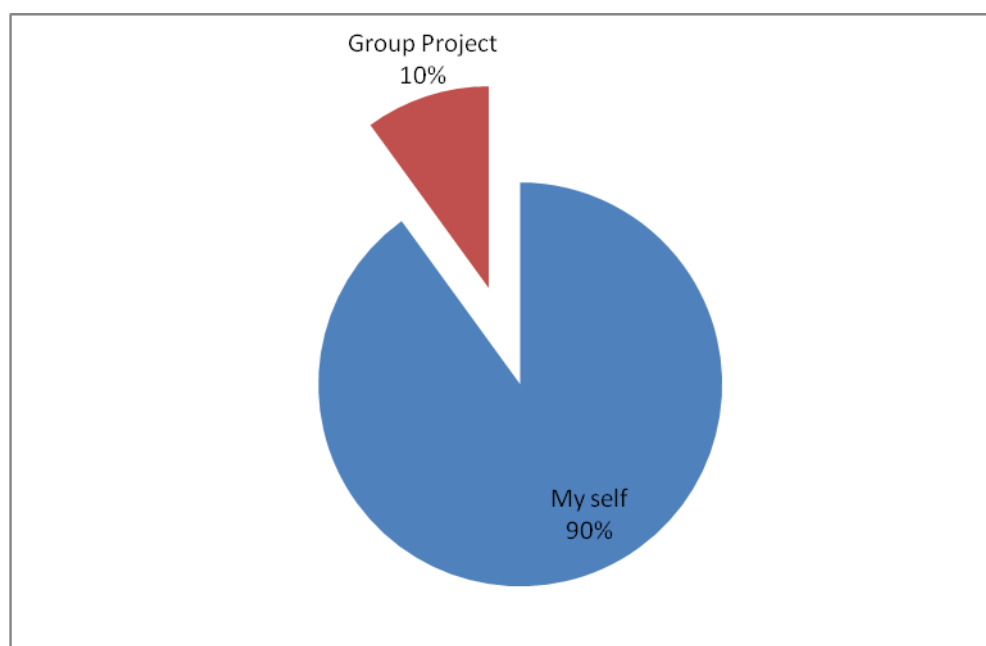


Source : Researcher (2013)

The findings signify that most women are still using the poultry project for home subsistence and for the establishment of very small business which can sustain their families as well as supporting their children's education.

See Figure 4.5

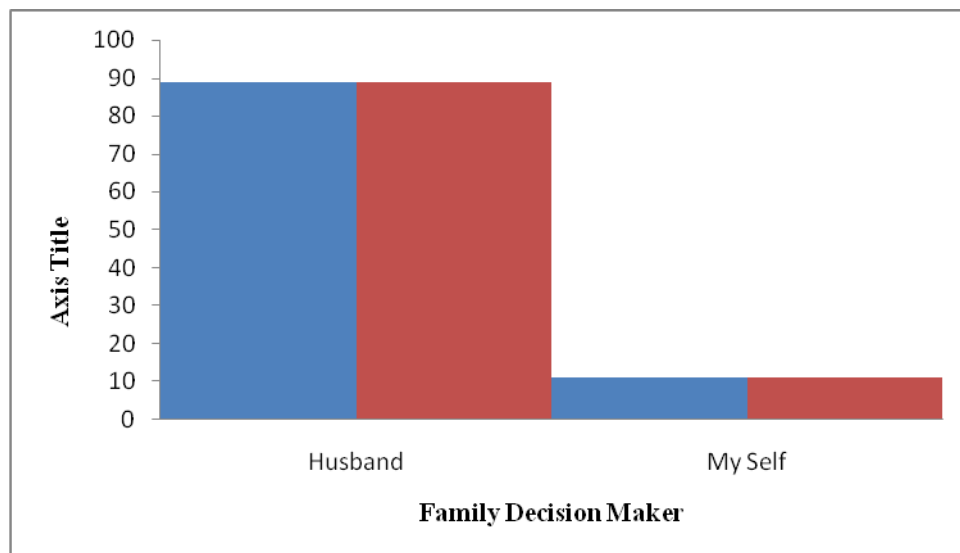
Figure 4.5: Income Owner



Source: Researcher 2013

4.1.1.5 Family Decision Maker.

Figure 4.6 Family Decision Makers



Source: Researcher (2013)

Figure 4.7: Family Decision Maker



Source: Researcher (2013)

The finding on the research question which asked “*Who was making decision in the family before the poultry farming?*” involved 100 (100%) women whereby most of them 89(89%) said their husbands were responsible in almost all the decision making on family matters. This includes paying school fees child rearing, buying food for the family and other issues pertaining to family development and welfare.

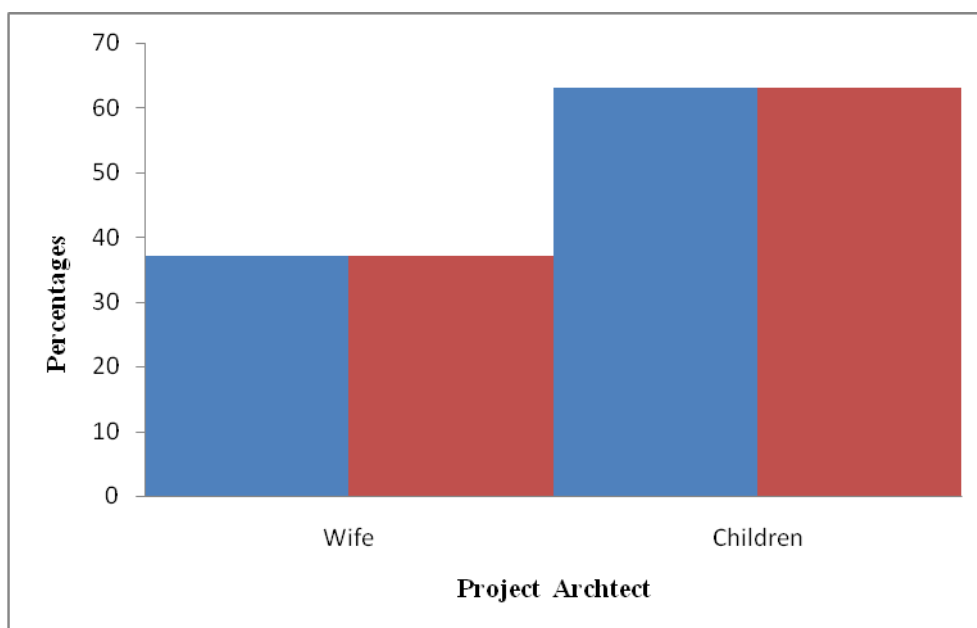
The fact that most family decision were being made and met by males signifies that it was men who decided how to spend the income obtained from the market and leave women dependant, However the trend has changed as revealed by the previous statement of one woman who said “at least now that I can contribute and be heard and this is not for any other reason ”

The finding also signifies that most women were somewhat dependent on men since they were household’s caretakers and were not involved in earning an income.

See Figure 4.6

4.1.1.6 Poultry Farming Architect

Figure 4.7: Poultry Farming Initiator



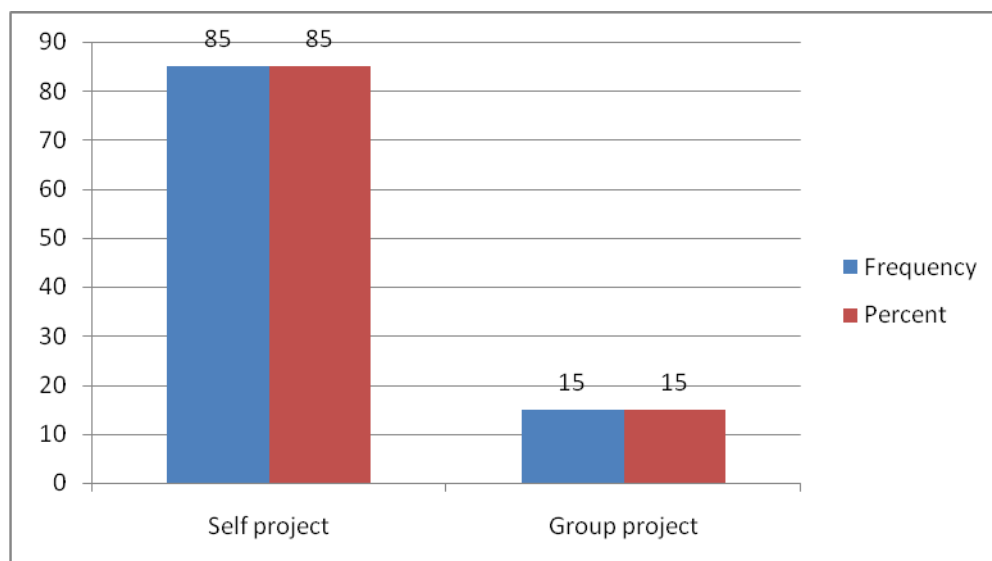
Source: Researcher (2013)

The Poultry Farming Architect refers to the person who first initiated the business. The researcher was interested in finding out who was the initiator of the business since that could help the researcher to find out whether the idea was self motivated to alleviate themselves from poverty and dependence. The findings involved 63(63%) wives who initiated the idea of practicing poultry and 37(37%) children who the ones behind the establishment of the poultry project.

The Chi –Square Statistics show that the two sided significance of the chi-square statistics is greater than 0.05, this is to say $0.5 > 0.05$, and therefore it can be concluded that the findings are due to chances. This means that all women had the chance to not only suggest the establishment of the business but also to the mandate of establishing the business, and therefore the benefits acquired are the result of their own decisions. The findings also signifies that most of the women were responsible at establishment of the poultry project at family level and this could be as a result of poverty or as a ways of empowering themselves from poverty. Figure 4.7

4.1.1.7 Poultry Farming Owner

Figure 4.8: Project Ownership



Source: Researcher's (2013)

The ownership of the poultry project was of interest to the researcher since it could help realizing who to what extent the project would empower a woman.

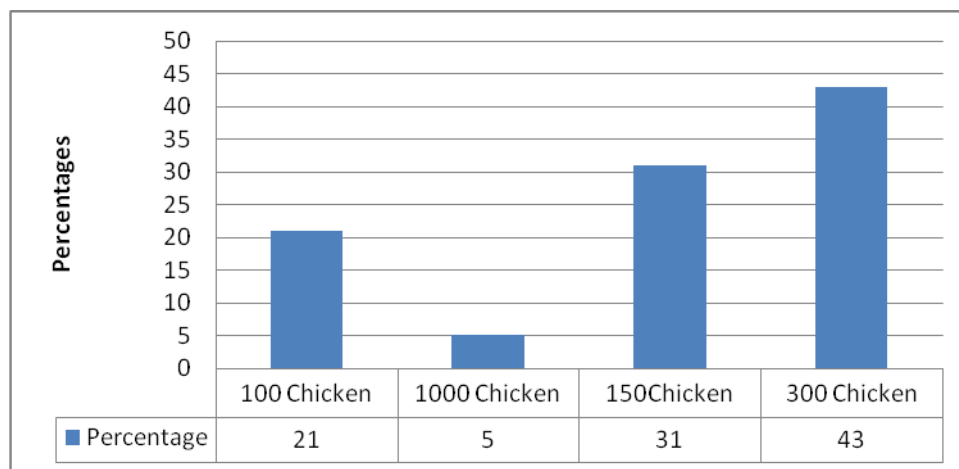
The finding on the research question which asked “*Is itself owning project or a group projects?*” involved 100 women whereby most of them 85(85%) were the sole owner of poultry projects while 15(15%) of respondents argued that the poultry are being run by group project.

The findings signify that most of the women owned their own project at their home premises and this was due to the fact that most of the projects were established for the subsistence and daily expenditure at home.

These finding are supported by Besbes (2012) that income from self owned poultry project more particularly the ones run by women and whether the income obtained suffice running a life as an independent woman. Se Figure 4.8

4.1.1.8 The Number of Chicken in the Project

Figure 4.8 Number of Chicken in the Project



Source: Researcher (2013)

The number of chicken in the poultry project is beneficial in determining whether the established project indicates the growth of the project in terms of capital, benefits and the size of the project.

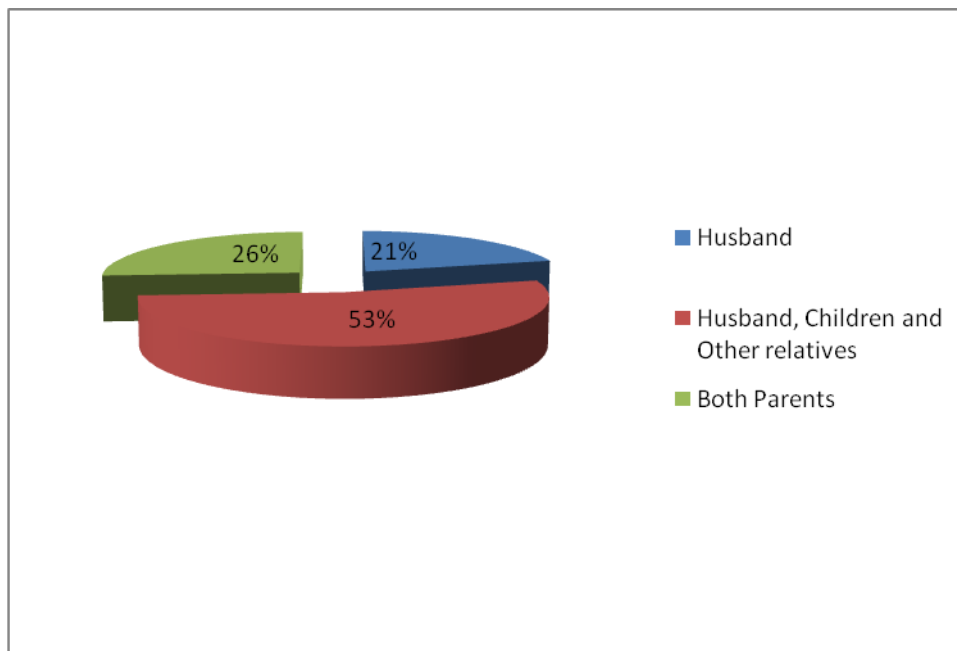
The findings on the research question which asked “*How big is your poultry business or how many Chicken do you farm?*”? Involved 100 respondents whereby 21(21%) of the women owns 100 chicken, 5(5%) owns 1,000 chickens, 31(31%) owns 150 chicken and lastly 43(43%) owns 300 chicken.

The finding signifies that most of the women own less than 300 chickens while 5% own up to 1000,000 chickens. This means that the majority were still practicing poultry individually in their back yard because the amount obtained from these projects were not big enough to grow sufficient investments to start a business and were used for subsistence alone. On the other hand the poultry projects which were formed by joint venture indicated fast growth and the owners were opening up other new businesses.

This is evidenced by the statement of one woman in the Joint Venture Poultry Project whereby she said, “*I vet managed to buy two Plots of Land*” See Figure 4.8

4.1.1.9 Family Members

Figure 4.9 Family Members in House



Source: Researcher (2013)

Table 4.3 Family Support in Poultry Farming

Family support in poultry farming	Frequenc y	Percent
Yes	100	100.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Researcher (2013)

The findings on the research question which asked “Who do you live with?” involved 100 women whereby 21(21%) women were staying with their husbands, The findings signify that most women were widowed and independent and thus they were using poultry as their main source of income to support their families. This is supported by the statement of one respondent who argued that *“Well since the death of my husband I have been practicing poultry, and thank God, it has not let me down since I have been able to run my family as if I am still with my husband”*.

The findings are in line with the study of Guta (2010) of Maputo who argued that “Poultry have been a “Mkombozi” (Savior) of so many household run by single mothers”.

In addition the findings shows that 53(53%) of the women were staying with their husbands, children and other relatives, and thus poultry was being used as source of income to support the family. The assumption here was that, the fathers were working but the income was not enough to support the whole family. Women therefore were obliged to work on poultry.

In addition 26(26%) women were staying with both parents of either sides, this shows these families were financially extended and therefore another source of income was needed as the salary from the Husband and wife would not be able to run the family, this is supported by statement of one respondent who said *“Well both I and my husband are working but yet we have been forced to establish home business “Poultry” so as to support the family, the salary would not be enough we are many to rely on salary only”*

The study shows that most of the families’ involved in the study were married and were staying with their husband; as is the culture to Tanzanian the families are dependent upon the male’s family.

The finding signified that most of the women were living with extended families which would require them to work extra hard to raise fund to help their husbands in supporting their families

On the other hand the researcher wanted to find out if the family members were helping in poultry production, this was meant for the response of the research question which asked *“Are the people you are living with of any help to you?”* and the finding revealed that the family members of each house with poultry project was

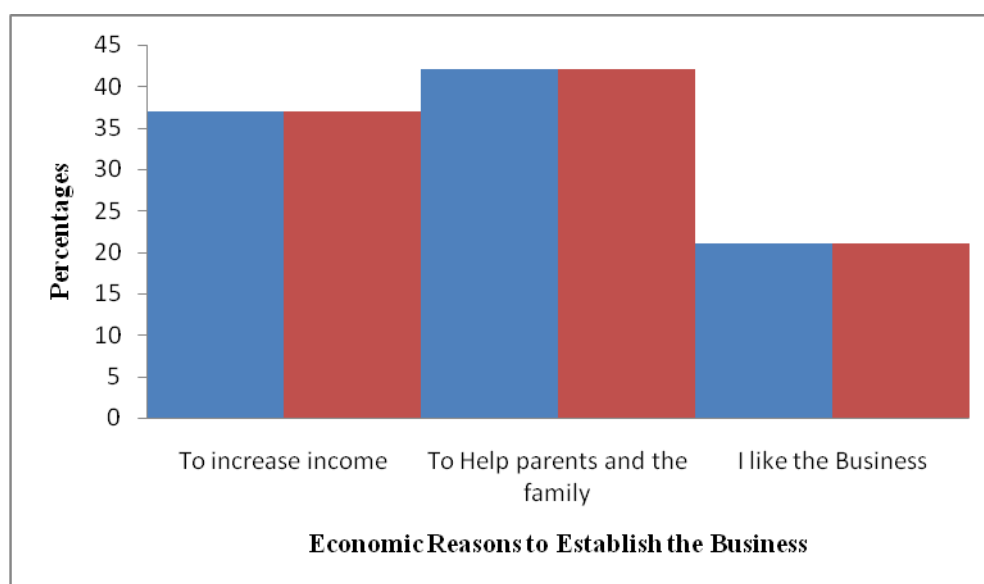
helping the project owners in production process which includes, feeding, watering and providing them some medications.

These findings, supported by Zimmerman (2012) that with the help provided by some of the family members in caring for the chicken, providing corn and collection of eggs has resulted to positive impact and women has turn on from being economically backward.

The findings are also in line with the findings by Jonnie (2011) as cited in the literature review that women will sell the higher-valued, live *creole* chickens at market for a going rate of 120 pesos per chicken, compared to 80 for the less resilient, commercial *ranchero* chickens that dominate poultry sales in southern Mexico, but also the women are growing their own food, cutting down on the cost of food they eat, and supporting local species in and environmentally-responsible way however all these can be achieved if women and other family members at family level would provide enough support. See Figure 4.9 and Table 4.3

4.1.1.10 the Economic Reasons of Establishing the Poultry Project

Figure 4.10 Economic Reasons to Establish the Business



Source: Researcher (2013)

Among the economic reasons which facilitated a woman to establish poultry project were as follows 37 (37%) of total women established the business with the purpose of increasing the income for themselves and the family. These findings show that most of the women were carrying family burden regardless to the marital status.

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Helping of the families, the finding shows that most of the families are extended families and most of them are being run by women and therefore it women were forced to start up the business at least to get the money to be able support the family members, these findings are supported by 42(42%) of the women argued that they established the business purposely to help their parents and their families. These findings are supported by the study by Barua, (2011) of Bangladesh as cited in the literature review that, African culture has ignored the position of women in helping but for the family which lost one parents women have proved to be a strong woman

The significance level value of the Chi-Square test for economic reasons for the establishment of the poultry project is 0.370 with degree of freedom 7 and the Pearson Value of 6.493. Since the significance value is greater than 0.05, then it can be concluded that the relationship observed in the cross tabulation is not real and it is due to chances.

The findings also signify that more than 50% of the women established the business as the way of getting more income to support themselves and their lives as well. This also means that Poultry is considered as the alternative source of income which can support the wellbeing of the family if properly handled and practiced. This is evidenced by statement of one of the respondent who said that *“I started the business simply because without it I would not be able to run the family”*. See Figure 4.10

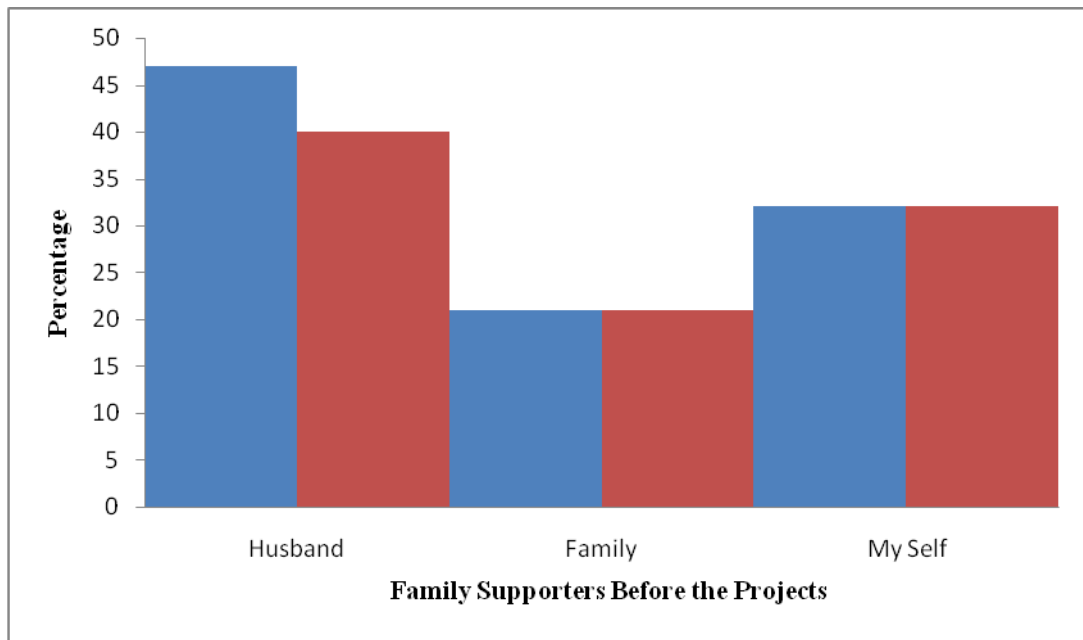
4.1.1.11 Family Supporter before the Project

The research findings on the research question which asked “Before the project who was supporting you in your needs” revealed that 47(47%) of women argued that the

husbands were the ones responsible of all the family matters, 21(21%) said the family was being take care by the whole family in general that means there was no one in particular, 32(32%) of the total women said it was themselves.

The Chi square statistics shows that The P-Value is 8.3 while the significance level is 0.2, and therefore since the two sided significance level is greater than the required significance level, $0.2 > 0.05$ therefore it is safe to conclude that women were supported in establishing their business however there were some other women who could assist themselves in establishing the business and therefore the difference between those could establish the business by themselves and those who could not be able to establish themselves. The findings also show that even women are responsible in ensuring the wellbeing of the family and the general development and therefore they could achieve all that from the establishment of the poultry project. See Figure 4.11

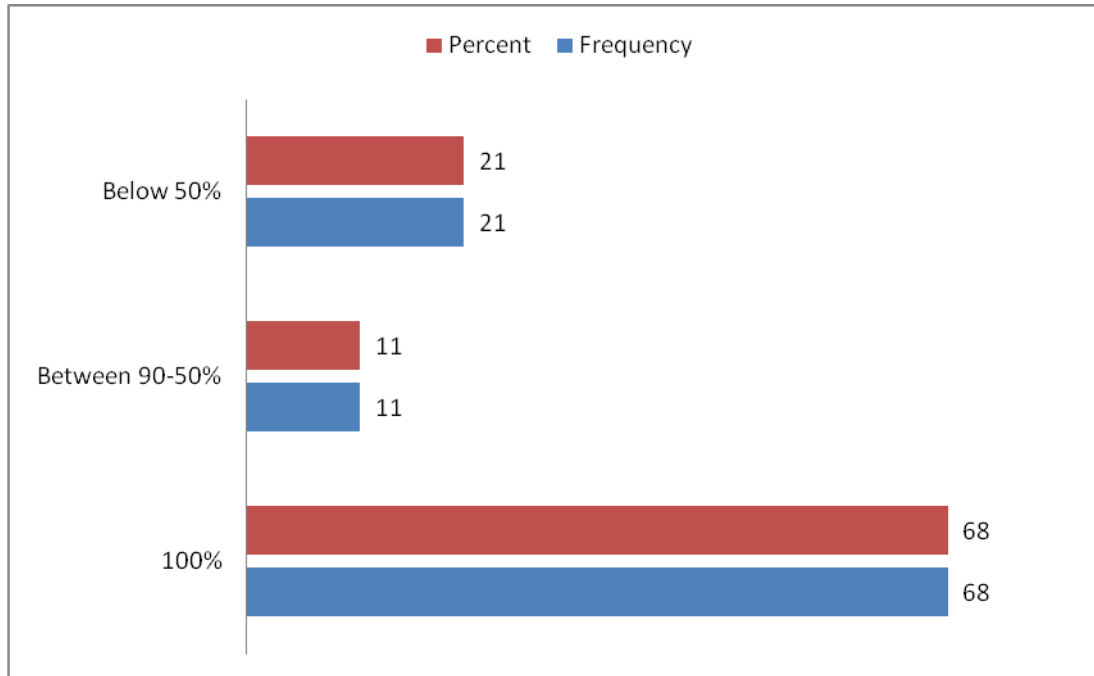
Figure 4.11: Family Supporters before Projects



Source: Researcher (2013)

4.1.1.12 Dependency Rate before the Project

Figure 4.12: Dependency rate before poultry project



Source: Researcher (2013)

The dependency ration was among the elements used to study the issue of economic empowerment. The researcher was interested in finding out the rate of dependency among women before the poultry project establishment. The findings involved 68 (68%) respondents who argued that they were depending entirely to their husbands that is to say they were depending 100% in each and everything 11(11%) were depending partially between 50%-90% while some of the respondent which is 21(21%) of the total respondent were somehow depending to their husbands.

The Significance level from the Chi square test shows out that the significance level is 0.1 and the value of P is 9.3, and therefore this suggest that since the Significance level is greater than 0.05 required significance level therefore it is suggestive but not conclusive, the dependency rate of women was higher and therefore dependency rate provide the true picture on how women needs empowerment strategies.

The findings indicates that most of the women were entirely depending on their husbands in each and everything and that means there was high rate of dependency rate among women. See Figure 4.12

4.1.1.13 Children School Fees Sponsor

Table 4.4 Children School Fees Sponsor

Children school fees sponsor	Frequency	Percent
Husband	74	74.0
Women	26	26.0
Total	100	100

Source: Researcher (2013)

The research question which asked “Who is responsible for children school fees” aimed at revealing the dependency rate among the family members. The findings revealed that 74(74.0%) husbands were responsible at paying husbands are still the head of families whereby major demands and wants of the society has to be meet by him and 26(26%) women said the school fees was paid by single mothers.

The statics shows that the Chi-Square test for the children sponsor reads at 2.3 and the df is 3 and Significance level is 0.4 and therefore since the Significance 0.4 is greater than 0.05 required significance level so it is safe to say that the difference are due to chances variation which implies that it was the role of the family to take children to school and not only one person be it a mother or a father.

The findings also signify that in some families women plays very important roles and in fact major roles that were to be played by men, and this could be due to the fact that some of the women were single parent taking care of all the families responsibilities at home, This is evidenced by the statement of one of the women who argued that “ I am a single mother, I have to take my children to school by myself and meet their important needs such as food and clothes, and I have been doing this since the death of my husbands.” See Table 4.4

4.1.1.14 Importance of Poultry Farming

Table 4.5 Importance of Poultry Farming

The Importance of poultry farming	Frequency	Percent
Yes	100	100.0
Total	100	100.0
Poultry income spent for family feeding	Frequency	Percent
Yes	95	95.0
No	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Researcher (2013)

The findings of the research question asked “*Is the poultry Farming profitable*”? Involved 100 women whereby 100(100%) women that mean all women included in the study argued that poultry farming is important and profitable. This is also evidenced by the statement of one of the women involved in the study during an interview who said, “That is with no doubts that all those who practice poultry farming benefits from it, example I have managed to open my own small shop out of the poultry profits.”

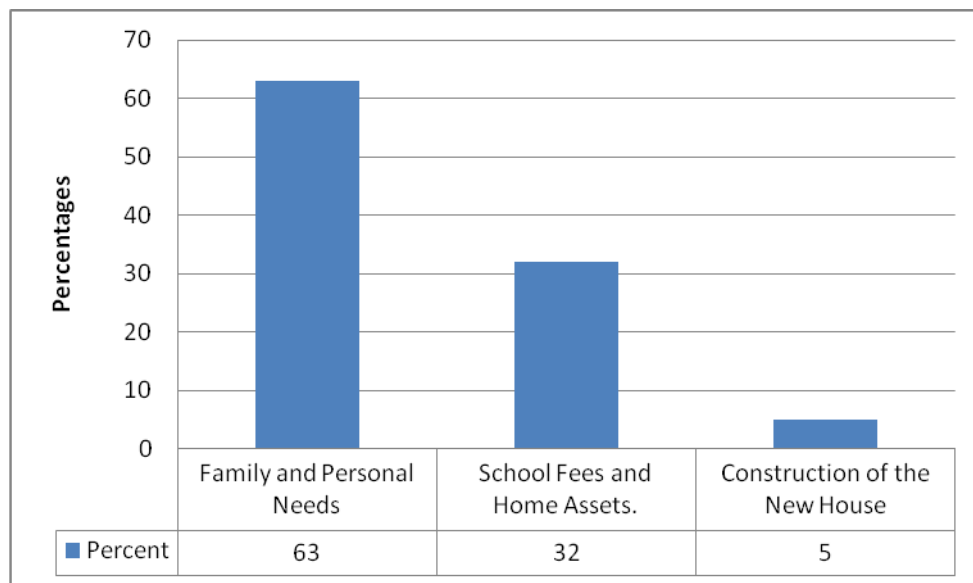
These findings are prop up by Besbes (2012) of Mexico as cited in the literature review that poultry enabled some of the Mexican women to save more than one to Two dollars i.e. 1\$ -2\$ a day just by feeding the children the eggs and hen protein and instead of buying milk from cattle farmers after i sell more and gain more frequently compared to them”

On the other hand the study on whether poultry income is being spent in feeding the family members revealed that most of them women 95(95%) used the income obtained from poultry to feed their families while 5(5%) were spending their income for further investment such as opening other more business and small investments. This is evidenced by the response of one of the women to the research question which asked “*Are you using the money from poultry to feed the family*”? whereby she said that “ *The money am getting is for subsistence’s so some of it is spent for*

Food and some for other family issues such as purchasing clothes and paying school fees for the children” See Table 4.5

4.1.1.15 Women Empowerment

Figure 4.13 Ways of Empowerment



Source - Researcher (2013)

The findings on the research question which asked “How are the income generated empower you?” reveals that 63(63%) of the women said that they were using the money they were getting from poultry project in meeting their own personal and family needs which they could probably not meet if they would not have started poultry farming

These findings shows that women have more responsibilities at the family although it was men who are considered to be more obliged, leave aside the school fees still the money was not enough for a woman to be able to meet her needs. These findings are in line with the study of Bogale, (2011) of Ethiopia who argued that most of the women attend to so many challenges at the household although it is men who are considered to carry a lot of challenges while not.

32(32%) said that they were capable of paying school fees for their children and were able to buy some home assets such as sofa sets, TV's and lastly 5(5%) women able to build new houses from the poultry profits.

These findings show that the income generated is sufficient for subsistence and not for big investment; it can only cater for the needs and demands of the family.

The statistical data shows that the two sided asymptotic significance level is 0.6 with degree of freedom 6 and the P-Value of 7.2. Since the Significance value 0.6 is greater than 0.05 i.e. $0.6 > 0.05$ this shows that the findings are significant which means the women were empowered significantly.

The findings signify that the amount of chicken or rather the poultry project size determines the return and the profits one get. It also shows that most of the women in group project were capable of achieving bigger plans such as building houses than the individual owned. See Figure 13

4.1.1.16 Assets Bought From Poultry

Table 4.6 Types of Assets Bought From Poultry

		Type of asset own from poultry farming project				Total
		A House	A Shop	A piece of Land	A shop, A piece of Land and Furniture	
The importance of poultry farming	Very Important	9	25	11	32	77
	Important	0	6	0	6	12
	Fairly important	2	1	0	6	9

	Not importa nt	0	0	0	2	2
Total		11	32	11	46	100

Source: Researcher (2013)

The researcher was also interested in finding out if there were any Assets bought from poultry Farming. The findings aimed at answering the research question which asked “*Do you have any assets that you bought from the income generated from poultry?*”. The findings revealed that 79(79.0%) of the respondents were had bought some of the assets while 21(21%) respondents had never bought any assets from poultry projects.

On the other hand the finding on the types of the assets bought from poultry involved 100 respondents(women) whereby most of them 46(46%) women were able to buy pieces of land and furnitures,32(32.0%) women managed to open up some retails shops,11(11.0%) managed to build houses.

The Chi- Square statistics shows out that asymptotic significance level is 0.1, d(f) is 3 and the P-Value is 5.4 therefore the since the significance level is $0.1 > 0.05$ it can be suggested that the properties brought by women or rather assets from poultry are significant effort (Pay).

Also the findings means that very few poultry famers were able to establish big investments or buying big properties but most of them were able to get money house furniture, paying school fees and meeting some of the family needs. See Table 4.6

4.1.1.16 Reasons and Influences to Start Poultry Project

Table 4.7 Influence to Start A Business

Influence to start up the poultry farming project	Frequency	Percent
Yes	100	100.0

Total	100	100.0
Reasons to start up the poultry farming project	Frequency	Percent
Because it is profitable	100	100
Total	100	100.0

Source: Researcher (2013)

The research question which asks “*Have you ever convinced any person to start poultry farming*”? Aimed at finding whether the poultry project was really profitable and thus it can really empower, the findings involved 100 (100%) of all the respondents who argued that they were ready to influence others people more particularly women to start poultry farming.

On the other hand the study on the reason as to why one would influence one to establish or start up the poultry project involved 100 (100%) of the respondents said the business is profitable and thus one will definitely benefit from it. See Table 4.7

4.1.1.17 Benefits From Poultry

Table 4.8 Benefit Obtained From Poultry Project

Furniture's, I feed my Family, School fees.	21	21
Piece of Land.	16	16
Shop,	42	42
Source of Income	21	21
Total	100	100.0

Source: Researcher (2013)

The research on the benefits obtained from Poultry Project aimed at answering the research question which asked “*What kind of success have you achieved so far ever since you established the project*”. revealed that 21(21%) argued that they were capable of buying furniture's, feeding the families and capable of paying of the

school fees, this shows that the income from poultry was not big enough to start or establish a big business but rather a small scale which again can assist the running of the family. This is linked to the study of Chaheuf (2010) of Greece as indicate in the literature review that it is important for a woman to establish a business that will be assisting the family however she should not consider it as a sustainable business but rather a business which can support the smooth running of the house.

For the few members who had no big family size and yet practices poultry they managed to buy some pieces of land as it is evidence by the 16(16%) of the respondent who said they have managed to buy pieces of land from the poultry projects,

The statistics shows that the significance level is 0.4 with degree of freedom of 9 and the P-Value of 9.1 therefore it can be said that. Since the significance level is greater than the required level ie $0.4 > 0.05$ there for it can be argued that the benefits women get from Poultry industry were significant. Therefore women were to be encouraged to engage more in poultry farming.

The findings signify that most of the women were able to buy some properties and also establish some of the business which could sustain their capital. But it also means that if one could buy pieces of land and open up new business therefore the business really empowers women out of the being dependant.

The findings are in line with the study by Nielsen (2012) as cited in the literature review that the rate of income and saving among the women poultry farmers have increased their total savings by 60% (from \$283 to \$472). It is also supported by Fisseha (2011) who argued that most of the women in Nigeria have managed to open new and small business as a result of the profit obtained from poultry project. The findings are also supported by John of Tanzania as cited in the literature review that they have been able to open Mpesa and Tigo Pesa projects while still practicing poultry at the back yards of their home premises. See Table 4.8

4.1.1.18 Life Change

Table 4.9 Life Changes

		Life changes after the poultry farming project		Total
		Improved	Improved much	
The importance of poultry farming	Very Important	51	26	77
	Important	7	5	12
	Fairly important	4	5	9
	Not important	1	1	2
Total		63	37	100

Source: Researcher (2013)

The empowerment of women goes hand in hand with life changes in each and every aspect. The finding on the research question which asked “Compared to the life before Poultry has your life changed?” revealed that 63(63%) women’s life were improved while 37(37%) women argued that their life were improved very much than before.

The significance value of the chi square test for life change after poultry farming reads at 0.5 and the P-Value 1.9. There for since the significance level $0.5 > 0.05$ so it is safe to say that the differences are due to chances variation which implies that every woman was benefited from poultry farming and the life has changed from worse to better.

This means that the poultry faming is very beneficial and can completely empower women. See Table 4.9

4.1.1.19 Policy on Women Empowerment

Table 4.9 Empowerment Policies

Policy on women empowerment	Frequency	Percent
Yes	21	13.8
No	79	52.0
Total	152	100.0
Women empowerment policy support	Frequency	Percent
No	100	100.0
Total	152	100.0

Source : Researcher (2013)

The findings on the research question which asked “Do you know the policy that deals with women empowerment?” revealed that 79(79%) of the respondents were not aware of the presence of guiding policies, while 21(21%) argued that they were not aware. On the other the findings on the research question which asked “*Does the policy on women empowerment help you?* “ revealed that 100(100%) women were not supported by the women policy whether in present or absence.

The statistics shows that the significance level is 0.6 which is greater than 0.05 significance level, therefore it can be said that it is safe to say that the difference are due to chances variation which implies that majority of the women were not aware of the empowerment policies.

The two sided asymptotic significance level indicate that the knowledge of women on the policies which guides them is very low and thus they would probably benefit more than how they are benefiting now if they were aware of the policies which guides them.

The findings signifies that there is no most of the women who practice poultry farming have little knowledge on the government policies and how important it is was for them to know since most of the women establishes those business for the home subsistence only and with no any future plans. See Table 4.9

4.1.2 The Constraints Hindering the Women Empowerment from Poultry

Under specific research objective number two the research intended to find out the constraints hindering the women empowerment from poultry, the following:

4.1.2.1. Challenges Facing Poultry Farmers

There are several challenges facing the poultry farmers revealed by the findings on the research question which asked “*What are the problems that you’re facing from establishing the farming*”. The study involved 100 respondents whereby 11(11%) of the women said they were facing several problems such as diseases, In adequacy of poultry food and eggs breakage,21(21%) said they were challenged by price inflation,10(10%) said high cost of food hindered them from growing more in their business,42(42%) said they were had very low capital to being large project, customers disturbance as well as poor transport were hindering the easy running of the poultry projects while 16(16%) of the respondents said their chickens were being stolen.

Table 4.10 Challenges on Establishing Poultry

		The challenges on establishing the poultry farming project				Total
	Diseases, In adequacy Poultry Food, Eggs Breakage	Diseases, Loss, Price Inflation	High Cost of the Food	Low capital, customers are disturbing, Transport,	Theft (Chicken are being Stolen),Di seases	
Very Important	7	18	7	33	12	77
Important	2	2	2	5	1	12
Important	1	1	1	3	3	9
Fairly important	1	0	0	1	0	2
Not important						
Total		11	21	10	42	100

Source; Researcher (2013)

These findings signify that, after the resolution of these challenges, women will be more motivated to join the poultry business. Incumbent poultry businesswomen are likely to gain the benefit of employing other women into their business, which will also alleviate the issue of unemployment. See Table 4.10.

4.1.3. Solution of the Problems

Objective number three intends to suggest the possible solution to problems facing women empowerment through poultry.

4.1.3.1 Possible Solutions to Challenges

Table 4.11 Possible Solution

Possible solutions to challenges	Frequenc y	Percen t
Enough Capital, Treatment for the Debases	21	21.0
Adequacy Market, Adequacy Transport.	42	42.0
Medicines	16	16.0
Best Food.	11	11.0
Loans	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Researcher (2013)

There were several solutions suggested by respondents while responding to the research question which asked “What are the possible solutions to the above named problems”. The findings revealed that 21(21%) of the total respondents suggested that they should be supported and provided with Enough Capital, and proper treatment of the disease, 42(42%) respondents said that the government should provide to them an Adequacy Market, and improve Transport to the market,

16(16%) respondents said they only needed medicines for their chicken, 11(11%) respondents said Best food would be a solution and 10(10%) said they would request the government to assist them with the start up loans. See Table 4. 11

4.2 Validation of the Hypotheses

Alternative Hypotheses 1: *Poultry Keeping (Industry) empowers women*

Generally the findings showed that the Pearson Chi –Square Value was greater than the significance level, thus the P-Value > 0.05 and therefore since the (Pearson Chi –Square Value) is greater than the significance value it be concluded that the relationship observed is real and not due to chances

Therefore the hypotheses were found to be valid as most of women were observed to benefit from poultry practices. The null hypotheses was not assumed as it was not certain whether the women were empowered 100 % by the poultry itself or if there were some other supportive factors.

Alternative Hypotheses 11 *There are several constraints hindering women empowerment from poultry industry.*

The Pearson chi- square Value for the challenges/constraints which hinders women in the poultry industry reads at 7.997 with a 12 degree of freedom and a significance level of 0.785. Since the value of (P-Value) is greater than 0.05 the required significance level therefore we can conclude that the constraints observed in the study are real and not due to chances. They tend to hamper and hinders women from developing.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses in brief, the main findings of the study, linking them to home chicken production contributions to women economic empowerment as a case study of Kinondoni. It also provide recommendations which can be used to improve the poultry farming and suggest areas for further research.

5.1 Summary

Women at Kinondoni traditionally play an important role in poultry production. The paper outlines women's experiences in using poultry as a tool in poverty alleviation and it is concluded that poultry development has the potential for capturing the inequitable distribution of income and employment in most areas. Poultry production on a smaller scale like in the Smallholder Livestock Development Project, the Poultry for Nutrition Project and the Participatory Livestock Development Project are useful to improve the native backyard poultry under scavenging and semi-intensive systems, where women traditionally play the most important role.

5.2 Conclusion

The findings revealed that most women have been practicing poultry production for less than a year. It was also revealed that the duration reflected the number of the women who are new in the business through the influences of others women's success.

It was also revealed that women were benefiting from poultry to the average of the 150,000/= a month, the amount argued to be as a reasonable amount for the house wife or mother to at least be able to meet some of the basic needs at home, however for those women who decided to join and form joint ventures have been benefiting more than the individual owned project.

It was also found out that the findings obtained from poultry projects were used to run their families and paying children's school fee but also opening up of some new business such as Shops, Mpesa, and TigoPesa as well as purchasing some pieces of land.

It was also found out that women established the business as the way of getting more income to support themselves and their lives as well. This also means that Poultry is considered as the alternative source of income which can support the wellbeing of the family if properly handled and practiced.

Before poultry farming practices most of the women were entirely depending on their husbands.

The findings has indicated that women were empowered through poultry project as most of them were able to buy pieces of land, open up new business, buying some house assets such as TV's sets, Sofa Sets etc.

However there were several challenges facing the women in poultry farming this have lead a number of them to not achieve sustainable improvements, which includes operational and financial problems , inadequacy of market, diseases, theft, and poor transport.

Generally poultry farming has shown to have direct and positive impact to women economic revival or empowerment.

5.3 Recommendations

The findings of this study indicated that women who participated in poultry production in the study area were low in poultry production. The women need to be encouraged, motivated and educated through capacity building programmes and empowerment activities. As rightly indicated women play a very significant role in all economic activities at the household level.

It was suggested that the government should help women by providing them entrepreneurship skills particularly based on poultry production.

5.4 Suggested Areas for Further Studies

The study has covered only a small population of Kinondoni district to create a good conclusion; however further research should be conducted on a large scale. The study was interested in looking at home chicken production contributions to women's economic empowerment through a case study of Kinondoni and hence the same study can be done in different districts especially in rural areas.

Appropriate farm structures, including housing, feeders, waterier, nests and cages for transportation should be developed. Designs that can be used to provide preferential treatment, such as feeding and vaccination, to birds of different ages should be encouraged.

Country epidemiological studies, in poultry should be undertaken to understand host-pathogen-environment interactions. Results from such studies could be used in developing vaccination programmes, as well as selecting the most cost-effective vaccines.

Techniques for producing, harvesting and feeding of unconventional feed resources that have been tested on a small scale should be further developed to increase the scavenging feed resource base. Integrating chickens with cropping or gardening should be encouraged where conditions allow.

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Respondents Questionnaire

Dear respondent Greetings

My name is Selina Fernandes from Mzumbe University Dar es Salaam School (MBA Corporate Management)

This questionnaire has been prepared by the researcher for the purpose of collecting data for a research study on with the title **Home Chicken Production Contribution to Women Economic Empowerment A Case of Kinondoni** Your contribution is highly valued in making the study successful. Assurance is given that your personal information will be handled confidentially and with utmost secrecy.

Questions:

1. Name _____
2. Occupation.....
3. Age of Respondents
 - i. 18-25 years
 - ii. 25-35 Years
 - iii. 35-45 Years
 - iv. Above 45 year
4. Level of education of Respondent
 - i. Primary Level education
 - ii. Secondary/Certificate Level education
 - iii. Degree/Master Holder
5. What is your religion
 - i. Christian
 - ii. Muslim
 - iii. None of the above
6. For how long have you been practicing poultry farming?
 - i. Less than a year
 - ii. One- Two year

- iii. Two –Four years
 - iv. Four Years and Above
- 7. What is your income from poultry farming?
.....
- 8. What do you do with the income you get?
.....
.....
.....
- 9. Who is in control of your income?
 - i. Husband
 - ii. Your self
 - iii.
- 10. Is it sole project or a group projects?
 - i. Own self Project
 - ii. Group Project
 - iii. Mention if any other.....
- 11. How big your poultry business is or how much Chicken do you farm?
.....
.....
- 12. What were the economic reasons of establishing this business?
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.
- 13. Before the project who was supporting you in your needs?
 - i. Husband?
 - ii. Family?
 - iii. Own self?

14. What was the level of dependency before you established the project?

- i. Entirely
- ii. Partly

15. Is the poultry farming of profitable?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

16. Have you ever convinced any person to start poultry farming

- i. Yes
- ii. No

17. Why? Give reasons

.....

.....

.....

.....

18. What kind of success have you achieved so far ever since you established the project? Name them if any

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

19. Compared to the life before Poultry

- i. Improved
- ii. Improved Much
- iii. Unchanged
- iv. Worsened
- v. Worsened Much

20. Do you Pay Tax? if no will you like to pay and under which conditions?

21. Do you the policy that deals with women empowerment?

- i. Yes

- ii. No

22. Does the Policy on Women Empowerment help you? Explain How?

23. What are the problems that your facing from establishing the farming

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

24. What are the possible solutions to the above named problems

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

25. What is your recommendation to the government over the poultry farming to Tanzanian Women as far as the issue of dependency and women empowerment is concern.

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

Appendix II

Dear respondent Greetings

My name is Celina from Mzumbe University Dar es Salaam School (MBA Corporate Management)

This interview questions have been prepared by the researcher for the purpose of collecting data for a research study on with the title **Home Chicken Production an End to Women Economic Dependence in Tanzania a Case of Kinondoni** your contribution is highly valued in making the study successful. Assurance is given that your personal information will be handled confidentially and with utmost secrecy.

Interview Questions?

- i. What are economical benefits of the business that you're doing?
- ii. What are the problems that your facing from establishing the farming
- iii. What are the possible solutions to the above named problems
- iv. What are your recommendation to the government over the poultry farming to Tanzanian Women as far as the issue of dependency is concern