

CONCEPT PAPER FOR GOATS LENDING SCHEME

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title	Improving household income and nutrition through goat lending scheme
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Implementing partners	LIT-Tengeru and District/Ward / Village authorities
Target Beneficiaries	Families in rural neighbourhoods living below \$1 a day.
Project Cost	TSH /= 31,600,000/=
Duration of the Project	1 year

PROJECT BACKGROUND

FRI-SUCODE is a registered community based organization with the overall objective of improving the life standards of disadvantaged groups of people, which include orphans and widows by empowering them in the areas of education, health, income and sports and games. The organization is operating in Arusha Region. Since established in 26 January 2010 the organization has served 182 direct beneficiaries 110 OVCs(Orphans and Vulnerable Childrens) and 10 elders. Other beneficiaries are two teams namely, the netball team with 20 members and football team with 26 members and one cultural group with 16members all supported with various support,.

Problem statement and justification

Household poverty and food security is a significant issue in remote project areas of Kikwe ward, in which many of OVCs are living. Most of these OVCs are living with their relatives and guardians who they also live in a very poor life where as some of them depend on informal sectors which has very low income, so this lead to difficult situation under which these families experiencing.

The main causes of endemic rural poverty and food insecurity are many but a few key ones are;

Lack of access to capital required maximising farm productivity and providing healthy nutrition, poor families are unable to have access to the capital they need to ensure food security and healthy nutrition in their households. A typical family requires not only land for farming but requires animals to produce milk for healthy nutrition. Buying these animals is an issue for most families.

Inability to diversify farm outputs for improved income generating capacity: Studies have proven that a rural family that is not involved in animal husbandry is poorer and sicker than one that does. The basic reason is that animals produce milk, which has multiple commercial, and health uses

The magnitude of a problem is big. Orphans on the other hand fail to attend school due to lack of support from their relatives. Some become street children. Some interventions have been made by NGOs and government to help these groups but still more effort are still needed to make sure that they live in hopeful environment. Some of the organizations like World Vision and Heifer Project International have implemented the projects, which are useful and sustainable to the community. One of the interventions is provision of dairy goats to the beneficiaries. Dairy farming specifically dairy keeping to the poor families have become famous and sustainable project. Traditionally communities in Arusha are pastoralists. Land shortage and environment conservation projects have limited extensive grazing. Due this fact the peri urban communities are adopting zero grazing farming where by at most 3 animals are fed in house. A dairy goat keeping is a sustainable project because poor families can easily manage it. Dairy goats are locally available since other projects have implemented the same project in other parts of Arusha. Dairy goat project have proved successfully. The nutrition contents of goats milk is high and therefore the consumption of dairy milk has improved the health status of malnourished children and PLWAs (People Lives With AIDS). Production of milk per day per goats varies from 2 to 5 litres. The families also have been earning income from sales of goats and milk. The price of goats milk is doubles that of cows. The price of goat itself ranges from 130\$ to 150\$. So families can get income to pay for school fees and others. The dropping from goats can be used to fertilize crops planted close to their homesteads. The project will integrate dairy goat project with kitchen gardens. The beneficiaries will receive training on kitchen gardens. Kitchen gardens are small vegetable gardens established close to homesteads for consumption and sales. Kitchen gardens use minimal land. Kitchen garden can be established directly to the land or sacks and tins.

During the training, HIV/AIDS and gender issues will be mainstreamed.

The project is envisaging providing 110 dairy goats (100 Female Goats and 10 bucks) as parent stock. Each identified beneficiaries receiving goat will have to pay back one kid to fellow beneficiaries. So it is expected that after one year the beneficiaries will be doubled. The beneficiaries will receive training on dairy goats' management. After the training they will have to establish pasture field and construct a shed.

The project will work closely with the government especially the livestock department for technical support. The project is close to Tengeru Agriculture and livestock Training Institute and this is another opportunity for technical support to the project.

This project addresses the issue of insufficient household income and food insecurity in selected project area.

PROJECT GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Goal

The goal of this project is to provide access to in-kind capital to households living below the poverty line in rural areas where agriculture is the main economic activity.

Objectives

The project has the following objective:

Increase income earning in the family through selling milk and Goat
Improve nutritional status of children's and rest of the family members.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The recurrent costs of the scheme are administration and farmer training costs. The scheme is designed to:

- Give farmers skills in animal husbandry;
- Introduce a new economic activity, milk productions
- Improve household nutrition and food security; Milk is vital for the health of Children and
- Improve household income because excess milk can be sold.

Management of the scheme

FRI-SUCODE will be working with another partner Livestock Training Institute Tengeru (LITI-Tengeru) to implement this project. FR-SUCODE is responsible for the funds, program design, monitoring and supervision while LITI-Tengeru students volunteer will facilitate for field implementation.

Selection criteria of benefiting families

The School committee will select the benefiting families after an awareness campaign conducted by FRI-SUCODE to the beneficiaries and community members and the establishment of the criteria for who should benefit.

Beneficiaries

The project will target a total of 100 households in Kikwe Ward.

ACTIVITIES

- Defining the criteria for selecting beneficiaries and communicating same to the community
- Supply diary goat in household through their groups/household
- Identifying household of OVCs who needs Goats
- Formulating household of 10members and educate them on shirring male goat
- Training Household members on how to keep diary goat, feeding, treatment, making house for the goats.
- Link these families with Vet nary Officer
- Developing vegetable gardens in house holds.
- Follow up

MONITORING

The project shall be jointly monitored by FRI-SUCODE through the LIT-Tengeru Volunteer veterinary offices that are animal specialist to monitor animal health to beneficiaries.

EXPECTED OUTPUT

- Improved health and nutritional status of target beneficiaries
- Increase income at household and community level
- Improve life standards in household
- Increase knowledge of diary goat management among communities
- Improved food security;
- Higher household income.

ESTIMATED BUDGET

S/N	BUDGET LINE	DESCRIPTION OF EXPENDITURE	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
1	Identify Household with OVCs	100 Household	Transport to visit all households to be provided with Goats and communication.	150,000/=
2	Formulating groups	Formulation of 10 groups (10 HH members each)		
3	Training household members	10 groups 100people	-Venue 50,000x10days=500,000/= Facilitation100,000/=x10days Meals-1,250,000/=,2,500/=x50 people x 10 days -Stationeries 200,000/= Participant transport 2,500,000/=,5,000@ x50 people x10 days	5,450,000
4	Supply Dairy Goats in households	100 female goats one per household 10 Bucks one per ten members of the households and transport	150,000 x 110 goats=16,500,000/= 1,000,000/= Dairy goat Transport	17,500,000/=
5	Linking with Veterinary officers			
6	Field visit(Veterinary officer)	-Vet Kit Transport -Allowances	Vet Kit cost 400,000/= Transport 200,000/= Allowances 500,000/=	1,100,000/=
7	Follow ups	Transport charges Allowances	1,500,000/= each month 125,000/=	1,500,000/=
8	Project facilitator cost	Allowances	350,000/= x18months	6,300,000/=
9	Administration expenses ie communication, printing	Mails Phones Printing Photocopy	Mails-360,000/= Phones-540,000/= Printing&Photocopy-200,000/=	1,100,000/=
	Total			31,600,000/=