

SHEEP/GOATS PROJECT PROPOSAL

SMALL LIVESTOCK AND FEED FARMERS ASSOCIATION (SLAFFA) is a cooperative of small livestock keepers and crop farmers.

0.00. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

0.01. VISION STATEMENT.

Women and Youth are skilled small livestock keepers, gainfully employed, generating income and producing quality protein for the community.

0.02. MISSION STATEMENT.

SLAFFA train ten women and ten youths in rural communities and they acquire effective skills in small livestock keeping, empowering and supporting them with resources to be employed in livestock keeping.

0.30. FUNDING SOURCES

0.31 Requested:- 118,000

0.32 Local:- 565,000

0.40. STRATEGIES

0.41. Skills Training

0.42. Resource Mobilization and Management.

0.43. Accounting and Reporting

0.44. Worship and Commitment (Prayers and

Bylaws).

0.45. Fodder Farm and Livestock Management

1.00 Project Profile

1.1 Specific Goal.

The specific goal of SLAFFA is:

Farmers acquire productive parent stock of small livestock, appropriate resources and effective skills to raise small livestock, to create jobs for women and youths, produce quality protein for their household and generate income.

1.2. Specific Objectives.

The specific objectives of the cooperative of ten farmers are:

1.21 To acquire productive breeding stock of small ruminants and raise in a semi intensive range production system.

1.22. To cultivate a permanent fodder farm of two hectares (2 ha) and feed their livestock regularly on high quality balanced diet throughout the year.

1.23. Farmers are efficiently trained and acquire effective skills in modern livestock production and efficient project management skills.



1.24. The cooperative embank upon quality meat and the community.

production for their households

125. Creating job opportunities in the community for women and youths.



1.26. Generating income for the farmers and their

households

2.0 Production System

2.1 Breed of Livestock.

The farmers had already kept the indigenous West Africa dwarf sheep and goats in the past. We shall continue with those until the farmers acquire modern skills, in addition to their traditional skills.

The parent breeding stock will be purchased from Ministry of Agriculture and/or other local farmers.

2.2. Cooperative Groups, Passing-on of Offspring and Future Support.

Every cooperative group of ten farmers will keep fourteen (14) sheep and fourteen (14) goats on loans. This will be the "Mother Farm No. 1" of sheep and goats. Offspring Nos. 1 & 2 will go to the farmers as their own.

Offspring Nos. 3 & 4 will go to SLAFFA, then the farmer will be free of the loan.

SLAFFA will sell one(1) of the loan payments to raise funds for running the farm. The other one (1) will be given out to new group members. If new members are not ready, both will be sold.

Mother Group No 1 will form two groups and recruit five (5) farmers each and establish two new farms: Mother Group No. 1. and Daughter Group No. 1. At Rounds Two, which will be in Year 3/4 there will be two Groups of ten (10) farmers each; five (5) of them will be already trained.

The Fodder Farm No 1 and the parent stock that was given on loan, will belong to Muliivalamei Farms and SLAFFA who will provide the land. It will always be a production farm and training materials as long as there are new farmers. SLAFFA will oversee the cooperative groups that exist.

SLAFFA project farmers live in Kpetema, Malegohun Chiefdom, Kenema District, Sierra Leone. By the end of the five (5) years, there will be up to four (4) cooperative groups, each with a fodder farm and ten to twenty skilled livestock keepers.

3.00 Background and History of Project.

3.10 Basic Background.

Local farmers of Kenema Vagboi community, Sis. Diana Dickson (a veterinary doctor, USA), Bro. Dickson, (a sheep farmer, USA) Bro. David K. Musa(a lecturer, USA), Bro. Daniel S. Moiforay (lecturer, Animal Science, SL), and Bro. Musa J. Jambawai (Agricultural Engineer, SL).

They started this work in 2013 with funds and other resources from SAVE (USA/SL). A group was formed at Kenema Vagboi. Farmers trained and acquired skills and were given sheep to raise. The group still exists.

3.2. ACHIEVEMENT AND PROGRESS

3.11. Ten farmers successfully went through the training and acquired skills in small livestock keeping Kenema Vagboi community.

3.12. They obtained one ram and five ewes to raise them.

3.13. In two years they had fifteen sheep in the stock.

3.14. The animals were raised in the traditional free range system.

3.20. PROGRESS

3.21. Recommendations in the Kenema Vagboi Workshop Report will be studied and the lessons learnt applied in other communities. (the Kpetema community had requested to host the next workshop)

3.30. Project Holders.

Muliivalamei Farms is the project holder. It is a CBO that works with farmers, who request and choose projects. Farmers are trained by Muliivalamei Farms and provide resources for them. SLAFFA is a new cooperative group for raising small ruminants.

4.00 Project Rationale: Local Conditions and Opportunities for Assistance.

4.10 Opportunities.



4.11. The West African dwarf sheep and goats are well adapted to the local climate.

4.12. The farmers already have traditional small livestock production skills.

4.13. Small ruminants have very high cultural values.

4.14. There is high demand for good quality meat products, especially in the cities.

4.15. The market price for sheep and goats is very encouraging.

4.16. Vast and fertile land is available for the cultivation of fodder farms.

4.17. There are many local plants and crops that are of high quality balanced diet fodder for small ruminants.

4.18. There are many women and young people looking for jobs.

4.19. There are highly qualified professionals that can train farmers .

4.20 Problem Statements

4.21. There are no sheep and goats in the Kpetema community for the past five years.

4.211 The farmers lack the breeding parent stock to get started.

4.212. The current Town Chief and his Council of Leaders do not encourage the free range **production** system in the community.

4.22. The traditional free range livestock **production** system is counter productive:

4.221. It is unhygienic, (for both animals and humans). As the animals to roam around in the community, they may spread disease pathogens in their dungs.

4.222. The animals may destroy economic crops.

4.223. The animals are exposed to diseases, theft and predators.

4.224. Livestock in the free range systems are poorly fed. As a result their productivity is too low.

4.23. Our farmers cannot afford the capital demanded for starting a semi-intensive livestock **raising** system.

4.24 Farmers are working in isolation. There are no cooperative systems to support and empower them.

4.26. Farmers lack the skills and resources to develop and maintain a fodder farmer.

4.27. Farmers lack the basic modern animal husbandry skills to **raise** small livestock.

TRAINING FARMERS AND
RESOURCES MOBILISATION.

4.30. SOLUTIONS.

4.31. Acquire Productive breed of sheep and **goats**.

4.32. Cultivation and management of a fodder **farm**

4.33. Efficient training of farmers to acquire effective technical and modern skills.

4.34. Setting up a semi-intensive range sheep and **goats raising** system.

4.35. Farmers acquire appropriate resources for a semi-intensive range system.

4.36. Farmers form and manage a cooperative **farming** system.

5.00. Network System

Muliivalamei Farms is a registered and paid up member of Pig and Poultry Farmers Association (PPFA-SL). SLAFFA, is a cooperative group in Muliivalamei Farms.

We are in a network with Government Ministries, Njala University, Eastern Technical University and other NGOs.

6.10 Participant Selection

6.11. Members of SLAFFA.

Members of SLAFFA are selected from the Kpetema community. Up to 2015, there were sheep and goats in this community. Some of the women and youths are veteran livestock keepers. They are already seeking assistance.

But they don't have skills rather than the traditional ones. They have asked us to assist them.

Young farmers will be encouraged to work with SLAFFA. The community will recommend all farmers and serve as guarantors.

7. 00. Project Leader.

Rev. Musa Jambawai is the project leader, immediate supervisor and one of the trainers.

His credentials are: B. Sc. (Agric.); M. Sc. (Agric. Eng.); Dip. Agric. Ext; Dip. Agric. Mech.; Dip in OD.

He was a lecturer at the Njala University College.

He worked in RURCON, an international NGO for nine (9) years.

From 2010 to 2014 he was the Secretary of Conference of the Methodist Church Sierra Leone

8.00. Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes are:

8.1 Semi Intensive small livestock production system (farm).

8.2. A Cooperative group of ten (10) to twenty (20) farmers with effective skills in small livestock raising.

8.3. Productive small livestock breeds.

8.4. Fodder farms with wide range of plants and crops for feeding livestock on balanced diet.

8.5. Good quality meat for farmers' households and the community.

8.6. Jobs for the community members, especially women and youths.

8.7. Income for the farmers and their households.

8.8. Clean environment and an ecology with biodiversity.

8.9. Support for the national economy, health and nutrition programs.

9. 00. Sustainability and Multiplication Elements

9.1 Sustainability Plans.

(See also Section 2.0. Production System.)

The growth and sustainability of this farming depend on five factors:

9.11. Productive Breeds:

The productivity of the animals will generate jobs, food and income; hence motivating the members and attracting new farmers.

9.12. The old farmers

The good performance of the old farmers will attract more new farmers

9.13. New farmers.

As new farmers step forward for training, so new cooperative groups would be formed.

9.14. The Funding Sources

The availability of resources will empower SLAFFA to train and equip farmers.

9,200 THE FOUR CARDINAL PRINCIPLES

The four cardinal principles of livestock keeping are:

9 21. PRODUCTIVE BREED OF LIVESTOCK.

9.22 FEEDING OF LIVESTOCK : The animals get adequate quantities balance diet feed daily and in time.

The basic factor in the semi intensive small livestock keeping is the fodder **farm**. This closes the door to the free range system. But keeps an eye on 'Full Intensive System. The proper management of a fodder **farm** cuts on labour costs and the time spent on livestock. Balance diet is the central focus and ultimate goal of the cultivation and management of the fodder **farm**

Balanced diet, is second only to a good breed of livestock. It will ensure and enhance high productivity and high quality products. All other input resources too will become greatly effective and efficient.

9.23. HEALTHCARE, HYGIENE AND SANITATION The livestock are under good healthcare services always; especially primary health care services. This includes a clean environment, good housing and free from threats of theft and predators

9.24. COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

Marketing is the payday of the producer. At the input marketing time he signs a contract that may give him a good pay-off. At the output marketing time he receives his pay packet.

When farmers come together they become a formidable force. This gives them a strong bargaining power. As a group they can get their input resources speedily and get their products to the market fast and in good condition.

10.00. Growth and Sustainability of Farms.

10.11 Animals will be given to farmers on loan. For each female livestock they will return one or two female offsprings and the parent stock to pay off the loan.

10.12 Revolving Funds

One offspring returned to SLAFFA will be sold to **raise** funds for the **farm**.

10.13. New Beneficiaries

The second offspring will go new farmers to start new groups.

11.0. Evaluation Plan

11.10. Modern Standard Monitoring and Evaluation methods and tools will be used to report regularly. Some of them are;

11.11. Daily Duty Rooster and Bookkeeping Matrix

11.12. Logical Framework Analysis Matrix

11.13 Accounting: Income/Expenditure Matrix 11.14 Production Analysis, etc.

11.15. Auditing

There will be internal auditing every year.

11.16 Midterm and Final Auditing

There will be midterm external auditing every two years and then the final auditing in the fifth year.

12. Budget Matrix

13. Budget						
No.	Item.	Quantity	Price	Local	Bothar	total
10.10	Livestock					
10.11.	Sheep	14	1,000	Nil	14,000	14,000
10.11	Goats	14	1,000	Nil	14,000	14,000
10.20 Training						
10.21	Livestock Trainer	1	10,000	Nil	10,000	10,000
1.22	Training Workshops	5	4,000	Nil	20,000	20,000
10.30 MATERIALS						
10.31	Water Well	1	60,000	NIL	60,000	60,000
10.32	Hand Farm Tools	5 sets	3,000	15,000		15,000
10.33	Solar Fencing	12 Sets	20,000			40,000
1034	Livestock Shelter	1	60,000			60,000
10.35	Weighing Scale	1	20,000			

10.36	Healthcare, hygiene and Sanitation		20,000,000	20,000		20,000
10.37	Farm Land	2 ha	50,000,000	100,000		100,000,000
10.38	Farm Layout and Labour	2 ha	60,000,000/ha	120,000		120,000
10.39	Farm Labour	5 years	50,000/year	250,000		250,000
10.40	Fodder Planting Materials	For 2 ha	30,000 per ha	60,000		60,000
10.41	Auditing Fees		40,000			40,000
10.42	565,000,000			565,000		

13.00 Other Donors.
or Organisations Providing Funding for this Project.

We don't have any other donor. Whenever we get any other support, we will let you know immediately.

This proposal had been submitted to the Livestock Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is the national common pool. They sometimes seek donors for small groups.

A copy of this proposal is with SAVE. They may use it as it may seem necessary

The principles and practices of this work started with SAVE (SL) and it was set up in 2013, at Kenema Vagboi, in the Moyamba District. It was to be carried out in other communities as well.

14.00. Miscellaneous

14.01. The Four Cardinal Principles of Livestock Keeping:

14.011. High quality breeding stock.

14.012. Good nutrition on quality balanced diet.

14.013. High levels of healthcare, hygiene and sanitation.

14.014. Reliable cooperative, input and output marketing system.

14.10. Marketing Niche

Our Marketing Niche is the Permanent Fodder Farm for livestock . This will minimise acute seasonal variation of the availability quality fodder and in turn optimise the growth of the livestock.

14. 20. Research.

Research is not any of our primary goal but information collected could be used as data. We will write papers and present them at conferences and or publish them, as I had done when I worked with oxen. We hope this is not against your policy. If so, I will ask for negotiation.

14.30. Networking, Further Training and Collaboration.

Where necessary and possible, Bothar may send personnel (local or international) to work with us. Vice-vice we are available to work in other communities.

14.40. Collaboration

If another community may want to adopt and use our **proposal**, it could be negotiated.