



CLUB DES AMIS DU VILLAGE

TRADITIONAL CHICKEN BREEDING PROJECT

**Project to support the improvement of the traditional
chicken breeding system**

Réf. : NGO CAV / GG / Projets 2025 / 002

Objective: Improve the traditional breeding system by introducing high-performance breeders from 5 breeders.

« UNE ORGANISATION DE PROMOTION DE LA FEMME ET DE PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE »

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Récépissé N°1226/MAT-SG-DAPOC-DOCA / 2005. Qualité d'ONG : N° 472 / MCDAT / 2008 – 1^{er} Accord-Programme N° 324/PR/MPDAT/2011

SOMMAIRE

I-	General framework of the project.....	3
II-	Presentation of the project leader	3
III-	Project objectives	4
	1- General objective	4
	2- Specific objectives.....	4
IV-	Expected results.....	4
V-	Implementation methodology	4
VI-	Description of activities	5
	1- Holding information meetings for beneficiaries.....	5
	2- Training of selected beneficiaries	5
	3- Construction/development of chicken coops	5
	a- Choice of site.....	5
	b- Construction of the chicken coop	5
	c- Equipment/Livestock materials	6
	d- Food	6
	e- Acquisition of subjects	7
VII-	Reporting	7
VIII-	Overall budget for installing an Improved Traditional Chicken Coop (TCC) for 5 beneficiary breeders	7
	Appendix : Estimated budget for the installation of an improved traditional chicken coop.....	8

I- General framework of the project

The local chicken is of capital importance for African populations and more particularly Togolese where it occupies a place of choice in poultry farming. On the socio-cultural level, the local chicken is used in food as a source of animal protein, during traditional ceremonies and religious festivals. Traditional poultry farming then plays a key role in the search for self-sufficiency and sustainability of food security and also contributes to the livelihoods of rural populations on the religious, social and cultural levels.

Practiced by more than 70% of the Togolese population (FAO: United Nations Agricultural Organization, 2015), this activity represented approximately 82.81% of the poultry population raised in 2015 (RNA: National Agricultural Census, 2015).

In Togo, local chicken meat is very popular but its breeding is nowadays faced with multiple constraints mainly of a health, food and genetic nature.

Thanks to the various projects and programs of the State that grants technical, material and financial support to breeders, the population of local chickens is improved but remains below the demand which is constantly increasing. This low production is due to the lack of professionalism and especially, of organization of the actors of the sector whose actions are limited to family production. To improve the economic profitability of the sector, it is necessary to master the techniques, the costs of production and the products adapted to the needs of the market.

Today there are several traditional chicken farms but the efforts of the owner producers are often blunted by a deficit in the control of the factors of production. It is therefore appropriate to make available to technicians and producers, a package of technologies that will increase the production and profitability of local chicken poultry farms. This project is designed to set up improved local chicken farms by introducing more efficient breeders (male or female) in order to obtain products that are different from the traditional chickens in shape and more appreciated and well-received on the market. This type of project is aimed at breeders who have some experience in the field and who will then be able to take ownership of the project and make it an income-generating activity.

II- Presentation of the project leader

The NGO CAV is the project leader under the leadership of a veterinarian recruited for the monitoring and quality control of the project. This project is set up by himself

This veterinarian is established privately under No. 42/MAEP/SG/DEP, issued on October 11, 2001, authorizing the practice of the private veterinary profession.

He has several experiences in the region and throughout the national territory. These are experiences such as:

- Monitoring of a chicken and small ruminant breeding project, financed by the NGO BORNE-Fonden, for the benefit of the most disadvantaged students, schoolchildren and apprentice students in the village of Kaboli;
- Funded by the NGO Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF), it had to train 75 Village Livestock Auxiliaries (AVE) in primary animal health (advice, vaccination of poultry against New Castle disease, internal and external deworming of animals, etc.). Covering almost the entire Tchamba Prefecture, the auxiliaries still carry out their activities under the supervision and control of a veterinarian.

- For the second phase of funding from Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF), there was another awareness project for the improvement of the livestock system followed by the construction of improved traditional chicken coops (PTA) and the monitoring of the treatments of the hens given to the selected breeders;
- Participation, for three (3) consecutive years in the Agricultural Sector Support Project (PASA).

Funded by the World Bank, he participated, alongside the Ministry of Agriculture, in vaccination campaigns against New Castle disease in poultry and against Peste des Petits Ruminants in sheep and goats.

For availability related to personnel, the veterinarian has permanent agents who carry out usual activities and others who provide support and in the Tchamba Prefecture, they always work with the Village Livestock Auxiliaries (AVE) who are trained and active.

III- Project objectives

1- General objective

The general objective of this project is to strengthen traditional chicken breeding activities in our communities through the introduction of efficient breeders in order to make the activity more economically profitable.

2- Specific objectives

Specifically, this involves:

- Making poultry production semi-professional in communities;
- Improving the living conditions of breeders;
- Getting consumers to appreciate local livestock products;
- Getting breeders to respect simple technical breeding measures;
- Strengthening producers to properly manage their activities.

IV- Expected results

The expected results are as follows

- The level of knowledge of traditional chicken farming techniques has been strengthened and appreciated;
- The conditions and system of traditional chicken farming have been improved;
- Avian diseases leading to mortality of subjects have been further controlled;
- The increase in the number of chickens in chicken coops is noted;
- The data for the good management of activities are respected;
- The changes induced by the activities are collected;
- The difficulties encountered are noted and the actions are directed to improve the quality of the activities;
- The manure collected or recovered is used for composting for the fertilization of arable soils.

V- Implementation methodology

The NGO CAV, in collaboration with the veterinarian, will monitor the process of selecting beneficiaries of the actions to be carried out.

After the launch of the activities, and for the 12 months that follow, follow-ups will take place regularly each month in the units for:

- Advice and research into solutions to problems in the henhouse;
- Helping to collect zootechnical data (visit log, treatment or vaccination programming schedule);
- The approach to be favored during this follow-up will be participatory, with the involvement of the beneficiary(ies) based on their own experience of the henhouse;

The stage will be followed by training and information sessions or community information meetings.

VI- Description of activities

1- Holding information meetings for beneficiaries

2- Training of selected beneficiaries

A three (3) day training session will be organized to strengthen the capacities of beneficiaries on the traditional chicken farming system.

It should be noted that this training will largely take into account new methods for improving the conditions for raising traditional chickens. It will be followed by a field trip for a visit to familiarize yourself with the activities of a chicken farming unit.

3- Construction/development of chicken coops

Monitoring the construction of chicken coops to ensure compliance with zootechnical data.

a- Choice of site

The site must have the following characteristics:

- The site must be slightly sloping to allow water to drain;
- An easily accessible area;
- Compliance with environmental measures;
- An area (0.5 ha) at least;
- Flood zones to be avoided;
- Improved traditional chicken coop.

b- Construction of the chicken coop

- The traditional chicken coop must be simple, efficient and built with less expensive materials;
- It must essentially include a wire mesh yard and a shelter that can have several compartments to separately house subjects of different ages;
- The chicken coop must be traditional but improved following compliance with certain zootechnical data.

Its importance lies in the fact that its existence is the first factor in the success of the activity. It must provide all comfort for and protect the poultry against bad weather (heat, cold, rain and sun). It also protects the animals against predators such as: snakes, birds of prey, rodents

Its existence also helps to limit the transmission of diseases by vectors and allows good distribution of food and veterinary products.

c- Equipment/Livestock materials

c.1 Feeders

The different types of feeders used in improved traditional livestock farming are of dimensions that vary according to the age of the animals.

c.2- Drinkers

They allow the distribution of water to the poultry and at the same time, they facilitate the administration of veterinary products. They are of different shapes and their dimensions also depend on the ages and number of subjects.

Table. Number of drinkers per 100 subjects

Ages of the subject	Dimension or capacity	Number of waterers
1 to 30 days	3 liter waterer (1 st age)	5
31 to 90 days	10 liter waterer (2 nd age)	4
90 days and more	10 liter waterer	6

c. 3 Other equipment

- Nesting boxes;
- Perches;
- Incubators (automatic or manual);
- Heating pots to maintain a good temperature in the brooder;
- Wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, basins, buckets, boots, etc. They facilitate the performance of maintenance work and feeding of the hens.

d- Food

To live, grow and reproduce, birds need to eat well. The food to be distributed must provide them with the elements necessary to cover their maintenance, growth, production, reproduction and resistance to certain diseases.

Therefore, nutritional foods must vary according to the age of the subjects and their composition is very important to cover all their needs.

Thus the composition of the food varies according to the availability of raw materials such as corn, sorghum, millet, rice, etc.

These materials are accompanied by other elements: fish meal, pigeon pea leaves, Leucaena leaves, Morenga leaves, soybean, soybean cake, peanut

The subjects who will be in semi-confinement will also benefit from compound feed but above all, from pickable residues (earthworms, termites, insects, greenery, etc.).

The chicks will be fed in confinement for a period of four (4) first weeks of life. They will be fed in the morning and evening but the ration can or must be supplemented with greenery, termites, insects and kitchen scraps.

Example of feed composition for chickens at different ages:

Raw materials	Start-up	Growth	Adults
Corn, sorghum, millet (kg)	18,5	20,50	19,00
Snail shell flour, or calcined bones (kg)	01,00	01,00	02,00
Mineral and vitamin complex (kg)	01,00	00,50	01,00
Roasted soybeans (kg)	10,50	08,50	11,00
Rice, fonio or corn bran (kg)	14,00	16,00	11,00
Soybean meal	02,50	-----	02,50
Beer grains (kg)	02,50	02,50	02,50
Well dried leucaena (kg)	-----	01,00	01,00

e- Acquisition of subjects

Subjects must be sought in controlled and monitored farms to avoid the risk of introducing pathogens into the henhouses. This will also allow the choice of good breeders or breeders. In the henhouse, it will be given: ten (10) hens and one (1) rooster at a rate of 11 subjects per m². But the henhouse can be built according to the objectives and the breeder. The population of the hens managed must depend on the surface area or size of the henhouse. In each henhouse, the sex-ratio (the number of females against the male) must be respected. Thus as an example, for a farm of one hundred (100) hens, there must be ten (10) roosters

VII- Reporting

Summary reports of the various activities carried out will be automatically prepared monthly and sent to the partner in order to provide them with an account and take stock of the actions carried out. These reports will highlight, if possible, the difficulties and lessons learned during the activities.

VIII- Overall budget for installing an Improved Traditional Chicken Coop (TCC) for 5 beneficiary breeders

No	Designation	Number of breeders	Quantity	Amount per breeder	Total amount (F CFA)	Total amount (\$US)
I	Construction of an improved traditional chicken coop (TCC) and purchase of breeding equipment	5	1	504,900	2,524,500	4 180
II	Pharmaceutical product needs		1	226,825	1,134,125	1 878
III	Training of a TCC beneficiary	5	1	190 250	951,250	1 575
IV	Monitoring / advice to the TCC	5	1	354,000	1,770,000	2 930
Total estimated project budget					6,379,875	10 563
V	Project operating costs (20% of project cost)				1,275,975	2 113
General cost of the project					7,655,850	12 675

Appendix : Estimated budget for the installation of an improved traditional chicken coop

FORECAST BUDGET FOR INSTALLATION OF AN IMPROVED TRADITIONAL CHICKEN COOP (TCC)

I - Construction of a chicken coop and purchase of breeding equipment

No.	Designation	Qty / Unit	Unit Price (F CFA)	Amount	Total (US\$)
1	Improved Traditional Chicken Coop	1	200,000	200,000	331
2	Manure pit	1	45,000	45,000	75
3	Heating pot	2	700	1,400	2
4	Lamp	1	3,500	3,500	6
5	Adult drinkers	5	4,500	22,500	37
6	Chick waterer	3	2,500	7,500	12
7	Adult feeders	10	5,500	55,000	91
8	Chick feeders	5	2,500	12,500	21
9	Buckets (plastic)	4	2,500	10,000	17
10	Shovel	1	3,000	3,000	5
11	Wheelbarrow	1	40,000	40,000	66
12	Pickaxe	1	2,500	2,500	4
13	Wire mesh (meter)	15	1,500	22,500	37
14	Weighing machine	1	3,500	3,500	6
15	Boots (pair)	1	7,000	7,000	12
16	Purchase of male breeding stock	1	5,500	5,500	9
17	Purchase of female breeding stock	10	4,500	45,000	75
18	Sprayer	1	15,000	15,000	25
19	Cooler	1	3,500	3,500	6
Total I				504,900	836

II - Need for pharmaceutical products for a chicken coop

No.	Product designation	Qty	Unit Price	Total (F CFA)	Total (US\$)
1	Breeding feed (kg)	145	110	15,950	26
2	Growth food (kg)	1,055	125	131,875	218
3	Disinfectants (liter)	1	3,500	3,500	6
4	Depaeasitans (box)	1	10,000	10,000	17
5	Vitamins (sachet)	1	12,500	12,500	21
6	Anticoccidials (sachet)	1	15,000	15,000	25
7	Antibiotics (sachet)	1	16,500	16,500	27

8	Vitamin Antibiotic Complexes (sachet)	2	5,500	11,000	18
9	New Castle Vaccine (box, fl)	1	5,000	5,000	8
10	Smallpox Vaccine (bite/ fl)	1	5,500	5,500	9
Total II				226,825	376

III - Training of a beneficiary of an Improved Traditional Chicken Coop

No.	Designation	Number	Frequency	Rate	Total (FCFA)	Total (US\$)
1	Training room rental	1	3	10,000	30,000	50
2	Kit for participants (notebook, pen, pencil , eraser)	1	1	600	600	1
3	Teaching materials (marker, chalks,	1	1	5,000	5,000	8
4	Printing + photocopies	1	20	100	2,000	3
5	Mineral water/Pure water	1	1	150	150	0
6	Coffee break	1	3	1,500	4,500	7
7	Participating meal	1	3	500	1,500	2
8	Per diem Participants	1	3	10,000	30,000	50
9	Participating accommodation good resident	1	3	1,500	4,500	7
10	Participants' travel (km)	1	2	1,000	2,000	3
11	Per diem trainer	1	3	20,000	60,000	99
12	Per diem assistant to the trainer	1	2	10,000	20,000	33
13	Vehicle rental for field trips	1	1	30,000	30,000	50
Total III					190 250	315

IV - Monitoring - support for a PTA beneficiary

No.	Designation	Number	Frequency	Rate	Total (FCFA)	Total (US\$)
1	Motorcycle fuel for monthly monitoring (95 Fcfa /km) X 12 months: 95 Fx 100 km x 12	1	12	9,500	114,000	189
2	Veterinarian's per diem X 12	1	12	20,000	240,000	397
Total IV					354,000	586

The total cost of an Improved Traditional Chicken Coop for 1 breeder = Total I + II + III + IV = 1,275,975 F CFA , or \$US 2,113