



Our World, Our Responsibility

Project Concept

**COMMUNITY POULTRY
FARMING (CPF)**

**Sawula Community,
Pujehun District,
Sierra Leone**

Abbreviations



Abbreviation	Definition
\$	United States Dollar (USD)
CPF	Community Poultry Farming
CPMC	Community Poultry Management Committee
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GDfH	Global Development for Humanity
HHs	Households
kW	Kilowatt
m ²	Square meters
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

Agenda



01	Project Background and Timeline	4
02	Project Objectives and Economic Impact	8
03	Operational and Implementation Framework	12
04	Project Financials	15
05	Key Impact	20

Project Background and Timeline

Project Background

Key Challenges in Sawula, Pujehun District, Sierra Leone



Low Productivity Poultry Practices: Poultry keeping at household (HH) level is limited to 3–4 birds per HH, managed under traditional free-range systems with minimal inputs, resulting in very low productivity.



High Mortality & Disease Outbreaks: Inadequate housing, vaccination, and biosecurity lead to 40–60% annual poultry mortality, making poultry a high-risk livelihood activity.



Low Egg Production & Nutrition: Traditional birds produce fewer than 80 eggs per hen per year, contributing little to household protein intake and failing to meet growing local demand.



Lack of Quality Chicks & Restocking Systems: There is no local hatchery or structured restocking mechanism, forcing reliance on unreliable external chick suppliers and resulting in frequent flock collapse.



Low Income & Weak Market Integration: Poultry is rarely managed for egg sales. No aggregation, pricing structure, or regular market supply exists, resulting in negligible poultry-derived income.

SOLUTION



COMMUNITY POULTRY FARMING (CPF)

From subsistence poultry to a structured, market-oriented system



Project Background

Strategic Solution – CPF Overview

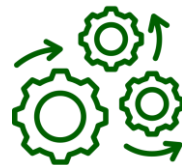


Capacity/Size: CPF facility comprising a 400 m² main poultry house, a 50 m² brooder unit, fenced open exercise areas, two 1,000-egg incubators, a solar-powered system (≈13 kW), and a well with storage tank.

Integrated Production Function: The CPF enables controlled poultry production, including housing, feeding, vaccination, and strict biosecurity. On-site incubation supports continuous restocking and expansion, while eggs and surplus birds are aggregated and sold to local and regional markets.

Beneficiaries: The project benefits at least 300 households (≈1,800–2,100 people) with in-kind distribution of poultry assets (chickens and/or eggs) to households, while supplying eggs and birds consistently to markets.

Optimal Location: Strategically located in Sawula Community, Pujehun District, on community-provided land, ensuring proximity to beneficiary households, access to local markets, and efficient distribution to Pujehun town and surrounding areas.



** The CPF will initially start with a flock of 800-layer hens and 200 breeding cocks and will gradually scale up to a total capacity of approximately 3,000 birds through internal restocking and reinvestment of operational surpluses.*

Project Timeline



#	Project Timeline – Community Poultry Farming (CPF) Project Sierra Leone	Month 1				Month 2				Month 3				Month 4			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Key Implementation Milestones																	
1	Conduct project introductory meetings with community authorities, town chiefs, livestock officers, and key stakeholders.																
2	Secure land allocation (community confirmation), complete site verification, and conduct basic environmental and feasibility assessments.																
3	Tendering and selection of building contractors & suppliers; procure poultry materials (housing, tools, equipment)																
4	Construction of poultry infrastructure, including poultry house, brooder house, feed store, fencing, water storage facilities, and well construction.																
5	Install solar power system, internal electrical wiring, security systems, and finalize utility connections following completion of core structures.																
6	Delivery and installation of poultry equipment, including feeders, drinkers, nest boxes, incubators, hatchery trays, and brooder heaters.																
7	Recruitment and training of poultry attendants and staff, covering biosecurity, feeding, vaccination, and daily poultry management.																
8	Establish Community Poultry Management Committee (CPMC), develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and link community coordination structures.																
9	Initial stocking, including procurement of chicks, breeding cocks, medications, bedding materials, and feeds.																
10	Commence early brooding and operations, including monitoring, vaccination schedules, and initial egg production setup.																

Project Objectives and Economic Impact

Key Project Objectives



1

Improve Poultry Productivity & Survival

Increase egg productivity from <80 eggs to ≥ 250 eggs per hen per year and reduce poultry mortality from 40–60% to below 10% through improved housing, feeding, vaccination, and biosecurity.

2

Sustainable Local Restocking

Develop on-site incubation capacity to ensure continuous flock replacement, internal expansion, and reduced dependence on unreliable external chick suppliers.

3

Household Food Security & Nutrition

Improve access to animal-source protein through regular availability of eggs and in-kind distribution of poultry assets (chickens and/or eggs) to beneficiary households.

4

Local Employment Opportunities

Generate direct and indirect jobs for youth and women in poultry care, hatchery operations, biosecurity, input supply, and local marketing activities.

5

Community Poultry & Capacity Building

Establish a centralized, professionally operated poultry enterprise that scales from 1,000 birds to 3,000 birds through reinvestment, while strengthening local knowledge and technical capacity.

6

Integrate Poultry into Local & Regional Markets

Enable consistent egg and bird supply to local and regional markets, transforming traditional poultry from a subsistence activity into a reliable income-generating enterprise.

Key Economic Uplifting Impacts



Production Impact (eggs, chicks)

In its first year, the CPF produces **157,000 eggs** and **5,000 chicks** per year, with built-in capacity for future production expansion.*



Income Impact (\$)

Household income rises from \$273 to \$409 **(+\$136, ~50%)** through household-level poultry farming.**



Employment Impact (FTE***)

The CPF generates **7 direct jobs** in production, operations, logistics, and **25 indirect jobs**.



Infrastructure

A modern CPF facility with integrated incubation, brooding, and poultry housing strengthens community poultry farming.



Market Stability & Local Supply

Regular and predictable egg supply stabilizes prices, reduces dependence on external suppliers, and enables continuous farm-gate sales within the District.



Nutrition & Food Security

Improved access to affordable eggs increases regular household protein intake, particularly for women and children.

The CPF project contributes directly to the key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



* Egg production is estimated for the first year of operation, beginning with a flock of 800 hens and 200 roosters. The CPF has the capacity for further growth.

**The project will cover each year a new community in the nearby region, the target is three communities, each community consists of about 100 families.

*** FTE stands for Full-Time Equivalent, meaning a standard full-time job with 172 working hours per month or 12 months work in rural context.

Impact on Production, Income, and Employment



Production (eggs & chicks)

In Year 1, the CPF produces **157,000 eggs** and **5,000 chicks**, with built-in capacity for three-fold expansion.

Households in rural Pujehun traditionally keep small numbers of poultry under free-range systems, mainly for home consumption and occasional sales. The poultry production is constrained by low productivity, high disease risk, and limited access to quality chicks, feed, and veterinary services, resulting in high mortality and irregular egg supply.

The CPF introduces a centralized, professionally managed poultry system within the community, trains households, and provides initial poultry stock to support sustainable household-level poultry farming.



Income (\$)

Estimated increase in households' annual income is \$136 (**50% ↑**)

Households in Sawula keep only a few poultry birds under low-input free-range systems, with high mortality and limited income generation.

Through the CPF model, households receive training, technical support, and an initial stock of improved laying hens from a centrally managed poultry facility.

Improved poultry management enables regular cash income from egg sales, increasing average annual household income from \$273 to about \$409, which represents a 50% (\$136) increase.



Employment (FTE)

Creating **7 direct FTE** in production, operations, logistics, and marketing

The CPF will create a total of 7 FTE jobs directly for operation.

Job Created	FTE
Poultry (daily operations)	3
Hatchery (incubation & chicks)	1.5
Transport (eggs & inputs)	0.5
Egg handling & marketing	1
Finance & Admin	1
Total FTE Jobs Created	7
HH Level farm (0.25 x 100)	25
Total FTE Jobs Created	25

In addition to 7 direct FTEs, the CPF supports approximately 25 indirect FTEs through household poultry farming.

Operational and Implementation Framework

Key Operational Aspects



Integrated Production

A centralized facility (housing, brooding, feeding, watering, vaccination, and flock management) to ensure consistent egg and bird production under controlled conditions.



Quality & Biosecurity

Consistent flock health and productivity through standard operating procedures (SOPs) for cleaning, feeding, vaccination schedules, and strict biosecurity protocols.



Supply Chain & Market

Structured sourcing of inputs (feed, vaccines, equipment) and organized marketing and sales of eggs and birds through local traders, retailers, and institutions.



Monitoring & Records

A digital and structured registry for inventory, egg collection, hatchery batches, mortality, vaccination, sales, and household distribution for effective planning and accountability.



Capacity Building

Training and mentoring for beneficiary HHs on poultry management, hygiene, feeding, disease prevention, and basic farm and small-business practices for HH-level farming.



Scalable Capacity

Operational model allows flexible scaling (incubation cycles, brooding, and housing utilization) to meet local demand, expand supply, and maintain stable egg availability.

Project Implementation Framework



Community Engagement



Formation and training of a Community Poultry Management Committee (CPMC) including farmers, local leaders, and the GDfH team to ensure community ownership, transparency, and accountability.

Operations & Service Model



With the cooperation of the CPMC, GDfH oversees daily operations to ensure the financial sustainability of the CPF. HHs receive membership to access services and receive initial starter stock, to build their own HH-level poultry systems.

Capacity Building



Local staff and member farmers are trained in full poultry operation, feeding, incubation, business management, record keeping, cooperative governance, planning, and practical poultry farm management.

Supply & Distribution System



The CPF is designed to be financially sustainable to cover its operational cost via direct sales to local markets and directly distribute hens (in kind) with training to the HH to build their own poultry.

Market Linkage



CPF facilitates contracts with traders, retailers, feeding programs, institutional buyers, and regional markets of Pujehun, Bo and Kenema to secure steady demand and better prices.

Farmer Contribution



The community provides land, participates in governance and coordination, participates in training, and provides labor to the facility.

Financial Sustainability



Egg and chicken sales cover CPF operational costs; ensure in-kind distribution to the community, and the surplus is reinvested into expansion, and other sustainable development activities.

Project Financials

Overview of Project Financials



 INITIAL INVESTMENT COST	Infrastructure & Building \$12,127	+	Machinery, Equipment & Stocking \$15,940	+	Biosecurity, Utility & Contingency \$18,812	=	Total Investment \$46,879
 ANNUAL OPERATIONAL COST	Personnel Cost \$5,100	+	Feed Inputs & Utilities Cost \$14,637	+	Logistics, Packaging & Others \$2,300	=	Total Operating Costs \$22,037
 ANNUAL REVENUE & SAVINGS	Revenue (annual) <i>Sale of table eggs (market sales)</i> \$31,120	-	Operating Cost (annual) \$22,037	=	Net Surplus (annual)* \$9,083		
SUSTAINABILITY	The project is financially sustainable with long-term expansion potential.						

*: The current calculations are based on first-year operations using the initial stock of birds; costs and revenues may change proportionally as production scales.

Project Financials

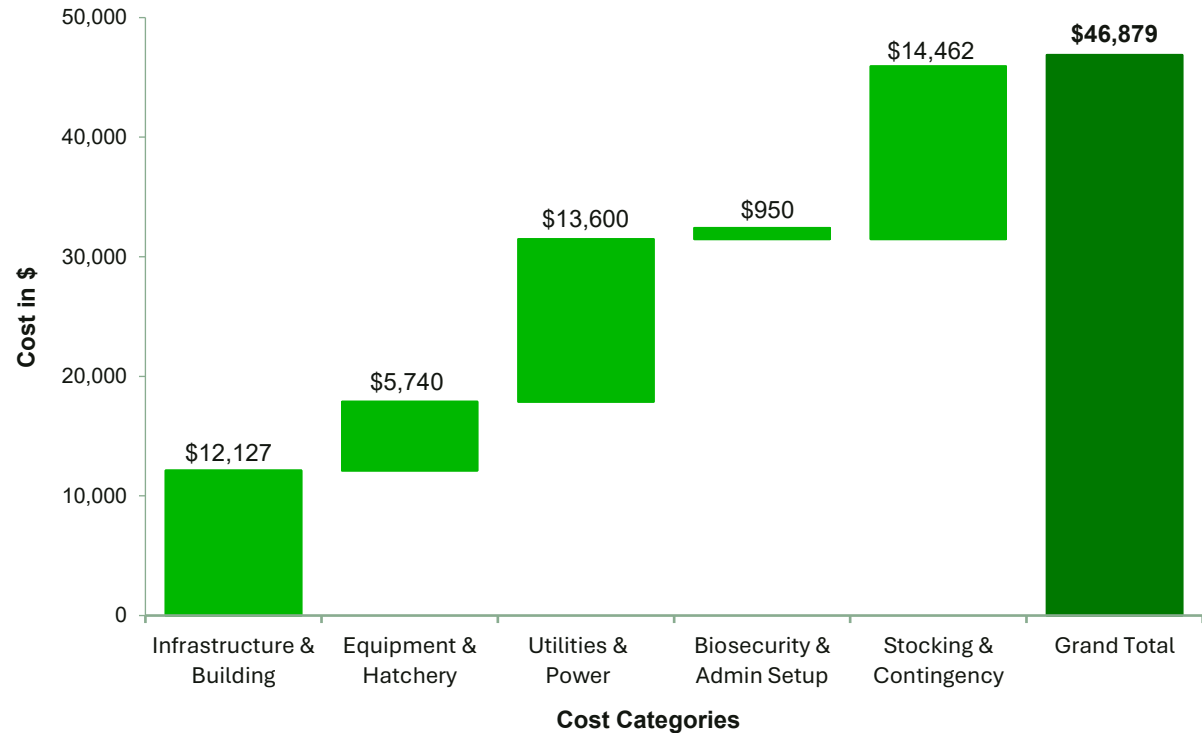
Total Initial Investment Costs



The chart illustrates the initial capital investment required to establish the Community Poultry Facility (CPF) in Sawula, Pujehun District, Sierra Leone.

The **total** initial investment amounts to **\$46,879**, covering core infrastructure, poultry equipment, utilities, biosecurity systems, initial flock stocking, and contingency provisions. Major cost components include **infrastructure & building (\$12,127)**, **poultry equipment & hatchery (\$5,740)**, **utilities and power infrastructure (\$13,600)**, **biosecurity and admin setup (\$950)**, and **initial stocking and contingency (\$14,462)**.

All cost estimates are based on official supplier quotations and local contractor bids, with reduced pricing offered to GDFH due to its non-profit and community-oriented operational focus.



Project Financials

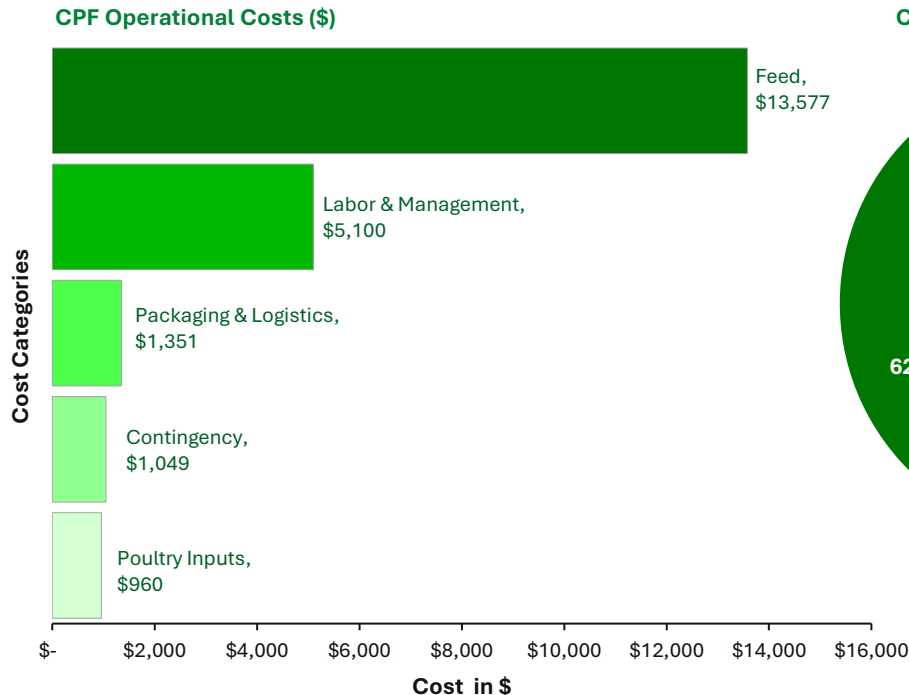
Annual Operating Costs



The charts illustrate the annual operating costs of the Community Poultry Facility (CPF), **totaling \$22,037** for first-year operations.

Feed is the largest cost component at **\$13,577 (62%)**, as the core nutritional requirements for sustained egg production. **Labor** costs amount to **\$5,100 (23%)**, covering caretakers, hatchery operators, egg handling, marketing, and record keeping. **Packaging and logistics** account for **\$1,351 (6%)**, including egg cartons, transportation, and fuel. **Poultry inputs**, such as bedding materials, vaccines, medications, and cleaning supplies, **total \$960 (4%)**. A **contingency** of **\$1,049 (5%)** is included for unforeseen costs.

Together, these expenditures ensure efficient, reliable, and biosecure operations of the CPF while maintaining cost control and financial sustainability.



Project Financials

Annual Revenues and Savings

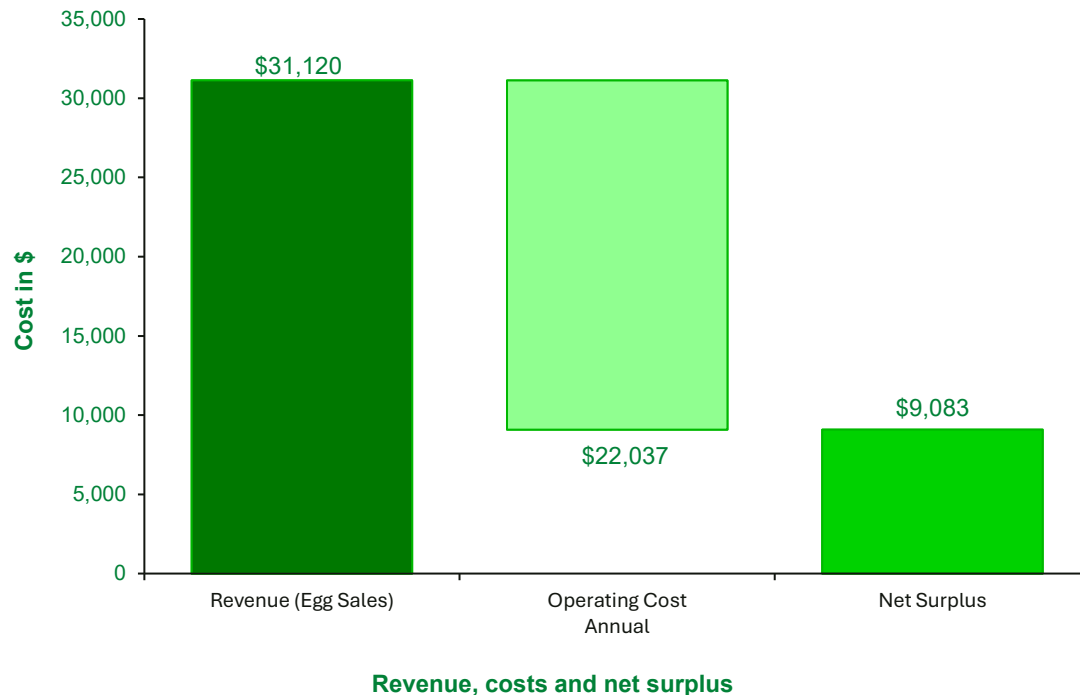


The chart presents the annual financial performance and long-term sustainability of the CPF.

Annual revenue of **\$31,120** is generated primarily from egg sales produced by the facility in the initial year of operation.

The **annual operating cost** totals **\$22,037**, covering feed, labor and management, poultry inputs, packaging and logistics, utilities, and contingency provisions required for reliable and biosecurity operations.

After accounting for all operating costs, the CPF generates a **net annual surplus** of **\$9,083**. This surplus is reinvested to support household poultry expansion, strengthen services, and scale the CPF model over time to other communities.



Key Impact

Overview Project Impact



Local Poultry Value Chain Development

The Community Poultry Facility (CPF) strengthens the local agro-economy by establishing a reliable source of eggs and chicks, reducing dependence on external supply and stabilizing local poultry markets.



Income Growth for Households

Through access to improved laying hens, training, and technical support, participating households increase poultry-related income by around 50%, creating a predictable and resilient income stream for over 300 rural households in the first three years of operation.*



Job Creation and Rural Employment

The CPF generates local employment (7 direct FTEs + 25 household-level FTEs) across poultry care in its first year of operation, hatchery operations, egg handling, transport, and management, supporting rural livelihoods and youth and women's employment.



Market Stability & Nutrition Security

Regular egg production improves availability of affordable animal protein, strengthens household nutrition especially for women and children and reduces seasonal shortages in local markets.



Financially Sustainable and Scalable Development Model

With a positive annual operating surplus (\$9,083), the CPF demonstrates financial sustainability, enabling reinvestment into flock expansion, household poultry systems, and replication of the model in other communities.

* The project will cover each year a new community in the nearby region, the target is three communities, each community consists of about 100 families.

Thank You!



**We Sincerely Appreciate Your Attention and
Interest in Our Operations**



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Together, we can create a progressive world we can be proud of



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Partner

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