Five villages in Singida district in Tanzania were selected to implement a community-based Newcastle disease (ND) control program in collaboration with Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLDF) and the International Rural Poultry Centre (IRPC) of the KYEEMA Foundation. Vaccination campaigns were carried out in January, May and September 2010 using I-2 thermotolerant vaccine produced by Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL). A baseline survey was carried out in November 2009 and replicated in November 2010 after three campaigns. It was designed to collect data on poultry production, the volume of flock consumption and sale of poultry products as well as on knowledge about ND control and nutrition. The sampling methodology is described in Bagnol (2009) and is a two stage sampling method with an initial selection of 15 clusters in the 5 villages and then a random selection of 10 households per cluster. Questionnaires were conducted with men and women who were over 16 years old. Because chicken raising is one of the only livelihood strategies available as an alternative to agriculture the majority of the households (around 70%) vaccinated regularly. The high percentage of households keeping chickens, the large size of the flock (between 15 and 17 birds), and the dynamic poultry trade makes Singida the number one region in the country in terms of village poultry trading. The paper analyses the impact of ND control. In this very poor region village chicken raising is a business and an important livelihood strategy which is encouraged by political leadership. This unique situation explains the very high adoption of Newcastle disease prevention and its high impact on people’s livelihood.