



BURKINA FASO

Jotsholo Abattoir Study Tour

Background

The Burkina Faso delegation led by the Governor of the Sahel Region under the Ministry in Charge of Decentralization visited UNDP on 20-24 November 2023. The field visit to Jotsholo Abattoir in Lupane was jointly facilitated by UNDP and the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries Lands Water and Rural Development (MLAFLWRD). The delegation comprised of 4 members from Burkina Faso.

- i. The Governor of Sahel, President of the Special Delegation of Sahel Region
- ii. The Regional Director of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries,
- iii. Ministry of Economy, Finance and Prospective
- iv. UNDP Burkina Faso



Debrief meeting with the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development.

Objectives of the Visit

- Draw lessons from the Jotsholo Abattoir experience (design, construction, management, and partnership).
- Identify the stakeholders and players of the abattoir construction and operations.
- Draw practical lessons from the involvement of the various stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities, particularly at the community level,
- Identify management methods to ensure good governance and traceability of operations.
- Identifying the role of the private sector in the system
- Appreciate the lessons to be learned from the Zimbabwe experience and the conditions for "replicability" and adaptation in the Burkina Faso context (e.g the Dori and Sahel region),
- Assess the Abattoir's economic, social, and fiscal benefits and the conditions for optimizing key success factors and overcoming potential difficulties.

Highlights from the field

- Participants showed a clear understanding of the private-public participation (PPP) model used: i) the management and financing model, types of infrastructure (including energy), organizational system, management and economic, social and fiscal benefits; ii) the role and contributions of the various stakeholders; iii) the related economic activities that contribute to the profitability and sustainability of the abattoir; iv) the economic model for strengthening the resilience of the populations around the abattoir, as a central element of the meat value chain in the region; and v) the success factors and challenges of building and operating the abattoir.
- Burkina Faso is planning for the establishment of a government-owned abattoir, that can slaughter at least 300 cattle and 100 ruminants daily. Lupane Abattoir can slaughter a maximum of 100 cattle and is privately owned.
- The participants are familiar with the conditions for "replicability" and adaptation of the Zimbabwe experience in Burkina Faso for the Dori project (Sahel Region). However, Burkina Faso will modify some of the aspects like ownership, contractual arrangements with the private sector, and full utilization of the by-products such as blood, hides, horns etc.
- Participants were able to identify areas for attention and improvement in the Dori modern refrigerated abattoir project currently under development in Burkina Faso
- Lupane abattoir will look into ways of strengthening the environmental management and utilization of by-products like blood, horns etc.
- Pricing model to be reviewed, the abattoir determines the buying and selling prices. The community should be empowered to bargain for a Win-Win pricing system.
- On a positive note, it was discovered that the abattoir is benefiting 7 districts with a population of over 600,000 cattle. The communities are benefiting from this facility for example accessing local markets, training, employment creation, and boosting local business. To date, the abattoir has injected a total of US\$1,259,025.62 from 7,714 cattle, and 537 goats slaughtered at the abattoir from inception to date.
- A total of 17 local people are employed (5 permanent and 12 casually employed)
- Lupane community trust is getting 10% of the slaughtering fees, to date they have received US\$ 20,610.00. The trust managed to solarize local high-yielding boreholes and rehabilitation of a dip tank.
- Enhanced community business trade within the community due to increased flow of cash and community social fabric is being strengthened through the formation of various livestock commodity groups.



Interaction with Mark, the Jotsholo Abattoir private partner

Strengthening community resilience through private & public partnership

The emergence of climate change and its unprecedented effects demand adaptive sustainable solutions. Achieving sustainable development is not a one-man act that calls for collaborative efforts between different actors towards solutions that can contribute to Agenda 2030 on sustainable development. With this, the United Nations Development Programme has over the years strengthened its partnerships with both the public and private sector in a bid to harvest the best from different players towards the achievement of sustainable development.

One of UNDP's efforts under the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund culminated in the establishment of the Jotsholo Abattoir an exemplary model of a private and public partnership. It is situated in the Matabeleland North Province of Zimbabwe and provides services to at least seven different communities with a herd of over 600,000 head of cattle. Since its establishment, the abattoir has slaughtered 7,714 cattle and 537 goats, making it a highly reliable and efficient operation.



Jotsholo Abattoir



Colonel P.F Rodolphe SORGO from Burkina Faso interacting with farmers

The Jotsholo Abattoir has become a model to reckon with the Government of Burkina Faso Government sending its representatives on a Study Tour to learn about the model and garner ideas of replicating same to fit their own context. The delegation also comprised representatives from UNDP Burkina Faso, who appreciated the Abattoir and its significance to the local communities.

The Team Leader Colonel P.F. Rodolphe SORGHO highlighted that they selected Zimbabwe for the learning visit in which they would replicate and adapt the model to their own culture. Premised on the community-centric approach, the Burkina Faso Abattoir is set to create market linkages and benefit local communities towards their enrichment. Colonel SORGHO emphasized their eagerness to understand more about the Jotsholo Abattoir in terms of learning the roles of different partners so that they could foresee what challenges they may likely face when establishing their own as well as mitigatory measures. Colonel SORGHO emphasized that the Burkina Faso Abattoir model will be a community-centric and government-owned initiative.

“We were happy to talk to farmers about how Jotsholo Abattoir is benefitting their lives. We also had a chance to see different processes at the abattoir. Burkina Faso is planning to establish a big government-owned abattoir that can slaughter at least 300 cattle and 100 ruminants daily. Our project will be community-centric and have mini-projects involving the community.”



“The abattoir we have seen is a public-private ownership but ours will have government ownership. We may hire a private player to run the abattoir, but the managing type will be different. By making sure our abattoir is community-centred, the local people will commit themselves,” he added.



Enhancing the social structure of local communities

The Jotsholo Abattoir initiative kickstarted because farmers needed a nearby place to sell their livestock. Previously, they had to travel 200 km to access markets, which resulted in increased transport costs and losses in their cattle businesses. With the establishment of the abattoir, the local authorities are now able to collect revenue in the form of livestock levies. Farmers also receive localized production training and technical advice from partners like the Veterinary Services and Agritex, departments under the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development.

"We are now able to collect cattle levies that are 10% for slaughter. The other money goes to a community fund that is used for community development. We have been able to equip a borehole supplying a deep tank and a nutrition garden with solar," said a Local Authority Representative.

The abattoir has significantly contributed to the improvement of livelihoods for local communities and farmers. At least 17 youths are employed in various roles at the abattoir, while women farmers now have social capital and improved economic status. The abattoir has helped farmers with knowledge on how livestock permits are issued, grading, pen fattening and how to meet the standards of the abattoir. They can now easily access localized grading and boosting centers, and no longer have to bear the cost of having their animals slaughtered at abattoirs 200 km away.



Maina Maphosa, a local farmer, said, "We now have ample time to do other things. We are grateful for the help we receive from experts. Transport costs used to affect us but we now have a local truck that takes our cattle to the abattoir free of charge. This has saved us time and money. We also do maize production and try not to waste anything. We grind mealie cobs into stock feed and plant fodder crops for livestock feeding. These crops can be grown with irrigation. We also use sunflower because purchasing stock feed can be expensive. We try our best to feed our livestock with stock feed to ensure that our cattle survive. Previously, we would do pen fattening 200 km away."



Ntokozi Mliilo, another farmer from a nearby ward, added, "I learned about cattle rearing and farming different crops. As a widow, I was able to breed my cattle and get money to buy my own thresher. I now thresh for myself and other people. I also make handiwork during my spare time and sell it for extra income. It's easier for me to attend village lending and savings clubs."



Building resilient communities through Private and Public partnerships emphasizes the importance of creating strong and sustainable communities by bringing together both private and public sectors. This partnership can help to create more resilient communities that are better equipped to face and overcome various challenges.

The UNDP ZRBF programme was created to respond to severe economic, environmental, and social shocks and stresses faced by rural communities in Zimbabwe. It was a multi-sectoral initiative aimed at building the resilience of at-risk individuals, households, and communities. The programme was supported by the European Union (EU), the United Kingdom's Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO), and the Swedish Embassy (Sverige). The activities under this programme were implemented as a response mechanism to mitigate the effects of various climatic, economic, and social shocks and stresses that affect rural people and communities in Zimbabwe. Starting in 2016, the programme activities covered 18 rural districts of Zimbabwe at the district level.



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Embracing #SouthSouth cooperation, the 🇧🇩 Burkina Faso delegation delved into the Jotsholo abattoir, Lupane District operations. They applauded the fair-trade ethos, diversified value chains, & robust community organizing strategies & envisage replicating in the Sahel Region.



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A warm Zimbabwe welcome to representatives from the Government in Burkina Faso 🇧🇩 & @PNUD_BFA colleagues. They are studying the collaborative efforts behind the successful Jotsholo Abattoir, a model public-private partnership in Lupane District, 🇿🇼



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Jotsholo abattoir's impact goes beyond animal welfare. It empowers local communities & drives inclusive economic growth. Youth find employment, businesses source safe meat, & farmers gain access to markets. A true public-private partnership for sustainable development.



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In pictures



At pen fattening kraal with ZRBF partners



Burkina Faso Team Touring the abattoir



Debrief with Lupane stakeholders before touring Jotsholo Abattoir



Burkina Faso Team with some of UNDP Zimbabwe PMU

