

Background

Chicken is widely eaten in Burkina Faso, playing a key role as dietary protein source and providing a source of income for the many chicken farmers. Although operating at scale there are numerous and diverse constraints within chicken value chains in Burkina Faso. In this project, we are looking to identify and assess key constraints with view to building capacity to overcome them.

Material and methods

- Desktop review
- High-level stakeholder workshop in Ouagadougou
- A site scoping visit in Kaya, Centre-Nord
- Site stakeholder workshop in Kaya, Centre-Nord

Results

Top three constraints raised by chicken value chain actors

Farm input suppliers

- Emergence of chicken diseases (Newcastle disease, chicken pox, avian influenza, helminthiasis)
- Low level of knowledge of veterinarians and feed traders about good management practices
- Limited access to feed and veterinary products

Chicken farmers

- Non-availability of quality veterinary pharmaceuticals
- Difficulty accessing commercial feed and local feedstuffs
- Insufficient funds to purchase farm inputs.

Traders/transporters

- Lack of poultry slaughter sites
- Unsuitable poultry transport
- Lack of dedicated poultry markets

Women farmers

- Lack of financial resources by actors to grow farming business
- High costs of veterinary inputs
- Lack of knowledge about One Health related issues

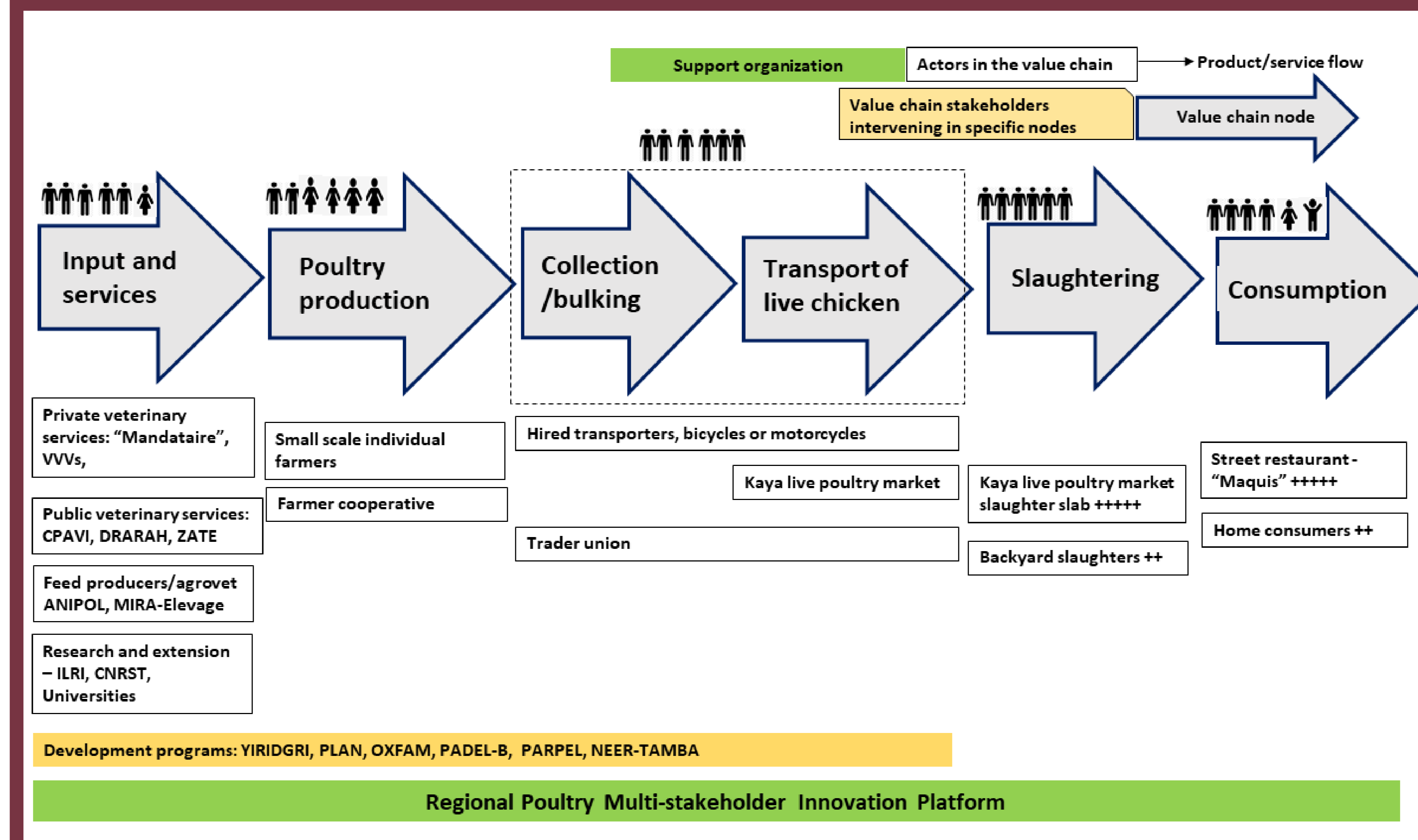


Poultry Losses and One Health (POLOH): Reducing losses and zoonotic risks along the poultry value chain through a One Health approach project

Key constraints to smallholder village chicken production and marketing systems in Centre-Nord region, Burkina Faso

Objective

Understand the village chicken production and marketing systems, with emphasis on animal health, One Health and welfare issues, to inform interventions aimed at reducing chicken losses at farm and household levels.



The chicken value chain in Centre-Nord, Burkina Faso

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Conclusions

These findings will guide interventions to improve poultry productivity and provision of safe chicken products to consumers. In-depth qualitative interviews and household surveys are ongoing to support context-specific interventions that will be scaled up to sustainably increase household food and nutrition security.

Recommendations

- Build capacity of chicken farmers in best practices in flock management with emphasis on flock health and animal welfare.
- Train traders and processors on good hygiene practices at market level.
- Strengthen capacity of extension agents to provide quality services to farmers.
- Facilitate access of value chain actors to financial loans to boost their businesses.
- Sensitize men on the merits of empowering women in production activities such as leadership and women's participation in meeting household needs.
- Involve all stakeholders in the consultation process and decision-making to develop the poultry sector.

POLOH project theory of change and impact pathway

Poultry disease in Burkina Faso can negatively affect human health and constrains the productivity of the poultry market. By developing interventions that improve farm and market practices, provide education and training, and test business models that can enhance value chain linkages, the poultry sector can become safer and more productive.

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