

## **PPP: An Appraisal of efficiency, effectiveness and Success in the Meat Sector in States Recovering from Civil Instability: A Case Study of Somaliland**

Wamalwa, Kinyanjui; Massimo, Castiello; Munyua, Solomon, Muchina

Date: 2011

### **Abstract**

The objective of the investigation was to establish the economy, efficiency, effectiveness and importance of slaughterhouses' management by companies established through public-private partnership (PPP) process in countries that are recovering from ravages of civil war. The study focused on two slaughter houses in North Western (Somaliland) republic of Somalia. A pre-tested questionnaire was administered to the management of one privately managed and one publicly managed slaughterhouse in Somaliland. A visual and organoleptic appraisal of the two slaughterhouses was further done. To collaborate and validate the findings, 160 surface meat swab samples were collected from small ruminant carcasses slaughtered in the two slaughterhouses. The samples were analyzed at Analabs laboratories in Nairobi, Kenya for total viable counts, total coliforms count and presence of Salmonella species. Meat contamination risk factors and compliance with hygiene meat handling practices in the two slaughterhouses were identified through visual appraisal, organoleptic tests and transect walks around the slaughterhouses. The results showed that Hargeisa slaughterhouse that is managed through PPP process produced meat of high quality with low levels of contamination as opposed to Berbera slaughterhouse that was managed by the local municipality. Microbiological laboratory analysis results were in agreement with results from questionnaire administration and visual appraisal and organoleptic tests. The study concluded that in fragile states recovering from civil war, PPP is the best way out for the management of meat production facilities.