

Qurbani Programme Guidelines

Muslim Aid's seasonal Qurbani Programme aims to facilitate the slaughtering and distribution of animal meat for Udhiyah (sacrifice) during the Hajj pilgrimage. In line with our strategic priorities, Muslim Aid aims to ensure appropriate processes in the implementation of animal sacrifice. This brief guideline outlines our expectations on good practice when implementing Qurbani.

When should Qurbani be implemented?

The Qurbani is limited to a 4-day period – starting after the Eid prayers on 10th Dhul Hijjah to sunset on the 13th Dhul Hijjah, as per the time and date of the place where Qurbani is happening.

Any sacrifice made before the Eid prayer is counted as a Sadaqah, not as the obligatory Qurbani; if you do this, you must still perform the Qurbani after Eid prayer.

Jundab bin Sufyan Al-Bajali reported, 'I witnessed the Prophet (saw) on the Day of Nahr (or Eid day). He (saw) said, "Whoever slaughtered the sacrifice before offering the Eid prayer, should slaughter another sacrifice in its place; and whoever has not slaughtered their sacrifice yet, should slaughter now"'. (Bukhari)

Muslim Aid prefers if the meat is slaughtered and distributed on either the 10th or 11th Dhul Hijjah.

Practice for Implementation

1. Animal Welfare

Due to the nature of the Qurbani programme, it is essential that all country/partner organisations operate within the Islamic Framework and International Law with regards to animal welfare. This includes, but is not limited to:

- 1.1 Any sick, extremely thin, injured, young or old animal should NOT be slaughtered, but rather looked after or sold where appropriate. Animals should be sturdy on their feet and able to walk with normality.
- 1.2 Transportation – all livestock must be transported in humane conditions, and be supplied with the adequate level of food, water, and time outside of the vehicle.
- 1.3 Appropriate shelter, water, and grazing space. If country/partner organisations are using slaughterhouses, these should be checked for cleanliness and suitability as part of the initial activities.
- 1.4 Stunning or other method of subduing the animal is not allowed before the slaughtering.
- 1.5 Animals should be slaughtered quickly, with the Islamic methodology and using a clean, sharp knife. Staff must ensure they have the right equipment, such as knives and carving tools.
- 1.6 Slaughtering, or even the sharpening of knives, should not take place in front of other animals. We recommend keeping the process of Qurbani (animal selection/feeding, slaughtering, distribution) organized in separate areas.
- 1.7 Local laws on Health and Safety should be fully observed.
- 1.8 It is good practice that the services of a professional veterinarian or trained animal health inspector, should be brought in to assist.

2. Health and Hygiene

Further to this, all country/ partner organisations need to ensure:

- 2.1 All animals have been bought locally where possible and have not been stolen/acquired through illegal/unethical methods.
- 2.2 Expert veterinarian should be included in the program and be present during the procurement and livestock health check.
- 2.3 Slaughtering is carried out as cleanly as possible, with staff wearing gloves, hair nets, shoe gloves etc.
- 2.4 Slaughterhouse should be approved from local ministries such as health or agriculture ministry and acquire a stamp to mark slaughtered livestock.

Last reviewed:

- 2.5 Slaughter sites have access to clean water and cleaning equipment.
- 2.6 Slaughter sites have clear drainage process for blood and waste, as well as ventilation and/or outside areas to prevent contamination.
- 2.7 Animal waste disposal is organized with environmental and health considerations.
- 2.8 Packaging of meat is carried out hygienically, we recommend using a clean surface with plastic covering and not on the floor. Where possible, it may be best to package in a cork dish with clear film.

3. Sustainability

For sustainability, Qurbani projects could consider:

- 3.1 Use of all animal by-products towards the goal of providing Qurbani:
 - i. The utility of animal by-products in cases involving a large number of animals. Animal hides, skins, hoofs, bones can be used for the production of items ranging from leather, tallow, buttons, pharmaceuticals, to glue.
 - ii. Hide given to slaughterers; ensure there is not double payment.
- 3.2 It is recommended that partners consider innovative Distribution of dried meat (jerky) or tinned meat to last families for longer. This practice would be most suitable to hotter climates or where access to production of dried food is available.

Qurbani Programme Performance Framework

Goal/Aim: Goal/Aim: To improve consumption of nutritious food for vulnerable households during Eid ul Adha

- A3 % of individuals in targeted areas with a positive perception regarding the intervention.
- G1 # of established activities or practices to ensure inclusion of PWD participation during the cycle project.
- G2 # of established activities or practices to ensure inclusion of women participation during the cycle project.

Outcome: X people have improved access to nutritious meat during Eid ul-Adha.

- H5 # of people benefited from humanitarian assistance from the Seasonal and Religious programmes – QURBANI.

Output: X households provided with hygienic meat from animals slaughtered according to Islamic principles.

Output indicator	Definition
# of households received at least 4KG of meat.	Meat portions reaching targeted beneficiaries. Meat should be sliced, packaged in portions considering hygienically standards, weight of 4 KG and distributed to targeted beneficiaries.
% of animals transported and cared for in an Islamic and ethical manner.	The percentage of animals transported, looked after, and slaughtered as per the actions highlighted for animal welfare.
% of slaughtering that is carried out hygienically.	Hygienically is defined as slaughtering that is carried out with staff maintaining basic hygiene practices such as wearing gloves, hair nets and shoe gloves. Slaughter sites should also follow basic hygiene protocols such access to clean water, access to cleaning equipment, regular cleaning and clear drainage process for blood and waste.
% of animal meat packing that is carried out hygienically.	Hygienically is packaging of meat that is carried out in a clean matter, reducing the risk of cross-contamination, and ensuring packaging material is suitable.

% of Animal waste disposed in an environmentally friendly way.	Animal waste disposal is organized with environmental and health considerations in mind. Waste disposal should not have an adverse effect on the local environment or the local communities.
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Selection criteria:

Whenever possible, distributions should be based on needs and target the most vulnerable households. Blanket distributions should be avoided.

- Eligibility criteria: All households selected should have a poor economic situation as defined by context specific poverty thresholds (e.g. national poverty line).
- Vulnerability criteria: Targeting should prioritise; Female-Headed Households, households with 2 or more members with a disability, Older-People Headed Households, households with more than 5 children.
- Distribution plans should integrate measures to ensure accessibility, especially for Women, People with Disabilities, and Older People.

Procurement process:

1. **Preparation of Purchase/service order:** Including all specification and estimate price of the livestock.
2. **Reviewing of the documents** from procurement department and announcement of tender.
3. **Receiving of offers:** If vendors apply for quotations directly with sealed envelopes it would be preferred by MA, however it might be bit difficult for livestock owners to submit sealed quotations, in this case direct approach from procurement department to local livestock owners will be applied, taking in consideration that an evaluation committee should be formed and included in the process.
4. **Formation of evaluation committee:** A committee of 5 persons should be formed including involvement of different stockholders (other department from the organization such as MEAL department, finance department, involvement of local council, or community key member etc.) at the end of the procurement process all committee members information should be provided and evaluation report should be signed from all relevant stakeholders.
5. **Livestock check:** To approve the livestock purchasing process, a presence of veterinarian is needed, to conduct checking process for all livestock and should provide a clearance and approval of the purchased livestock that it is clear from any diseases.
6. **Sacrificing livestock:** A proper slaughterhouse should be contacted ahead of time to prepare for sacrificing. The slaughterhouse should match health and hygiene conditions listed in section 2.
7. **Documentation and payment:** All six steps above should be documented on soft and hard copies. Submit to financial department focal point for reviewing, validating and payment release. All invoices including transactions copies should be submitted to MA in order to the approve the procurement process done for this program.

Annexes

- [Muslim Aid Visibility Guidelines](#)