

Assessment on Challenges and Opportunities of Beef Cattle Production in Hawa Gelan District, Kellem Wollega Zone, Western Oromia, Ethiopia

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Abstract: Pork farm animals have massive function in imparting protein meals for consumers. The take a look at become performed in Hawa Gelan district, Kellem Wollega Zone Western Oromia Ethiopia with the goal to Assessment on Challenges and Opportunities of Beef Cattle Production. Assessment on challenges and opportunities of beef cattle production was carried out on 80 farmers in the study district. Majority of the respondents has been used blended manufacturing device (50%) due to the fact maximum of the red meat farm animals manufacturers had been they take part in crop manufacturing, farm animals rearing sports and dealer game. The end result of this take a look at shows that 45% of the respondents rely upon herbal pasture, 22.5% of crop residues, 15% of sparkling grass cutting, 7.5% of sugar cane and 10% of maize grain as a basal feed for his or her farm animals. Price willpower for pork farm animals advertising and transactions on the look at place 87.5% have been through the negotiation among the sellers/manufacturers and the customers and 12.5% of the respondents said that agents intervene among the sellers/manufacturers and the customers. The foremost water supply is determined from river water, faucet water and ponds. The supply of livestock for fattening had been majorly from marketplace (purchasing, 78.75%), whilst the rests had been from personal herd 10% and 11.25% from both. Feed scarcity, feed cost, land scarcity, insufficient housing, genetic aspect and occurrence of illnesses like blackleg disease, lumpy pores and skin disease, Pasteurellosis, Anthrax, Bloating and Parasites are the foremost demanding situations for pork farm animals manufacturing. The root reasons of feed scarcity had been loss of land, excessive fee of feed and occasional great and amount of feed supplementation. When the manufacturer receives the land that used for forage manufacturing they must be use advanced forage. The authorities must paintings on introducing excessive feed yielder forage and must forage improvement techniques specifically outside forage manufacturing gadget to be able to clear up the feed scarcity in phrases of great and amount. Government must enhance advertising linkage of the pork farm animal's products. In the destiny the limitations cited at the take a look at region must be solved via way of means of the authorities in collaboration with all stake holders and the possibilities must be improve above these.

Keywords: Demanding Situations, Possibilities, Farm Animals, Manufacturing, Fattening

1. Introduction

Ethiopia like most of other Sub-Sahara Africa countries is heavily dependent on agriculture. The agriculture sector play an importance role in the overall development of the economy and a major role in national economy and it is

source of income and employment for rural population [1]. Livestock production is an integral part of Ethiopian agriculture system. The sub-sector contributed 16.5% and 35.6% of the total gross domestic product (GDP) and agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) respectively [2]. Livestock production is an important component of

agricultural activities in developing countries. It is the most important agricultural activity in most of the countries in southern Africa [3]. Livestock are kept for various uses including draught power, milk, meat, eggs and various cultural uses. They compliment cropping activities through the provision of manure for soil fertility maintenance, draught power for cultivation, transport, cash and food [4]. Livestock play an important role in these farming systems, as they offer opportunities for risk coping, farm diversification and intensification, and provide significant livelihood benefits [5]. Livestock population of Ethiopia are estimated as 53.99 million cattle, 25.5 million sheep, 24.06 million goat, 0.92 million camel, 1.91 million Horse, 6.75 million donkey, 0.35 million mule and 50.38 million poultry as a result Ethiopia is ranked first from Africa and tenth from the world by number of livestock population. There is 1.1% of growth rate of cattle which are against back drop of 2.5% of human population growth per annual [6]. In other word livestock population growth is lagging behind human population growth [7]. Livestock production is predominantly categorized as pastoral, agro pastoral, mixed crop livestock farming, urban and per-urban, and specialized intensive farm system and Ethiopia has high demand of beef cattle by neighboring countries as well as the strategic livestock marketing of middle east that relatively huge number of livestock which export proximity countries its comparatively advantage. However the production of beef cattle is low as a result of their poor investment and poor management (poor disease control), poor housing and hygiene management [8]. Ethiopia has excessive call for of pork farm animals via way of means of neighboring international locations in addition to the strategic farm animals advertising to Middle East and there's export to proximity international locations. In Ethiopia, pork farm animals have massive function in imparting protein meals for consumers. Furthermore, it has a key significance in pleasant the meals self-performance from the farm animals quarter. Even if there are numerous manufacturers in pork quarter within side the one of kind components of our country, it can't reply its duty because of inefficient manufacturing practiced and absence of well-prepared control within side the country. There are manufacturers in pork farm animals manufacturing sectors in Hawa Gelan woreda like different elements of the country. However, the manufacturing systems, control gadget carried out with the aid of using the manufacturers are low in intensification where in the manufacturers are posed troubles though the location have different kind of availability of herbal pasture, crop residue and water availability capability for pork farm animals manufacturing activities. For this, the world on this district cannot offer enough merchandise to the manufacturers and customers and, consequently, there's a bridge to reap customers call for with the aid of using the modern manufacturing performance. Such troubles are recognized and quantified in a few different elements of the country. However, there aren't any sufficient documented facts carried out with the aid of using the researchers within side the district and consequently there's a statistics hole in

pork farm animals manufacturing and disseminating the effects carried out in different web website online to this district. Therefore, the prevailing observe turned into carried out to evaluate the limitations and possibilities of pork farm animals manufacturing in Hawa Gelan wored, western Oromia, Ethiopia.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Description of the Study Area

Hawa Gelan woreda is one of the woreda in the Kellem Wollega zone. The study was conducted in Hawa Gelan woreda which found in Kellem Wollega zone. Hawa Gelan woreda is located 624 km from Addis Ababa and 30km from Dambi Dollo to the East. The HHs of the Woreda includes 17019, of whom 13819 were men and 3200 were women. The total population for this woreda includes 117,835, of whom 60095 were men and 57740 were women; all of its population was rural dwellers. The woreda Livestock population includes; cattle 79840, sheep 36960, goat 17760, mule 736, donkey 12416 and 109760 poultry. The soil types of woreda include clay silt sand loamy sand and loamy silt soil. The vegetation of the study area is semi-evergreen forest: This forest is characterized by range of mainly semi-deciduous tree and shrub species and grasses. The total lands of the woreda are 79548.3 hectare with; also the climate condition is 500mm-900mm rain fall and 20°C maximum and 25°C minimum. The altitude of the land ranges from 701-2202 m.a.s.l [9].

2.2. Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Simple random sampling becomes used to accumulate records the usage of interviews, semi dependent questionnaires and direct observation. Furthermore, a complete of 80 respondents (40 from Gaba Sanbat Dura and 40 from Botoso) who take part in livestock fattening.

2.3. Data Collection and Source

Data became accumulated through interviews and questionnaires. Formal survey became performed to examine undertaking and possibility of farm animals fattening within side the examine location via way of means of the use of questionnaire, interview and direct observations.

Questionnaires have been organized to the respondents who have been decided on from red meat farm animals' producers. The interview became used to accumulate essential records via asking questions and writing down the reaction of the respondents. On the alternative hand, direct commentary became utilized by the researchers to achieve qualitative information. The researchers' non-public commentary and revel in of the look at allows apprehending the demanding situations and possibility of red meat farm animals manufacturing within side the look at area. Focus organization discussions have been completed so as to research suggestions primarily based totally on red meat farm animal's manufacturer factor of view. Two styles of information sources, which are number one and secondary

information, became accumulated for this look at. Primary information became acquired through direct commentary, interview, and questionnaire at the farm animals fattening of the look at area. Secondary information became accumulated from diverse books, comparable studies challenge papers, net offerings and from files of the towns' change and shipping workplace and additionally from change and enterprise workplace of Kellem Wollega Zone. Both quantitative and qualitative information became accrued via direct commentary, interview and questionnaire.

2.4. Data Analysis

Data become analysed via way of means of the usage of Microsoft Excel pc software 2010 and descriptive facts like tables, percentage, chart and figures have been used to summarize records accrued from a sample. Easy descriptive statistical methods become carried out for the venture and possibility of pork livestock production. The information become organized, summarized and analysed the usage of exclusive statistical method. The degree of realistic information and a few different courting become analysed. The end result become interpreted and supplied to percentage

findings with the clinical community.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

The family traits of respondents (Table 1) found out that the percentage of female (10%) respondents had been much less than males (90%) respondents' within side they have a look at areas. Our end result become agreed with [10] consistent with locating the participation of male (95.8%) and female (4.2%). The age instructions respondents had been 15-30 (27.5%), 31-45 (52.5%) and above 45 (20%), respectively. The instructional fame of the respondents, 30% (Reading and writing), and 32.5% had essential training and 27.5% had secondary training and 10% above secondary college. this locating become now no longer agreed with the findings of [11] who said that the age of respondent from 20–30 (18.1%), 31-40 (46.6%), 41-50 (21.1%), 51-60 (6.6%) and 61-70 (6.6%) and the training degree become illiterate 55.6%, study and write 33.3%, number one college 11.1%.

Table 1. Age, sex and educational level of respondents in the study area.

Variables	Kebeles				
	Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Sex of respondents	Male	36	90	36	90
	Female	4	10	4	10
Age of respondents (in years)	15-30	16	40	6	15
	31-45	20	50	22	55
	Above 45	4	10	12	30
Educational level	Illiterate	0	0	0	0
	Read & Write	10	25	14	35
	Elementary school	10	25	16	40
	Secondary school	16	40	6	15
	Above Secondary school	4	10	2	10

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household.

3.2. Beef Cattle Production System

Beef farm animals manufacturing enjoy refers back to the wide variety of years that the manufacturer stayed in farm animals manufacturing activity and enjoy and manufacturing device have significance consequences on red meat farm animals manufacturing. According to the consequences of the observe in (Table 2) maximum of the respondents has been used blended manufacturing device

(50%) due to the fact maximum of the red meat farm animals manufacturers had been they take part in crop manufacturing, farm animals rearing sports and dealer sports. This observe changed into agreed with the findings of [10, 12] who said that maximum of the red meat farm animals manufacturing changed into the integrating with crop manufacturing. The conventional and present day manufacturing device changed into 42.5% and 7.5%, respectively.

Table 2. Cattle production system and breeds in the study area.

Production system	kebele				Total (N=80)
	Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Traditional	22	55	12	30	42.5
Mixed	16	40	24	60	50
Modern	2	5	4	10	7.5

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household.

3.3. Major Feed Sources

The family use one of kind of feed source which include herbal pasture, crop residues, sparkling grass, sugar cane, maize grain and advanced forage supplied in Table 3. The end result of this take a look at shows that 45% of the respondents rely upon herbal pasture, 22.5% of crop residues, 15% of sparkling grass cutting, 7.5% of sugar cane and 10% of maize grain as a basal feed for his or her farm animals. Crop residues, herbal grazing and sparkling grass are greater

to be had feed source, while sugar cane, maize grain is much less to be had. This end result disagreed with the effects of [10] who said that maximum of the red meat farm animals manufacturers had been used herbal pasture (67.5%) and others like crop residue (14.25%), hay (7.5%) and additionally low concentrates (3.5%). But on this finding, there may be no listen used for red meat farm animals due to the location is some distance from the middle of Addis Ababa for farm animal's manufacturers.

Table 3. Major feed resource in the study area.

Variables	Kebeles				Total (N=80)	
	Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)			
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	%	
Feed source	Natural pasture	16	40	20	50	45
	Crop residues	10	25	8	20	22.5
	Fresh grass	6	15	6	15	15
	Sugar cane	4	10	2	5	7.5
	Maize grain	4	10	4	10	10
	Improved forage	-	-	-	-	-

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household.

3.4. Feed Supplementation Practices and Frequency of Feed

In the examine area, the farmers from time to time complement their fattening animals. As indicated in (Table 4) the fundamental complement feed for the manufacturers have been maize grain 30, grain miller 15%, salt 10%, clean grass

22.5%, atela 7.5% and stalker 15%. The frequency of feeding supplemental feed in line with day turned into 50%, 37.5% and 12.5% of respondent feeds twice, once and 3 times a day respectively as a complement for his or her cattle. The effects of the everyday feeding frequency this locating have been disagree with the findings of [13] who said that the everyday frequency have been twice (72.9%) and 3 times a day (27.9%).

Table 4. Supplements and frequency of feed.

Variables	Kebeles				Total (N=80)	
	Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	%	
Supplement feed	Maize grain	10	25	14	35	30
	Grain miller	6	15	6	15	15
	Salt	4	10	4	10	10
	Fresh grass	8	20	10	25	22.5
	Atela	4	10	2	5	7.5
	Stalker	8	20	4	10	15
Frequency	Once	16	40	14	35	37.5
	Twice	18	45	22	55	50
	Three times a day	6	15	4	10	12.5

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household.

3.5. Feeding System

According to the respondents the feeding structures within side the observe vicinity had been cut carry system become 55%, observed with the aid of using a couple of responses only grazing 32.5% and grazing and cut carry system are

12.5%. According to the bulk of the respondent in the course of the moist season feeding gadget exercise become reduce and consists of gadget however on the time of dry season unfastened grazing gadget at morning and afternoon offers the supplementary feed become an exercise in step with the respondent.

Table 5. Feeding systems of beef cattle.

Feeding system	Kebeles				Total (N=80)
	Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Cut carry system	24	60	20	50	55
Only grazing	12	30	14	35	32.5
Both	4	10	6	15	12.5

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household.

3.6. Water Sources and Utilization

As indicated in Table 6 the source of water for maximum of the farmers for his or her farm animals have been especially from river (55%), tap water (32.5%) and ponds (12.5%). Our end result turned into now no longer agreed with [11] in Harsh in district of Somali place and [10] in Bako tibe and Gobu sayo districts of Oromia place. Who said that the source of water have been 73% wells, pond 20% and lakes 7% in Harsh in district of Somali place and river 92.5%, pond 4% and 3.5% spring in Bako, tibe and Gobu sayo districts of Oromia place respectively however on this finding, the farmers have been

used tap water for his or her farm animal's at domestic and due to the distinction within side the availability of faucet water supply as opposed to lakes used for farm animals as a source of water. The frequency of watering in line with day within side the observe area have been maximum of the red meat farm animals manufacturers watering in their farm animal's dominantly two times in line with a day (42.5%), whilst as soon as 37.5% and 3 times (20%) in line with a day. This is probably due to sufficient availability of water within side the observe area. This end result turned into agreed with the findings of [14] end result that executed in Western Hararghe Zone, Chiro district.

Table 6. Sources of water and frequency of watering per day.

Variables		Kebeles				Total (N=80)
		Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)		
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Water source	River	14	35	12	30	55
	Tap	20	50	24	60	32.5
	Pond	6	15	4	10	12.5
Frequency of watering	Once	16	40	14	35	37.5
	Twice	14	35	20	50	42.5
	Three Times	10	25	6	15	20

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household.

3.7. Housing System

House is vital to shield each individual and animals from predators, robbery and from exclusive climate conditions. As indicated within side they have a look at region, maximum of the residence keep saved the cattle's in closed residence (65%), semi-closed (20%), even as the relaxation makes use of opened (15%) in Table 7. This end result became disagreed to the consequences of [14] who

country that enclosed shed (36.7%), open the front shed (16.7%), open shed and not using a closure (45%) and no housing for his or her cattle (1.7%). As the end result imply that the case for this alteration of the housing gadget is the environmental differences (climate condition) i.e. bloodless environments in our have a look at region. So that majority of the housing gadget within side they have a look at region became built closed housing design.

Table 7. Housing system used in the study area.

Variables		Kebeles				Total (N=80)
		Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)		
		Freq	%	Freq	%	
Housing system	Open	8	20	4	10	15
	Semi close	10	25	6	15	20
	Close	22	55	30	75	65

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household.

3.8. Fattening Practice and Market Information

3.8.1. Fattening System and Source of Animal for Fattening

As indicated in Table 8 majorities of the respondents were

practiced in conventional fattening gadget (71.25%). The supply of livestock for fattening had been majorly from marketplace (purchasing, 78.75%), whilst the rests had been from personal herd 10% and 11.25% from both. There source of animals for fattening on this locating changed into from

marketplace purchasing. This look at had been disagreed with the look at of [15] who said that livestock for fattening from personal herd 60.2% and 39.8% purchasing. The fattening frequency according to 12 months within side the look at location changed into two times (52.5%), 3 times (32.5%), once (6.25%) and 4 times (8.75%) in Table 8. The end result of this look at indicated that maximum of the fatteners fatten their livestock according to 12 months instances accompanied 3 times according to 12 months, however, this locating changed into disagreed with the locating of [15, 13] who said that the fattening frequency and duration of pork

livestock as soon as 46.6%, 32.7% two times and 2.7% 3 times according to 12 months and two times (18.8%), 3 times (62.5%) and 4 times (18.7%) respectively. The distinction happens because of the feed availability, the capacity of manufacturer and fattening gadget of the manufacturer. The fattening period as maximum of the respondents defined us, 3 month (65%) and (35%) of 4 months of length, respectively. This end result changed into resembled with the findings of [13] who said that 3-4 month (93.6%), one month (2%) and 6 month (5.4%), respectively.

Table 8. Fattening practices in the study area.

Variables		kebele				Total (N=80)	
		Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)			
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Fattening system	Traditional	30	75	27	67.5	71.25	
	By product based	8	20	10	25	22.5	
	Intensive	2	5	3	7.5	6.25	
Source of animal for fattening	Purchased	32	80	31	77.5	78.75	
	From own herd	4	10	4	10	10	
	Both	4	10	5	12.5	11.25	
Frequency of fattening	Once	2	5	3	7.5	6.25	
	Twice	22	55	20	50	52.5	
	Three times	12	30	14	35	32.5	
	Four times	4	10	3	7.5	8.75	
Duration of fattening	3 month	20	50	32	80	65	
	4 month	20	50	8	20	35	

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household.

3.8.2. Source of Market Information and Price Determination

The marketplace facts approximately pork farm animals within side the look at place turned into from the manufacturers determined facts from their relatives (37.5%), neighbour (32.5%), media (22.5%) and developmental agents (DA's) (7.5%) in Table 9. Price willpower for pork farm animals advertising and transactions on the look at place 87.5% have been through the negotiation among the sellers/manufacturers and the customers and 12.5% of the respondents said that agents intervene among the sellers/manufacturers and the customers. [15] Determined that 86.7% charges determinants turned into the negotiation among the sellers/manufacturers and the customers and 13.3% turned into agents. But this turned into disagreed with the outcomes of [16] that turned into determined the end result on marketplace charge determinants turned into the farm animals owners (73.2%) meaning negotiation while the function of the agents additionally round 24.8%. The roles of the agent's within side the look at place are frequently reducing the

transaction prices and growth the quantity of successive negotiations, finished reducing the advertising margins of the sellers. In the look at place the principle cause for promoting of animal are to update older inventory 35%, to pay tax 22.5%, to cowl faculty charge 15%, to cowl health charge 10% and to cowl residence maintain requirements 17.5%. This look at has an settlement with the locating of [15] with locating end result of at the alternative of older-inventory (36.4%), pay tax (22.5%), to cowl faculty charge (10.1%), to cowl fitness charge (14.1%) and for canopy residence maintain requirements (16.9%). In the look at place the principle consumers (customers) are butchers (52.5%) at the same time as traders (35%) and hotel and restaurant (12.5%) are worried within side the look at place. This shows that don't have any client's problem, intended that fatteners effortlessly offered their pork farm animals to the dealer at their nearby markets. However, the end result turned into in agreed to the locating of [15] with their locating cost of traders (34.1%), hotel and restaurants (10.9%) and butchers (55%).

Table 9. Market information in the study area.

Variables		kebele				Total (N=80)	
		Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)			
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Sources information	DA'S	2	5	4	10	6	7.5
	Relatives	16	40	14	35	30	37.5
	Neighbour	14	35	12	30	26	32.5
	Media	8	20	10	25	18	22.5

Variables		kebele				Total (N=80)	
		Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)		Freq.	%
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Price determination	Brokers	4	10	6	15	10	12.5
	Negotiation	36	90	34	85	70	87.5
	To pay tax	10	25	8	20	18	22.5
	To cover school fee	4	10	8	20	12	15
Reason for sale	To cover health fee	2	5	6	15	8	10
	To replace older stock	16	40	12	30	28	35
	To cover HH necessities	8	20	6	15	14	17.5
	Hotels and restaurants	6	15	4	10	10	12.5
Types of buyers	Butchers	22	55	20	50	42	52.5
	Traders	12	30	16	40	28	35
Transportation	Trekking	30	75	32	80	62	77.5
	Car	10	25	8	20	18	22.5

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household, DA=developmental agent.

3.9. Major Constraints of Beef Cattle Production

3.9.1. Major Disease of Beef Cattle

Animal fitness is the principal attention at the red meat livestock manufacturing for the purpose of manufacturing excellent pleasant meat used for man or women intake and to growth earnings however terrible fitness practice, terrible feed conversion efficiency, and occasional animal product

issues are related to an fitness animal this end result have discount of the livestock manufacturing. As statistics collected, there's distinctive ailment within side the examine area. Out of the entire respondent (20%) of replied the superiority of blackleg ailment, lumpy pores and skin ailment (22.5), Pasteurellosis (12.5%), Anthrax (17.5%), while (15%) suggested of bloating and (12.5%) of Parasite. Our end result and the locating of [17, 18] had been similar.

Table 10. Common disease of beef cattle.

Type of disease	Kebele				Total (N=80)	
	Gaba Sanbat Dura (=40)		Botoso (n=40)		Freq.	%
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Blackleg	6	15	10	25	16	20
Lumpy skin disease	10	25	8	20	18	22.5
Pasteurellosis	6	15	4	10	10	12.5
Anthrax	8	20	6	15	14	17.5
Parasite	6	15	4	10	10	12.5
Bloating	4	10	8	20	12	15

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household.

3.9.2. Feed Shortage and Feed Cost

As indicated in distinguish first feed scarcity (30%) had been the essential constraint of farm animals manufacturing within side the observe region this resembles to the end result of [18]. Because the locating he were given from constraints is the identical to our end result i.e feed scarcity is the not unusual place constraints in our observe region and additionally, excessive feed costs (17.5%) have its very own facet impact at the feeding of animal that purpose because of low manufacturing of forage within side the observe region comparable to [19]. The case for the feed shortages within side the observe region includes; loss of lands for the creation of cultivated forage the farmers of their lower back yards for the manufacturing of advanced forages like fodder, elephant grass and different grass kinds and the opposite case for feed scarcity is terrible usage of feed like protection and management methods.

3.9.3. Land Scarcity

On our take a look at place approximately 20% of the

respondents defined the variety land that used for grazing within side the take a look at place has been reducing from year to year because of the enlargement of crop manufacturing and modified to agreement of humans in time period of residence construction. This take a look at indicated that, maximum of the farm animal's manufacturer in each kebele to provide their pork farm animals primarily relies upon on zero grazing feeding techniques and stall feeding system. [13] Finding became now no longer agreed to our end result due to the fact on the [13] take a look at place approximately 10% respondent has land shortage and the left have land used for grazing system.

3.9.4. Genetic Factor

The livestock nearby breed has tailored to feed and water shortages, sicknesses resistance and vicious climates with low manufacturing traits. The case for low manufacturing is because of negative genetic capacity of the indigenous livestock, which offers to low meat manufacturing. The genetic elements had been the opposite elements which have

an impact at the red meat livestock manufacturing within side the examine region because the respondents defined to us, in each kebeles with fee of 7.5%.

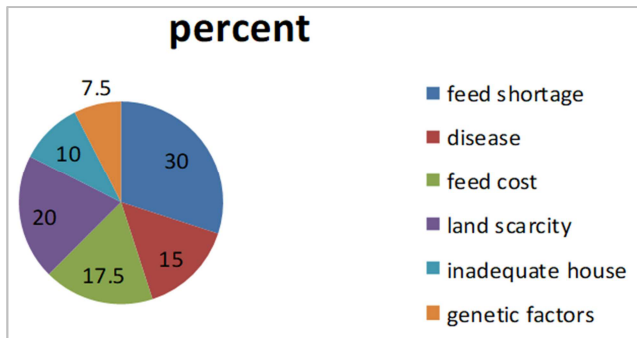


Figure 1. Constraints on beef cattle.

3.10. Opportunities of Beef Cattle Production

Agricultural extension offerings within side they have a look at vicinity turned into right displaying that, 27.5% of respondents have were given a get admission to of agricultural education carrier on their manufacturing in Table 11. Training inclusive of advanced feed manufacturing and feeding system, on the way to manage sickness that turned into essential for livestock manufacturers within side they have a look at vicinity. The locating turned into more than the locating of [20] where in agricultural extension carrier had been predicted as 25.5%. Credit carrier had an essential function in imparting offerings in a type and coins for motivation of the manufacturer. Credit is wanted to buy animals, feed, medicaments and different requirements for

livestock manufacturing activities. As showed on this end result, there has been greater credit score availability in Geshober kebele (30%) as examine to Woinye kebele (20%) and in each kebele's, credit score availability has beneficiary with the share of (25%). This end result turned into vary from [18, 20] 10% and 18% respectively, who proven that there's low credit score availability within side they have a look at vicinity, which turned into now no longer like that of right here in our findings having right credit score availability. Our findings indicated that approximately 12.5% of the respondents defined the nearby meat call for of the society, that have its personal benefits for the red meat livestock manufacturers. In the time of excursion and a rite there's excessive call for of meat intake because of this the profits of the manufacturer turned into increase. This locating turned into agreed with the effects of [21] who said that the needs are effective in mild of profits and populace increase although fees had been increase. The presence of infrastructure has essential function within side the manufacturing of red meat livestock. In our have a look at vicinity there are infrastructures like road, electricity, water, telecommunications (network). A possibility to be had in our have a look at vicinity covers approximately 20% of the full percentage of each Keble's. This end result turned into now no longer agreed with [22] due to the fact in his have a look at vicinity the above infrastructures aren't absolutely to be had. However, human populace increase 7.5 %, excessive quantity of populace 7.5% are amongst indexed possibilities of livestock manufacturing within side they have a look at vicinity.

Table 11. Opportunities on beef cattle in the study areas.

No	Opportunities	Kebels				Total (N=80)	
		Gaba Sanbat Dura (n=40)		Botoso (n=40)		Freq.	%
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
1	Credit availability	8	20	12	30	20	25
2	Training about beef cattle from extension	10	25	12	30	22	27.5
3	Presence of infrastructure	12	30	4	10	16	20
4	Human population growth	2	5	4	10	6	7.5
5	High demand of meat	4	10	6	15	10	12.5
6	High amount of livestock populations	4	5	2	5	6	7.5

Freq=frequency, %=percent, n=number of household.

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

Ethiopia like maximum of different Sub-Sahara Africa nations is closely depending on agriculture. The agriculture zone performs a significance function within side the universal improvement of the economy. The essential manufacturing device takes located within side the vicinity have been blended, conventional and current manufacturing device. The essential feed sources located have been, herbal pasture, crop residues, clean grass cutting, sugar cane and maize grain as a basal feed for his or her farm animals and essential complement feed of the manufacturer changed into maize grain, grain miller, salt, clean grass, atela, wheat straw. The essential demanding

situations that restriction red meat farm animals manufacturing within side the observe vicinity have been feed scarcity, feed cost, land shortage, insufficient housing, genetic aspect and occurrence of illnesses like blackleg disease, lumpy pores and skin disease, pasteurellosis, anthrax, bloating and parasites are essential. The root reasons of feed scarcity have been loss of land, excessive fee of feed and occasional best and amount of feed supplementation. However, a few possibilities that sell for the red meat farm animals manufacturing within side the vicinity have been credit score availability, schooling from extension, presence of infrastructure, human populace growth, excessive call for of meat and excessive quantity of farm animal's populations. Generally, the manufacturing device practiced within side the observe vicinity have been commonly

blended manufacturing device, but the conventional and current device additionally practiced via way of means of some manufacturer. The essential constraint that happens within side the observe vicinity changed into and land shortage which ended in low degree of forage manufacturing for the red meat farm animals.

In the observe region one of the fundamental constraints is land scarcity, so there have to be comfortable state of affairs in offering land for the manufacturers with the aid of using the authorities. The manufacturer and authorities have to have followed outside fattening device to address scarcity of land. The authorities have to paintings on introducing excessive feed yielder forage and have to forage improvement techniques specifically outside forage manufacturing device with a purpose to clear up the feed scarcity in phrases of first-class and quantity. Improving pork farm animal's fitness and enhancing genetic make-up of the nearby breed have to be there. Government have to enhance advertising linkage of the pork farm animal's products. In the destiny the limitations referred to at the observe region have to be solved with the aid of using the authorities in collaboration with all stake holders and the possibilities have to be toughen above these.

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