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Dairy production system in ethiopia pdf

Dairy production and marketing system in ethiopia. Literature review on dairy production system constraints and opportunities in ethiopia. Assessment of dairy production and marketing system in ethiopia. Dairy cattle production system in ethiopia. Dairy production system in ethiopia pdf. Dairy cattle production system in ethiopia pdf.

1. Introduction 2. Main demonstration system in the etioipia. References Kotema, H. and Tsehay, R. Ministry of Agriculture Etiópica 1. Introduction The main source of milk production in the cow's etíeter (Table 1), but small amounts of milk M are obtained from goat and camel in some region particularly in pastoralist areas. Four major milk production systems can be distinguished in the etioipia, these are: a. Pastoralism. Highland SmallHolderc. Urban and pronbane (small and medical farms on dinties in and around cities) .d. Agriculture Intensive Latta. a) Pastoralism Although, informations about absolute numbers and distribution vary, it is estimated that about 30% of the livestock population are found in the pastoral areas. The grazing grazing system that supports about 10% of the human population covers 50-60% of the total area mainly lying on altitudes ranging from less than 1500 m.s.L. Pastoralism is the largest milk production system in low land. However, because of the precipitation pattern and related reasons, the scarcity of availability of milk production is low and highly dependent seasonal. b) The milk production of the small mountains The high grounds are high potential for the development of Laticianians. These areas occupy the central part of the etioipia, more than 40% of the country (approx 490,000 km2) and are the largest of their types in the sub-Saharan Africa (Tedla et al, 1989). In the area agricultural production system of mountains is predominantly substance, mixed livestock, with agriculture and livestock typically practiced within the same management unit. In this agricultural system, all feeding requirement is derived from native pasture and a balance from cultural resurrects and top grazing. Most milking cows are indigenous animals that have low production performance with middle age in the first childbirth is 53 months and half-dough ranges of 25 months. Cows had three to four calves before leaving the herd at 11-13 years of age, Caw's lactation performance of 524 liters for 239 days, of which 238 liters is Afake to human use, while 286 liters are breastfed by the calf. But also a very small number of crossed animals are milked to provide familia with fresh milk butter and cheese. The surpluses are commonly sold by women, who use regular income in cash to buy the domestic needs or save for festival (MudDerewal occasions. Both pastoral farmers and small owners produce 98% of the País's milk production (MOA, 1995 e.c.) c) Production of urban and peri-urban milk This system has developed and around large cities and cities that have high demand for milk. The main sources of feeding are agroindustrial for products (oil seed cakes, bran, etc.) and purchased volumes. The system comprises small and medical milk companies located primarily on the highlands of the etioipia. Farmers use all or part of their lands for food grown at home. Generally, the primary production system is the sale of milk as an additional income medium. d) Intensive care creation This is a more specialized creative creation practiced by the state sector and very few individuals on commercial basis. Most intensive latency farms are concentrated in and around Adis Ababa and basically basically based on stock of precious pure race. Urban, peri-urban and intensive farmers are produced 2% of the total production of country milk. Largest restriction system for the development of Laticianes in the etioipia. The subsector of the GADO in general and the Sub-Sector Sector, in particular, the documents do not contribute to national income, considering the size. The reasons for this is and include non-technical and technical constraints. This article is trying to discuss only in certain constraints. an). No Technical Restrictions The no technical restrictions on the development of draft generally include a variety of socioeconomic and institutional considerations, which is cases and are common restrictions for another agricultural sector in the country. i) Human population The high rate of population increase (2,9-3% per annual) is considered to affect livestock development. Demand for livestock products directly related to the growth of the annual population that livestock production is delayed with the population growth rate (1.1%) (Table 2) (ILCA, 1987). In addition, the growth of high population forced people to cultivate more and more land. The need to extend the fields of cultivation to support the growing population in the highlands, the land transport capacity is stretched out of its limits, which resulted in the performance of Production of the herd law. (ii) Cattle population One of the months restrictions on the development of livestock in the etioipia rests on the importance of the economic functions of the cattle found in several agroecologic areas, in general, the livestock in the etíeter is used as an entry function, asset and safety function. . Agriculture in the Etiópia remained unchanged during themselves, the cultivation is accomplished with the traditional good arch in good in the mountains, this high demand dependence on animal power (such as an entry function). Population growth forced people to plow more land, which, in turn, require more plowing capacity, so to fulfill this demand more capacity requires for the presence of a louder cattle, which created press Over the pasture land and finally few economies of agriculture. . The other economic benefit of livestock, as a source of additional income consideration as assets and safety are also important, and due to the low productive indigenous stock, these functions require Maintain a great flock and require additional groving area of grazing. In law lands the pastoral nations, the maximum benefit of cattle through milk and meat (the place of placement): more, in order to overcome the low productivity of its Livestock and the recurrent draft large number of stock also is maintained as a security function. . TESFAYE, 1991). Table 2: Saúda Volume and Annual Changes MÂ © Volume (000 MT) Annual Growth (%) Etiópico Etiópia (%) Eastern East Africa Sub-Saharan Africa Meat 224 (22) 1,020 0 , 4 3.1 2.4 Mutton 86 (36) 237 2.2 3.0 3.1 Goat 66 (32) 209 2.2 1.9 2.5 Bird Meat 71 (38) 189 2.6 4.0 6.8 Cold Milk 515 (14) 4,323 1.1 4.3 3.5 Eggs 76,590 (35) 221.228 1.0 4.7 5.7 Fur & fur 70,542 (28) 25,542 2.1 Source: - ILCA, (1987) B). Technical restrictions The main technical constraints are 1. Animal health disease2. Feed and nutrition3. Genotype I) Animal animal health health and improved management is also one of the main restrictions on the development of lattice in the etioipia, which causes poor performance throughout the productive system. Many of the problems result from the interaction between their own technical restrictions and no maternity. Evil fed animals develop low resistance to disease, fertility problem, in part because the animal health care system depends heavily on veterinary measures, bad grazing management systems continue to cause high mortality and Morbidity (for example, internal parasites), many of the disease constraints that also affect a consequence of non-technical constraints, for example insufficient money to buy drugs or vaccines. ii) feed and nutrition in the areas of highlands, high population growth and density are causing the shortage of shepherd land in which livestock production by small holders depends. In the areas of planning, the shortage of food and water food during the dry stance forces animals and livestock holders to long Trek distances in search of food. The quality of feed is also deteriorated during the dry stage, both in mixed agriculture and in the pastoral system (A. Anteneh, 1992). iii) genetically the genenticity of the livestock of the It was largely involved as a result of the natural selection influenced by environmental factors. This took the stock better conditioned to a get E alimentaÂ and the shortage of water, the challenges of diseases and Áisperos climates. But the navel of high capacity has remained the produÂÂ E low.References Tedla Abaye et al. Status of Dairying In EtiÁ'pia and Estrata © gies for future development. Third Conference Improvement Pecuí'ria 24 to 26 May 1989 Addis Ababa, Addis Anteneh Ethiopia. - 1992. EtiÁ'pia Estrata © Pecuí'ria The Development strategy. Dairy Police Office Document Project Ready in amÁrico Ministries of Agriculture river © 1985 EG Debrah S. H. and Brehanu Anteneh, 1991. Dairy Marketing EtiÁ'pia. Market first sale and PadrÁpes Marketing producers. ILCA Research Report 1991 Addis Ababa EtiÁ'pia. Mesfin Tesfay 1991. Dairy Development in EtiÁ'pia, the source base and restricts development. Mukesa Mugerewa et al, 1983 Performance E ProduÁ'ia the indÁgena Cattle in the District of Ada Plateau EtiÁ'pia plants. MimeÁ'grafo, ILCA, Addis Ababa. The DISCUSSÁ Q. Dr. Maeda As Á © that our colleagues in other countries, for example. EtiÁ'pia solve the problem of AI bulls and small holder agriculture laticÁnios in order to reduce the calving interval. This Á © big problem in small laticÁnios holder agriculture in Tanza e mia. Answer: EtiÁ'pia estÁ currently faced with the same situaÂÂ E o, but they are trying the E farmers advice to select good bulls among their flocks. They Tamba © m is E trying to make the AI programs more efficient. Q. Ms. AD Lyimo sÁ E o units of collection and processing of government-owned milk or private businessmen? Response Units sÁ E o owned by farmer groups. P. W. Schulthess Is there any possibility of small groups of farmers holder inviting qualified individuals to assist in the transformaÂÂ E and E commercialization of the milk produced in the sector of small exploraÂÂpes. Response The possibility exists but in the meantime, farmers are E you manage everything themselves. Q. Mr. Tokio Gebregziobler What do you mean by 'Peak má's price tag for milk' response: NA E o Á © a defined má's but sometimes Á Á © during estaÂÂ E dries. This Á © when milk seek greater EtiÁ'pia has the largest inventory of cattle in Africa. However, their productivity and commercialization E the remains low. This Á ©, dÁ © ed aft of intervenÂÂpes by the government and international donor agÁncias to improve sub-sector. Recent research has revealed that the Government of EtiÁ'pia (GOE) has underestimated the Contribution E E produÁ'ia the ruminant livestock gross value of the Contribution E ruminantÁ e s for agriculture. The dairy sub contributes to 63% of the total output of ruminants. By underestimating livestockÁ e s Contribution E o, the GOE has underfunded the development of this sub-sector. Recent data indicate that the pecuí'rio sector contributes about 12-16% of GDP, 30-35% of GDP Used Farm, 15% of revenue of E exportation and 30% of Used Farm employment. The small producers represent about 85% of the populaÂÂ E E and healthy for the responsÁveis Á E produÁ'ia 98% of the milk. Productivity, PorÁ © m © Á relatively low quality E Alimentos SA to obtain the difÁceis of services and support the sÁ E inadequate. Há an immediate and growing shortage of lÁcteos products in all major cities of EtiÁ'pia and setter of econÁ'micas prospects for the performance of indÁ'stria laticÁnios and development sÁ E enough good both small-holder and more commercial levels. There are different restriÂÂpes that affect the potential for the E produÁ'ia of dairy milk in most parts of EtiÁ'pia, including scarcity of pastures, diseases and parasites, lack of land for cultivation of forage improvement, Serbia so veterinÁrio inappropriate, low potential of E produÁ'ia the cattle milk zebu sites, inadequate artificial inseminaÂÂ E o up Service (AI) and labor shortages. In order to remedy the above mentioned limitaÂÂpes, increased Efficiency IA services, improvement of the services veterinÁrios, the E introduÁ'ia Fodder harvests and forage plants are important. Keywords: Small farmers; Laticians; Artificial insemination; Veterinary services Milk production is one of the main factors of sustainability for the rural economy of etioipia. Great large etioipia For the development of label products, due to its large population of animals, which comprises 59.5 million bovine animals, sheep, 30.70 million and 30.20 million caprine [1]. Given the considerable potential for small producers income and employment generation of high-value cottage, the development of the sector of label in the etíeter can contribute significantly to the reduction of poverty and Nutrition in the country. Different classifications have been used to characterize the milk production system in the country. Based on their locations [2], classified in three large categories; That is, the Urban, Peri-urban and Rural Dairy Production System. Among existing production systems, the traditional milk production system is involved in small farming farmers. The traditional system (SmallHolder) milk production, which is dominated by indigenous rods, responsible for about 97-98% of the total annual milk production in the country [3]. More than 85% of the milk produced by rural household is consumed within producer family with the marketed proportion of less than 7% [4]. The small amount of milk produced by a large number of producers, but at low marketable bito in the etioipia have limitations in the possibilities of exploring distant but reward markets due to the high working opportunity costs involved [4]. As the milk production in the etíeter is limited by several factors classified as: technical or biological, factors and institutional and other some of the largest environmental constraints, such as low precipitation, high temperature and low fodder production, common plant association, socioeconomic and human livestock and support capacity, the incidence of important animal diseases and parasites, mainly define in the planned part of the etíeter [5]. There is a health of challenges and bottlenecks that limit the success and profitability of family dairy production systems in etioipia. Therefore, a broad review of the literature on the current state of the milk production system in the country seems to be attractive. There is a need to review the production system, production performance and restrictions of family dairy production. In addition, S informationa on both weak sides or the success stories of family dairy production including its marketing and restrictions could be used by the beneficiaries. It is an important factor that contributes to the sustenance of poor subsistence farmers in a number of ways: milk yields and products, insurance against project, emergency box needs, fuel nutrition, fuel for cooking, manure for cultures, energy project for agriculture etc. Therefore, the purpose of this review is to evaluate the current milk production system in the etiographic and future prospects. Existing Cenario: There are 10 million dairy cows in the etioipia producing about 3.2 thousand million liters in 1.54 liters per cow per day over a 180-day lactation permit [6]. The level of milk farm level is an estimated birr 16 billion. The values of other products and important animal services include blood, tracing, transportation, and manure of organic fertilizers and fuel. Estimated consumption of calf and milk waste is 32% of milk produced [7]. Familias consume about 85% of the milk collected, 8% of the milk is transformed into products with longer shelf life, and 7% is sold [8]. During the production peak in dry stations, rural farmers, who are not part of formal cooperatives, face marketing challenges their milk as most regions experience a surplus. More surplus milk can be processed in the house in place cheese or butter. For most subsistence farmers in all cultures in the etíeter, decision daily about how Milk is decided by the female head in the house and depends on the season, number of children at home, presence of sick family members, and financial requirements [6]. Etiópia Deals great potential for the development of labels. In addition, the country has a diversified topography and and favorable conditions á e á e

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