© JHE 2020 J Hum Ecol, 70(1-3): 67-78 (2020)

PRINT: ISSN 0970-9274 ONLINE: ISSN 2456-6608 DOI: 10.31901/24566608.2020/70.1-3.3216

An Analysis of Cattle Marketing in Zimbabwe: A Case Study of Mukumbura Communal Area in Mt Darwin District

Motion Manhanga¹, Lovemore Musemwa¹, Melusi Sibanda^{2*} and Simbarashe Ndhleve³

¹Department of Agricultural Economics, Education and Extension, Bindura University of Science Education, P. Bag 1020, Bindura, Zimbabwe ²Department of Agriculture, Faculty of Science and Agriculture, University of Zululand, P. Bag X1001, KwaDlangezwa, 3886, South Africa ³Risk and Vulnerability Science Centre, Walter Sisulu University, Private Bag X1, Mthatha, 5099, South Africa

KEYWORDS Livestock Farming. Marketing Channel. Market Off-take Rate. Rural Livelihoods. Small-scale

ABSTRACT This paper analyses cattle marketing in Mukumbura communal area, Mt Darwin District, Zimbabwe. A sample of 60 communal cattle farmers was purposively selected. Cattle sold varied across marketing channels (auctions, abattoirs, butcheries and private sales), with private sales dominating. A low average market off-take rate (16.12%) was recorded possibly due to the poor conditions of animals at the time of selling. All respondents reported poor cattle prices, lack of market information, and lack of marketable heard as primary constraints, followed by poor cattle conditions (98.3%), poor handling facilities (96.7%) and high transport costs (55%) among others. Cattle herd size (p<0.006) was found to be statistically significant and negatively correlated with the market cattle off-take rate. The researchers recommend that farmers should keep a small manageable herd of cattle, especially during dry spells. Additionally, concerted effort by all stakeholders, market infrastructure (abattoirs and transport) and collective action are critical.