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Characteristics of smallholders' goat production systems and effect of Boer crossbreeding on body measurements of goats in Burundi

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Abstract

As part of a national action plan to manage animal genetic resources in Burundi, we characterized smallholders' goat production systems and assessed the effect of Boer crossbreeding on animal body measures. To that end, 319 farmers were surveyed in the five agro-ecological zones of Burundi and the zootechnical measures of 939 adult goats were taken. Cluster analysis of the goat production systems resulted into two opposed groups and one intermediate. On the one hand, there are the dry lowlands systems characterized by large herds composed mainly of indigenous animals grazing freely, and having high market characteristics. On the other hand, there are the humid highlands systems characterized by small herds composed of indigenous and crossbred animals in stall feeding or herding/tethering systems, and by low market characteristics. Fixed effect linear models were used to evaluate the effect of Boer crossbreeding on body weights and linear body measures, after adjustment for age, sex, grazing systems and agro-ecological zones. Results showed that least square means for body weights of adult Boer crossbreds were 4.74 kg higher than those of indigenous goats, which was lower than expected. Least square means for linear body measures of Boer crossbreds were significantly higher than those of indigenous breeds: differences in chest girth, body length and height at withers were 4.88 cm, 5.59 cm and 4.82 cm, respectively. Goats were heavier and greater in linear measures in lowlands than in highlands. The advantages and issues of a selection programme within indigenous breeds are discussed as an alternative to the crossbreeding programme.

Keywords: Goat genetic resources, Production systems, Agro-ecological zones, Multivariate analysis, Body measures, Least square means, Burundi

Introduction

Goat farming is one of the largest agricultural sectors in developing countries, and about 35% of the world goat population (heads) is found in Africa (Skapetas and Bampidis 2016). In Burundi, the number of goats is high, with an estimate of 3.2 million heads, against 3.4 million for poultry, 1.1 for cattle, 0.8 for pig and 0.5 for sheep (MINEAGRIE 2017). It is also expected this number will increase because it tends to follow the growth of human population. Indeed, in the 50 least developed countries, the annual growth rates of goat and human populations

are 2.6% and 2.4%, respectively (Devendra 2010). The reasons for this increase are multiple. An important reason is that goats necessitate a lower initial investment and are easier to sell compared to larger animals. As such, poor smallholders often considered them as a means to be financially secure (Kosgey et al. 2006; Peacock 2005). Additionally, feed efficiency of goats is higher than that of other ruminants, so they are best suited to small-scale farms (Darcan and Silanikove 2018). Finally, indigenous goats are perceived as more resilient to climate changes than other ruminant species (Pragna et al. 2018). Despite these advantages, goat production in smallholding systems continue to face many issues among, including the fact that policy-makers are often more interested to develop enhanced breeding of

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large ruminants to the detriment of that of goats (Mueller et al. 2015). Subsequently, goat production remains extensive and productivity levels are low (Devendra 2010).

It would be possible to increase goats' productivity by implementing a genetic improvement programme, as is done in many countries. To plan such programme, a good understanding of breed characteristics under their production systems is required (FAO 2012). According to Otte and Chilonda (2002), livestock production systems may be classified according to different criteria, including the agro-ecological zone (AEZ), farming systems and breeds of animals kept.

Study area

In this respect, Burundi is divided into five AEZ (Bidou et al. 1991), fitting into two groups. On the one hand, the dry lowlands of western Imbo (IMB), the western escarpment of Mumirwa (MUM) and the depressions of the northeast (DNE) are characterized by dry seasons varying between 5 and 6 months a year, at 800 to 1150 m of altitude, with 800 to 1200 mm of annual rainfall and mean temperatures of 24 °C or above. On the other hand, there are the humid highlands of Congo-Nil-Crest (CNC) and the Central Highlands (CHL). In these zones, dry seasons vary between 3 and 4 months a year, at 1400 to 2500 m of altitude, 1500 to 2000 of rainfall and temperatures between 10 and 20 °C. In terms of demography, CHL has the highest human population pressure (more than 300 inhabitants/km²) while the other zones are relatively less populated (less than 300 inhabitants/km²) (Ministère de l'Intérieur 2010).

Farming systems

Burundians practice two main farming systems: the very common traditional extensive system (TES) in which goats are either tethered or herded according to the availability of pastures and secondly the mixed crop-livestock system (MCLS). In the latter, animals are mainly stall-fed with forage crops and crop residues. The latter practice became common as a response to the degradation of lands caused by soil erosion (steep slopes) and unsuitable land use (Jeníček and Grofová 2015). The MCLS allows the production of high quantities of manure used for crop fertilization and also decreases soil erosion thanks to grass hedgerows planted along the level curves. At the global level, MCLS has been recognized as playing a major role in the livelihoods of smallholders; it provides them significant quantities of both livestock and crop food products (Tarawali et al. 2011).

Livestock

Concerning the breed, the Burundian goat is typical of the Small Eastern African breed. It is a small, very hardy and mostly black animal although grey or black-grey

animals can be found (Wilson 1991). It is reputed to be a poorer meat producer than some exotic meat breeds such as the Boer goats. Therefore, Boer goat bucks have been used in many countries to crossbreed with indigenous does, and their offspring are more efficient red meat producers (Erasmus 2000; Malan 2000). This motivated the Government of Burundi to import Boer bucks from Tanzania and Uganda since 2005, with the consequence that the goat population in Burundi is presently a mixture of indigenous goats and Boer crossbreeds in unrecognized proportions (MINEAGRIE 2010). However, it is not known whether Boer crossbreeds are competitive compared with the indigenous breed in the Burundi environment.

Therefore, this study attempts (i) to provide a good understanding of the goat production systems in terms of management, farmers' motives and market characteristics in the five AEZ and (ii) to evaluate the impact of Boer crossbreeding on body measures.

Materials and methods

Data collection

Data consisted of answers to a questionnaire to farmers and of measures on animals. The questionnaire covered four main topics: (a) general household characteristics, (b) characteristics of the farming system, (c) main purpose for raising goats and (d) market characteristics. It was administered to 319 farmers from November 5, 2014, to January 6, 2015 (short rainy season). Surveyed farmers were from all five AEZ: 41 were located in IMB, 51 in MUM, 56 in CNC, 108 in CHL and 63 in DNE. We used the purposive sampling technique to select representative farmers having the goat breed type and of livestock system in each AEZ. During each visit, an enumerator interviewed the farmers using a questionnaire while two others took measurements on body weight and linear measures of animals of more than 1 year of age.

We characterized the phenotype of 939 adult goats. Animals were categorized as either indigenous or crossbred according to the farmers' declarations and our visual observations of the goat's physical characteristics such as the presence of dropped ears and conformation (Campbell 2003). Body measures (BW = body weight, BL = body length, CG = chest girth, HW = height at withers) were taken with a mobile weighting scale and a measuring tape. Four age clusters were made based on goat dentitions (FAO 2012): 1 to 2 years, 2 to 3 years, 3 to 4 years and 4 years or more. Herds were categorized into two management groups: pure indigenous herd and mixed herd of indigenous and crossbreeds.

Data analysis

All analyses were performed with R software: Rx64 3.3.1

Descriptive statistics

We computed the percentages of respondents that gave a particular answer as the proportion of the number of people that answer the question. For the quantitative variables, we computed the means and standard deviations.

Typology of goat production systems

To establish a typology of the herds, we selected nine items from the questionnaire that address important herd characteristics and conducted a multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) followed by hierarchical classification analysis (FactoMineR package) (Lê et al. 2008; Husson et al. 2010). Variables included in the analyses are described in Table 1. Multiple correspondence

Table 1 Variables used in the multivariate analysis of the goats' production systems

Variables	Categories
Grazing modes	Free grazing
	Herding and tethering
	Mixed crop-livestock system
Type of grazing area	Communal pastures
	Individual pastures
	Stall feeding
Presence of litter in the stall	Yes
	No
Use of forage crops in the feed	Yes
	No
First purpose for keeping goats	Manure
	Sale
	Both
Size of flock	Small: less than 5 goats
	Medium: from 5 to 10 goats
	Large: over 10 goats
Level of income from goats' sale (in the year before the survey)	Low: less than 50,000 BIF
	Medium: from 50,000 to 100,000 BIF
	High: more than 100,000 BIF
Breed types	Flock with only pure indigenous goats
	Flock with indigenous goats and Boer crossbreds
Money spent on veterinary care (in the year before the survey)	Low: less than 5000 BIF
	Medium: from 5000 to 10,000 BIF
	High: more than 10,000 BIF
Agro-ecological zone	Congo-Nil-Crest
	Central highlands
	Imbo
	Mumirwa
	Depressions of the Northeast

BIF Burundian francs (1 USD = 1553.05 in December 2014)

analysis is a method used to summarize a set of categorical variables into a small number of dimensions. We used these dimensions in the hierarchical classification analysis to group respondents according to the cluster to which they belong to. AEZ was used as an illustrative variable; it did not actively affect the construction of dimensions but projected on them to ease the interpretation of the generated clusters. Finally, we used chi-square and exact Fisher's tests to assess if AEZ, socio-economic characteristics of households (i.e. age range, level of education and household's size), characteristics of purchasers of goats from sampled farmers and the required time to reach the animal market were significantly different among these clusters. For all analyses, p values were set at 1%. Graphical displays present the proximities between the subjects and show the associations between the categorical variables.

Animal performances

We used fixed effects linear models to determine whether age, sex, grazing system and other management characteristics influence BW, BL, HW and CG of an animal. The equation for the model is:

$$Y_{ijklmnp} = \mu + A_i + S_j + AS_{ij} + G_k + T_l + TG_{il} + M_m + Z_n + MZ_{mn} + F(MZ)_{omn} + e_{ijklmnp}$$

where $Y_{ijklmnp}$ is the BW, CG, BL or HW of the p th animal of the i th age group, j th sex and k th breed type raised in the l th herd type, m th grazing mode and n th agro-ecological zone; μ is the overall mean; A is the age group ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$), S is for the sex of the animal ($j = 1, 2$); G is the breed type ($k = 1, 2$); T is the type of herd ($l = 1, 2$); M is the mode of grazing ($m = 1, 2, 3$); Z is the agro-ecological zone ($n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$); and F is the farm ($o = 1, 2, \dots, 313$). Residuals ($e_{ijklmnp}$) are assumed independently and identically normally distributed with null mean and variance σ^2 . Computations were performed with the procedures GLM and UNIVARIATE of SAS (v9.3). Significant thresholds were set at $p = 0.05$.

Results

Descriptive characteristics of herds and animals

The main source of income in most farms surveyed (84.4%) came from agricultural products while 15.6% had other off-farm activities. Farmers' level of education was generally low with 57.4% not going beyond primary school, 21.6% followed informal schooling (trained in reading and writing), 13.8% had no schooling at all and therefore were illiterate and 7.2% had reached secondary school. Almost half of the sample farmers (51.6%) were between 30 and 50 years old, 24.8% between 50 and 60 years old, 15.7% over 60 years old and 7.9% less than 30

years old. Most of them (85.3%) were men while others were widowed women.

The first goal in keeping goats was either selling them (24.3%), both selling them and producing manure (47.6%), or producing manure exclusively (28.1%). Most of the goats' keepers (69.9%) used litter to increase the quantity of manure for crop fertilization. About 60% of them had sold their goats the year prior to the survey. Sale purposes were mostly to answer regular or emergency needs (74.1%), to buy a cow (11.6%), to dispose of animals with health issues (10.9%) and to purchase a plot of land (3.4%). The level of income from the sales was low, with an average of 91,917 BIF (range 10,000–595,200 BIF; or an equivalent of 59.2 USD (range 6.4 - 383.2 USD), with a rate of 1553.05 BIF for 1 USD in December 2014.

Feedstuffs included either pastures or forage crops supplemented with crop by-products, and no concentrates were used. Around 46.8% of the interviewed people indicated that their forage was insufficient to cover the needs of their animals throughout the year, especially in the dry season. Goats were kept in the family home or in the kitchen (64.9%) to avoid thefts at night, and only 35.1% kept them within homestead enclosure.

Gastrointestinal parasitaemia was the most important pathology (56.5%), followed by pneumonia (12.4%) and tick-borne diseases (12.2%). The mortality rate for kids under 1 year was estimated at 27.2% for herds of indigenous and crossbred goats and at 18.3% for herds of indigenous goats exclusively. The household's low income to pay veterinary drugs was the main reason (87.3%) for explaining mortality rates. Indeed, the level of expenditure on veterinary treatment was very low, with an average of 5919 BIF (range 200–48,000 BIF), or an equivalent of 3.8 USD (range 0.1 - 30.9 USD) with a rate change of 1 USD = 1553.05 BIF in December 2014.

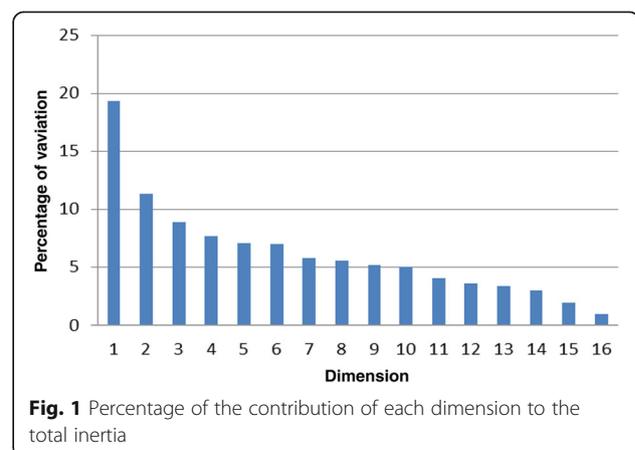
The mean (\pm standard deviation) number of goats per farm was 6.6 ± 4.8 . The largest herds (10.8 ± 6.4) were found in IMB and the smallest ones (5.4 ± 2.7) in CNC and CHL. Usually, goats were not the only species kept: 64.2% of the farmers owned also chickens ($n = 7.5 \pm 6.5$), 31.3% owned pigs ($n = 1.4 \pm 1$) and 28.8% owned cows ($n = 1.9 \pm 1$). Indigenous breed represented 69.3% of the all goats in the flocks visited. However, Boer crossbreds were better appreciated than local goats by 54.4% of the respondents because of their good body conformation and higher market prices (71.5% of the respondents) and high growth rate (28.5% of the respondents). On the other hand, 36.6% of the respondents preferred indigenous goats because of their high resistance to diseases (69.5%), low feed requirements (19.6%) and high fertility (10.9%). Note that 9% of the respondents had no preference on the breed type. The proportion of male goats in the herds were 37.7% for kids less than 1 year of age,

10.5% for kids between 1 and 2 years of age and 0% afterwards. Only 15.3% of the respondents owned bucks; those who did not have had to borrow or to rent one if needed. The age for selling bucks was 5.9 ± 1.9 months. The age at sale of females was 6 ± 1 years (5.1 ± 2 parity number). The goat's weight was of 23.1 ± 4.7 kg on average (range 15 to 40 kg). The BW, CG, BL and HW of indigenous breed were 22.3 ± 4.1 kg, 67.1 ± 5.6 cm, 59.0 ± 5.7 cm and 54.2 ± 4.8 cm, respectively, while these were 26.1 ± 5.4 kg, 71.9 ± 6.1 cm, 64.2 ± 6.1 cm and 58.9 ± 5.2 cm for Boer crossbreds.

Typology of goat production systems

The amount of variation explained by each dimension of the MCA (inertia) is given in Fig. 1. From this, we retained only the first three dimensions (39.76% of the total variance) because each additional dimension contributed little to the total variance.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of herds according to the first (19.34% of the total variance) and second (11.53% of the total variance) dimensions. The first dimension distinguished two types of herds. On the right of Fig. 2, there are large herds where goats graze freely in communal pastures; farmers have a market-driven objective for breeding them (positive values). On the left, there are small herds kept in MCLS in which goats are stall-fed with forage crops; the objective for breeding the goats is to produce manure (negative values). The second dimension discriminated two reverse situations (Fig. 2 top) from an intermediate one (Fig. 2 bottom). On the one hand, there are herds in MCLS in which goats are stall-fed with forage crops, and on the other hand, herds are kept for selling and generate high income (positive values). The intermediate situation is constituted of herds kept under the herding/tethering mode in which goats graze either in communal or individual pastures and that generate medium income (negative values). Figure 3 shows the distribution of herds



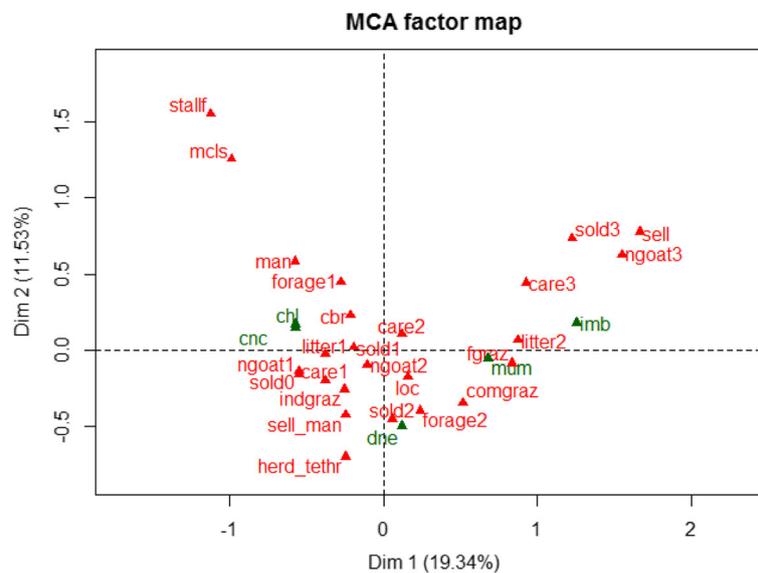


Fig. 2 Result of the multiple correspondence analysis: graphical representation of modalities for the first (Dim1) and second (Dim 2) dimensions. care1, low spending in veterinary care; care2, medium spending in veterinary care; care3, high spending in veterinary care; cbr, mixed flock with indigenous and crossbreds; chl, central highlands; cnc, Congo-Nil-Crest; comgraz, communal grazing; dne, Depressions of the Northeast; fgraz, free grazing; forage1, use of forage crops; forage2, no use of forage crops; herd_teth, herding/tethering; imb, Imbo; indgraz, individual pastures; litter1, presence of litter; litter2, absence of litter; loc, local flock; man, manure; mcls, mixed crop-livestock system; ngoat1, small herds; ngoat2, medium herds; ngoat3, large herds; sell, sale of goats; sell_man, sale of goats and manure; sold0, no sales of goats; sold1, low income from sales; sold2, medium income from sales; sold3, high income from goats sold. Green colour indicates the illustrative variable of agro-climatic zone

according to the second and third dimensions (8.89% of the total variance). The third dimension discriminated herds in which goats are kept under the herding/tethering mode with individual pastures (positive values) from those in which goats are kept under the free-grazing mode with communal pastures (negative values).

Results of the hierarchical classification analysis led us to define three clusters of farmers. Their distribution according to the first two dimensions identified in the MCA is given in Fig. 4. All variables contributed significantly to the construction of the clusters (Table 2).

The first cluster (62 respondents) included farmers with small herds composed of local and crossbred goats kept in MCLS, mainly targeting manure production (both negative and positive values of the first and second MCA dimensions). A scrutiny of the percentages (Table 2) reveals that goats in these herds were mostly stall-fed with forage crops. About 61.3% of these 62 respondents had small (53.2%) to medium (43.6%) herds composed of indigenous and crossbred goats. They firstly kept goats either for manure (41.9%) or for sale (53.3%). Almost all of these farmers (93.5%) used litter to enhance the production of manure. Moreover, they spent little money on veterinary drugs (74.2%). Income from the sale of goats was low (29%), and 45.2% of the farmers did not sell any animals. The majority of these farmers were in the CHL (63%) and CCN (30.6%) zones.

The second cluster (194 respondents) included farmers of small herds composed of indigenous breed goats kept in herding/tethering mode, with less market characteristics. In this cluster, the predominant grazing mode was herding/tethering (56.4%), either on communal (58.8%) or on individual pastures (41.2%). The herd size was medium (52.5%) or small (42.2%). Around two thirds of the respondents (61.3%) kept only pure indigenous goats. Income from the sale was either low (23.2%) or medium (23.2%), and 43.6% of the farmers did not sell their goats. The majority of the respondents in this cluster (76.5%) firstly kept goats to produce manure and to sell the animals later. They were mostly farmers of the CHL (33.5%), DNE (26%) and CNC (18.6%) zones.

The last cluster (63 individuals) included farmers of large herds composed of indigenous breed goats (75.1%) which graze freely in communal pastures (81.1%). Around 70% of them did not use forage crops to feed their goats. Herd size was greater than 10 heads (75.5%). Among the 63 respondents, 86.8% primarily kept goats for sale and the level of income from these sales was high for 71.7% of them. This cluster was dominated by farmers located in the IMB (39.6%), MUM (37.7%) and DNE (19%) zones.

The main purchasers of goats sold by the respondents were significantly different among clusters. Breeders of cluster 1 sold their goats mostly to intermediaries whereas those of cluster 3 sold them to butchers or

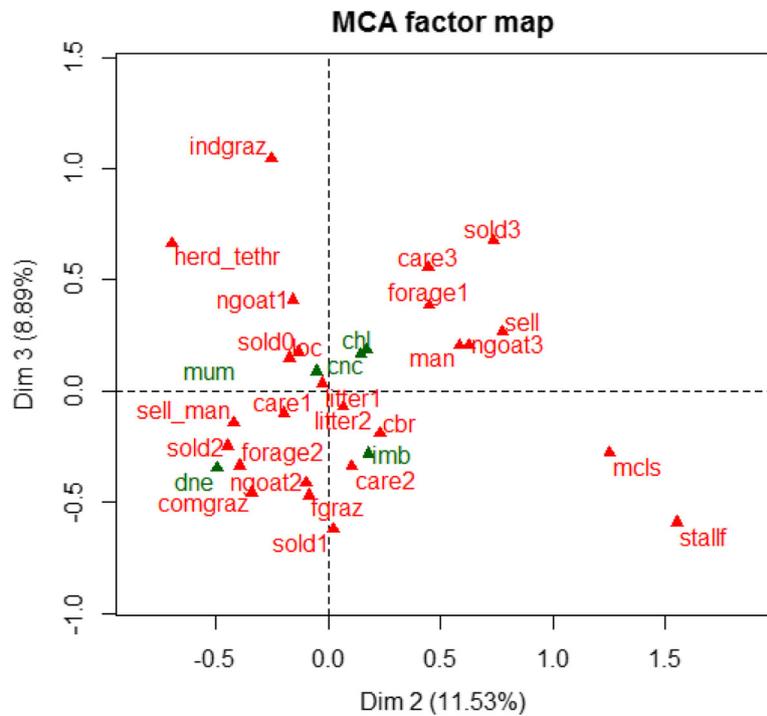


Fig. 3 Result of the multiple correspondence analysis of the answers to a survey of goat keepers in Burundi: graphical representation of modalities for the second (Dim 2) and third (Dim 3) dimensions. See signification of codes in Fig 2

directly to the market. The time to reach the goat marketplace was significantly shorter in cluster 3 than in the others.

Animal characteristics

Least squares means (LSM) are given in Table 3. The LSM (\pm =standard error) for BW, CG, BL and HW of crossbreds were 4.74 ± 0.93 kg, 4.78 ± 0.49 cm,

0.55 cm and 4.82 ± 0.4 cm higher than those of the local breeds, respectively. The LSM for BW, CG, BL and HW of goats more than 3 years old were respectively 14.58 ± 3.08 kg, 12.4 ± 0.86 cm, 9.41 ± 0.94 cm and 7.84 ± 0.79 cm higher than those from goats of lesser age. No significant difference was found in BW and linear measures between grazing modes. Males were slightly heavier than females with a non-significant

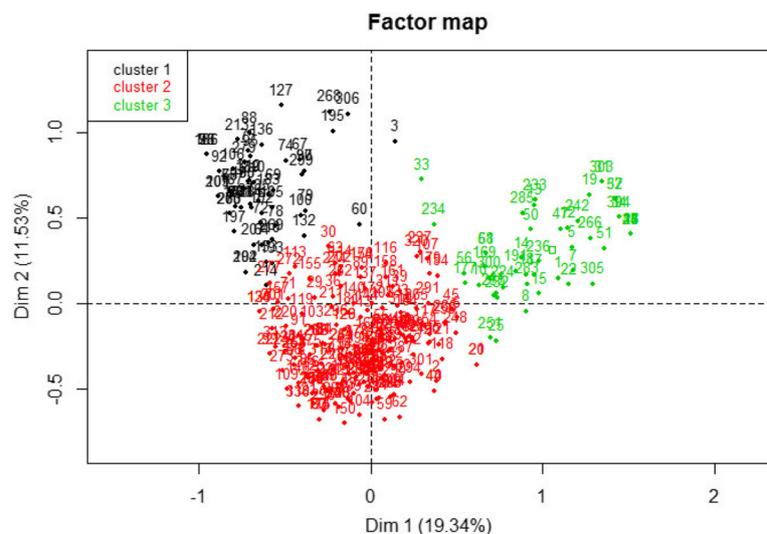


Fig. 4 Graphic representation of the three clusters (numbers correspond to individuals interviewed) on the first two dimensions

Table 2 Percentage of responders per categories for the three clusters identified by the hierarchical classification analysis

Variables and categories	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Total	Stat ^a
Grazing mode					***
Free grazing	0	37.7	88.7	38.9	
Herding/tethering	0	56.4	9.4	37.6	
Mixed crop-livestock system	100	5.9	1.9	23.5	
Pasture area					***
Individual grazing	12.9	41.2	18.9	31.9	
Communal grazing	1.6	58.8	81.1	51.4	
Stall feeding	85.5	0	0	16.6	
Type of flock					*
Flock with only pure indigenous goats	38.7	61.3	65.1	57.1	
Flock with indigenous goats and Boer crossbreds	61.3	38.7	34.9	42.9	
Use of forage crops in the feed					**
Yes	72.6	41.2	39.7	46.7	
No	27.4	58.8	60.3	53.3	
Presence of litter in the stall					***
Yes	93.5	76.3	28.3	69.9	
No	6.5	23.7	71.7	30.1	
First purpose for keeping goats					***
Manure	41.9	21.5	1.9	22.2	
Sale	4.8	2	86.8	16.6	
Both (manure and sale)	53.3	76.5	11.3	61.2	
Size of the herds					***
Small: less than 5 heads	53.2	42.2	3.8	37.9	
Medium: 5 to 10 heads	43.6	52.3	20.7	45.5	
Large: over 10 heads	3.2	5.5	75.5	16.6	
Level of income from goats' sale (in the year following the survey)					***
No sales of goats	45.2	44.8	1.9	37	
Low: less than 50,000 BIF	29.0	23.2	9.4	22.6	
Medium: from 50,000 to 100,000 BIF	14.5	23.2	17	21.3	
High: more than 100,000 BIF	11.3	8.8	71.7	19.1	
Money spent for veterinary care (in the year following the survey)					***
Low: less than 5000 BIF	74.2	65.7	20.7	59.9	
Medium: from 5000 to 10,000 BIF	14.5	18.6	18.9	17.8	
High: more than 10,000 BIF	11.3	15.7	60.4	22.3	
Agro-ecological zone					***
Central highlands	63	33.5	1.9	33.8	
Congo-Nil-Crest	30.6	18.6	1.8	17.6	
Depressions of the Northeast	0	26.3	19	19.7	
Mumirwa	3.2	13.9	37.7	15.9	
Imbo	3.2	7.7	39.6	12.9	

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ ^aStatistical significance of the chi-square or exact Fisher's test for differences between clusters

difference of 2.41 ± 3.16 kg. The LSM of CG and HW for males were respectively 3.15 ± 0.75 cm and 3.83 ± 0.7 cm higher than those of females. We found also a difference between some AEZ: The BW of goats raised in DNE, MUM and IMB were 6.98 ± 2.46 kg, 4.53 ± 1.66 kg and 4.51 ± 0.58 kg heavier than those raised in CNC, respectively. The CG for goats raised in IMB and MUM zones were respectively 3.57 ± 0.82 cm and 1.82 ± 0.86 cm higher than those raised in CNC while those for goats raised in CNC, CHL and DNE were similar. BW and linear measurements for goats raised in CNC and CHL zones were similar.

Discussion

The main goal of this study was to characterize smallholders' goat production systems and the impact of Boer

crossbreeding on goats' body measurements in the process of providing information for implementing a genetic selection programme in these herds.

Descriptive characteristics of herds and animals

After analyzing the answers to the survey questionnaire, the first finding was that almost no reproductive bucks were present in the herds. Indeed, they were sold too early (5.9 months on average), before the reproductive age, as it has been also reported in other studies of smallholders' goat production systems (Monau et al. 2017; Manzi et al. 2013; Kosgey et al. 2008). Due to the huge consideration of goats as a source of immediate and regular cash (74.1% of the respondents), kids with a high growth rate are often sold earlier. Tadesse et al. (2015) also underlined this observation. It could lead to

Table 3 Least-square means (LSM) and standard errors (SE) of body measurements per age group and sex, per genetic group and flock type, and per grazing mode and agro-ecological zone

		BW (kg) (SE)	CG (cm) (SE)	BL (cm) (SE)	HW (cm) (SE)
Sex	Age group				
Female	1 to 2 years	20.07 (0.61)	62.5 (0.36)	56.1 (0.39)	51.4 (0.34)
	2 to 3 years	23.75 (0.61)	67.1 (0.29)	58.8 (0.32)	54.0 (0.27)
	3 to 4 years	25.74 (0.63)	70.0 (0.33)	61.3 (0.36)	56.4 (0.31)
	Over 4 years	27.46 (0.63)	72.2 (0.36)	63.9 (0.39)	57.9 (0.34)
Male	1 to 2 years	20.43 (0.79)	68.0 (0.74)	59.2 (0.83)	57.5 (0.70)
	2 to 3 years	23.39 (2.41)	75.9 (1.41)	67.5 (1.56)	63.0 (1.33)
	3 to years	26.68 (1.25)	73.2 (2.82)	63.5 (3.13)	61.7 (2.65)
	Over 4 years	28.93 (1.61)	82.0 (1.99)	72.9 (2.21)	65.8 (1.87)
Type of flock	Type of breed				
Local flock	Local	22.06 (0.75)	67.2 (0.24)	59.0 (0.24)	54.3 (0.20)
Mixed flock	Boer crossbreds	27.73 (1.21)	71.9 (0.41)	64.2 (0.41)	59.0 (0.35)
	Local	23.89 (1.29)	67.1 (0.46)	58.9 (0.47)	53.9 (0.39)
Agro-ecological zone	Grazing mode				
Congo-Nil-Crest	Mixed crops livestock system	23.12 (0.83)	67.8 (0.92)	59.3 (0.94)	53.7 (0.80)
	Herding	22.65 (1.26)	65.1 (0.86)	57.4 (0.87)	52.5 (0.75)
	Herding/tethering	23.32 (1.02)	67.9 (0.99)	58.0 (1.0)	53.9 (0.86)
Central highlands	Mixed crops livestock system	23.83 (0.55)	68.0 (0.62)	60.1 (0.63)	54.8 (0.54)
	Herding	23.03 (0.91)	66.7 (0.81)	58.5 (0.82)	53.2 (0.71)
	Herding/tethering	23.09 (0.92)	66.3 (0.55)	58.6 (0.56)	53.7 (0.47)
Depressions of the Northeast	Mixed crops livestock system	26.51 (1.32)	72.4 (1.95)	63.6 (1.98)	59.6 (1.69)
	Herding	24.08 (0.55)	67.6 (0.49)	59.5 (0.5)	55.4 (0.43)
	Herding/tethering	25.49 (1.06)	66.5 (0.77)	58.4 (0.78)	54.7 (0.67)
Imbo	Herding	27.47 (0.87)	70.8 (0.45)	62.1 (0.46)	57.3 (0.39)
	Herding/tethering	27.62 (1.57)	69.5 (1.62)	62.3 (1.65)	56.2 (1.41)
Mumirwa	Mixed crops livestock system	23.02 (0.83)	70.1 (1.42)	63.7 (1.44)	57.8 (1.23)
	Herding	25.86 (0.72)	69.4 (0.57)	61.5 (0.58)	56.5 (0.49)
	Herding/tethering	24.75 (0.97)	67.6 (0.79)	60.0 (0.80)	54.7 (0.68)

BW body weight, CG chest girth, BL body length, HW height at withers

the so-called negative selection by excluding the best bucks from reproduction. Furthermore, it could result in an increase of the inbreeding level in these herds because only a small number of bucks are exchanged among farmers, and this increases the likelihood of close relative mating (Monau et al. 2017). The absence of reproductive bucks and the negative selection highlight the necessity of a genetic management programme. However, the low literacy level of the farmers and the small size of their herds are issues that could impede such a programme. Indeed, recording animal performances and pedigree, both the basics of genetic evaluation, is logistically more feasible in large herds and with trained farmers (FAO 2016; Kosgey et al. 2008).

The second finding was that more than half of the farmers prefer larger crossbred than smaller indigenous goats. Note, however, crossbreeding is only appropriate when animals are housed and fed appropriately so they may express their genetic potential (Zonabend et al. 2017). Whereas Boer crossbreds are advantageous in body size, indigenous animals are more disease resistant as was previously reported (Tindano et al. 2017). This suggests that the best larger indigenous animals, which are more adapted to the prevailing conditions, would be selected as parents of new generations.

Typology of goat production systems

The third finding was the observation that breeding objectives and practices are different across groups of farmers, as shown by the results of the multivariate analyses. These results reveal two opposite groups and one intermediate group from the perspective of AEZ, grazing management, herd size, and market characteristics.

One group was more interested in producing manure than in the goats themselves. Herds are small, and farmers tend progressively to keep their animals in the enclosure (MCLS) and to raise Boer crossbreds. This group is located in humid highland CHL and CNC zones where manure is crucial for renewing the soil fertility of the doubled-cropped fields (Cochet 2004). An explanation for these findings is linked to the high human population pressure in those zones, which may lead to low availability of grazing areas as was reported by Kosgey and Okeyo (2007). These authors highlighted that MCLS is mainly found in areas with medium to high agricultural potential. In Rwanda, with a high human population density like in Burundi, free grazing practices tend to be replaced by zero grazing (Manzi et al. 2013). Apart from the advantages of producing high quantities of manure, the trend to practice MCLS may also enable a mating control for genetic improvement. Nonetheless, the greater interest of these farmers to produce manure than to sell goats, as well as the low flock size, could hinder its sustainability. Indeed, many authors have reported that the sustainability of

breeding programmes for local breeds of small ruminants in low-input production systems depends on farmers' interest, resulting from the socio-economic context of production (Biscarini et al. 2015; Kosgey et al. 2006).

Another group of farmers was more interested in selling their animals. This group is located in the lowlands of IMB, MUM and DNE where herds tend to be large (over 10 goats) and animals to graze freely in communal pastures. These results corroborate with those of Kosgey and Okeyo (2007) who concluded that large indigenous herds are predominant in areas with low agriculture potential. This may be attributed to the long dry season (5 to 6 months) which limits forage crop production required for MCLS adoption.

This group of farmers is likely to respond favourably to the establishment of a genetic programme, especially since they tend to be more market-oriented than the first group. Indeed, they sell their animals directly to butchers and markets and not to intermediaries, which shows that these zones are more goat meat consumers compared to humid highland zones. These high market characteristics were underlined as the main drivers of a breeding programme (Gobena and Tona 2017; Tadesse et al. 2015). However, animals are often left without any supervision during the day in these communal pastures, making the mating control more difficult, as underlined by Tindano et al. (2017).

Animal characteristics

The fourth finding was that mean BW of Boer crossbreds were higher than mean BW of indigenous goats, as reported elsewhere (Deribe et al. 2015; Kalenga et al. 2015), but smaller than the 28.7 kg theoretically expected in the absence of heterosis. This theoretical value was obtained by averaging the weight of our indigenous goats (22.3 ± 4.1 kg) and the weight of pure Boer goats raised under extensive humid tropical conditions (35.1 ± 1.32 kg) as reported by Nguluma et al. (2013). Similarly, a small BW increase was reported for crossbred goats in Ethiopia (Deribe et al. 2015): they stated that birth and weaning weights of Boer crossbreds were significantly higher than weights of local breeds, but the difference dwindled as the age of kids advanced. These observations may be explained by the management conditions not allowing animals to express their genetic potential (e.g. shortage of forage and lack of concentrates, high disease pressure and low veterinary care, associated with a high mortality rate of crossbred's kids). These findings corroborate with those of other researchers (Ayalew et al. 2003; Kosgey et al. 2006; Leloy et al. 2016; Manirakiza et al. 2017). They highlighted that crossbreeding programmes do not always meet expectations in developing countries due to the low adaptability of crossbreds to low-input traditional production systems. This caused the recommendation of

improvement programmes to be based on selective breeding within indigenous populations to produce animals well adapted and rationally productive in their harsh environments (Mirkena et al. 2012; Mueller et al. 2015). It is also important to note that the income from the sale of goats was significantly lower in mixed flocks of small size (cluster 1) than in large flocks with indigenous animals (cluster 3). This suggests, as observed by Ayalew et al. (2003), that higher individual body weights and sizes are not the only key elements to generate the highest benefits, as a large flock could be also important.

Considering the other effects included in the fixed models, we would mention the lower weights and linear measures for goats raised in highlands (CHL and CNC) than in lowlands (DNE, IMB, MUM). An explanation for this may be that coldness and high relative humidity in highlands may affect production performances and compromise the immune system, which makes the animals prone to diseases (Melissa et al. 2017; Rashamol et al. 2018). The last observation in this section is that mean weight (22.3 kg) of indigenous goats was within the range expected for Small Eastern African goats of 20 to 30 kg in Kenya (Mbuku et al. 2015).

Conclusions and recommendations

Goats' breeding in Burundi seems better developed in dry lowlands where herds are large, mainly composed of indigenous breeds and managed in an extensive system as free grazing mode, in contrast to the humid highlands where herds are small, mixed with crossbreeds and managed either in stall-feeding or in herding/tethering mode. Furthermore, farmers of lowlands had higher market characteristics compared to those of humid highlands who firstly focused on manure production more than the sale of goats. Boer crossbreeds outperform indigenous breeds but not to the level expected from the performances of the pure breeds. Policies aiming at managing goat genetic resources in Burundi should focus on bucks' management through selection within indigenous breeds, as an alternative to the importation of Boer bucks.

Abbreviations

AEZ: Agro-ecological zone; BIF: Burundian franc; BL: Body length; BW: Body weight; cbr: Mixed herd with indigenous and crossbreeds; CG: Chest girth; CHL: Central highlands; CNC: Congo-Nil-Crest; comgraz: Communal grazing; DNE: Depressions of the Northeast; FAO: Food Agriculture Organization; GLM: General linear model; herd: Herding; herd_teth: Herding/tethering; HW: Height at withers; IMB: Imbo; indgraz: Individual pastures; loc: Local herd; LSM: Least square mean; man: Manure; MCA: Multiple correspondence analysis; MCLS: Mixed crop-livestock system; MIENAGRIE: Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage; MUM: Mimirwa; SE: Standard error; SEA: Small Eastern African; sell: Sale of goats; sell_man: Sale of goats and manure; TES: Traditional extensive system

Acknowledgements

Authors acknowledge the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) and ARES-Research and Higher Education Academy of Wallonie and Brussels for financial

support. The authors thank the enumerators and farmers who participated in the data collection.

Authors' contributions

JM, GH and BB participated in the design of the study. JM collected and performed the statistical analysis and drafted the manuscript. JD performed the statistical analysis and corrected the manuscript. GH corrected the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

FAO financed the data collection. ARES financed the data analysis and interpretation of data.

Availability of data and materials

Please contact the corresponding author for data requests.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Received: 17 May 2019 Accepted: 12 December 2019

Published online: 03 February 2020

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