i) Pests such as tsetse flies and diseases such as nagana, rinderpest, foot and mouth and east coast fever.Controling the disease might be difficult since these diseases are constantly spread by wild animals.

ii) High temperatures in some parts of the country rendering it difficult to rear cattle of high quality.

iii) Overstocking of herds which ruins pasturelands and in turn they end up lacking what to feed on.

iv) Poor quality animals due to poor quality of pastures hence low prices.

v) Unreliable rainfall in some parts of the country. This affects the general growth and weight of livestock.

Vi) Competition from other land use practices such as cash crop farming and wildlife .This poses a significant challenge in the utilization of rangeland pastures and some conflicts may arise.

Vii) Poor soils prone to erosion hence poor natural grass not suitable for quality animals.

viii) Inadequate capital for the establishment and development of beef industry.

ix) Cattle rustling which is a big cause of insecurity among pastoralists and it always leads to loss of life and destruction of property.

x) Inadequate transport network hence the pastoral areas are inaccessible. Therefore, the farmers are not able to get their animals to the market.