Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Abattoir Workers Toward Abattoirs Waste Management in Eastern Ethiopia

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: During meat production, a large amount of wastes are generated that consist of feces, tissue waste, blood, fat, bone, animal trimmings, intestinal content, and urine that can be a potential risk to humans and the environment. Low knowledge, negative attitude, and poor practice can lead to poor waste management, which is more severe in developing countries like Ethiopia. The current study aimed to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of abattoir workers toward abattoir waste management in Eastern Ethiopia.

METHODS: A cross-sectional study was conducted in Eastern Ethiopia’s abattoirs from 1st to 30th of January, 2020. Two hundred and sixty-seven (n = 267) abattoir workers in 4 selected abattoirs (Haramaya University, Haramaya town, Harar town and Dire Dawa City administration) were interviewed using a pretested structured questionnaire. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 20 statistical package. Pearson’s correlation was used to determine the strength between knowledge and attitude, knowledge and practice, and attitude and practice. A P-value of .05 was considered as a cut-off point for statistical significance.

RESULTS: This study revealed that 203 (76%) of the respondents had less knowledge, 69 (26%) had a positive attitude and 43 (16%) of them had a good practice toward abattoir waste management. There was a statistically significant difference between socio-demographic characteristics (education, work experience, and salary) and knowledge, attitudes and practices of the study participants. This study found moderate positive correlations between knowledge and attitude [r = .404, P = .013], weak positive correlations between knowledge and practice [r = .229, P = .009], and strong positive correlations between attitude and practice [r = .717, P = .023] of the abattoir workers toward waste management.

CONCLUSION: This study concluded that more than one-quarter, less than one-quarter, and about 3-quarter of the participants had less knowledge, negative attitude, and poor practice, respectively toward abattoir waste management. Therefore, regulatory bodies and other relevant industries must implement effective control measures that can be important to increase the knowledge, attitude, and practices of abattoir workers toward waste management.

KEYWORDS: Abattoir, waste management, abattoir workers, Ethiopia

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Introduction

An abattoir is a premises approved and registered for hygienic slaughtering, inspection, processing, and preservation of meat products for human consumption.1,2 During meat production, a large amount of wastes are generated that consist of feces, tissue waste, blood, fat, bone, animal trimmings, intestinal content, and urine that can be potential risk to humans and the environment.3

Abattoir operations produce a large amount of organic wastes with relatively high levels of suspended solids, liquid and fat.4 The quantity of abattoir waste is staggering and a significant portion of food animals become waste. Approximately 50.0% to 54.0% of each cow, 52.0% of each sheep or goat, 60.0% to 62.0% of each pig, and 68.0% to 72.0% of each chicken are the meat consumed by human beings while the rest are discharged as the waste.5

In low-income countries, there is rapid urban growth resulting in high amount of abattoir waste in the urban areas.6 Unless the appropriate action is taken, abattoir activities can result in environmental pollution. This portends hazard to both human and animal health.7,8

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revealed that there could be outbreaks of foodborne diseases causing about 76 million illnesses, 325,000 hospitalizations, and 5000 deaths per year.9,10 However, the problems related to poor abattoir waste management practices in developing countries are high as a result of low commitment of meat processing industries, lack of an appropriate abattoir waste disposal system, restriction of industry, and low awareness among slaughters, cleaners, and general abattoir workers toward the impacts of waste on the environment and human.11 Disease outbreaks are common in developing countries as a result of poor waste management practices, particularly as a
result of inadequate waste disposal systems, lack of enforceable laws, weak regulatory structures, inadequate funding, and lack of awareness among waste-handlers. Compliance with safety precautions during meat processing and waste disposal are inadequate in Ethiopia.12

Beside these problems, there is inadequate abattoir waste management strategic plan due to inadequate knowledge and attitudes of abattoir workers in most developing countries13 that need critical attention.14 In Ethiopia, particularly in eastern Ethiopia, there is poor abattoir waste management that may have potential impact on public health and the environment. A large amount of wastes generated from the selected abattoirs in Eastern Ethiopia is simply discharged or released into the environment without any management system or treatment pond.15 To reduce these problems, adequate knowledge and practice of proper waste management are of tremendous significance which considering the aforementioned hazards related to abattoir wastes coupled with other life limiting factors.16

Despite the fact that abattoir waste management is critical and potential hazard to health and pollutes environment, knowledge, attitude, and practices of abattoir workers have rarely been investigated in Ethiopia. Similarly, there is no adequate evidence available on abattoir workers’ level of knowledge, attitudes, and practice (KAP) toward abattoir waste management and its impact in Eastern Ethiopia that can be used by policymakers, regulating authorities, investors, and top-managers to make the key health and safe policies and procedures to execute the waste management processes or practices in the abattoir industries to mitigate major health risks. Therefore, this study aimed to provide current evidence on the level of knowledge, attitudes, and practice of abattoir workers toward waste management that can be used as an input for proper abattoir waste management to protect human health and the environment.

Materials and Methods

Study setting, design, and period

A cross-sectional study was conducted in Eastern Ethiopia abattoirs (Harar town, Haramaya University, Haramaya town, and Dire Dawa city abattoirs) from 1st to 30th of January, 2020. They were selected purposively based on their scope (number of juice houses present, consumers or population size as well as and sociodemographic characteristics of the population). The first 3 study areas are Harar Abattoir, Haramaya University Abattoir Enterprise, and Haramaya Abattoirs, which are found in Harar; Haramaya University and Haramaya Towns of about 503, 508, and 527 km, respectively, far from the national capital of Addis Ababa. They are characterized by subtropical highland climate, throughout the year; afternoon temperatures are warm to very warm, cool at mornings, and raining season is between March and October. Dire Dawa Abattoir is located in Dire Dawa Administration which is about 453 km from Addis Ababa. It found at a latitude and longitude of 9°36’N and 41°52’E, respectively. The city is characterized by hot semiarid climate. Rainy season begins in March and ends in August in the region. Haramaya University and Haramaya town abattoirs are proximal to the Haramaya lake. Similarly, the topography (slope) of Harar town and Dire Dawa city may increase the risk of water pollution. In general, a map shows the study locations is provided below (Figure 1).

Study population

All permanent and contract workers in the selected abattoirs in Eastern Ethiopia were included in this study. All abattoir workers who worked in the selected abattoirs were included in this study. Daily abattoir workers who were unwilling to participate were excluded from this study.

Abattoir workers (skilled and un-skilled workers), that include the meat inspectors, meat processors and cleaners were included in this study. However, in this study areas, majority of abattoirs had no clear division of slaughter process (stunning, slaugthering/bleeding, and frozen delivery). Almost all abattoirs process was taken place simply on the ground and hanging were take place on metals. Based on their knowledge and attitude, the workers can also decide the process and proceed.

Sample size determination

The sample size was estimated using single proportion formula

\[
N = \frac{Z^2 \times pq}{d^2},
\]

where: \(N\) is the required sample size, \(Z\) is the
After the correction formula \( nf = \frac{1+ \frac{ni}{N}}{(0.5)^2} \times (1.96)^2 (0.5)(0.5) = 384 \) and 5% participants for non-response rate were used, the final sample size required was 269 respondents.

### Knowledge items

Twelve questions were prepared to determine the knowledge of abattoir workers. Each question had 2 choices; that is, a correct answer was assigned 1 score, whereas a 0 score was given for a wrong answer. The level of the knowledge was classified into 3: good knowledge (8-12 scores), fair knowledge (6-7 scores); and low knowledge (less than 6 scores).12

### Attitude items

Eleven statements were developed and used to assess the attitude of the abattoir workers toward abattoir waste and scored using a Likert scale. Each question was measured as strongly agree (score 5), agree (score 4), neutral (score 3), disagree (score 2), and strongly disagree (score 1). Then, the attitude level was classified into 3 positive attitudes (score 3), disagree (score 2), and strongly disagree (score 1).12

### Practice items

Ten questions were developed concerning abattoir waste management practices, which was varied from 0 to 20. Each of the 10 items was assessed as 0-1 indicator (dichotomous) variables. The variables were given the value 0 for “no” and value 1 for “yes.” Then the scores were classified into good practice (16-20 scores), fair practice (10-15 scores), and poor practice (<10 scores).12

### Data quality control

The questionnaire used for data collection was prepared in English language, and contain both closed and open-ended questions. Then, the questionnaire was translated into local languages (Amharic and Afan Oromo). The data were collected after the training was provided for data collectors. Pre-testing of the questionnaire was demonstrated in Awaday town abattoir by administering to abattoir workers to determine the clarity of the questions. The questionnaire was modified, and the second version was used to collect the data. The questionnaire was weighed to check the accuracy of the data entry by data cleansing and the exploration method in the database.12

### Data analysis

The collected data were entered using EpiData Version 3.1 statistical software and analyzed using SPSS version 20 statistical package. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation (SD) were computed for numerical data. Chi-square test \((\chi^2)\) was used to determine the degree of association, while the Pearson's correlation \((r)\) was used to determine the strength between knowledge and practice; knowledge and attitude and attitudes and practice of the workers.

Correlations were interpreted using Cohen (1988) and Evans (1996) correlation coefficient criteria. Based on these criteria, the cut-off point of correlation was very weak (0.20-0.39), Weak (0.40-0.59), Moderate (0.60-0.79) and strong and very strong (0.80-1.00) either positive, neutral, or negative. While, the cut-off points for KAP were 80.0% to 100%, 60% to 79%, and \(<59\%\) for positive, neutral, or negative, respectively.12

### Results

#### Socio-demographic characteristics

From a total of 269 abattoir workers, 267 (99.0%) of the respondents participated in the study. About 242 (90.6%) of them were male. Ninety-four (35.2%) attended primary school (grades 5-8), 124 (46.4%) had 1 to 4 years work experience, and 122 (45.7%) earned income between 2009 and 3278 Ethiopian Birr per month (Table 1).

#### Knowledge of abattoir workers on waste disposal

The study found 176 (65.9%) of the respondents reported that bone is the only abattoir waste composition while the others reported that abattoir waste includes blood, tissue,
intestine, horn and feather. About 116 (43.3%) respondents did not know about underground water pollution due to improper handling and disposing of abattoir waste. Furthermore, the study found 237 (88.8%), 174 (65.2%), 220 (82.4%), and 128 (47.9%) of the respondents reported that abattoir waste can serves as a breeding place for insects, pollutes surface water, can be used as biofertilizer and bioenergy, respectively (Table 2).

| VARIABLES | CATEGORIES OF VARIABLES | RESPONDENTS (N=267) |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------|
|           |                         | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE (%) | SD  |
| Sex       | Male                   | 242        | 90.6           | 0.29 |
|           | Female                 | 25         | 9.4            |     |
| Age       | <18 years              | 9          | 3.4            | 0.92 |
|           | 19-24 years            | 51         | 19.1           |     |
|           | 25-35 years            | 123        | 46.1           |     |
|           | 36-45 years            | 64         | 24.0           |     |
|           | >45 years              | 20         | 7.5            |     |
| Religion  | Muslim                 | 130        | 48.7           | 0.82 |
|           | Orthodox               | 104        | 38.95          |     |
|           | Protestant             | 23         | 8.6            |     |
|           | Other                  | 10         | 3.7            |     |
| Educational status | Unable to read and write | 10       | 3.7           | 1.56 |
|           | Able to read and write | 17         | 6.4            |     |
|           | Grades 1-4             | 27         | 10.1           |     |
|           | Grades 5-8             | 94         | 35.2           |     |
|           | Grades 9-10            | 79         | 29.6           |     |
|           | Grades 11-12           | 13         | 4.9            |     |
|           | Certificate/Diploma    | 7          | 2.6            |     |
|           | First degree and above | 20         | 7.5            |     |
| Work experience | <1 year               | 21         | 7.9            | 1.20 |
|           | Between 1 and 4 years  | 124        | 46.4           |     |
|           | Between 5 and 8 years  | 58         | 21.7           |     |
|           | Between 9 and 12 years | 22         | 8.2            |     |
|           | >12 years              | 42         | 15.7           |     |
| Monthly salary | <1123ETB             | 15         | 5.6            | 1.00 |
|           | Between 1124 and 2008 ETB | 75     | 28.1           |     |
|           | Between 2009 and 3278 ETB | 122     | 45.7           |     |
|           | Between 3279 and 3740 ETB | 29     | 10.9           |     |
|           | >3740ETB               | 26         | 9.7            |     |

Abbreviations: ETB, Ethiopian Birr; n, sample size; SD, standard deviation.
A total of 145 (54.0%) of the participants agreed that abattoir waste could cause offensive odor to the surrounding environment, 120 (44.9%) agreed that odor from abattoir waste could pose a health problem to people, 44 (53.9%) agreed that waste drained from the abattoir serves as a breeding ground for flies and mosquitoes, and 142 (53.2%) agreed that abattoir waste discharged from their abattoir could attracts animal scavengers (Table 3).
Table 3. Attitude of abattoir workers in 4 selected abattoirs in Eastern Ethiopia toward abattoir waste management, 2020.

| SR. NO. | ATTITUDE STATEMENTS (N=267)                                                                 | CATEGORY    | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1.      | Waste from your abattoir releases could cause offensive odor to the surrounding environment. | Strongly disagree | 5         | 1.9        |
|         |                                                                                           | Disagree    | 16        | 6.0        |
|         |                                                                                           | Neutral     | 6         | 2.2        |
|         |                                                                                           | Agree       | 145       | 54.3       |
|         |                                                                                           | Strongly agree | 95   | 35.6       |
| 2.      | Odor from abattoir waste could pose a health problem to people                             | Strongly disagree | 5         | 1.9        |
|         |                                                                                           | Disagree    | 7         | 2.6        |
|         |                                                                                           | Neutral     | 27        | 10.1       |
|         |                                                                                           | Agree       | 120       | 44.9       |
|         |                                                                                           | Strongly agree | 108  | 40.4       |
| 3.      | Waste drained from your abattoir serves as a breeding ground for flies and mosquitoes.    | Strongly disagree | 5         | 1.9        |
|         |                                                                                           | Disagree    | 7         | 2.6        |
|         |                                                                                           | Neutral     | 26        | 9.7        |
|         |                                                                                           | Agree       | 144       | 53.9       |
|         |                                                                                           | Strongly agree | 85    | 31.8       |
| 4.      | Waste discharge from your abattoir attracts animal scavengers.                             | Strongly disagree | 8         | 2.9        |
|         |                                                                                           | Neutral     | 8         | 3.0        |
|         |                                                                                           | Agree       | 142       | 53.2       |
|         |                                                                                           | Strongly agree | 109  | 40.8       |
| 5.      | Waste discharge from your abattoir could pollute the air.                                  | Strongly disagree | 8         | 3.0        |
|         |                                                                                           | Disagree    | 45        | 16.9       |
|         |                                                                                           | Neutral     | 68        | 25.5       |
|         |                                                                                           | Agree       | 98        | 36.7       |
|         |                                                                                           | Strongly agree | 48    | 18.0       |
| 6.      | Waste from your abattoir could pollute surface water?                                      | Strongly disagree | 6         | 2.2        |
|         |                                                                                           | Disagree    | 29        | 10.9       |
|         |                                                                                           | Neutral     | 57        | 21.3       |
|         |                                                                                           | Agree       | 149       | 55.8       |
|         |                                                                                           | Strongly agree | 26    | 9.7        |
| 7.      | Waste discharge from your abattoir could pollute underground water.                        | Strongly disagree | 7         | 2.6        |
|         |                                                                                           | Disagree    | 45        | 16.9       |
|         |                                                                                           | Neutral     | 102       | 38.2       |
|         |                                                                                           | Agree       | 91        | 34.1       |
|         |                                                                                           | Strongly agree | 22    | 8.2        |
| 8.      | Waste disposed from your abattoir could be used as animal feed.                            | Strongly disagree | 17        | 6.4        |
|         |                                                                                           | Disagree    | 27        | 10.1       |
|         |                                                                                           | Neutral     | 5         | 1.9        |
|         |                                                                                           | Agree       | 148       | 55.4       |
|         |                                                                                           | Strongly agree | 70    | 26.2       |
Among the study participants (N = 267), 88.4% separate the edible part from nonedible parts properly in their daily work activities. However, 81.6% did not use abattoir waste as biofertilizer. Moreover, about 54.0% and 75.0% of them did not use abattoir waste for biogas and for compost, respectively (Table 4).

Association of KAP and sociodemographic characteristics

More than 3-quarter (76.0%) of the workers had a good level of knowledge, 193 (72.2%) had a neutral attitude, and 83.9% had fair practice toward abattoir waste management. Educational status, work experience, and salary of the respondents significantly (P<.05) associated with their knowledge, attitudes, and practices (Table 5).

Correlation between knowledge, attitude, and practice

The correlation result revealed that there was a significant positive linear correlation between knowledge and attitude, knowledge, and practice as well as attitude and practice (Table 6).

Discussion

In the current study, a high percentage (74.8%) of the study participants reported that abattoir wastes do not consist of blood, tissue, intestine, horn and feather that was lower than the findings of another study conducted in Malaysia which found 82.60% abattoir workers reported the same issues. About 139 (52.0%) of the participants did not know about underground water pollution as a result of improper handling and disposal of abattoir waste. This finding is similar to those from Malaysia which reported 50.40% and 50.9% reported from Nigeria.

Furthermore, 251 (94.0%) of the participants agreed that if abattoir waste is improperly handled, it could produce a bad odor that could affect the health of people and attract scavengers. Waste discharged from abattoirs is one of the most significant sources of water pollution. However, the current study found 116 (43.4%) of the respondents did not know about underground water pollution due to improper handling and disposing of abattoir waste. This may influence abattoir waste management practices and may lead to environmental pollution and pose health impacts. Overall, 76% of the studied participants had good knowledge of abattoir waste management, higher than 51.5% reported earlier in Nigeria.

Accordingly, 145 (54.3%) of the participants agreed that if improperly discharged, abattoir waste could cause offensive odor to the public and surrounding environment while 144 (53.9%) agreed that the waste drained from the abattoir serves as a breeding ground for flies and mosquitoes. This finding is consistent with existing findings that reported 84.44% of participants who agreed on the same issues. In addition, 55.4%, 57.3%, and 36.35% of the participants believe that abattoir wastes could be used as animal feed, biofertilizer, and biofuel that can be supported by the work done in Ethiopia. Furthermore, the study found 69 (26%) of the participants had
Table 4. Practices of abattoir workers in Eastern Ethiopia toward abattoir waste management, 2020.

| SR. NO. | PRACTICE STATEMENTS | CATEGORY | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|----------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Do you properly separate the edible parts from nonedible parts in your daily work activities? | Yes | 236 | 88.4 |
| | | No | 31 | 11.6 |
| 2. | Do you use abattoir waste as biofertilizer for surroundings? | Yes | 49 | 18.4 |
| | | No | 218 | 81.6 |
| 3. | Do you use some important abattoir waste for animal feed? | Yes | 220 | 82.4 |
| | | No | 47 | 17.6 |
| 4. | Do you use the abattoir waste for biogas? | Yes | 123 | 46.1 |
| | | No | 144 | 53.9 |
| 5. | Do you prepare bone, blood and feather meal from abattoir waste? | Yes | 87 | 32.6 |
| | | No | 180 | 67.4 |
| 6. | Do you segregate semi-solid/liquid parts from solid waste before disposal? | Yes | 193 | 72.3 |
| | | No | 74 | 27.7 |
| 7. | Do you dispose liquid abattoir waste on the agricultural fields as fertilizer? | Yes | 144 | 53.9 |
| | | No | 123 | 46.1 |
| 8. | Do you dispose abattoir waste by incineration? | Yes | 201 | 75.3 |
| | | No | 66 | 24.7 |
| 9. | Do you dispose abattoir waste by burial? | Yes | 155 | 58.1 |
| | | No | 112 | 41.9 |
| 10. | Do you use abattoir waste as compost? | Yes | 66 | 24.7 |
| | | No | 201 | 75.3 |

Table 5. Association between sociodemographic characteristics and knowledge, attitude, and practice level of abattoir workers in Eastern Ethiopia, 2020.

| VARIABLES | KAP VARIABLES | F (%) | SEX | AGE | EDUCATION | RELIGION | WORK EXPERIENCE | SALARY |
|-----------|---------------|-------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| Knowledge | Good (8-12) | 203 (76%) | 1.95* (.376) | 9.26* (.321) | 38.91* (<.001) | 18.83* (.004) | 24.56* (.002) | 32.61* (<.001) |
| | Fair (6-7) | 48 (18%) | 2.00* (.037) | 16.40* (.367) | 77.22* (<.001) | 7.45* (.012) | 28.02* (.001) | 43.68* (.003) |
| | Poor (<6) | 16 (6%) | 1.27* (.258) | 5.17* (.271) | 42.37* (<.001) | 4.47* (.348) | 31.78* (.003) | 43.41* (<.001) |
| Attitude level | Positive (44-55) | 69 (25.8%) | 2.00* (.037) | 16.40* (.367) | 77.22* (<.001) | 7.45* (.012) | 28.02* (.001) | 43.68* (.003) |
| | Neutral (26-43) | 193 (72.2%) | 2.00* (.037) | 16.40* (.367) | 77.22* (<.001) | 7.45* (.012) | 28.02* (.001) | 43.68* (.003) |
| | Negative (<26) | 5 (2.0%) | 2.00* (.037) | 16.40* (.367) | 77.22* (<.001) | 7.45* (.012) | 28.02* (.001) | 43.68* (.003) |
| Practice level | Good (16-20) | 43 (16.1%) | 1.27* (.258) | 5.17* (.271) | 42.37* (<.001) | 4.47* (.348) | 31.78* (.003) | 43.41* (<.001) |
| | Fair (10-15) | 224 (83.9%) | 2.00* (.037) | 16.40* (.367) | 77.22* (<.001) | 7.45* (.012) | 28.02* (.001) | 43.68* (.003) |
| | Poor (<10) | - | 2.00* (.037) | 16.40* (.367) | 77.22* (<.001) | 7.45* (.012) | 28.02* (.001) | 43.68* (.003) |

Abbreviations: F, frequency; n, total sample size.
The number in parentheses shows alpha at .05.
* Indicates Pearson chi-square ($\chi^2$).
positive attitude toward abattoir waste management, which is consistent with 24.4% reported in Nigeria.16

Additionally, the current study reported that 236 (88.4%) of the participants properly separated edible parts from non-edible parts in their daily work activities while 218 (81.6%) of abattoir workers did not use abattoir waste for local biogas and compost. This high percentage may be related to the culture, low attitude and poor encouragement from the concerned agencies. Overall, the current study found only 43(16.0%) of the participants had good practice toward waste management that was lower than the finding of another study which reported that, 97.4% of participants applied good waste management practices.16

Again, this study revealed that education ($P < .001$), religion ($P = .004$), work experience ($P = .002$), and income/salary ($P < .001$) were significantly associated with knowledge. In contrast, a study conducted in Nigeria reported a significant association between knowledge level of safe meat handling and age, education, and work experience ($P < .05$).11 Another study conducted in Malaysia also reported the significant ($P < .05$) association between gender and knowledge level of the abattoir workers.12

Furthermore, the current study revealed that there was a significant ($P < .05$) association between abattoirs’ attitude level and their education, religion, work experience, and salary. Except religion, the current result is consistent with the previous study conducted in Malaysia reported a significant association between the attitude of abattoir workers and education, work experience and income.12 In addition, there was statistically significant ($P < .05$) association between the level of practical activities and education, work experience, and income of abattoir workers. The finding of the current study was consistent with other studies conducted in Malaysia12 and Nigeria.18

Overall, the correlation between knowledge and attitude of abattoir workers was positive and moderate ($r = .404, P = .013$) but weakly positively correlated with practice ($r = .229, P = .009$), which indicates that increase in knowledge, increases attitude and practice levels toward abattoir waste management.21 Moreover, the correlation between attitude and practice of abattoir workers was positive and strong ($r = .717, P = .023$).21 In general, the study on correlation of knowledge, attitude, and practices of workers revealed that there was a positive correlation between knowledge and attitudes; knowledge and practices; attitudes and practices toward abattoir waste management. Therefore, increasing the knowledge, attitude, and practices of abattoir workers by providing adequate training or increasing awareness is essential to improve the abattoir waste management.22 Policies, including strict supervision and regular hygienic regulations at all level should therefore be tightened to ensure the protection of the food safety.23

In general, regulatory bodies and other relevant agencies or industries must have to implement effective control measures such as providing adequate training and regular supervision to increase the knowledge, attitude, and practices of abattoir workers for better management of abattoir waste and to protect the human health and environment.

### Conclusion
The study revealed that about one-quarter, less than one-quarter and about 3-quarter of abattoir workers had positive attitude, good practice and good knowledge, respectively toward abattoir waste management. This finding indicates that there is the gap in knowledge, attitude, and practice among abattoir workers and the need to improve them. In general, regulatory bodies and other relevant agencies or industries must have to implement effective control measures such as adequate training, and regular supervision to increase the knowledge, attitude, and practices of abattoir workers for better management of abattoir waste and to protect the human health and environment.

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### Author Contributions
STT conceived the idea. STT, FKA, and DAM involved in analysis data, drafting and writing results. Finally, all authors read and approved the final version of the article to be published and agreed on all aspects of this work.

### Availability of Data
Almost all data are included in this manuscript. However, additional data will be available from the corresponding to the reasonable request.

### Ethics Approval
Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the Institutional Health Research Ethics Review Committee (IHRERC) with a grant number HUKT-2018-03-63.

### Informed Consent
Written informed consent was obtained from the representatives or the concerned organization before the study. Written informed consent was obtained from all study participants/interviewee before the study.
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