OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2026 EDITION

FARM & LIVESTOCK NEWS AFRICA

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AFRICA'S VOICE ON AGRICULTURE, FARMING & LIVESTOCK





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EDITOR'S NOTE

Welcome to the October–December 2026 edition of **Farm & Livestock News Africa.**

Agriculture is no longer a story that begins and ends on the farm. It is an interconnected economy involving farmers, input suppliers, researchers, veterinarians, processors, manufacturers, financial institutions, technology companies, traders, policymakers and consumers.

This edition examines developments shaping that wider agricultural economy across Africa from livestock and poultry production to dairy, fertilizer, mechanisation, animal nutrition, genetics, food markets and agribusiness.

Our editorial approach is deliberately balanced. We aim to report opportunities alongside challenges, industry growth alongside constraints, and policy ambitions alongside the realities experienced by farmers and businesses.

Our commitment is simple: to provide credible, practical and relevant reporting that helps our readers understand Africa's agriculture, livestock and food economy.

We welcome farmers, researchers, companies, policymakers, investors, associations and agricultural professionals to share their expertise, perspectives and stories with our readers.

This is Africa's agricultural industry told from the farm gate to the marketplace.

Enjoy the read.





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NIGERIA'S CHICKEN ECONOMY
From Backyard Flocks to a Major Agribusiness Opportunity

With hundreds of millions of birds and a rapidly expanding food market, Nigeria's poultry industry sits at the intersection of farming, food security, employment and consumer demand.

An Industry Built Into Everyday Life

Nigeria's poultry industry does not exist only on large commercial farms.

It is present in small household enterprises, family farms, peri-urban poultry units and large-scale commercial operations supplying markets across the country.

The scale is considerable. Nigeria's agricultural statistics recorded approximately 642.94 million chickens during the 2022/23 agricultural season, within a total poultry population of roughly 683.68 million birds.

Those figures place poultry firmly among the country's most important livestock industries.

But the real story lies beyond the numbers.

Every bird represents a chain of economic activity involving hatcheries, feed suppliers, farmers, veterinarians, transporters, processors, traders, retailers and consumers.

Why Poultry Matters

Chicken occupies a special position in African food systems because it can be produced relatively quickly compared with many larger livestock species.

That makes poultry attractive to farmers seeking shorter production cycles and consumers looking for accessible animal protein.

As Nigeria's population becomes increasingly urban, demand for poultry products is connected not only to household consumption but also to restaurants, hotels, supermarkets, fast-food outlets and institutional buyers.

This creates a market that extends well beyond the farm.

The Feed Bill Behind Every Chicken

There is, however, another side to the poultry story.

Feed represents one of the largest costs in intensive poultry production, which means that the economics of chicken farming are closely connected to the price and availability of maize, soybeans and other feed ingredients.

FAO notes that poultry diets must provide appropriate levels of energy, protein, amino acids, minerals, vitamins and water for birds to perform effectively.
For farmers, this means that feed efficiency is not a technical detail.
It can determine whether a poultry business makes money.
When feed prices rise, production costs rise with them. Those costs can eventually move through the supply chain and affect the price paid by consumers.

Biosecurity Is Business Protection

Another critical part of poultry production is disease prevention.
Large numbers of birds kept together can provide excellent production efficiency, but they also require disciplined biosecurity.
Vaccination, sanitation, appropriate housing, movement control, good farm hygiene and veterinary oversight are essential elements of professional poultry management.

For a poultry farmer, disease prevention is also financial protection.

A commercial flock represents investment in chicks, feed, labour, housing, electricity and other inputs. A serious disease outbreak can therefore threaten not only individual birds but the financial viability of the entire enterprise

An Industry Larger Than the Farm

Nigeria's poultry opportunity extends across the value chain.
There is room for investment in hatcheries, feed mills, veterinary services, poultry equipment, cold storage, processing, packaging, transport and retail.
This is what makes poultry such an important agribusiness.
The farmer who raises the chicken is only one participant.

The hatchery produces the chick. The feed manufacturer supplies nutrition. The veterinarian protects flock health. The processor adds value. The transporter moves the product. The retailer connects it with the consumer.

The opportunity is therefore not simply to produce more chickens. It is to build a more efficient, resilient and inclusive poultry value chain — from hatchery and feed production to farming, processing, distribution and retail.



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The State of Africa's Livestock Sector: What Recent Data Reveals

Africa's livestock sector is entering the final quarter of 2026 at a pivotal moment — backed by fresh continental commitments, encouraging trade figures from key markets, and a sharpening focus on closing the productivity gap that has long held the sector back from its full potential.

A Sector Worth Billions, Still Underperforming
According to evidence cited by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), livestock supports more than 70 percent of rural livelihoods in Africa and contributes up to 40 percent of agricultural GDP.Investment in the sector, however, has never matched that level of contribution

Ministers Commit to Regional Value Chains

One of the notable livestock policy discussions of the quarter took place in Kigali in September 2026, agriculture and livestock ministers from Nigeria, Uganda, Niger, Mali, Malawi, Rwanda, and Ethiopia met in Kigali in early September 2026 for the Second Ministerial Deep Dive on Livestock, convened jointly by the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and ILRI, and hosted by AGRA. The gathering, themed around scaling regional value chains, partnerships, and investment, brought together ministers alongside former Botswana President Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi

and leaders from financial institutions, industry, and development partners.

According to AU-IBAR's own analysis presented at the forum, a coordinated, private-sector-led approach to Africa's livestock value chains could unlock up to five times more value from the sector than current fragmented approaches allow.

Strengthening Pastoral Markets

The push for reform extended beyond Kigali. In July 2026, AU-IBAR launched a continent-wide initiative in Addis Ababa aimed specifically at strengthening pastoral livestock markets. The initiative was unveiled at the inaugural African Pastoral Markets Forum, bringing together policymakers, investors, financial institutions, and industry leaders to identify practical solutions for commercializing Africa's pastoral livestock sector and expanding intra-African trade through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). AU-IBAR notes that livestock already contributes nearly a quarter of agricultural GDP in sub-Saharan Africa, accounting for between 30 and 80 percent of agricultural value added in individual countries.

Southern Africa's Export Momentum

On the ground, the numbers back up the optimism. In Namibia, the livestock sector posted strong first-half 2026 results, according to the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia (LLPBN). Live exports rose 47.4 percent year-on-year to 39,083 head, while beef exports climbed 52.7 percent to over 8.3 million kilograms, supported by continued access to premium European Union markets. Exports of hides and processed leather nearly doubled, rising 95.2 percent — a sign that Southern Africa's livestock producers are increasingly capturing value further up the chain, not just at the point of slaughter.

Elsewhere in the region, beef producers have also had to navigate a shifting trade landscape, with a temporary opening in the US market offsetting the closure of a major European route for at least one Southern African exporter — underscoring both the opportunity and volatility that continues to define the continent's livestock export economy.

What It Means for Farmers and Investors

Taken together, the past three months point to a sector at an inflection point. Continental institutions are aligning around investment and value chains rather than production volume alone. Individual country markets, such as Namibia’s, are demonstrating that export-led growth is achievable with the right market access and producer incentives. Meanwhile, productivity gaps in areas such as dairy, animal nutrition, genetics and animal health continue to attract attention from farmers, researchers, governments and investors.

For farmers and agribusinesses across the continent, the message from Kigali and Addis Ababa is consistent: the livestock sector's next phase of growth will be shaped less by how many animals Africa keeps, and more by how much value is extracted from each one.

AFRICA'S POULTRY BOOM: THE FORCES RESHAPING THE CONTINENT'S CHICKEN INDUSTRY

Africa's poultry sector is emerging as one of the continent's standout agricultural growth stories, with fresh data over the past few months confirming what many industry insiders have long predicted: chicken is set to become Africa's protein of the future.

A $25 Billion Industry on the Rise

Rabobank has previously estimated the African poultry and egg industries at around US$25 billion and projected strong long-term growth. In its 2024 African poultry investor outlook, RaboResearch expected growth of around 3.5% to 4% in the coming years as the industry continues to modernise and expand

Feed: The Engine Behind the Growth

Much of this expansion is being fuelled by developments in animal feed. The Africa poultry feed market is now valued at over $15 billion, with cereals making up more than half of feed composition and broiler feed accounting for the largest share of total volumes. Nigeria alone represents close to 30% of the continental feed market, while Ethiopia is forecast to be the fastest-growing feed market through the end of the decade.
Investment is following the demand. In February 2026, global feed producer De Heus opened a new animal feed production plant in Athi River, Kenya, with an annual production capacity of 240,000 metric tons, serving poultry, pig, and cattle farmers a clear signal that international players see long-term opportunity in East Africa's livestock and poultry inputs sector.

Zambia's Broiler Boom

Nowhere is the growth trend clearer than in Zambia, where the poultry industry is on track for a record year. The country is projected to produce approximately 105 million broilers in 2026, a 7.4% increase from the 97 million produced in 2025, according to the Poultry Association of Zambia. The growth has been attributed to falling feed costs following an improved local grains harvest, more stable electricity supply reducing dependence on costly backup power, and rising domestic demand for chicken as consumer preferences shift toward poultry. Egg production is also climbing, with layer output expected to grow by roughly 3% this year.



South Africa Sets the Competitive Benchmark

Further south, South Africa's poultry industry continues to post some of the most competitive production metrics in the world. According to the 2025 BFAP Competitiveness Benchmark Report, South Africa ranks second globally among the major poultry-producing countries assessed, behind Brazil and ahead of the United States, with feed conversion efficiency improving by 14.1% over the past decade.

Izaak Breitenbach, CEO of the SAPA Broiler Organisation, captured the mood of the industry, noting that "Despite numerous challenges, our industry has demonstrated remarkable resilience and innovation."
Chicken meat production in South Africa is expected to reach 1.68 million tons in 2026, a two percent increase driven by lower feed prices following the recovery of local grain harvests.



The Challenges That Remain

Growth has not come without setbacks. South Africa's poultry industry lost close to 10 million birds to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in 2023, with fresh outbreaks striking the Northwest, Mpumalanga, and Western Cape provinces again in 2025. Feed costs also remain a major pressure point, with feed accounting for up to 80% of production costs in fully intensive systems, leaving producer margins exposed to currency swings and global grain price movements.

Smallholder poultry producers across many African markets continue to face challenges including disease, limited access to veterinary services, feed costs, weak biosecurity and high mortality in some production systems. This remains an important reminder that the benefits of poultry-sector growth are not yet evenly distributed

A Continent Ready to Scale

From Kenya's new feed capacity, to Zambia's record broiler output, to South Africa's world-class competitiveness benchmarks, the data paints a picture of a sector building real momentum. As African governments, investors, and integrators continue to close the gap between smallholder and commercial production, the continent's poultry industry is positioning itself not just to feed Africa, but potentially to compete on the global stage.





FEEDING THE SOIL, FEEDING THE NATION How Nigeria Is Racing to Fix Its Fertilizer Supply Chain — One Plant at a Time

A newly completed fertilizer plant in Nigeria is the latest sign of a continent-wide push to end Africa's dependence on imported fertilizer. But for millions of smallholder farmers, the gap between industrial output and what actually reaches a field of maize or cassava remains wide.

LAGOS/PORT HARCOURT

On a stretch of industrial land in Nigeria's oil-rich south, a new production line has quietly started turning natural gas into the nutrients that Nigerian soil badly needs.

Earlier this year, South Korean construction firm Daewoo Engineering & Construction completed a new ammonia and urea plant built for the Indorama Fertilizer Free Zone Enterprise, the Nigerian arm of the global petrochemical group Indorama. The plant converts natural gas into ammonia, then into urea, before a granulation unit turns the material into bagged fertilizer for farmers and blenders across West Africa.

According to Daewoo E&C, several construction milestones on the project were completed ahead of schedule, and the plant reached full operating capacity earlier than

planned. It is the latest in a series of fertilizer plants the company has built for Indorama in Nigeria since entering the country in the 1980s, part of a long-running industrial partnership between the two companies.

It is, on its face, a fairly technical story, a construction project finished, a production line switched on. But it sits inside one of the more consequential shifts underway in African agriculture: a continent-wide attempt to stop importing the nutrients its soils have lost, and start making, blending, and delivering them closer to home.

THE URGENCY BEHIND THE PUSH

Much of sub-Saharan Africa still relies heavily on imported fertilizer, a dependence that leaves farmers exposed whenever global shipping routes or prices come under pressure. That exposure has been on display at various points in recent years, prompting regional development institutions to call for faster investment in local production, blending capacity, and the ports and rail links needed to move fertilizer inland.

Nigeria has responded with a wave of investment in blending and production capacity over the past several years, led by a small number of large players — among them Indorama, the Dangote Group, and Morocco's OCP Group — alongside a growing number of smaller domestic blending plants concentrated in the country's north. Industry trackers such as AfricaFertilizer, a platform backed by the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), monitor this expansion closely, though exact plant counts and capacity figures shift often enough that they are best checked at source rather than quoted as fixed numbers.

SOIL, NOT JUST SUPPLY

Industry executives and agronomists increasingly frame the conversation not just around tonnage, but around what actually happens in the ground. African Union member states have in recent years committed to a long-term continental plan aimed at reversing soil degradation, expanding fertilizer use where it is under-applied, and improving cereal yields over the coming decade — a commitment often referred to in the sector as the Nairobi Declaration.

Delivering on that ambition means more than building bigger plants. It means matching nutrients to local soil chemistry — a shift several producers say they are building into new facilities, combining blending units with on-site laboratories intended to tailor fertilizer formulations to specific soils and crops rather than applying one generic blend everywhere.

THE LAST MILE PROBLEM

None of this fully solves the problem many farmers describe on the ground. Even as blending capacity has expanded nationwide, Nigerian reporting on the sector consistently points to an uneven picture: production and blending capacity remains concentrated in particular regions, while transport costs, financing gaps, and distribution bottlenecks keep fertilizer out of easy reach for many smallholders, who produce the bulk of the country's food.

That "last mile" gap — getting fertilizer from a blending plant to a two-hectare farm — is increasingly seen by analysts as Africa's central bottleneck, arguably a bigger constraint at this point than production capacity itself.

The conversation across the industry is shifting accordingly, from how much fertilizer the continent can produce to how reliably it can reach the farmers who need it, at a price they can afford, when the planting season demands it.

WHAT COMES NEXT

For now, the newly completed Indorama plant stands as a marker of how far Nigeria's fertilizer industry has come — from heavy import dependence toward hosting some of the largest nitrogen fertilizer facilities on the continent. Whether that industrial capacity translates into healthier soil and better yields for Nigeria's smallholder majority will depend on what happens after the bags leave the plant: the blending networks, the extension services, the credit lines, and the roads that carry nutrients the last few kilometers to a farmer's field.

As the next planting season approaches, that is the test the sector is now being measured against.



Getting Fertilizer Formulation Right on a Small Farm

For most small-scale farmers in Africa, fertilizer formulation starts with a simple question: what does the soil already have, and what is it missing? Many farmers default to a general-purpose NPK blend (like 15-15-15) because it's what's available locally, but soils vary enormously even between neighboring plots some are low in nitrogen, others in phosphorus or potassium, and many are also short on secondary nutrients like sulfur or micronutrients such as zinc and boron. A soil test, where accessible through an agricultural extension office, cooperative, or nearby university, is the cheapest way to avoid wasting money on nutrients the soil doesn't need while under-supplying the ones it does.

Formulation also needs to match the crop and the growth stage, not just the soil. Cereals like maize typically need a strong dose of nitrogen for leafy growth early on and phosphorus at planting to build root strength, while legumes such as beans or groundnuts often need far less nitrogen since they can fix some of their own from the air, but still benefit from phosphorus and potassium. Splitting fertilizer application, for example a smaller dose at planting and a top-dress of nitrogen a few weeks later, tends to give better results than applying everything at once, especially on sandy soils where nutrients wash away quickly with rain.

Finally, formulation doesn't have to mean expensive imported blends. Combining a modest amount of mineral fertilizer with organic inputs like compost, animal manure, or crop residue improves both nutrient supply and the soil's ability to hold water and nutrients over time, which matters most for farmers who can't afford to fertilize heavily every season. Local agro-dealers, extension officers, or farmer cooperatives are often the best source for what blends are actually suited to the crops and soils in a specific area, since recommendations that work in one region can be the wrong fit just a few hundred kilometers away.

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MAIZE, SOYA AND RICE PRICES SQUEEZE MALAWI AND ZAMBIA HOUSEHOLDS IN 2026

A better harvest was supposed to bring relief. Instead, households across Malawi and Zambia are watching staple food prices climb again as 2026 enters its final quarter, a reminder of how quickly gains from a stronger growing season can erode once the lean season approaches.

In Malawi, maize retail prices rose by roughly 20 percent in September alone, according to reporting this month on the country's food security outlook, even as the government and aid agencies point to an improved 2025/26 harvest compared with the previous two years. The increase comes despite that improvement, driven by weakening household purchasing power and mounting economic pressure, and it is pushing the country back toward the kind of pre-lean-season price surge that has repeatedly strained food access in recent years. Earlier in the year, Malawi's Ministry of Agriculture had set minimum farm-gate prices to try to bring order to the market, fixing maize at 900 kwacha per kilogram, paddy rice at 1,500 kwacha per kilogram, and soya beans at 1,700 kwacha per kilogram, with agro-dealers and buyers directed not to pay below those floors. Forecasters including AGRA have separately projected that Malawian maize prices could climb further still, potentially exceeding 1,270 kwacha per kilogram between October 2026 and March 2027, as fertilizer, seed, and transport costs, along with currency depreciation, continue to feed into the retail price farmers and consumers ultimately pay.

Zambia's picture is more mixed, but no less telling. Government market bulletins tracking commodity prices in the early part of 2026 recorded a sharp month-on-month jump in maize prices, even as soya beans moved in the opposite direction, falling as farmers who had just harvested their 2025 crop sold off stock and pushed prices down under weak demand. By March, regional food-price monitoring from the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization described Zambia's retail maize and maize-meal prices as broadly stable, with the country's own favorable 2026 harvest prospects helping offset upward pressure from rising fuel costs elsewhere in the region. Cross-border trade between the two countries has, at times, worked in both directions: Malawian market reports this year have noted maize flowing out to Zambia and Tanzania even as Malawi simultaneously imported maize from Mozambique to hold domestic prices down, an illustration of how tightly linked, and how locally uneven, staple food markets in the region have become.

Rice tells a related but distinct story. Market trackers following farmgate and export pricing this year have put Malawian rice at roughly double the price of Malawian maize per kilogram, while Zambia's retail rice prices have run higher still, reflecting the country's greater reliance on imported rice compared with the more established domestic maize and soya markets. For households that have shifted toward rice as a maize substitute during price spikes, in other words, relief has been limited. The alternative has often carried its own, steeper cost.

CONCLUSION

None of these numbers move in isolation. They are downstream of fertilizer and fuel costs, currency depreciation, regional harvest timing, and cross-border trade flows that shift faster than most household budgets can absorb. That is the uncomfortable pattern both countries share this year: a better harvest, on paper, has not translated into a more affordable plate of food, because the cost of getting maize, soya, and rice from field to market has risen just as fast, or faster, than the volume of grain moving through it.

For policymakers in Lilongwe and Lusaka, the lesson emerging from 2026 is not that production has failed, but that production alone was never going to be enough. Price floors, cross-border trade, and import bridges can smooth the roughest edges of a bad season, as they have this year, but they cannot substitute for the deeper, slower work of building storage, transport, and market systems resilient enough that a "better harvest" actually reaches household tables as a better year. Until then, the lean season will keep arriving on schedule, harvest or no harvest, and the region's most food-insecure families will keep absorbing the gap.





Why the DRC Cannot Meet Its Own Demand for Goat Meat

Goats are everywhere in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, tethered outside rural homesteads, grazing roadside verges, traded in local markets from Kinshasa to Lubumbashi to the hills of South Kivu. For millions of smallholder families, they are the animal of first resort: cheaper to keep than cattle, more resilient than sheep, and easier to sell off in a hurry when school fees or a medical bill come due.

And yet the country still cannot feed its own demand for goat meat from its own herds. Within the Southern African Development Community trade bloc, the DRC ranks among the top three importers of goat meat by value, alongside Seychelles and Mozambique, according to a 2026 regional market analysis of intra-SADC trade. Together, the three countries account for the large majority of the bloc's goat meat import spending,

a pattern researchers link to a mix of tourism and urban demand, and, in the DRC's case, production shortfalls that leave domestic supply unable to keep pace with a growing, increasingly urban population.

WHY SUPPLY LAGS DEMAND

The shortfall is not for lack of animals. Field research into Congolese goat-keeping consistently finds the practice deeply embedded in rural life, but structurally fragile. A study of goat rearing in Walungu territory, South Kivu, found that roughly half of surveyed farmers had seen their herds shrink, citing disease, distress sales, gifting, poor nutrition, and theft as the leading causes, in that order. The same research found goat-keeping was rarely treated as a standalone livelihood: farmers leaned on their animals to cover school fees, health costs, and even to fertilize their fields, rather than running herds as a dedicated meat or dairy enterprise.

That pattern — goats as a household safety net rather than a commercial operation — shows up across the literature on Congolese livestock. Researchers characterizing local goat populations in Lomami province this year noted the same story repeated nationally

DRC's goats are overwhelmingly raised extensively, left to forage with minimal shelter, selective breeding, or veterinary care, which keeps costs low but also keeps productivity, growth rates, and disease resistance well below what more intensively managed herds elsewhere in the region achieve. In the country's conflict-affected eastern provinces, armed group activity and displacement compound the problem directly, disrupting grazing routes, market access, and the day-to-day herding that keeps small ruminants alive and productive.

A COUNTRY OF SMALL HERDS, NOT LARGE ONES

Unlike parts of West and East Africa, where commercial goat and sheep operations increasingly supply urban abattoirs and export markets, the DRC's goat sector remains overwhelmingly a smallholder affair, typically a handful of animals per household rather than herds run as a business. Industry analysts tracking livestock trends across the region describe the DRC's national goat inventory as growing only modestly year on year, a pace that has done little to close the gap with an urban meat market expanding faster than domestic production.

That combination, modest herd growth against faster-growing urban demand, is what keeps the country reliant on imported goat meat even as its own farmers keep goats in numbers that would, on paper, look substantial.

WHAT WOULD CHANGE IT

Researchers studying the sector point to a consistent set of gaps rather than a single fix: routine veterinary care and disease control, better-quality feed and basic shelter, improved local breeds through targeted crossbreeding, and — in the country's east specifically — the restoration of secure grazing and trade routes disrupted by conflict. None of these are unique to the DRC; they are the same constraints researchers have documented in smallholder goat systems across the wider Central African region. What is distinctive about the DRC's case is the scale of the gap they leave behind: a country with goats in nearly every rural compound, still paying to bring more of them in.




NEW HOLLAND

From Hoe to Tractor: Can Machines Finally Move Uganda Beyond Subsistence Farming?

The Ministry of Agriculture's Kampala offices this September, farmer group representatives from across Uganda gathered to collect something that, for many of them, will be the first powered machine to ever touch their land: a single-axle "power tiller," small enough to be walked behind like a lawnmower, but capable of doing in an hour what a hoe takes a day to finish.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) handed over 150 of the machines that weekend, part of a wider rollout of more than 200 single-axle tractors commissioned this month at a cost of roughly 57.2 billion Ugandan shillings during the current financial year. Speaking at the handover, Minister of State for Agriculture Desire Muhooza said the walk-behind tractors can till about two acres a day on a single litre of fuel under good conditions, and that the equipment was being handed to farmer groups rather than individuals specifically to prevent government machinery from being treated as personal property, a problem she said had undermined earlier distribution efforts.

Muhooza framed the rollout as part of a deliberate strategy to reach Uganda's smallest and most fragmented farms, rather than the country's larger commercial operations, which she noted already have far easier access to machinery and financing. Agricultural mechanization, she said, remains central to Uganda's ambitions of reaching middle-income status, a target made more urgent by the fact that roughly 68 percent of Ugandans still depend on smallholder farming for their livelihoods.

A DECADE OF INCREMENTAL PROGRESS

The September handover is the latest installment in a mechanization drive that stretches back several years. President Yoweri Museveni first launched a national tractor distribution programme in December 2022, and government figures since have periodically travelled the country handing over batches of equipment, from 18 tractors distributed across the Bunyoro sub-region in 2024, delivered on the government's behalf by then–Prime Minister Robinah Nabbanja, to the hundreds of single-axle tractors and high-capacity units distributed more recently under the Parish Development Model, Uganda's flagship rural development programme.

The pace has kept the issue firmly in the political spotlight. Officials attending this month's handover included Amelia Kyambadde, chairperson of Parliament's Committee on Agriculture, alongside MAAIF's Commissioner for Agricultural Infrastructure, Mechanisation and Water for Agricultural Production, Boniface Okanya, who told beneficiaries that operators trained on the smaller walk-behind machines could eventually progress to operating larger tractors, and cautioned recipient groups against the kind of internal disputes that have derailed shared-equipment schemes elsewhere.

Some of the funding behind the push comes from outside government entirely. A related tranche of 150 tractors handed over this month was financed through the World Bank–backed Uganda Climate-Smart Agricultural Transformation Project, a six-year programme implemented jointly by MAAIF and its agencies. Separately, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization has run its own walk-behind tractor programme in the Karamoja sub-region, one of Uganda's most food-insecure areas, where FAO-funded machines have allowed at least some farmers to more than triple the acreage they are able to cultivate.

WHY MECHANIZATION STILL LAGS

Despite years of handouts, Uganda's underlying mechanization gap remains wide. Even accounting for the equipment already distributed, agricultural officials and international partners describe access to machinery as one of the central constraints holding back the country's maize sector in particular, alongside high input costs, weak seed quality control, and inadequate storage infrastructure. A 2026 investment assessment prepared for the FAO's Hand-in-Hand initiative identified a financing gap of roughly 9.8 million US dollars for machinery and input investment in Uganda's maize value chain alone, projecting that closing it could benefit more than half a million producers.

That gap points to the limits of equipment handouts as a strategy on their own. Government officials have themselves acknowledged that expanding coverage further will require sustained budget allocation beyond the current tranche of machines, and MAAIF has said it intends to procure additional units as funding allows. In the meantime, beneficiary farmer groups are being required to sign multi-year agreements governing how shared machinery is maintained and used, an attempt to avoid a recurring failure mode in African tractor programmes generally: equipment handed over with fanfare that, within a few seasons, sits idle for lack of spare parts, trained operators, or funds for basic upkeep.

THE ROAD AHEAD

For Uganda's largest commercial farms, tractors and machinery have long since ceased to be a novelty. The unresolved question is whether the country's smaller and more numerous farms, the two-, three-, and four-acre plots that still define most of Ugandan agriculture, can be brought into the mechanized economy at a pace that outstrips the machinery breaking down faster than it can be replaced. Ministry officials, for their part, insist the current push is different from those that came before it: more deliberate about training operators, more careful about who receives equipment, and more explicit about the budget commitments still required to see it through.

Whether that assessment holds will likely be judged less by handover ceremonies like this September's than by a quieter measure a few seasons from now: how many of the tractors handed out this year are still running, still shared fairly, and still turning smallholder plots that were once worked entirely by hand.

"KENYA'S DAIRY REVOLUTION"

The Race to Turn More Milk Into More Value

Kenya's dairy industry is entering an important phase of growth, with productivity, animal nutrition, genetics, milk quality and processing increasingly determining who captures value from one of Africa's most important livestock sectors.

A Dairy Economy That Starts Before Sunrise

Every morning, long before many of Kenya's cities become busy, another economy is already moving. Across the country's dairy-producing regions, farmers are milking cows, collecting milk and delivering it to cooperatives, collection centres, processors and local markets.

For thousands of Kenyan households, the morning milking is much more than an agricultural routine. It is a source of income, household nutrition and employment, while for the wider economy it forms part of a dairy value chain involving farmers, breeders, feed suppliers, veterinary professionals, transporters, processors, retailers and consumers.

Kenya produced approximately 5.335 billion litres of milk in 2024, according to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, an increase of 1.8 percent from 2023. Milk intake by processors reached approximately 908.4 million litres during the year.

These figures demonstrate the scale of the sector. But production volume alone does not tell the whole story.

For the individual farmer, the more important question is often much simpler: how much income can be generated from every cow and every litre of milk?

Productivity Is Becoming the New Conversation

Kenya's dairy sector is dominated by a large number of smallholder farmers, alongside medium and large commercial producers. This structure gives the industry enormous potential, but it also creates challenges.

Farmers must manage feed costs, animal health, breeding, labour, water, housing and access to reliable markets. The country's Ministry of Agriculture has highlighted the importance of productivity, quality feed, fodder and improved genetics in strengthening dairy profitability.

The issue is particularly important because a cow with strong genetic potential cannot perform at its best without the right environment.

Good genetics need good nutrition.

Good nutrition needs quality feed.

And good feed needs reliable access to land, water, storage and knowledge.

The modern dairy industry therefore increasingly depends on bringing these elements together rather than treating them as separate issues.

The Feed Challenge

Feed remains one of the most important costs facing dairy farmers.

Kenya's livestock sector continues to experience challenges related to the availability and affordability of quality feed and forage. FAO has identified feed shortages, inadequate forage and post-harvest losses among constraints affecting livestock productivity.



For farmers, this can create a difficult calculation. Increasing milk production may require additional feed, but if feed costs rise faster than milk income, higher production does not necessarily translate into higher profits.

This is creating opportunities beyond the farm.

Commercial fodder production, silage making, forage-seed businesses, feed manufacturing, feed testing and advisory services are becoming increasingly important parts of the wider dairy economy.

The dairy industry is therefore no longer simply about the cow and the farmer.

It is becoming an ecosystem of businesses supporting the cow.

Milk Quality and the Formal Market

As Kenya's dairy industry becomes more commercial, milk quality is becoming increasingly important.

Processors need consistent volumes that meet safety and quality requirements. Consumers want safe products, while farmers need markets that reward reliable production.

The growth in milk delivered to processors shows the importance of formal collection and processing systems. It also creates opportunities for investment in cooling facilities, collection centres, testing equipment and transportation.

At the processing level, the opportunity extends beyond liquid milk.

Yoghurt, cheese, butter, powdered milk and other value-added products can allow businesses to create additional markets from the same agricultural base.

This is where the concept of value addition becomes critical.

From Milk Production to Dairy Business

Kenya's next dairy opportunity may therefore not simply be producing more milk.

It may be producing milk more efficiently, maintaining quality, reducing losses and creating more value from every litre.

That requires cooperation across the value chain.

Farmers need access to appropriate genetics, nutrition and animal-health services. Processors need reliable supplies. Transporters need efficient collection systems. Consumers need safe and affordable products.

The future of Kenya's dairy industry will ultimately depend on how well these pieces fit together.

The country already has the production base.

The next challenge is to capture more value from it.

The question is no longer simply how much milk Kenya can produce. It is how much economic value Kenya can create from every litre.



THE FEED FACTOR
Why Africa's Livestock Future Will Depend on What Animals Eat

"Genetics can unlock productivity, but without the right nutrition, much of that potential remains unrealised"

The Quiet Driver of Livestock Productivity

There is a moment on almost every livestock farm when the economics of production are decided quietly.

It happens when feed is measured.

It happens when a farmer decides whether there is enough protein in the ration.

It happens when silage is prepared for the dry season.

It happens when a livestock producer chooses between cheap feed and quality feed.

Feed may not receive the same attention as new machinery or improved genetics, but it remains one of the foundations of livestock productivity.

Feed is one of the foundations of livestock production, supplying animals with the energy, protein, minerals, vitamins and other nutrients required for growth, reproduction and production.

Animals Need Nutrients, Not Simply Feed

The difference matters.

Animals require appropriate amounts of energy, protein, amino acids, minerals, vitamins and water.

If one of these elements is missing or inadequate, production can suffer.

A dairy cow may fail to achieve its milk-producing potential.

A growing animal may take longer to reach market weight.

A breeding animal may experience reproductive problems.

This is why professional livestock production increasingly depends on ration formulation and feed analysis.

Africa's Seasonal Feed Challenge

Across much of Africa, livestock production is affected by seasonal changes in pasture and feed availability.

During the rainy season, forage may be plentiful.

During dry periods, however, both quantity and quality can decline.

Kenya provides a useful example. FAO has identified shortages of affordable feed ingredients and forage among constraints facing the livestock sector while also highlighting opportunities in fodder production, silage and improved feed resources.

These challenges create opportunities for agribusiness.
Commercial fodder farms, silage producers, feed manufacturers, forage-seed companies, storage businesses and feed-testing laboratories can all become important parts of a growing livestock economy.

Turning Agricultural By-Products Into Opportunity

Africa also produces large volumes of crop residues and agro-processing by-products.
Some of these materials can potentially be incorporated into livestock diets when they are nutritionally appropriate and properly processed.

This creates an opportunity to develop more circular agricultural systems.
Instead of treating every agricultural by-product as waste, businesses can explore how suitable materials can be converted into useful livestock feed.

But this must be done carefully.
Feed safety and nutritional quality cannot be sacrificed for lower costs.

Feed Safety Matters

A cheap feed ingredient can become an expensive mistake if it damages animal health.

Mycotoxins, for example, can contaminate feed ingredients under suitable environmental conditions and can affect animal health and performance.
This makes feed testing, proper storage and quality control increasingly important.
As African livestock industries become more commercial, feed manufacturers and farmers will face greater pressure to demonstrate consistency and safety.

Where Nutrition Meets Profit

Better nutrition can improve growth, reproduction, milk production and feed efficiency.
That has direct economic implications.
For farmers, the objective is not simply to give animals more feed.
It is to provide the right nutrition at the right cost.
That is where the feed industry becomes central to Africa's livestock future.
The continent cannot build a more productive livestock sector without simultaneously building stronger systems for producing, storing, testing and supplying quality feed.
However, the suitability of an agricultural by-product depends on its nutrient profile, processing method, inclusion level and safety. Farmers and feed manufacturers should not assume that every agricultural residue is suitable for livestock feed



BEYOND THE FARM GATE
"Africa's Growing Agribusiness Economy"

"Africa's agricultural transformation will depend not only on production, but also on the businesses that solve problems between the farm and the consumer."

Agriculture Is Much Bigger Than Farming

When people hear the word agriculture, they often imagine a farmer standing in a field.

But modern agriculture is an enormous economic network.

Before a crop is planted, someone has produced and distributed the seed.

Someone else manufactures or supplies fertiliser.

A machinery company provides equipment.

A financial institution may provide credit.

An agronomist provides technical advice.

At harvest, an aggregator buys the crop.

A transporter moves it.

A warehouse stores it.

A processor transforms it.

A retailer sells it.

Only then does it reach the consumer.

This entire network is agribusiness.

The Businesses Behind the Farmer

The World Bank describes agribusiness as the network of enterprises that support agricultural production and move food and agricultural products through the value chain, including input suppliers, processors, traders, transporters, financial institutions and technology businesses.

This is particularly important for Africa because many of the continent's agricultural constraints are not caused simply by farmers producing too little.

They can also be caused by what happens after production.

Poor storage can cause losses.

Weak logistics can increase prices.

Limited processing can restrict value addition.

Lack of finance can prevent farmers from investing.

Limited market information can weaken bargaining power.

These problems are also business opportunities.

Nigeria's Value-Chain Opportunity

Nigeria provides a powerful example of the growing emphasis on agricultural value chains.

In March 2026, the World Bank approved a US$500 million IDA credit for Nigeria's Sustainable Agricultural Value-Chains for Growth (AGROW) Project. The six-year programme is designed to increase smallholder productivity, strengthen agricultural value chains and create jobs, with rice, maize, cassava and soybeans among its priority value chains.The programme is designed to strengthen selected agricultural value chains, increase smallholder productivity and create jobs, with rice, maize, cassava and soybeans among the priority areas.

The project demonstrates an important shift in thinking.

Agriculture is increasingly being viewed not only as a production sector, but as a platform for private investment, employment and value creation.

Processing Can Change the Economics

Consider a crop such as cassava.

Selling fresh cassava provides one market.

Processing it can create several more.

Cassava can be transformed into flour, starch, animal feed and other industrial products.

The same principle applies across agriculture.

Milk can become yoghurt or cheese.

Maize can become meal or animal feed.

Soybeans can become oil or feed ingredients.

Fruits can become juices, concentrates or dried products.

Processing therefore provides a pathway for moving agriculture from a commodity business toward a value-added economy.

A New Generation of Agricultural Entrepreneurs

This transformation is also changing who can participate in agriculture.

A young entrepreneur does not necessarily need to own hundreds of hectares to build an agricultural business.

One entrepreneur can run a digital farm-advisory company.

Another can operate a cold-storage facility.

Another can aggregate crops.

Another can provide mechanisation services.

Another can manufacture livestock feed.

Another can develop agricultural-finance products.

Another can build a food-processing business.

This creates a much broader definition of agricultural entrepreneurship.

The Investment Opportunity

The World Bank has projected that Africa's food market could reach approximately US$1 trillion by 2030, reflecting opportunities across production, processing, logistics and related services.

But opportunity alone does not create an industry.

Businesses need reliable infrastructure.

Farmers need markets.

Investors need predictable conditions.

Consumers need affordable products.

Governments need effective agricultural systems.

And companies need skilled people.

The most successful agricultural economies will therefore be those that connect these different elements.

The Future Is Beyond the Farm Gate

Africa's agricultural transformation will ultimately depend on what happens between production and consumption.
The farmer remains at the centre.
But around the farmer is an expanding network of businesses that can create employment, reduce losses, improve market access and add value.
That is why the next agricultural boom may not happen only in the fields.
It may happen in warehouses, processing plants, logistics companies, technology firms, financial institutions and food markets.
Africa's agricultural future will be built not simply by growing more.
It will be built by creating more value from what the continent already produces.

"AFRICA'S NEXT LIVESTOCK BREAKTHROUGH" MAY BE WRITTEN IN THE GENES
Why Breeding for Productivity, Resilience and Local Adaptation Is Becoming a Strategic Priority

A new generation of African livestock breeding programmes is looking beyond maximum production and increasingly asking which animals can perform efficiently under African conditions.

The Animal Behind the Numbers
A cow that produces more milk.
A goat that survives difficult conditions.
A chicken that converts feed efficiently.
A beef animal that grows well while tolerating heat.
These characteristics are influenced partly by genetics.

For African livestock producers, genetic improvement offers the possibility of building animals that are not only more productive, but also better adapted to the environments in which they are raised.
Researchers associated with the African Animal Breeding Network have highlighted the potential for modern breeding approaches to improve livestock productivity while strengthening resilience to climate pressures.

Africa's Genetic Wealth

Africa possesses enormous livestock diversity.
That diversity is valuable because animals have developed characteristics suited to different environments.
Some breeds are adapted to heat.
Some can survive with limited feed.
Some possess resistance or tolerance to particular diseases.
Others have valuable reproductive or production traits.
FAO describes animal genetic diversity as an important foundation for adaptation and genetic improvement.
The lesson is important.
Genetic improvement should not simply mean replacing local animals with imported genetics.
The objective should be to identify and combine traits that make sense for the production environment.

The Ethiopian Dairy Experience

Ethiopia provides an important example of the effort to strengthen dairy genetics.
Programmes involving the International Livestock Research Institute and national partners have explored ways to scale



genetic improvement and increase milk productivity.
The experience demonstrates that genetics alone cannot deliver transformation.
Farmers need breeding services.
Animals need identification.
Performance needs to be recorded.
Breeders need reliable information.
Veterinary and extension systems need to support the programme.
Without these elements, genetic improvement becomes difficult to sustain.

The Genomics Opportunity

Modern livestock breeding is also entering the genomic era.
Genomic information can help breeders identify animals carrying desirable traits and potentially accelerate genetic progress.
But technology must be connected to good data.
A sophisticated genomic programme cannot perform effectively if farmers lack reliable animal records or if breeding decisions are disconnected from real production conditions.
This makes farmer participation essential.

Breeding for a Changing Climate

Climate change is also changing the breeding conversation.
For decades, maximum production was often the dominant objective.
Today, resilience is becoming increasingly important.
Livestock may need to tolerate higher temperatures, variable feed availability, water stress and changing disease pressures.
An animal that produces slightly less under ideal conditions but survives and reproduces reliably under difficult conditions may have greater practical value for some African production systems.

That is why the future of livestock genetics may be defined by a broader question:
How can Africa breed animals that produce more while requiring fewer resources and remaining resilient?

The Long-Term Opportunity

Genetic improvement is not a quick fix.
It requires records, investment, infrastructure, skilled professionals and long-term commitment.
But when those systems are established, the benefits can accumulate over generations.

For Africa's livestock sector, genetic improvement is therefore not simply about producing more productive animals. It is about developing breeding systems that combine productivity, adaptation, animal health, farmer needs and long-term sustainability

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Editorial Sources & References

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Principal sources consulted during the preparation of this edition include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), World Bank, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), national agriculture and livestock authorities, Poultry Association of Zambia (PAZ), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rabobank, De Heus, African Animal Breeding Network (AABN) and other relevant agricultural research and industry organisations.

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