

In recent years, some private sector players in Uganda have invested in testing systems to detect aflatoxin in animal feeds. The goal is to prevent milk and meat contamination. Others have developed refrigeration units that are powered with biogas from manure. Both are among the innovations that improve the quality of the final product.

As highlighted by a new report from the Malabo Montpellier Panel on which I sit, the same can be achieved elsewhere. It can also benefit other livestock commodities, to give Africa food sovereignty across animal-sourced foods and greater access to international markets.

The report makes 11 recommendations for Africa's livestock sector. These range from technological innovations and supportive policies to addressing trade barriers and challenges specific to each commodity.

**Priority areas**

African nations must be strategic in prioritising the infrastructure that will make the most difference to quality

2.8%

Percentage Africa  
currently contributes  
of the global meat  
market,

and productivity. The first priority is to increase consumer awareness around food safety, nutrition and sustainability to kickstart demand for better quality products.

Partly as a response to European consumer expectations around quality and safety, for example, Morocco developed a new system for animal identification and traceability in 2015.

Livestock can be identified using



Photo by Juliana Amorim on Unsplash