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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION – 2023

DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON BLUE ECONOMY, WATER AND
IRRIGATION

REPORT ON THE BENCHMARKING VISIT HELD FROM 12TH TO 15TH JUNE 2023
IN NAMIBIA

CLERK'S CHAMBERS
DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

JUNE, 2023

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 23 AUG 2023	WEDNESDAY
BY: HON. KANGOGO BOWEN, MP	
FOR THE CHAIR, COMMITTEE ON BLUE ECONOMY, W & I.	<i>[Signature]</i>

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ABBREVIATIONS

1. FLTF- Fish Levy Trust Fund
2. KFMA- Kenya Fish Marketing Authority
3. KFS- Kenya Fisheries Service
4. MDAs- Ministries, Departments and Agencies
5. MFMR- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
6. TAC- Total Allowable Catch
7. NFCPT- Namibia Fish Consumption and Promotion Trust
8. NAMFI- Namibian Maritime and Fisheries Institute
9. IMO- International Maritime Organization
10. DMA- Directorate of Maritime Affairs
11. STCW- Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping
12. FMC- Fisheries Monitoring and Control;

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

Kenya is in the process of operationalizing its institutions in Fisheries Management including the Fish Levy Trust Fund, Kenya Fish Marketing Authority and Kenya Fisheries Service. In light of this, the State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries, through the Fish Levy Trust Fund invited the Departmental Committee for Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation to undertake a benchmarking visit to the Republic of Namibia.

The four-day benchmarking visit was influenced by the very rampant fishing industry in Namibia. The fisheries sector of Namibia plays an important role in the national economy, contributing significantly to employment, livelihoods, food security and to the GDP. The sector is among the top contributor to the country's GDP since 2007 with about 20% of export earnings. The visit was therefore aimed at showcasing and educating the delegation on Namibia's success in this sector

The program included visits to different marine and fisheries units and companies which enabled the delegation to witness the methods that have been used over the years to grow this sector. The delegation was also able to examine the advantages and disadvantages of investing and putting more focus and effort to Kenya's fishing sector as a country. Through the visit, the delegation got to understand more about the marine and fishing industry and its impact to the economy. Further, the delegation deliberated on methods which, as a country we can adopt from Namibia to grow Kenya's economy through the marine and fisheries sector.

The Committee is sincerely thankful to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the immense and timely technical and logistical support accorded to it in the participation of this visit. I further thank all the Members of the Committee for their commitment and cooperation.

The Committee is also grateful to the State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries and to the Kenya High Commission in Namibia for the support and assistance accorded to the delegation. The guidance and dedication extended in advancement of the Committee work has been extraordinary.

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation and pursuant to provisions of Standing Order 199 (6) it is my pleasant privilege and honour to present to this House the delegation Report of the Committee on its participation in the benchmarking site visit in Namibia.

Hon. Bowen David Kangogo, M.P.

Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Establishment of the Committee

1. The Departmental Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation is one of the twenty Departmental Committees of the National Assembly established under **Standing Order 216** whose mandates pursuant to the **Standing Order 216 (5)** are as follows:

- i. To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;*
- ii. To study the programme and policy objectives of ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;*
- iii. On a quarterly basis, monitor and report on the implementation of the national budget in respect of its mandate;*
- iv. To study and review all legislation referred to it;*
- v. To study, assess and analyze the relative success of the ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;*
- vi. To investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;*
- vii. To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments);*
- viii. To examine treaties, agreements and conventions;*
- ix. To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;*
- x. To consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and*
- xi. To examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.*

1.2 Subject of the Committee

2. In accordance with the Second Schedule of the Standing Orders, the Committee is mandated to consider matters of: use and regulation of water resources, irrigation, fisheries development including promotion of aquaculture, fish farming, marine fisheries, the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth and improved livelihoods, except seaports and marine transport.
3. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the following government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), namely:
 - i. The State Department for Water and Sanitation
 - ii. The State Department for Irrigation
 - iii. The State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries

1.3 Committee Membership

4. The Departmental Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation was constituted by the House on 27th October, 2022 and comprises of the following Members:

Chairperson

Hon. Bowen David Kangogo, MP - **Chairperson**
Marakwet East Constituency
United Democratic Alliance Party

Vice- Chairperson

Hon. Kemero Maisori Marwa, MP - **Vice- Chairperson**
Kuria East Constituency
United Democratic Alliance Party

Hon. Stanley Muiruri Muthama, MP
Lamu West Constituency
Jubilee Party

Hon. Tandaza Kassim Sawa, MP
Matuga Constituency
Amani National Congress

Hon. Chepkwony Charity Kathambi, MP
Njoro Constituency
United Democratic Alliance Party

Hon. William Kamket, MP
Tiaty Constituency
KANU

Hon. Buyu Rozaah Akinyi, MP
Kisumu West Constituency
Orange Democratic Party

Hon. Eng. Paul Nzengu, MP
Mwingi North Constituency
Wiper Democratic Party

Hon. Were Charles Ong'ondo, MP
Kasipul Constituency
Orange Democratic Party

Hon. Dorothy Muthoni Ikiara, MP
Nominated
United Democratic Alliance Party

Hon. Nebart Bernard Muriuki, MP
Mbeere South Constituency
Independent Member

Hon. Mnyazi Amina Laura, MP
Malindi Constituency
Orange Democratic Movement

Hon. Adow Mohamed Aden, MP
Wajir South Constituency
Orange Democratic Party

Hon. Eric Mwangi Kahugu, MP
Mathira Constituency
United Democratic Alliance Party

Hon. George Gachagua, MP
Ndaragwa Constituency
United Democratic Alliance Party

1.4 **Committee Secretariat**

5. The Committee is facilitated by the following staff:

Mr. Nicodemus K. Maluki
Clerk Assistant II/Head of Secretariat

Ms. Ivy Kageha
Clerk Assistant III

Dr. Benjamin Ngimor
Senior Fiscal Analyst

Ms. Lynette A. Otieno
Senior Legal Counsel

Ms. Veron D. Aluoch
Research Officer III

Mr. Wilson Angatangoria
Sergeant At Arms

Mr. Bernard Omondi
Senior Sergeant-At-Arms

Ms. Lilian Mburugu
Media Relations Officer

Mr. Cosmas Akhoye
Audio Officer

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Introduction

6. The Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs through the State Department of Blue Economy and Fisheries invited the Committee to conduct a benchmarking visit led by the Principal Secretary, Ms. Betsy Muthoni Njagi.
7. The Committee delegation comprised of the following members:

S/no.	NAME	DESIGNATION	ROLE
1	Hon. Stanley Muiruri Muthama, MP	MP - Lamu West Constituency	Head of Delegation and Member of Departmental Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation
2	Hon. Tandaza Kassim Sawa, MP	MP - Matuga Constituency	Member of Departmental Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation
3	Hon. Eng. Paul Nzengu, MP	MP - Mwingi North Constituency	Member of Departmental Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation
5	Hon. George Gachagua, MP	MP – Ndaragua Constituency	Member of Departmental Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation
6	Hon. Dr. John Ariko Namoit, MP	MP – Turkana South Constituency	Member of Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning
6	Hon. CPA Julius Rutto, MP	MP – Kesses constituency	Member of Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning
7	Ms. Ivy Kageha	Committee Clerk	Secretary to the delegation
8	Ms. Jacinta Kinanu	Secretary to the Clerk of the National Assembly	Assistant Secretary to the delegation

2.1 The Benchmarking Visit Programme

A. MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES (MFMR)

8. The Delegation commenced its activities with a visit to the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) in Windhoek, Namibia.

During their visit, the delegation learned that this Ministry is led by an Executive

Director who together with the Key Directorates gave an overview presentation on Namibia's fishing sector as follows;

9. The Ministry has three subsidiaries under it as seen below;

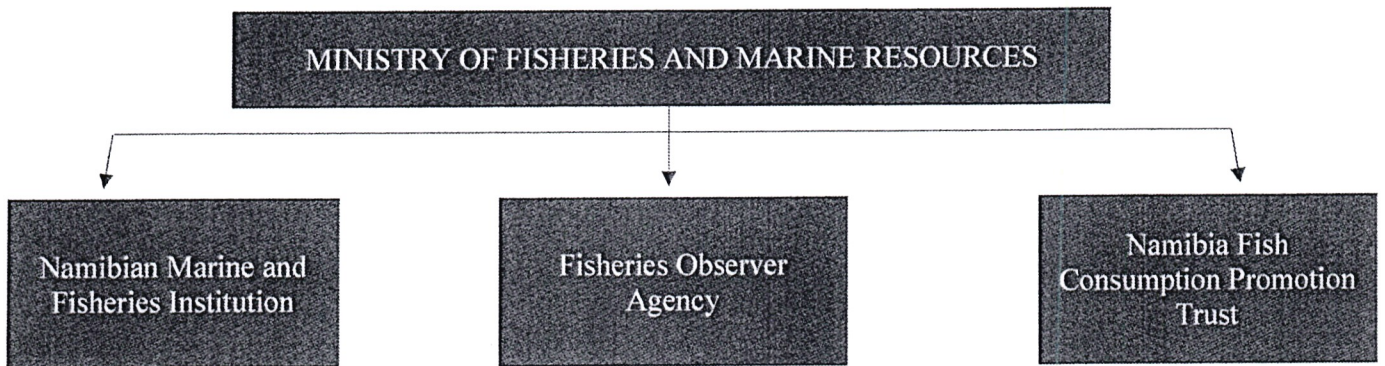


Figure 1: Structure of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in Namibia

10. The fishing sector in Namibia is very well established and contributes an average of 4.5% of the GDP. It is the second largest foreign currency earner in the country after mining as it contributes about 15 per cent of total income on exports. The annual marine landings of approximately 550,000 metric tonnes (mt), at an average value of N\$10.1 billion (**approximately Ksh.70 billion**), ranks Namibia as the third largest capture fishery in Africa, after Morocco and South Africa. Worldwide, Namibia produces the thirtieth largest fishing catch.
11. This sector has contributed immensely to the reduction of unemployment rates in the country. In 2022, It was estimated that the Namibia fishing industry offers direct employment to approximately 18,105 people. Many more are indirectly employed in fishing related activities, such as stevedoring (*the act of loading or offloading cargo to and/or from a ship*), fishingrelated supplies and logistics. In addition, the fishing industry in Namibia constitutes a vital component in domestic food security by providing a rich source of nutrients, such as protein, and livelihoods for thousands of communities and individuals involved in the domestic fishing supply chain.
12. Eco-tourism can be defined as the responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment and sustains the well-being of the local people. The fishing sector in Namibia has to a great extent supported tourism through this.
13. To support research development, training and development relating to marine resources, the Ministry sources their funds from fund levies, by-catch levies, recreational permit fees and interests on Investments.

14. The fishing sector is guided by the following National policies and legal instruments:
- Marine Resource Policy
 - Inland Fisheries Policy and
 - Aquaculture Policy

The Blue Economy sector is guided by the Blue Economy Policy which aims to promote environmental protection, increase production and achieve sustainable development and ensure equitable benefits to both present and future generations.

15. The Kenyan delegation noted that fishing in Namibia solely benefits the country unlike in Kenya where foreigners fish in Kenyan waters and take their catch back to their countries. The MFMR stated that this was the case for Namibia a few years back, however, they took a radical approach in ensuring that fishing on Namibian waters benefit Namibia and its citizens. This was done by introducing a strict and well-established monitoring, control and surveillance system. This system ensures the security of Namibian waters and fish. This system includes;
- Sea and air surveillance (where they have 2 aircrafts and 2 patrol vessels)
 - A fisheries observer program- The Namibian fishing industry is strictly regulated for the benefit of the nation and in order to prevent illegal fishing activities, which could potentially deplete marine resources. The Government of Namibia, through the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, therefore issues quotas whereby various parties are allocated a portion of Namibia's total allowable catch (TAC). This program therefore monitors to ensure that these regulations are upheld.
 - Inland and Coastal Patrol
 - Vessel monitoring system- It ensures that fishing vessels are registered and controlled to fish in the designated fishing zones.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) encouraged the Kenyan delegation to radically introduce similar systems which will ensure fishing activities benefit not only the people of Kenya but the economy of the country.

16. On Marine capture, the commercial fishing industry is dominated by three species: Hake, Horse Mackerel and Monkfish. Species that have high value addition include: Hake, Monkfish and Sole, Kingklip, Orange Roughly, Horse Mackerel, Pilchard, Tuna and large pelagic, Deep Sea Red Crab and Rock Lobster. Mariculture production includes Abalone, Scallop, Pacific Oyster, Clam, Seaweed, Sea Lettuce, Silver Cob, Kelp, Yellow Tail and Oyster.
17. The Ministry is currently focusing on aquaculture as a priority area for development with the view that this will:
- Achieve food security in the country
 - Promote nutritional security
 - Act as a good income generator for rural households
 - Promote creation of employment
 - Promote investments in the country

B. NAMIBIA FISH CONSUMPTION AND PROMOTION TRUST (NFCPT)

18. The delegation visited the Namibia Fish Consumption Promotion Trust (NFCPT) during the visit. This is an important government agency established in March 2001

as per Cabinet Resolution to primarily familiarise Namibians with their fish and nutrients found in fish as well as to improve the accessibility and affordability of fish.

19. To provide strategic oversight, NFCPT is administered by a Board of five (5) Trustees for a three years period renewable for two further terms.
20. The Primary objectives of NFCPT which are being achieved through promotion, processing and distribution of fish are in threefold:
 - To familiarize Namibians with their fish and nutrition;
 - To improve accessibility of fish;
 - To improve affordability of fish
21. Namibia Fish Consumption Promotion Trust (NFCPT) is awarded an annual quota from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. With this quota, Horse Mackerel and Hake are caught in Namibian waters enabling the Trust to sell the fish to the public at an affordable (discounted price) and therefore, generate an income. In 2021, the Trust achieved revenue totalling N\$170 million (approximately Ksh.1.19 billion). As at 2021, the Trust was making sales of 9,987 metric tonnes (mt) of fish.
22. These fish are frozen and kept in a cold storage in Walvis Bay, Namibia and dispatched to various shops by means of road transport; NFCPT currently has 6 trucks and 18 fish shops in 13 regions across Namibia. The Trust has also invested heavily in infrastructure development and human capital investment in order to deliver nutritional, affordable fish and fish products to the nation.
23. NFCPT has been a vital contributor in domestic food security by providing a rich source of nutrients, such as protein, and livelihoods for thousands of communities and individuals involved in the domestic fishing supply chain.
24. Namibia is culturally a meat-eating nation and this is especially the case in the central and southern regions. In the northern regions, people are more used to eating fish as part of their daily diets. Therefore, fish sales are higher in the northern regions than elsewhere. The Trust is therefore working hard in educating the nation on the nutrituional value of fish and various ways of preparing it, while improving the accessibility of fish to all regions of the country. While most of their promotional activities are focused on the areas where fish is less known and eaten, the Trust also promote the consumption of fish in the regions where fish is accepted as part of the daily diet.
25. Integral to its educational efforts, the NFCPT hosts an annual National Fish Consumption Day to promote the consumption of fish. In addition, the Trust's employees, on a rotational basis through the regions, take the educational component into the rural areas to increase the acceptance and practice of eating fish.
26. The Namibia Fish Consumption Promotion Trust has significantly contributed to the governmental objective of promoting the consumption of fish locally by making fish accessible and affordable.

C. TUNACOR/NAMSOV PROCESSING PLANT

27. The delegation was invited to a fish processing plant to observe the steps and processes that are used in the processing of fish from the sea to the consumer. Here the delegation was taken through a tour of the facility and was informed that:

28. Tunacor was Founded in 1958 and was first established as a Pilchard Cannery and Fishmeal facility. The company was initially under South African ownership and later under Spanish management. In 2014 it became 100% Namibian owned after which it started to develop to its full potential therefore becoming a flagship within the country's fishing industry.
29. As a renowned fish harvester with an exceptional range of value-added products, Tunacor has the infrastructure and skills to ultimately deliver world class products both locally in Namibia and internationally.
30. It has a reputation as one of the most reliable and efficient fishing companies in Namibia and take pride in being one of the first Namibian companies to focus mainly on processing and exporting value-added products directly to the retail segment of markets.
31. Tunacor also provides meaningful employment to the Namibian nation across all regions across the country with over 2,100 highly trained employees who work to ensure delivery of top-quality products. At present, the company operates the largest Namibian fishing fleet comprising of 12 trawlers and 3 long liners all harvesting the highest quality and nutrient rich fish from our Atlantic Ocean.
32. During the tour, the delegation was informed that the company's production facilities undergo independent third-party Food Safety Audits. The facilities have a Quality Assurance department which drives an internationally recognized regime of food safety and food defense with full traceability ensuring that the final products comply with the most demanding quality standards.
33. Tunacor has for many years continuously been developing and innovating their products to ensure that their clients receive the best products that the ocean has to offer. They supply top quality products to retailers, distributors as well as the food service industry. The company is continuously searching for new trends and opportunities to enhance their products for the benefit of their customers.
34. The Marketing, Sales and distribution of Tunacor's products are performed from their main office which is in Walvis Bay, Namibia. This caters for the local Namibian market as well as a number of international markets. They have strategically placed marketing divisions around the world which has enabled the company to extend their reach all over the world, delivering a wide range of products at competitive prices.
35. The firm recently took delivery of the country's first ever purpose-built fishing vessel, named the Oshiveli. Built for NAD200 million (Ksh.1.4 billion), the vessel can land hake, horse mackerel and monkfish with a change of gear. It will have a crew of 56 and support 150 land-based personnel.

D. THE NAMIBIAN MARITIME AND FISHERIES INSTITUTE (NAMFI)

36. The delegation also visited the Namibian Maritime and Fisheries Institute (NAMFI) during the visit. It is a tertiary educational institution situated in Walvis Bay, Namibia.
37. It was established in 1996 by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. NAMFI provides maritime and fisheries training in accordance with the International

Maritime Organization (IMO) and builds capacity in the field of maritime and fisheries sectors in and around Namibia.

38. NAMFI offers education in Navigation, Engineering and Safety. Students sit for an exam with the Directorate of Maritime Affairs (DMA) within the Ministry of Works and Transport. DMA is an IMO accredited authority and NAMFI is accredited by DMA.
39. All training activities at NAMFI are in accordance with the Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) 78/95 convention as well the Namibian Merchant Shipping Act of 1951, particularly in the areas of education, training, and certification of Namibian seafarers.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Committee Observations

3.1 Comparison of the Fisheries Sector Between Kenya and Namibia

40. The following table contains a comparison between the fishing sector in Kenya and Namibia;

S/no.	PARAMETER	KENYA	NAMIBIA	REMARKS
1	Area of the country (Km ²)	~ 580,000	~ 825,000	Namibia is about 1.4 times larger than Kenya. It is also sparsely populated
2	Population in the year 2021 (million)	~ 53	~ 2.5	
3	Coastline (Km)	~ 640	~ 1500 Km	Namibia's coastline is almost 2.5 times longer
4	Area (Km ²) of Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ)	~ 142,400 (further lays claim to an extended EEZ of approximately 103,320)	~ 560,000	Unlike Kenya, marine and freshwater production in Namibia compares well with the endowment of each of the resources
5	Fish Production	172,282MT	>500,000 MT	
6	Level of funding of the fisheries sector (public funds)	~Ksh.10.5 billion (753,405 USD) 1USD is equivalent to Ksh.139.2	~500 million ND (33,579,583 USD) 1USD is equivalent to 14.89 ND	The funding is approximately 45 times higher in Namibia
7	Legal regime	The Kenya Fisheries Policy, 2023 Fisheries Management and development Act no. 35 of 2016	Marine resource (Policy of 2004); (Marine Resources Act of no. 27 of 2000);	Kenya has developed various Regulations which are awaiting gazettelement
8	Strategies applied to increase fish consumption	Eat More Fish Campaigns Aquaponics in Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Namibia Fish Consumption Promotion Trust (NFCPT)-main objective is to improve accessibility and affordability of fish to the Namibians through; • Awareness creation • Cooking competitions Promote fish eating in schools 	In Kenya, the task is entrusted to projects/ programmes while in Namibia it is assigned a fully-fledged agency

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust has opened NFCPT-fish shops across the country 	
9	Methods used to control/regulate fishing	Licensing (shift to fishing access rights as provided under section 128	Fishing rights Fishing quota	<p>. In Namibia, the minister in charge of fisheries has the power to allocate/ withdraw fishing rights</p> <p>. Fishing rights are not transferable</p> <p>. The Rights are evaluated after a period of 7, 10, 15 or 20 years</p> <p>. Local companies are given Rights</p> <p>. Most vessels are chartered by Namibian Companies</p>
10	To whom do the levies apply	Both marine & freshwater (subsistence fishermen are exempted)	Marine fisheries only not freshwater and not artisanal fishermen	Levies are species specific in both countries
11	Scope of operation of the levies fund	Fish Levy Trust Fund; Provide supplementary funding for; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Management Development Capacity building Awards Urgent mitigation 	Marine Resources Fund; To support <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Research Management Development Capacity building Surveillance 	It is more effective to amalgamate the Funds into a single entity
12	Sources of Funds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a levy imposed by the Cabinet Secretary under section 28 by Order to require the payment of levies by persons engaged in fishing or fishing related activities of a fish levy donations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Quota fees By catch Levy Recreation permit fees Interest on investment 	<p>The levies collected from industry are key in supplementing the budget allocated to the Ministry of Marine Resources in Namibia</p> <p>The levies collected are determined by landed value as per the MRA Act, 2004</p>

		made to the Service from any source for purposes of the Fund		
13	Contribution of fisheries to GDP	0.5%	4.5% (ranked second after mining)	Potential remains for exploitation in Kenya
14	Employment created by the fisheries sector (Direct)	~65,000 (Statistical Bulletin 2022)	~ 18,000	Both countries have potential to employ more people
15	Per capita consumption of fish (Kg/year)	~4.5 (target is 10)	16 (target is 20.1)	Achievement: Kenya ~ 45% Namibia ~ 80%
16	MCS Facilities	1 Patrol vessel (PV Doria) 2 Patrol Boats 4 RHIBS by Japan; 1 by Reef fish project; MV Urafilki and MV Pelican) 1 research vessel (RV Mtafiti)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea (2 ships) and Air (2 aircrafts) • Fisheries Observer program • Inland and coastal patrols • VMS – each vessel must have a VMS on board- report on hourly basis 	Characteristics of MCS include; . Carrying out Fisheries Observer Program . Industry gives funds for the Observer Program . Observers also collect scientific data . All fishing crafts are fitted with VMS
17	Export of fish (tons and value)	~80 metric tons valued at ~5 million USD	~500 metric tons valued at ~5.4 billion USD	Exported fish products: Kenya ~ 62,500 USD per MT Namibia ~ 10,700,000 USD per MT

3.2 Observations

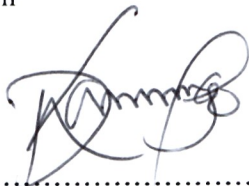
41. The Committee observed with concern that the fishing sector in Kenya has more potential than is currently being utilized. The Committee therefore identified the following as possible areas of collaboration with the Namibian fishing sector;
- a. **Deep sea fishing;** It was noted that Namibia commercial fishing is estimated at 99% and the artisanal fishery is minimal. On the contrary Kenya has not commercialized her deep-sea fishery despite the great potential that this area has.
 - b. **Stock assessment;** the delegation observed that Kenya and Namibia can collaborate towards stock assessment of Kenya fishery waters. It was also noted that Namibia has expertise in fisheries modelling and environmental monitoring which Kenya can borrow for the development of this sector.

- c. **Use of coastal products derived from mariculture;** Namibia has an interest in the development of mariculture. The success of Kenya in the sea-weed industry was noted as an area of learning for Namibia.
- d. **Fisheries Monitoring and Control;** Namibia has an advanced system for FMC. Kenya has the opportunity to train her staff in Namibia.
- e. **Fisheries Observer Programme;** Kenyan delegation noted that Namibia has a Center of excellence in Fisheries Observer Programme which is globally recognized. Kenya has the opportunity to build her capacity by using this facility.
- f. **Fishing crew training;** Kenya requires capacity building in particular skills and knowledge that will spur offshore/deep sea fishing and noted that Namibia has a well-run fleet with skilled captains and crew. Opportunity exists to twin Bandari Maritime Academy with Namibia Maritime Fisheries Institute.
- g. **Fishing rights/Quota Allocation catch and Control of effort;** Namibia fisheries management is based on a model of issuance of fishing rights, Quota allocation, and control of effort. Kenya can learn from this experience particularly in implementation of Quota fees, Fund levies, License fees, By-catch fees and Observer fees.
- h. **Public-Private Sector Cooperation;** developing joint ventures in deep sea fishing and processing is necessary to create employment and spur industrial development. Kenya has the opportunity to learn from the Namibian policy drive in the establishment of FISHCOR.
- i. **Operations of a dedicated Fishing port;** Kenya is implementing a fishing port and could conduct further benchmarking activities with Namibia to adequately develop and implement this.
- j. **National Fish Consumption Promotion Trust;** Kenya has the opportunity to borrow the Namibian model to address concerns on food and nutrition security, access and fish affordability to her population.
- k. **Technical cooperation through the exchange of fisheries trainers and experts;** The two countries have opportunity to share experiences which is one possible way to realize capacity building.
- l. **Trade collaboration in the fisheries sector;** Kenya's fisheries sector can benefit from Namibia through trade arrangement with regard to fisheries support industry (fish feed trade and manufacture, fish processing plants).
- m. **Artisanal fisheries;** It is viable to re-organize artisanal fishery to address the IUU taking into account licensing is a management tool and not a revenue generating stream.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Committee Recommendations

1. The Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and maritime affairs through the State Department of Blue Economy and Fisheries should amalgamate into a single entity, the Funds (Fish Levy Trust Fund, Fisheries Research and Management Fund) created under the Fisheries Management and Development Act no 35 of 2016, in order to eliminate competition, reduce operation costs, build synergy and generally reap economies of scale for the benefit of the sector.
2. The National Treasury should increase funding to the fisheries sector to enable periodic stock assessment research, fisheries management and development, operationalization of the agencies established by the law (e.g., KFMA and KFIC, KeFS, MCS Unit, Observer Programme) which in return would provide the envisaged benefits such as increased revenue collection, increased food and nutrition security, employment creation and ultimately reduced poverty.
3. Parliament through the Departmental Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation in conjunction with the Ministry to ensure the finalization and gazettelement of the pending regulations to enable implementation of the provisions of the fisheries law, such as fishing rights and quotas for the management and development of the sector.
4. The Ministry should focus on growing the monitoring systems in Kenyan waters to ensure legal measures are observed and preservation of our fish is promoted
5. The Fish Marketing Authority should increase their efforts to promote the fishing sector both locally and internationally for exports.
6. The Fish Marketing Authority to increase fisheries production (output) and search for new markets to realize the true value of Kenya's fishery as well as per capita consumption



SIGNED
HON. BOWEN DAVID KANGOGO, MP

CHAIRPERSON, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON BLUE ECONOMY,
WATER AND IRRIGATION

DATE 17/08/2023



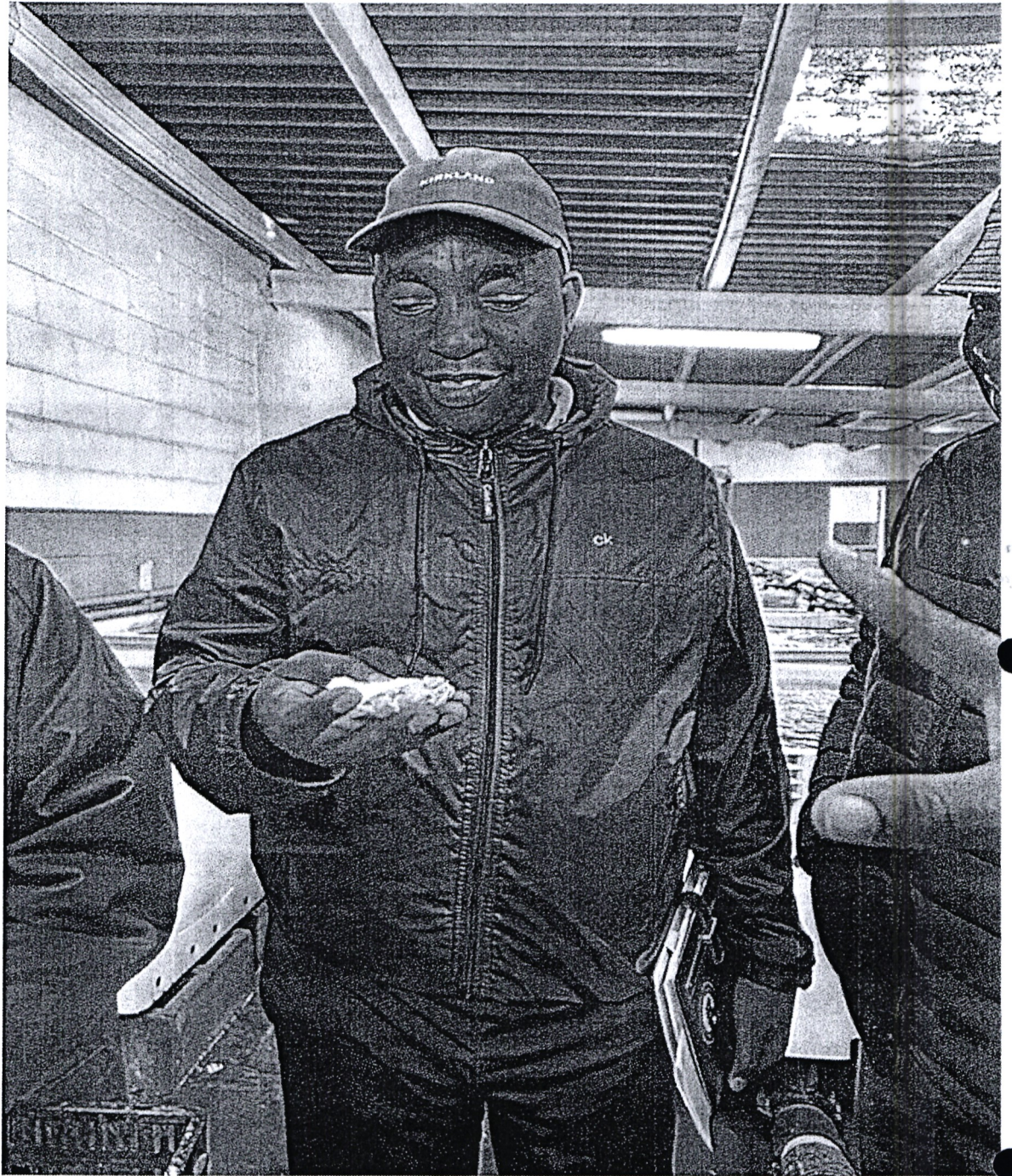
*Parliamentary Delegation at the Kenya High Commission in Windhoek, Namibia.
Courtesy call to Amb. Michael Sialai, CBS*



The CEO, Namibia Fish Consumption and Promotion Trust (NFCPT) and the PS Blue Economy and Fisheries Ms. Betsy Njagi together with the Parliamentary Delegation; Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation at the NFCPT offices in Walvis Bay, Namibia



Visit to TUNACOR fish processing plant, Walvis Bay Namibia



Hon. Stanley Muthama MP., tasting raw Oysters during the visit at the Telestial Oyster Farm in Walvis Bay, Namibia



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

13TH PARLIAMENT - SECOND SESSION - 2023

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON BLUE ECONOMY, WATER AND IRRIGATION

MEMBERS ATTENDANCE SCHEDULE

DATE: 17TH AUG 2023 START: 10:43AM END:

VENUE: COMMITTEE ROOM 5TH FLOOR, CONTINENTAL HOUSE

AGENDA: ADOPTION OF THE COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE BENCHMARKING
VISIT TO NAMIBIA

NO.	NAME	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Bowen David Kangogo, MP - Chairperson	
2.	Hon. Kemero Maisori Marwa Kitayama, MP - Vice- Chairperson	
3.	Hon. Chepkwony Charity Kathambi, MP	
4.	Hon. William Kamket, MP	
5.	Hon. Buyu Rozaah Akinyi, MP	
6.	Hon. Eng. Nzengu Paul Musyimi, MP	
7.	Hon. Tandaza Kassim Sawa, MP	
8.	Hon. Were Charles Ong'ondo, MP	
9.	Hon. Gachagua George, MP	
10.	Hon. Eric Mwangi Kahugu, MP	
11.	Hon. Dorothy Muthoni Ikiara, MP	
12.	Hon. Nebart Bernard Muriuki, MP	
13.	Hon. Muiruri Muthama Stanley, MP	
14.	Hon. Mnyazi Amina Laura, MP	
15.	Hon. Adow Mohamed Aden, MP	

Forwarded by:

Signed: Date: 17/08/2023
Mr. Nicodemus K. Maluki
Second Clerk Assistant - Committee Clerk

Approved by:

Signed: Date:
Mr. Peter K. Chemweno,
Director
Directorate of Departmental Committee





**REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
13TH PARLIAMENT - SECOND SESSION – 2022**

**MINUTES OF THE 37TH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
BLUE ECONOMY, WATER AND IRRIGATION HELD ON THURSDAY 17TH
AUGUST, 2023 AT THE COMMITTEE ROOM 5TH FLOOR CONTINENTAL HOUSE
AT 10.00 AM**

PRESENT

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Hon. Bowen David Kangogo, MP | - | Chairperson |
| 2. Hon. Kemero Maisori Marwa Kitayama, MP | - | Vice- Chairperson |
| 3. Hon. William Kamket, MP | | |
| 4. Hon. Buyu Rozaah Akinyi, MP | | |
| 5. Hon. Tandaza Kassim Sawa, MP | | |
| 6. Hon. Were Charles Ong'ondo, MP | | |
| 7. Hon. Gachagua George, MP | | |
| 8. Hon. Eric Mwangi Kahugu, MP | | |
| 9. Hon. Dorothy Muthoni Ikiara, MP | | |
| 10. Hon. Muiruri Muthama Stanley, MP | | |
| 11. Hon. Mnyazi Amina Laura, MP | | |

APOLOGIES

1. Hon. Chepkwony Charity Kathambi, MP
2. Hon. Eng. Nzengu Paul Musyimi, MP
3. Hon. Nebart Bernard Muriuki, MP
4. Hon. Adow Mohamed Aden, MP

**IN- ATTENDANCE – NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT**

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Nicodemus Maluki | Second Clerk Assistant |
| 2. Ms. Ivy Kageha | Third Clerk Assistant |
| 3. Dr. Benjamin Ngimor | Senior Fiscal Analyst |
| 4. Mr. Eugene Apa | Research Officer |
| 5. Ms. Lilian Mburugu | Media Relations Officer |
| 6. Mr. Cosmas Akhonya | Audio Officer |
| 7. Mr. Benard Omondi | Sergeant-at-Arms |

MIN.NO.DC/ BEW&I/109/2023: PRELIMINARIES

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at forty- three minutes past ten o'clock and prayed. He thereafter welcomed Members and the secretariat into the meeting and requested all present to make a self-introduction.

AGENDA:

The agenda of the meeting was presented as follows:

1. Prayers
2. Preliminaries/Introductions

The Committee Secretariat took Members through all the international travels and the accompanying delegations in the Last Financial Year. It was noted that Members were yet to travel hence resolved that, such Members should be given priority.

3. CONFERENCES

The Committee was informed that Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2) (C), the Hon. Joshua Kandie, MP for Baringo Central Constituency requested for Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Blue Economy, Water and Irrigation regarding the stalled Kirandich dam Water Supply Project Phase II in Baringo County. The Statement was referred to the Committee on 9th March, 2023. The response from the Ministry was considered unsatisfactory and thus the committee requested for a more comprehensive response.

2. STATEMENT

The Water (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 33 of 2023). The Bill is sponsored by Hon. Kimani Ichung'wa MP. (Leader of Majority Party). It was referred to the Committee on 26th July, 2023. An advert was placed in the print media on Tuesday 8th August, 2023 running up to Tuesday 22nd August, 2023.

The Fisheries Management and Development Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 29 of 2023). The bill is sponsored by Hon. Kimani Ichung'wa MP. (Leader of Majority Party). It was referred to the Committee on 7th July, 2023. The committee is awaiting further direction on how to proceed after the high court ruled that only section 42 of that Act was unconstitutional.

1. BILLS

The Committee Secretariat took Members through the pending business as at Thursday 17th August, 2023 as follows:-

MIN.NO.DC/ BEW&I/11/2023: CONSIDERATION OF PENDING BUSINESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

MIN.NO.DC/ BEW&I/11/2023: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES
This agenda item was deferred to the next meeting.

MIN.NO.DC/BEW&I/10/2023: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA
The agenda of the day was adopted having been proposed by Hon. Dorothy Muthoni Ikara, MP and seconded by Hon. William Kamket, MP.

- i. Adoption of the Agenda
- ii. Remarks by the Chairperson
- 3. Confirmation of Minutes/Matters Arising
- 4. Consideration of pending business before the Committee
- 5. Any other Business
- 6. Adjournment/Date of the next meeting

MIN.NO.DC/ BEW&I/112/2023:

**ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE
BENCHMARKING VISIT TO NAMIBIA
HELD FROM 12TH – 15TH JUNE, 2023**

The Leader of the delegation, presented the delegations report which was unanimously adopted after having been proposed by Hon. Stanley Muthama, MP and seconded by Hon. George Gachagua, MP.

MIN.NO.DC/ BEW&I/112/2023: ADJOURNEMENT

There being no other business, the Chairperson adjourned the meeting at twelve o'clock. The next meeting will be held on notice.

Signed.....

**HON. BOWEN DAVID KANGOGO, MP
(CHAIRPERSON)**

Date.....

