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REPUBLIC OF KENYA




THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
ON

EXCHANGE PROGRAMME TO TURKEY: 23RD MARCH TO
1ST APRIL, 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

ASAL	-	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CS	-	Cabinet Secretary
CoG	-	Council of Governors
EMENA	-	Eastern Europe, Middle East, and North Africa region
EU	-	European Union
KMS	-	Kilo Metres
KSHS	-	Kenya Shillings
MP	-	Member of Parliament
MT	-	Metric Tonnes
PS	-	Principal Secretary
TIKA	-	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency
USD	-	United States Dollars
WCO	-	World Customs Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kenya Meat Commission in their partnership with the Turkish government through an exchange programme aimed at reviving and expanding the Livestock sector. The main objective was to increase productivity along the livestock value chain. The visit was aimed to borrow Turkish technological knowledge of livestock sector which constitutes approximately 25% of the value for all agricultural production and contribute to the economic development of rural households in Turkey.

The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) a Turkish government aid agency, in support of the Kenya Meat Commission and Livestock sector in the various parts of the Country in the following areas;

- I. Capacity building to establish an integrated, profitable and sustainable livestock farming and processing cycle.
- II. Support in design and establishment of modern feedlots around the country
- III. Support in research and growing of suitable animal feeding crops around the country in corporation with the County governments.
- IV. To establish and open an exchange programme between Turkey and the Kenya Meat Commission on modern meat processing technologies and value addition.

With this support and cooperation, the Kenya Meat Commission, the National Government and the County governments are the key players in Livestock farming around the country. The Objectives of the Exchange visit were:

- Encourage rural youth and the larger society to venture into livestock farming as it is in Turkey, we strongly believe this will contribute towards creation of thousands of jobs along the chain which is in line with the **President's Big 4 Agenda**.
- Long-term solution to Drought mitigation and **Food Security**. (**President's Big 4 Agenda**)
- Development of livestock sector and productivity along the chain.
- Creation of Jobs.
- Add sustainable raw material for Kenya Meat Commission after Modernization.

The Delegation representation was well thought in terms of; the two tier levels of Government (National Government and County Government Officials), The Legislature, National Assembly Departmental Committee on Agriculture & Livestock, The Embassy of Kenya in Ankara, Technical and Scientific Experts as well as Gender parity.

The delegation arrived in Turkey and proceeded to Konya via Istanbul on 23rd March 2018. Konya is a major city in south-western edge of the Central Anatolian Plateau and is the seventh-most-populous city in Turkey with a metropolitan population of over 2.1 million. *Konya* is an economically and industrially developed city and the capital of *Konya* Province. The Province is a hub of agricultural production and manufacturing.

On the final leg of the visit the Delegation from Kenya arrived in Ankara on 30th March and met with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Livestock and various Ministry officials, followed by a visit to the Parliament in Ankara where the Delegation held a meeting with the Kenya – Turkey Parliamentary Friendship Caucus.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

MANDATE OF THE COMMITTEE

Departmental Committees are established under the provisions of S.O. No. 216. Its members are nominated by the House Business Committee in consultation with parliamentary parties at the commencement of every Parliament.

A member appointed to a departmental committee at the commencement of a Parliament or at any other time during the term of a Parliament shall, unless the House otherwise resolves, serve for the term of that Parliament.

The mandate of Departmental Committees in respect of the subject matter assigned under the Second Schedule of these Standing Orders shall only be exercised within the limits contemplated under Part 1 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.

The functions of a Departmental Committee are -

- investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments;
- study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;
- study and review all legislation referred to it;
- study assess and analyse the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- 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;
- 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); and
- make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation.

The subjects under the purview of the Committee include; Agriculture, livestock, irrigation, fisheries development, production and marketing.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1. The Hon. Adan Haji Ali, MP – Chairperson
2. The Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe, MP – Vice Chairperson
3. The Hon. Maison Leshoomo, MP
4. The Hon. Francis Munyua Waititu, MP
5. The Hon. Ferdinand Wanyonyi, MP
6. The Hon. Simba Paul Arati, MP
7. The Hon. Silas Kipkoech Tiren, MP
8. The Hon. Florence Mutua, MP
9. The Hon. Yegon Brighton Leonard, MP
10. The Hon. Gabriel Kago Mukuha, MP
11. The Hon. John Paul Mwirigi, MP
12. The Hon. John Kanyuithia Mutunga, MP
13. The Hon. Adan Haji Yussuf, MP

14. The Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, MP
15. The Hon. Daniel Kamuren Tuitoek, MP
16. The Hon. Fred Ouda, MP
17. The Hon. Joyce Kamene, MP
18. The Hon. Justus Makokha Murunga, MP
19. The Hon. Silvanus Osoro, MP

COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

1. Mr. Ahmad Kadhi – First Clerk Assistant
2. Mr. Nicodemus Maluki – Second Clerk Assistant
3. Mr. Alex Mutuku – Sergeant at Arms
4. Ms. Lynette Otieno – Legal Counsel
5. Mr. Omar Abdirahim – Fiscal Analyst
6. Mr. Erick Kariuki – Research Officer
7. Ms. Deborah Mupusi - Media Relations Officer
8. Ms. Rose Ometere – Audio Officer

The National Assembly through the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock was represented by the following;

- I. Hon. Florence Mutua, M.P. – Member & Leader of Delegation.
- II. Hon. Maison Leshoomo, M.P. – Member
- III. Hon. Haji Adan Yusuf, M.P. – Member
- IV. Mr. Ahmad Kadhi – Clerk & Delegation Secretary
- V. Ms. Colletah Sigilai – Legal Counsel

On behalf of the Members of the delegation, I beg to table this report pursuant to Standing Order 199.

Sign:

Date: 20/11/2018

HON. ADAN HAJI ALI, MP

CHAIRPERSON

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 TURKEY AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Turkey has a robust agriculture and food industry that employs almost 20 percent of the country's working population and accounts for 6.1 percent of the country's GDP in 2016. The sector's financial contribution to the overall GDP increased 40 percent from 2002 to 2016, reaching USD 52.3 billion in 2016. The strengths of the industry include the size of the market in relation to the country's young population, a dynamic private sector economy, substantial tourism income and a favourable climate.

Turkey is the world's 7th largest agricultural producer globally and is the world leader in the production of dried figs, hazelnuts, sultanas/raisins, and dried apricots. The country is also one of the leading honey producers in the world. Turkey boasted production of 18.5 million tons of milk in 2016, making it the leading milk and dairy producer in its region. The country also saw production totals of 35.3 million tons of cereal crops, 30.3 million tons of vegetables, 18.9 million tons of fruit, 1.9 million tons of poultry, and 1.2 million tons of red meat. In addition, Turkey has an estimated total of 11,000 plant species, whereas the total number of species in Europe is 11,500 (this explains all those exotic herbs we were consuming as a starter!)

This bountiful production allows Turkey to maintain a significantly positive trade balance thanks to its position as one of the largest exporters of agricultural products in the Eastern Europe, Middle East, and North Africa (EMENA) region. Globally, Turkey exported 1,781 kinds of agricultural products to more than 190 countries in 2016, accounting for an export volume of USD 16.9 billion. Turkey is looking to position itself as the preferred option for being the regional headquarters and supply centre of top global players in the agricultural sector. To encourage investment in the sector, Turkey offers a set of incentives for potential agribusiness investors.

Turkey offers significant investment opportunities in agribusiness subsectors such as fruit and vegetable processing, animal feed, livestock, poultry, dairy, functional food, fisheries, and enablers (in particular cold chain distribution, greenhouses, irrigation, and fertilizer).

As part of its targets set for the agriculture sector by 2023, Turkey aims to be among the top five overall producers globally. Turkey's vision for its centenary in 2023 includes ambitious goals, such as: USD 150 billion gross agricultural domestic product, USD 40 billion agricultural exports, 8.5-million-hectare irrigable area (from 5.4 million) as well as ranking number one in fisheries as compared with the EU.

2.2 THE KENYA MEAT COMMISSION

The Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) was formed in 1950 through an Act of Parliament with an objective of providing a ready market for livestock farmers and providing high quality meat and meat products to consumers. It is a public institution and by far the oldest and the most experienced meat processor in Kenya and the larger East African region.

KMC was re-opened on 26th June 2006 after 15 years of closure with the objective of promoting the meat industry in Kenya, both domestic and export markets. It was expected that with its great capacity, it would complement government efforts in Kenya's economic

recovery. It is currently undergoing modernization with the support of the Turkish government through its development agency, TİKA

Kenya Meat Commission has a large potential production capacity and infrastructure. It has a slaughter capacity of 1,250 large animals per day and 2,000 small stocks per day, but currently only processes about 125,000 sheep and goats, approximately 31,000 and heads of cattle per year while operating at roughly 30% capacity.

KMC Business Model is run on *Contract and in-house slaughter of goats, sheep, cattle*. Currently, the abattoir operates 100% contract for slaughter of goats/sheep. However, KMC has been purchasing cattle from pastoralists for in-house slaughter and processing of carcass and branded packaged meat products sold to butcheries (including its own branded butcheries) and supermarkets. KMC is Haalal certified, ISO and export compliant. 50% of its historical sales are to the local market, primarily to schools/government institutions, while the remaining 50% (mainly small stock) is exported to the Middle East market.

It is the largest export-grade abattoir in East Africa and the with total production of an estimated 1,440 MT per month and is often accredited with developing export demand for Kenyan goat/sheep meat. The centrally located facility at Athi River makes it well positioned to appeal to pastoralist producers and traders targeting the Nairobi terminal market.

The KMC however faces Challenges where frequent changes in management have led to disruptions in knowledge management and retention of institutional memory. Its facilities are outdated, dating back to the 50's but currently undergoing an ambitious refurbishment to modernize and automate its operations. There have also been challenges in payment to pastoralists where there is partnership with the government and this has to some extent has eroded producer loyalty. Challenges in timely payments to pastoralists has eroding producer loyalty. Furthermore, absence there has been a lack of current domestic sales or production of KMC branded meat products. KMC therefore currently relies on a few key export traders selling goat/sheep to the Middle East market.

2.3 TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY

The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) was established in 1992 as a response to the dissolution of the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) which resulted in many countries in Central Asia and Caucasia gaining their independence. The initial key focus was to build a regional political and economic block with these emerging nations which have a common language, shared social memory and culture. The aid that was given in the beginning has over time turned into long-term projects and cooperation based on development.

The globalization era in the 2000's introduced the need for TİKA to enlarge and expand its operations in the fields of education, health, infrastructure, agricultural development, finance and tourism to embrace other countries in effect becoming one of the leading development agencies in the world. TİKA thus enlarged its activity areas by increasing the number of programme coordination offices from 12 in the year 2002 to 25 in 2011 and to 33 in 2012. Today, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency is engaged in various development cooperation activities in 170 countries through its 58 Programme Coordination Offices located in 56 countries across 5 continents. In the year 2017, TİKA spent over 7 billion USD in development aid

2.4 STATUS OF KENYA'S LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

His Excellency the President has launched an ambitious programme of which one of the Pillar is food security that is modelled of the following Programmes;

- 1) Model Farms (Galana Kulalu) Programme
- 2) Fertiliser Subsidy Programme
- 3) Kenya Livestock Insurance Program

The Kenya Livestock Insurance Program (KLIP) was introduced in October 2015, the first government livestock insurance program in Africa. KLIP is an index-based insurance which utilises satellite technology to monitor and measure the state of vegetation cover (pasture) available to livestock, particularly looking for the effects of drought, with pay-outs being made based on the index data when drought becomes particularly severe and the livestock's health are at risk.

The programme, targeting 14 Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties, covers pastoralists from losses owing to adverse weather conditions. The 14 ASAL Counties are;

- I. Turkana
- II. Wajir
- III. Marsabit
- IV. Isiolo
- V. Mandera
- VI. Tana River
- VII. Garissa
- VIII. Baringo
- IX. Samburu
- X. West Pokot
- XI. Kajiado
- XII. Narok
- XIII. Laikipia
- XIV. Lamu

The Insurance cover has been rolled in 6 counties (Turkana, Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, Mandera and Tana River) covering 70,060 Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) against the initial target of 66,460. The 70,060 TLUs are currently under insurance cover with premiums valued at Kshs. 164M paid by the Government.

The total premiums the Government has paid since 2015 to date is Ksh. 220M covering 70,060 TLUs for 14,010 households (approximately 100,000 people). The total pay-outs by insurance companies to pastoralists for two season cycles is Kshs 218.2 Million.

Over 60% of all livestock in Kenya is found in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL), where it employs about 90 percent of the local population. The livestock sub-sector accounts for about 10% and 42% of the entire GDP and agricultural GDP respectively. Approximately 80% of Kenya comprises of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, home to around 14 million Kenyans keeping about 12 million cattle and 2.9 million camels. The population of sheep and goats is estimated at about 14 million and 25 million respectively. Pastoralists are estimated to produce 86% of Kenya's beef and small stock meat, yet they are largely excluded from any meaningful value capture in the national GDP.

An estimated 98% of beef and shoat meat (by volume) is of low quality, un-fattened meat. Yet, Kenya cannot meet domestic demand for low quality or high-quality beef or sheep without import from Somalia, Ethiopia and Tanzania. Beef is, by far, the most popular meat consumed in Kenya, representing 69% of meat consumed by volume or 527,520 MT in 2014, and the demand will continue to grow, driven by increasing urbanization and a growing middle class. By 2019, total supply of beef is anticipated to reach 612,124 MT with the supply of goat and sheep meat demand estimated to amount to 84,074 MT.

Livestock and meat exports from Kenya have been minimal in recent years with most recent figures indicating a total export market of beef/shoat at \$13.7 million in 2010 (and only \$4.7 million in 2011), the majority of which went to the UAE (31%), followed by Somalia (21%) and Tanzania (14%). Kenya's livestock exports are even smaller at \$1.8 million in 2011, 64% of which is shipped to Mauritius.

It is under this context that the Kenyan Meat Commission (KMC), one of the most important institutions in the meat and livestock industry requested the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), to organize a high-level exchange visit to Turkey. The Kenyan delegation was composed of Members of Parliament, County Governors, Embassy of Kenya in Ankara, Technocrats and the Media undertook an intensive bench marking exercise in Turkey from 23rd to 31st March 2018 as part of the collaboration between the two countries.

Expected Outcomes of the Visit

1. To identify long term solutions for drought mitigation and food & feed security through the Turkish transformation model
2. To identify opportunities for the livestock sector and in particular increased productivity along the value chain
3. To explore ways and means of fully mainstreaming youth into livestock farming as part of the President's Big 4 Agenda
4. Add sustainable raw material to KMC after the ongoing modernization
5. Enhance Kenya's collaborative efforts with Turkey and more specifically through devolved counties.

3.0 EXCHANGE PROGRAMME TO TURKEY

3.1 VISIT TO TOMOSAN TRACTOR FACTORY

At the Tomosan Tractor Factory, the delegation learnt that the factory was started in 1974 and later privatised in the year 2004. Being the second factory in Turkey assembling tractors (Horsepower ranging 55 to 150 HP) with a production capacity of 75,000 units per year. This translates to an average of 45 per day. The tractors are exported to various countries including Kenya. The casing and parts are also produced within the factory.

The agency, TIKA, donated in 2016 some dozen tractors assembled in that factory to various entities, including counties, but there are concerns that those tractors were either underutilized or not collected altogether. Secondly, the delegation inquired whether the factory could consider assembling the tractors in Kenya. Tomosan is already studying the Pakistani market for competitiveness and intimated that they are also exploring Kenya as an entry point to Africa. Unlike other countries, Turkish factories are manufacturing own engines and transmission parts, making their prices competitive in relation to Europe and much better quality than either India or China, though with a slightly higher mark-up price.

Action points:

1. Follow up on the distribution and utilization of the tractor earlier on donated by TIKA to Kenya and recommend way forward
2. Follow up with the Ministry of Agriculture and that of industrialization on continuing to attract Tomosan company to establish an assembling and manufacturing factory in Kenya

3.2 THE 16TH INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION AND FIELD TECHNOLOGIES FAIR

The event at the Konya was organized by Tuyap Konya Fairs Organization INC. in cooperation, among others, with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Turkish Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It was held between March 20- 24, 2018 and the delegation visited it on the last day. That event showcased products from professionals' farmers, irrigation firms and others about the ways of sustaining production and ultimately of increasing the income and profitability. The theme was basically mechanization in the agricultural and livestock sector and ranged from simple farm implements to complex processing and irrigation units.

The fair was held in an indoor complex that housed hundreds of exhibitions and visited by diverse practitioners in the sector. The seriousness with which the participants took the fair was demonstrated by the thousands who participated and almost no fanfare.

Action points:

- More Turkish firms to be invited to participate at the annual Nairobi International Show
- Support other private sector firms that are planning such exhibitions in other areas in Kenya including at the Tatu City in Ruiru Kiambu.

3.3 MEETING WITH LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY EXPERTS

The Turkish hosts, led by TIKA, gave a number of presentations in the areas of breeding, production systems (feedlots), meat processing and fodder crops establishment. The hosts, some of whom have been in Kenya, based their presentations on comparisons and contrasts between the Kenyan and the Turkish contexts with specific recommendations.

Cattle Breeding and Production Systems

Breed selections and improvement is based on the desired enterprise type whether for milk, meat or both (dual purpose) as dictated by climatic and geographical conditions. Breed selection basically is aimed at increasing productivity, both quality (marbling, butter fat content) and quantity (milk yield per animal and carcass dress weight). Turkey has over the years introduced various cattle breeds and cross-bred them with the locals and include the Brangus, Hereford, Simmental Beef, Simmental, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Holtstein and Fliedvieh. Daily milk production averages 22 litre per animal while the average carcass weight is an impressive 380 kg (compare 100-120 kg carcass weight in Kenya).

Kenya was said to have an edge in the comparative advantage of resources such as vast land, huge market, significant youthful population and favourable climatic conditions. What is needed is a sustainable cycle along the value chains that include fodder and animal production, feedlots, processing (slaughter) which ultimately ensures stable employment for the youthful population. By way of recommendations, the hosts suggested that:

- Fodder production for animal feeding requires further research. It has demonstrated high yielding crops including *Trifolium spp*, *Umbelliferae family*, *Phleum pratense*, *Brassica spp*, *Sorghum sudanense* and many others. Soil analysis would determine the best grass and legume species that can thrive
- Feedlots system needs to be improved. Feedlot design selection/considerations include purpose/nature of enterprise (e.g. whether for breeds improvements, meat, milk or both), climatic and geographic conditions

The new thinking in agricultural production will lead to increased productivity (more milk, higher carcass weight) for the same operational costs, more employments in production systems (crop production, feedlots) for thousands while mitigating drought losses as is the case in Kenya. Kenya could profitably brand an organic product (meat) produced from organic feed!

The chairman of the Board of Directors of the Turkish Red Meat Producers Union leading the discussions informed the delegation that there was a Turkish team that is transforming KMC in terms of infrastructure modernization. He took the Delegation through the process of slaughter right from transportation of the slaughtered animals (appropriate transportation, loading and unloading); compared *Halaal* slaughter (complete vertical bleeding) to modern European slaughter; hide removal; carcass splitting and offal disposal. Also discussed was carcass grading by breed, age, gender, fat and marbling. Carcass deboning for special and valuable cuts and carcass cooling models was demonstrated

The presentation was discussed in detail and elicited a lot of excitement as when reference was made to the famed Kenyan craze for *nyama choma*. The carcass cooling models was a point of interest in terms of which is best suited to our Kenyan climatic conditions. Basically,

the Turkish team pointed out that Kenyan cooling model was energy inefficient (the same energy amount for under stocked carcass cold rooms) and costly in the long run, when compartments would be most efficient. This was being re-designed for KMC. The Governor Samburu routed for county-based meat processing plants to complement the national facilities while Deputy Governor for Kiambu called for a win-win partnership.

Action points

- Turkish team in collaboration with their Kenyan counterparts will undertake research on suitable fodder crops including pasture grass and appropriate legumes. In the process demonstration farms to test the various varieties will be started in the country
- KMC to enhance its slaughtering process by ensuring through bleeding of the carcass and also enhancing the carcass cooling systems
- Through the collaboration with Turkey, modern feedlots will be introduced across key livestock production counties and in private farms in order to enhance livestock production and also adapt against the vagaries of climate change.

3.4 İMAŞ FEED FACTORY VISIT AND FARM SILAGE MAKING UNIT

İMAS Integrated Milling Systems Factory

The manufacturing complex was established in 1989 and been producing integrated milling systems under several brands, Milleral, Viteral, Cuteral and Sternal. It manages manufacturing, marketing and after sales service activities. The animal feed mixing machines which include mash feed, pellet feed production, and turn-key milling and silos with capacity up to 60,000M² are marketed in over 90 countries. They are establishing a feed mixing facility in Nairobi with a capacity of 900 tonnes/hour and basically at start-up level. A tour around the factory was facilitated

The facility was a green establishment, where operations were centred on the efficiency of solar power to run the systems. It was argued it basically 15-20 years to achieve Return on Investment (ROI), with most Western countries subsidizing this to promote green energy. The Turkish government facilitated local companies with Electricity tax subsidies and rebates which assisted the company as well as Industrial Tax Exemptions. Furthermore, the Exim bank facilitated the same companies by way of financing and partnerships of upto 90% to build the capital of local Turkish start – ups.

Action points

- The National Cereals and Produce Board should seek to engage and to explore better cooperation with the company especially in the area of making of grain Silos.
- Explore possibilities of the Kenyan government to subsidize on solar production since we have ample sunshine in order to make it more cost effective.

Silage Making and Packaging Unit

The Delegation travelled to the outskirts of Konya, where they visited a silage making and packaging unit. The silage is made under standard anaerobic conditions (fermentation process) then transported to site for packaging with a machine. 30 kg packages with special polythene bags were standard with up to one-year shelf life. This was familiar terrain for the Kenyans on silage making. The basic ingredients included corn, tomatoes, cabbages, maize stoves. It is claimed that such silage reduces the fat content in carcass.

Informative discussions revolved around the process of silage making and whether it was markedly different from the Kenyan context. Later it emerged that the process is essentially the same with the only difference in the packaging. In Kenya, the ingredients would include cut maize stovers mixed with Lucerne and molasses and covered underground with polythene bag for a period of 21 days to mature.

Action points

- The process of livestock feed production must entail silage production and packing in order to bridge the gap between the wet and dry season thereby reducing the number of animals that die as a result of the perennial drought phenomenon.
- Counties and private farms should explore possibilities of investing in such silage making and packing equipment.

3.5 VISIT TO TORQU FACILITIES

The Facility was located at Perulla, the food and beverages plant was dubbed the largest in the world and owned wholly by a farmers' cooperative with over 900,000 membership. It offers a wide range of dairy, beverages and meat products. They produce their own meat through a feedlot system of 600 acres, 50% of which is under irrigated fodder. The feedlot has a turnover annual of 8,000 heads of cattle, mainly Black Angus and has a breeding herd of approximately 1500 animals. The immature were purchased at 8-10 months and kept at the feedlots and finished in 8-9 months at 320 kg carcass weight. The finished animals are transported to the factory (capacity of 50 heads/hour or 150 for small stock) where they undergo processes of *Halal* slaughter from bleeding to the processing tank. Various products, including sausages are manufactured at the factory.

Another most impressive observation was the rendering process. The near outdated machinery system starts with grinding of offal's and even included aborted fetuses and through a series of sub-processes and additives, useful poultry feed and fertilizers manufactured. The Kenya Meat Commission had a similar facility up to the 80's and the current focus of reviving it was long overdue.

The delegation viewed the procedures from a raised point in a glass partition, the delegation was impressed at the level of efficiency and hygiene. The lean staff of 36 and heavy automation was a key observation the Kenyan Delegates and represents the forward to advance the current outdated facilities in Kenya.

Action points

- There is need to enhance the cooperatives in Kenya in the production, processing and marketing of both milk and meat
- There is need to have a very high standard of hygiene in the production and processing of meat and milk products in Kenya which also can be run efficiently just like any other cooperate organizations
- In the ongoing modernization of KMC, an efficient rendering process will be introduced to feed to the poultry and fish (Aquaculture production)

3.6 VISIT TO CEYLAN GOVERNMENT FARM, ALTINOVA AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATION

The Kenyan Delegation was taken to a government farm located 100 Kms from Konya and was located along the Konya-Ankara highway. This facility is similar to the Kenyan own Agriculture Development Corporation farms, the facility began its operations in 1940s and covers a massive area of 288,303 acres with 85,000 under irrigation to produce certified wheat, barley, sunflower, potato and vegetable seeds. The source of water for irrigations is some 2000 deep wells and the target is to plant some 122,500 acres. The farm has some 33,000 heads of cattle, mainly Holstein and Simmentals and another flock of 160,000 White Karaman (Akkaraman) sheep breed in 8 sites. A breeding flock of 1300 ewes has a twinning rate of 30%. A plant generates some 200 tonnes per day of livestock feed, different formulations for different enterprises. The farm has a computerized ration preparation programme for the machines to prepare the mixtures in premix silos using as much as a dozen ingredients. Approximately 10,000 tonnes of milk was produced per year and taken up by processors. The Facility was equipped with a workforce of 60 technicians and 30 administrators.

A milking herd, mainly the dual-purpose Brown Swiss, average 22 litres per head in a twice milking day. The rotating milking unit accommodates up to 60 animals at a time.

The delegation had a tour of the farm including the well managed staff quarters, feedlots and sheep paddocks. For hygiene reasons the participants disembarked only at the sheep paddocks. The management mentioned that despite being a government facility that offers services to the farmers, furthermore also made profits of Turkish Lira 50 million (about USD 12.5 Million) debunking the myth that the government cannot do business with itself. The area gets an average rainfall of 250 mm per annum hence the supplementation with underground water for irrigation. If one was to compare with Kenya ASALS, with some areas getting more rain including Isiolo at 400-600 mm per annum.

Actions Points

- All government own farms such as ADC, KARLO, Universities must adopt the model of production by the Ceylan farm in Turkey to enhance support to farmers in provision of inputs and services, contributing to food security and also ensuring that they are financially self-sustaining as well as generating income for the Government of Kenya.
- The modernization of KMC must be linked to establishment of modern Feedlots to make it commercially viable and also self-sustaining

3.7 MEETING WITH TIKA VICE PRESIDENT AND VISIT TO THE TIKA HEADQUARTERS

The Delegation held a meeting with the Vice President, Mr. Mehmet Süreyya at the TIKA Headquarters. In the meeting, Mr. Halil Ibrahim Okur, the Senior Technical Specialist for TIKA Global was the main interlocutor between the two sides. The Kenyan delegation led by Hon. Florence Mutua, MP and H.E. James Nyoro, the Deputy Governor for Kiambu gave an account of the experiences gained from the visit. The Director of Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and the Managing Commissioner for KMC set the pace by giving presentations. Mr. Mehmet expressed satisfaction at the exchange program progress and was optimistic that the relationship between the two counties will go to greater heights. During the deliberations it was noted that Turkey was aware of the challenges in the Kenyan agriculture sector but all stakeholders were confident that TIKA has capacities to make a positive impact. He gave an

overview of TIKA's presence worldwide and this has been discussed earlier under the heading of institutions facilitating the programme.

It was noted that, breed exchange programme to improve quality was a partnership point tapping into Artificial Insemination (AI) services for quicker results. Equally critical to the emerging livestock production strategy is the quality of feed to sustain rapid growth. It was agreed that looping in the private sector through an appropriate partnership framework will catalyze sustainability of the proposed interventions. It was agreed that the consortium of institutions represented in the Kenyan delegation will engage the TIKA country coordination office in Nairobi. In particular, the KMC, the NYS, counties like Isiolo, Kimabu and Samburu have available land to roll the livestock production programme with the key components of fodder production, breed improvements and abattoirs. In conclusion, the Kenyan delegation profusely thanked TIKA for organizing the trip and they invited the Vice President to pay them a visit

Action Points

A technical report to be prepared following the visit to be presented to TIKA on the way forward on

- The modernization of KMC facility
- Enhancing livestock breeding to produce high meat and milk herders,
- Testing and introduction of high yielding pasture production, silage preparation and packing
- Introduction of feedlots to link pastoralist livestock producers and KMC
- Promoting private sector and county farms to create demonstration models

3.8 VISIT TO THE PARLIAMENT AND MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENYA - TURKEY INTER - PARLIAMENTARY FRIENDSHIP GROUP

The delegation was honoured with an opportunity to tour the Parliament Buildings as well as hold deliberations with the Members of the Turkish Parliament. The Meeting was chaired by the President of the Kenya-Turkey Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group. The Kenyan side again shared their experiences during the trip thanking their host for the opportunity. He revealed that he was part of the H.E. President Erdogan's delegation to Kenya in 2016. He stated that the Turkish GDP tripled in the last 15 years (growth rate of 7.6% last year) through a human-centred policy defending democracy and human rights. He further stated that business partnership thrives on sincerity and fairness. He mentioned that the MPs seated with him represent regions with robust agricultural activities, especially competency in meat processing.

During the deliberations, the element of capacity building was discussed at length and the Turkish side offered to intervene with institutions of higher learning for technical support. The Meeting noted that Kenyans were pursuing studies in universities across Turkey thus was a demonstration of the confidence level the Kenyans have for Turkish institutions. A Turkish MP mentioned that his son was doing business in Nairobi, offering employment to 300 workers. The Honourable Members proposed deepening of the friendly ties through more areas of collaborations to include more exchange programmes, knowledge management and transfer and technical assistance.

Action Points

- The Turkish parliamentary group was invited to visit the Kenyan Parliament.
- The cooperation between Turkey and Kenya should be enhanced for the mutual benefit of peoples of these two countries

At an appropriate time, the Kenyan delegation to visit various universities in Turkey to see how the collaboration between them and the Kenyan Universities could be enhanced

3.9 MEETING WITH THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK GENERAL DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Kenyan delegation wrapped up their visit by engaging the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock officials with the Deputy Minister, Mr. Mehet Danis chairing. Accompanying the Kenyan Members was Hon. Mahmut Kacar, of the Turkish Parliament. The general presentation format of Kenyans sharing their experiences was adopted. The Charge d'affaires Kenyan Embassy in Ankara, Mr. Nathaniel Taama, noted the trade imbalance between the two countries and the slapping of high tariffs on Kenyan tea and flowers at 145% and 47% respectively. The bilateral trade between the two countries topped USD 200 million the previous year, largely in favour of Turkey. Thereafter, the Deputy Minister introduced his team of directors who took turns to make presentations and undertook to look into the tariff concerns.

The Delegation engaged in deliberations noting the sentiments of the Agriculture Deputy Secretary to be pertinent. The Meeting was informed that agriculture and livestock production hinged on optimal use of the natural resources, including land and soils. Control of pests and diseases and animal traceability safeguard this use, and that it should go beyond the international and county borders. The Turkish improved the genetic potential in the past 30 years between 20-50% of the baseline and this has led to almost 90% of the herd being highly productive. Contingency measures during the long winters ensure that the animals are adequately sustained during that lean period. In short, those measures realized a carcass increase from 120 kg to an average of 270 kg for the country. The Deputy Governor, on behalf of the Kenyan team, acknowledged that increasing productivity is a long-term strategy, capital intensive and include improving the genetic potential, feeding regime and animal health care.

The meeting ended well late into the afternoon with the Delegation of Kenyans concluding a well-organized and packed exchange programme ever undertaken between the two countries and thanked the Organisers and all involved in the preparations both from the Kenyan and Turkish Officials.

Action Points

- Kenya should enhance the signing of MOU with Turkey in order to enhance trade between the two countries and particularly one that enhances tea and flower exports direct from Kenya direct to Turkey
- Ensure a follow up discussion between Kenya and Turkey through TIKA to enhance the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

4.0 OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS

The delegation made the following observations during the various visits and discussions.
The delegation noted that;

1. The tractors donated by TIKA to various Counties in Kenya were critical to support farmers. The Committee noted with concern that there were tractors awaiting clearance at the Port of Mombasa.
2. The Tomosan Mechanical factory partnership with local Manufacturer would spur mechanisation in Agriculture Sector.
3. Research into suitable fodder crops was essential as was seen on the Turkish farms. In the process demonstration farms to test the various varieties will be started in the country.
4. That through bleeding of the carcass as well as the carcass cooling systems were needed in the Kenyan livestock production system
5. Turkey will partner with Kenya through modern feedlots, which will be introduced across key livestock production counties and in private farms in order to enhance livestock production and also adapt against climate change.
6. The signing of MOU with Turkey was key in order to enhance trade between the two countries and particularly one that enhances tea and flower exports direct from Kenya direct to Turkey
7. The partnership between Kenya and Turkey through TIKA requires to be enhanced through collaboration and cooperation between the two counties.
8. The modernization of KMC facilities was necessary for meeting local demands and international market, as well as enhancing livestock breeding to produce high meat and milk products.
9. Testing and introduction of high yielding pasture production, silage preparation and packing, feedlots to link pastoralist livestock producers and KMC as well as demonstration centres, was essential.
10. There is need to enhance the cooperatives in Kenya in the production, processing and marketing of both milk and meat.
11. There was need to have a very high standard of hygiene in the production and processing of meat and milk products in Kenya, using all products of the livestock including bones and blood thus ensuring optimum advantage.
12. The ongoing modernization of KMC, an efficient rendering process be introduced to make feed for poultry and fish (Aquaculture production)
13. Government own farms such as ADC, KARLO, Universities consider exploring the model of production by the Ceylan farm in Turkey to enhance support to farmers in provision of inputs and services, contributing to food security and also ensuring that they are financially self-sustaining as well as generating income for the Government of Kenya.
14. The modernization of KMC be linked to establishment of modern Feedlots to make it commercially viable and self-sustaining.
15. That Turkish firms needed to participate at the annual Nairobi International Show.
16. Turkey was willing to modernise and rehabilitate the KMC and required counterpart funding from GoK to implement that programme.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee thereafter recommended as follows;

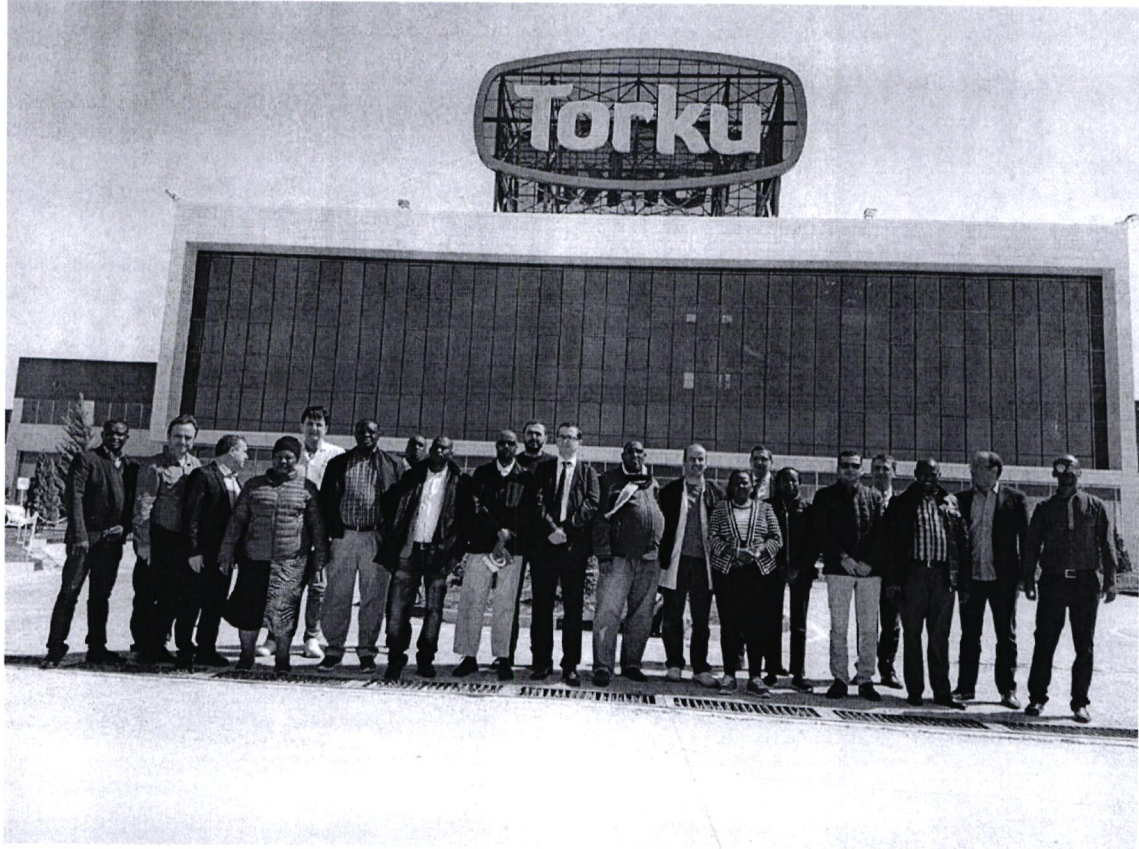
- 1. The National Assembly expedites the Legislative proposal on Livestock and Livestock Products Marketing Promotion Board Bill be published.**
 - 2. The Ministry of Agriculture engages experts for the modernisation of the Kenya Meat Commission Facilities, whereas that modernization of KMC be linked to establishment of modern Feedlots to making it commercially viable and self-sustaining.**
 - 3. Adequate budgetary provisions be made to enable the State Department for Livestock to have the necessary infrastructure to support the industry.**
 - 4. The Ministry of Agriculture establish modern demonstration farms to test the various varieties of fodder crops be started to meet demand for livestock feeds and silage.**
 - 5. The Government privatisation of the Kenya Meat Commission be suspended pending further consultations with stakeholders.**
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ANNEXES

PROGRAM VISIT TURKEY

March 23	12:00	Istanbul, Ataturk airport
	16:00	Konya Airport
March 24	10:00	Konya Agriculture Fair Visit
March 25	09:30	Sheep's Presentation
	10:30	Meat Industry Presentation
	13:30	Cattle breeding presentation
	14:30	Breeding cattle breeding presentation
	15:30	Dairy Cattle Presentation
March 26	09:00	TI MOSAN Tractor Factory Visit
	11:00	İMAŞ Feed Factory Visit
	14:00	SELVAIN and Pasta Factory Visit
	16:00	ANADOLU GRUP Tractor Factory
March 27	09:00	Konya TORKU Facilities (all day)
March 28	11:00	Visit to Altınova Agriculture Administration (100 km away from Konya, day by day)
March 29	09:00	Move to Ankara
	13:30	Visit of Undersecretary of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
	14:30	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock General Director of Animal Husbandry
	15:30	Parliament President Visits Kenya-Turkey Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group
March 30	10:00	TIKA Visit
	15:00	Istanbul, Ataturk airport
March 31		Nairobi

GROUP PHOTO



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1. Behnke, R. and Muthami, D. (2011) The Contribution of Livestock to the Kenyan Economy'. IGAD LPI Working Paper 011. Nairobi: IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative
2. Kenya Marketing Trust (2014), Kenya Livestock & Meat Market Analysis for Cattle, Goat & Sheep
3. Mahmoud, H. (2010), Briefing paper: Livestock Trade in the Kenyan, Somali and Ethiopian Borderlands, Chatham House
4. USAID (2012), End Market Analysis of Kenyan Livestock and Meat – A desk study, micro Report #184
5. <http://www.invest.gov.tr/en-US/sectors/Pages/Agriculture.aspx>
6. <http://www.new-ag.info/en/country/profile.php?a=878>

MINUTES OF THE 45TH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK HELD ON THURSDAY 1ST NOVEMBER, 2018 IN ENGLISH POINT MARINA , MOMBASA 2.30PM.

PRESENT

1. Hon. Adan Haji Ali, MP
2. Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe, MP
3. Hon. Ferdinand Wanyonyi, MP
4. Hon. Florence Mutua, MP
5. Hon. Silas Kipkoech Tiren, MP
6. Hon. Yegon Brighton Leonard, MP
7. Hon. Dr. Daniel Kamuren Tuitoek, MP
8. Hon. John Paul Mwirigi, MP
9. Hon. Silvanus Osoro Onyiego, MP
10. Hon. Adan Haji Yussuf, MP

Chairperson
Vice- Chairperson

APOLOGIES

1. Hon. Francis Munyua Waititu, MP
2. Hon. Dr. John Kanyuithia Mutunga, MP
3. Hon. Simba Arati, MP
4. Hon. Gabriel Kago Mukuha, MP
5. Hon. Justus Makokha Murunga, MP
6. Hon. Joyce Kamene, MP
7. Hon. Fred Outa, MP
8. Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, MP
9. Hon. Maison Leshoomo, MP

IN- ATTENDANCE

COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mr. Ahmad Kadhi | First Clerk Assistant |
| 2. Mr. Nicodemus Maluki | Third Clerk Assistant |
| 3. Mr. Alex Mutuku | Sergeant At- Arms |
| 4. Mr. Eric Kariuki | Research Officer |
| 5. Ms. Beatrice Auma | Secretary |
| 6. Ms. Rose Ometere | Audio Officer |
| 7. Mr. Moses Musembi | Officer Assistant |

MIN.NO. DC/A&L/ 170 /2018:

PRELIMINARIES

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at 2.30am and prayed.

MIN.NO. DC/A& L/ 171/2018: CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE VISIT TO TURKEY ON LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

The Committee considered and adopted the report with the following observations and recommendations:

Committee Observations

1. The tractors donated by TIKA to various Counties in Kenya were critical to support farmers. The Committee noted with concern that there were tractors awaiting clearance at the Port of Mombasa
2. Tomosan Mechanical factory partnership with local Manufacturer would spur mechanization in Agriculture Sector.
3. Research into suitable fodder crops was essential as was seen on the Turkish farms. In the process demonstration farms to test the various varieties will be started in the country.
4. KMC to enhance its slaughtering process by ensuring thorough bleeding of the carcass and also enhancing the carcass cooling systems
5. Turkey will assist Kenya through modern feedlots, which will be introduced across key livestock production counties and in private farms in order to enhance livestock production and also adapt against climate change.
6. Kenya should enhance the signing of MOU with Turkey in order to enhance trade between the two countries and particularly one that enhances tea and flower exports direct from Kenya direct to Turkey
7. The partnership between Kenya and Turkey through TIKA requires to be enhanced through collaboration and cooperation between the two counties.
8. The cooperation between Turkey and Kenya should be enhanced for the mutual benefit of peoples of these two countries
9. The modernization of KMC facilities was necessary for meeting local demands as well as international market
10. Enhancing livestock breeding to produce high meat and milk herders,
11. Testing and introduction of high yielding pasture production, silage preparation and packing
12. Introduction of feedlots to link pastoralist livestock producers and KMC as well as demonstration centres.
13. There is need to enhance the cooperatives in Kenya in the production, processing and marketing of both milk and meat
14. There is need to have a very high standard of hygiene in the production and processing of meat and milk products in Kenya which also can be run efficiently just like any other cooperate organizations
15. In the ongoing modernization of KMC, an efficient rendering process will be introduced to make feed for poultry and fish (Aquaculture production)

16. Government own farms such as ADC, KARLO, Universities consider exploring the model of production by the Ceylan farm in Turkey to enhance support to farmers in provision of inputs and services, contributing to food security and also ensuring that they are financially self-sustaining as well as generating income for the Government of Kenya.
17. The modernization of KMC be linked to establishment of modern Feedlots to make it commercially viable and self-sustaining
18. More Turkish firms should to be invited to participate at the annual Nairobi International Show
19. Turkish livestock industry used all products of the livestock including bones and blood thus ensuring optimum advantage.

Committee Recommendations

1. The National Assembly expedites the Legislative proposal on Livestock and Livestock Products Marketing Promotion Board Bill be published.
2. The Ministry of Agriculture engages experts for the modernisation of the Kenya Meat Commission Facilities, whereas that modernization of KMC be linked to establishment of modern Feedlots to making it commercially viable and self-sustaining.
3. Adequate budgetary provisions be made to enable the State Department for Livestock have the necessary infrastructure to support the industry.
4. The Ministry of Agriculture establish demonstration farms to test the various varieties of fodder crops be started to meet demand for livestock feeds and silage.

MIN.NO. DC/ALF/ 173/2018: ADJOURNMENT

The Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 4.30pm

Signed..... *Almish*

(Chairperson)

Date..... *20/11/2018*