

MEAT PRODUCTION IN KENYA 2005



KENYA

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES AUTHORITY



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Abbreviations

DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
MoARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
LMD	Livestock Marketing Department
ALMO	African Livestock Marketing Organisation
KBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MT	Metric tonne

Annual Average Exchange Rates (KShs to US\$)

Year	Rate
1999	70.3
2000	76.2
2001	78.6
2002	78.4
2003	75.9
2004	80.0 (As at 31 st August 2004)

For latest rates click on <http://www.centralbank.go.ke/cbk/FXrates/archives.html>



1. Industry overview

Agricultural sector is the dominant sector in the Kenyan economy accounting for approximately 24% of the country's Gross Domestic Product in the last 5 years. The sector is currently the largest foreign exchange earner for the country and provides employment and livelihood to a large percentage of the country's population. An estimated 75% of the population depends on the sector either directly or indirectly. Investment in this sector remains, as a matter of policy, a priority for the Kenyan Government. The sector has strong forward and backward linkages with the manufacturing sector, providing most of the basic raw materials and inputs to local agro- processing industries.

The major agricultural activities in Kenya are crop production, horticulture, dairy and livestock farming. As a result of the varied ecological zones, wide ranges of crops are cultivated and livestock reared. Traditionally, the major foreign exchange earners have been tea, coffee and horticulture. Other products exported from Kenya are beef and dairy products, sisal, cut flowers, cashew nuts, pyrethrum, fruits and vegetables.

The livestock sector contributes 3.3% of the GDP and comprises mainly dairy and meat production, eggs, hides, skins and wool from cows, sheep, goats and poultry. Red meat, comprising beef, mutton, goat and camel meat, accounts for over 80% of all the meat consumed locally. About 67% of the red meat is produced in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) under pastoral production system. Pastoralists keep about 70% of the national livestock herd, estimated at about 9.7 million beef cattle, 9.6 million goats, 8.3 million sheep, and 0.8 million camels.

White meat, which includes poultry and pig meat, accounts for about 19% of the meat consumed in the country. There are two main players namely Kenchic and Farmers Choice for poultry and pork production respectively.

The contribution of game meat, on the other hand, is negligible accounting for less than 1% of the total meat consumed in the country. At present Kenya restricts marketing and export of game meat due to fears that legalizing it could stimulate demand for illegal bush meat and poaching. However there are a few licensed dealers in game meat especially hotels and restaurants.

Kenya's main export markets for meat products include United Arab Emirates (UAE), Tanzania and Uganda, while the main markets for hides and skins are Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Italy. The value of meat products exported increased from Kshs. 190 million in 1999 to Kshs. 285 million in 2002 while the quantity of hides and skins exported increased from 7,302 tonnes in 1999 to 13,910 tonnes in 2003.

Kenya's competitive advantage as an investment destination for the meat industry is supported by various investor friendly factors, which include availability of beef cattle, stable political environment and market access to local and regional markets, among the others.

Kenya offers numerous investment opportunities in meat industry. Possible areas of investment in this sub sector include establishment of meat and pork processing units, commercial poultry processing, and production of animal feed. Game meat is a new area, which has a very wide investment scope in Kenya.

2. Industry structure

2.1. Livestock Farming

Beef Farming

Beef farming is very important in Kenya. 90% of beef cattle in Kenya are in the hands of subsistence farmers and pastoralists. Today, the population of both beef and dairy cattle



exceeds 13 million heads with large-scale livestock farmers keeping animals both for commercial and subsistence purposes. The distribution of beef cattle in Kenya is influenced by rainfall patterns. Most animals are kept in ranches in the Rift Valley province - Nakuru, Trans Nzoia and Kajiado

Sheep Farming

Kenya's sheep population stands at 8.3 million with the Maasai alone having over 1 million. Most of the sheep are indigenous and do well in the arid and semi-arid areas. The exotic breeds are found in cooler, wetter highlands in Molo, Timau and Nyandarua.

Goat Farming

Most of the goats in Kenya are used for meat and milk production. It is estimated that there are approximately 9.6 million goats. The Maasai, Boran, Turkana and the Pokot communities keep most of the goats, which are maintained in areas where the environmental conditions make it prohibitive to keep other domestic animals.

Pig Farming

Pig farming is relatively well developed in Kenya. It can be practised as a specialty or as a part of mixed farming operations. As with dairy cattle, food can be grown on the farm especially to feed the livestock and the pigs can also feed on a variety of crop remains. Some of the pig breeds found in Kenya include Large White (Yorkshire), Middle White, Berkshire, Wessex Saddle black and Landrace.

Poultry Farming

In Kenya, chicken is the most important class of poultry although ducks, turkeys and geese are also produced though at a lower scale. Over the years poultry industry has developed tremendously due to the demand for meat and eggs particularly in the urban areas. The most important poultry trade is centered on hybrids developed by cross breeding pure lines.

2.2. Supply of Livestock

In Kenya the domestic market for livestock consists of primary, secondary and the terminal markets. Stock change hands either once or twice before reaching the terminal markets.

Table 1: Livestock Supply Chain

Primary	Secondary	Terminal
Moyale - Nairobi	Mandera – Garissa – Nairobi <i>or</i> Turkana – Eldoret - Nairobi	Mandera – Wajir – Garissa - Nairobi

Source: *An Audit of the livestock marketing status in Kenya, Ethiopia & Sudan* by Yakub Aklilu- April 2002

Stock change hands three times in very few cases.

The main suppliers of stock to Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi and other terminal markets are as shown in table 2 below:



Table 2: Source of Cattle, Goats and Camels

Species	Source districts
Cattle	Marsabit, Moyale, Laikipia, Garissa, Kuria, Kajiado, Narok, Machakos, Isiolo, Nakuru, Migori, Mandera
Goats	Marsabit, Moyale, Isiolo, Wajir, Garissa, Kajiado, Turkana, Machakos, Mandera
Camels	Marsabit, Garissa, Isiolo, Moyale

Source: Audit of the Livestock Marketing Status in Kenya, 2002 by Yacob Aklilu

The market for livestock supplies is increasingly expanding both locally and regionally. Nearly all the cattle sourced at Moyale and some of the cattle and goats purchased at Mandera market originate from the Borana and Somali regions of Ethiopia. Small numbers of cattle originating from Eastern Equatoria of South Sudan and the Southwestern part of Ethiopia are routed to Eldoret and Nairobi through Lokichogio and Lodwar. A significant proportion of the cattle in Garissa market come from Somalia. Similarly livestock from Tanzania are routed through Kuria to Migori and then to the terminal markets in Nairobi.

2.3. Slaughterhouses

There were 65 operational slaughterhouses in Kenya in the year 2000. Sixty-three of these slaughterhouses dealt with red meat. The other two, namely, Farmer's Choice and Kenchic, slaughtered pigs and poultry respectively. Kiamaiko and Mlolongo dealt exclusively with goats and camels respectively. Only two out of the 65 slaughterhouses, i.e., Hurlingham and Farmer's Choice, are export standard slaughterhouses; the rest serve the local meat market. The annual output capacity of Hurlingham and Farmer's Choice is 10,000 cattle and 20,000 pigs respectively and both are privately owned companies.

Currently there are 11 slaughterhouses, which supply meat to Nairobi as shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Location of Slaughterhouses

Slaughterhouse	Location	Main Species
Dandora	Njiru, Nairobi	Cattle
Nyonjoro	Dagoretti, Nairobi	Cattle
Hurlingham	Njiru/Ruai, Nairobi	Cattle
Kiamaiko	Kariobangi, Nairobi	Goats
Dagoretti	Dagoretti, Nairobi	Cattle
Kayole	Kayole, Nairobi	Cattle
Kiserian	Kiserian, Kajiado	Goats



Slaughterhouse	Location	Main Species
Ngong	Ongata Rongai, Kajiado	Cattle
Olekesasi	Ongata Rongai, Kajiado	Cattle
Keekonyokie	Kiserian, Kajiado	Cattle
Mlolongo	Athi River, Machakos	Camels

Source: *Audit of the livestock marketing status in Kenya, 2002* by Yacob Aklilu

Capacity

Out of 63 slaughterhouses that deal in red meat, 32 are private owned and the remaining are public owned by various local authorities, with annual average capacity of 18,344 and 9,774 respectively as shown in table 4 below.

Table 4: Average size and annual capacity of operational slaughterhouses in Kenya

Ownership	Number	Average annual capacity (No)	Range (No)
Private	32	18,344	5,000-120,000
Public	31	9,774	4,000-120,000

Source: *Audit of the livestock marketing status in Kenya 2002* by Yacob Aklilu
**Includes only those slaughterhouses that deal with red meat.*

2.4. Animal Feeds

Whereas there is no shortage of animal feeds in Kenya, the cost is too high and in some areas quality is not the best. A good example is concentrates, which though available, are very expensive.

Challenges facing this area include:

- Poor quality and high cost of ingredients as well as concentrates
- Inadequate extension activity
- Lack of appropriate credit facilities
- Uneven distribution of livestock feeds and provender millers
- Inadequate and inaccessibility to mineral supplementation
- Inadequate supply of clean water for the livestock
- Unavailability of local sources of vitamins, amino acids macro and micro-nutrients
- Inadequate research information
- Frequent drought situations
- Lack of appropriate technical know-how in water harvesting, storage and irrigation
- High transport costs
- Lack of market information

The main local producers of animal feeds are:

1. Unga Feeds
2. Ngeca Feeds



3. Sigma Feeds
4. Belfast millers
5. Wann feeds etc

These companies produce feeds for cattle, pig and also poultry.

3. Meat production

Over the years the total value of meat and meat products produced indicated an upward trend with the value of products from cattle and calves increasing from KShs 8,886.4 million in 1999 to KShs 11,476.1 million in 2003. The value of chicken and eggs also increased from KShs 1,431.4 million in 1999 to KShs 1,624.5 million in 2003.

Table 5: Recorded Marketed Production, 1999 – 2003, KShs. Million

Livestock and products	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Cattle and Calves	8,886.4	8,039.8	9,078.6	11,823.8	11,476.1
Chicken and eggs	1,431.4	1,540.0	2,074.6	1,624.5	1,624.5
Other products	2,032.0	2,317.7	2,482.4	3,123.4	3,031.9

Source: *Economic Survey 2004 by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of planning and National Development*

Red meat production in Kenya is estimated at 362,815 metric tonnes (MT) with the bulk of the supply coming from ASAL areas. A small proportion of beef supply also comes from dairy herds. The value of annual red meat production in Kenya is estimated at KShs 43.2 billion with the value of beef estimated at KShs 34.4 billion, combined goat meat and mutton at KShs 8.2 billion and camel meat at KShs 0.66 million.

Table 6: Purchase for Slaughter by all Licensed Abattoirs 1999 – 2003*

Products (000' heads)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Beef (Cattle & calves)	2,536	2,870	1,952	1,854	1,669
Sheep & Goats	4,355	4,572	4,671	4,765	4,289
Pigs	158	189	214	167	175
TOTAL	7,049	7,631	6,837	6,786	6,133

Source: *Statistical Abstracts, 2003 and Economic Survey 2004 by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of planning and National Development*
* Provisional

The total heads of livestock purchased for slaughter has been decreasing over the last 4 years from 7,631 thousand heads in 2000 to 6,133 heads in the year 2003 as shown in table 4 above. The total number of beef cattle decreased from 2,870 thousand in 2000 to 1,669 thousand in 2003.



Sheep and goats formed the bulk of animals purchased for slaughter contributing over 60% of the total heads bought for slaughter.

In the local market, pork meat is not as popular as other types of meat e.g. beef, mutton or poultry. Most of the pig production is carried out by small holders. The purchase of pigs for slaughter by licensed abattoirs increased from 158,000 heads in 1999 to 175,000 heads in 2003 indicating an increase of 10.7%. Farmers Choice Company is the main processor of pork products e.g. sausages, ham, bacon, salami e.t.c.

Game Meat

The contribution of game meat is negligible accounting for less than 1% of the total meat consumed in the country. Game meat is exclusively served in selected high class hotels and restaurants and is associated with big ranches that have to crop their game animals if they go beyond a certain level. The two main farms that are associated with game meat are Maasai Ostrich Farm (in Kajiado District about 35 km from Nairobi) for Ostrich meat production and Nile Crocodile farm in Mombasa.

4. Market conditions

4.1. The Export Markets

Kenya currently produces meat and meat products both for export and local consumption. The country exports both live animals and processed meat in the form of tinned meat and preparations, bacon etc mostly to East Africa and Middle East regions.

Kenya has been exporting more of pork products than beef, mutton and goat meat combined in the last few years. Farmers Choice (FC), the leading processor and distributor of pork products in Kenya, exports about 1,500 tons per year (20% of its total production).

Kenya's total exports declined in 1985 as a result of the closure of the Kenya Meat Commission, who at the time was the leading exporter of canned meat.

Table 7: Kenyan Exports, 1999 – 2002, (Figures in KShs “000”)

Products	1999	2000	2001	2002
Live animals, chiefly for food	30,320	20,456	44,040	77,417
Tinned meat & preparations	36,240	40,776	36,069	70,010
Bacon	27,560	94,512	97,498	90,565
Other products	102,020	28,528	44,358	47,343
Total	190,140	184,272	221,965	285,335

Source: Statistical Abstract, 2003 by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of planning and National Development

Over the years the value of meat and meat products exported from the country has indicated an upward trend with live animal exports increasing from KShs 30.3 million in 1999 to KShs 77.4 million in 2002. The value of export of bacon and other pork products also increased from KShs 27.6 million in 1999 to KShs 90.6 million in 2002.



4.2. *The Domestic Market*

Livestock trading has been the domain of the private sector following the liquidation of the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) and the exit of the Livestock Marketing Division (LMD) from the markets.

Primary Market

Livestock traders in pastoral areas operate in a variety of ways. Some buy young cattle, keep them for about two years and sell them later. Stock traders based in Garissa buy animals from Wajir, Elwak or Mandera and trek them to Garissa market. There is also unofficial cross-border livestock export from Southern Sudan to Kenya for the local market.

Secondary Market

Middlemen from Nairobi buy cattle from Garissa or Isiolo markets and truck them to Nairobi. At the same time, Somali traders from Garissa or Mandera trek large number of cattle to Mombasa and Malindi allowing the animals to graze and put on weight in the process. These traders may also rent ranches for a certain period to fatten the animals before disposing of them (there are about 35 ranches between Nairobi and Mombasa) in the terminal markets.

The terminal markets

A number of terminal markets are located close to large urban areas. The terminal markets in Kenya include Nairobi, Nyahururu, Isiolo, Meru and Nyeri for the North-central axis; Kisumu, Kisii, Eldoret, Nakuru, Naivasha and Nairobi for the North-western axis; and Nairobi and Machakos on the Southern axis. The coastal terminal markets are on the Northwestern and North-central axis and to a minor extent on the Southern axis (Kajiado).

Domestic Consumption

The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development estimates that in the year 2000 total beef production was 287,000MT, which rose to 300,000MT in 2003. This estimate is close to that of FAO for years 2000 and 2001 estimates at 290,000MT. Given that Kenya has not been exporting any significant amount of beef in the last decade, it can be assumed that this beef production presents a fair approximation of domestic beef demand.

However, considering the number of hides produced in the country per year (1.5 million), it would appear that this is an overestimation and that the correct figure is around 200,000MT. Recent marketing studies estimate that total beef consumption in Nairobi and Mombasa is 91,000MT and 15,000MT respectively per annum. This translates to about 850,000 animals per annum.

In terms of corned beef, the country is currently relying on imports of the same, since KMC, which is now closed, was the only factory with a canning line. The estimated national demand for canned beef in Kenya is 40,000 cases of 24 cans each (333MT). Each head of a mature bovine produces four cases of corned beef. Thus to meet the national demand for corned beef, you require 10,200 mature bovines per year.

5. *Legal & regulatory framework*

5.1. Government Acts

A number of Government laws and regulations impact livestock marketing in one-way or another. These include the Animal Diseases Act; the Hides and Skins Act; the Stock and Produce Theft Act; the Stock Traders Licensing Act; the Pig Industry Act; the Dairy Industry Act; the Co-operatives Act and Hatchery Rules.

Kenya Stock Traders Licensing Act of 1962, revised 1983

The Stock Traders Licensing Act, CAP 498 implies that 'No persons shall carry on the trade or business of a stock trader without a license, whether as a principal, partner or agent. The exceptions are farmers who buy, sell or barter stock in the course of their business as farmers and residents in special areas set apart for the use of the tribe to which they belong. The Act



empowers Provincial and District Commissioners to issue stock trader licenses, while the police, administrative, veterinary officers or inspectors to inspect the license on demand.

The Animal Diseases Act, CAP 364, 1972 (revised 1989)

This Act provides the Veterinary Director with the following powers:

- Declare areas infected, issue provisions affecting infected areas (isolation, disinfections and movement of animals), search for infected animals
- Prohibit importation of animals, slaughter and disposal of forfeited animals and carcass of infected animals, search and detain suspects
- Indemnity and payment of compensation
- Prescribe fees for drugs and vaccines, prohibit use of vaccines or drugs

The Act also incorporates the Subsidiary Legislation of The Animal Disease Rules related to: Importation of Animals; Movement of Animals; Infected Areas; Further provisions to prevent spread of disease; and, Miscellaneous Provisions. Animal Disease rules for Birds, Compulsory Rinderpest vaccination, control of Pig diseases are also incorporated. Subsidiary Legislation also includes the requirement of a license for importation through Mombasa or Lamu ports or through Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa airports only. The legislation also covers the examination of imported animals, certificates required for imported animals, tests to be carried out, quarantine procedures and the requirements of other certificates if necessary.

Dairy Industry Act Cap 336 - The Act provides for the establishment of the Kenya Dairy Board that is mandated to promote and regulate the dairy industry.

The Pig Industry Act cap 361 – The pig industry act establishes the Pig Industry Board whose role is to license bacon factories and pig butchers, to license and control exports of pig meat and bacon, and to generally control the pig industry.

The Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act – This act establishes cooperatives and gives powers to the minister of cooperatives to appoint a commissioner who is charged with the responsibilities of registering all cooperative societies provided they fulfill the basic requirements as stipulated by the law and to provide guidelines into the registration and the running of cooperatives.

The Hides, Skins and Leather Trade Act Cap 359 – This act amends and consolidates the law relating to trade in hides, skins and leather; provides for the coordination and control of the trade and development of the hides, skins and leather industry; and for connected purposes. The act restricts the buying of hides, skins or leather for the purposes of resale, tanning, retanning or finishing or for manufacturing of manufactured goods in Kenya or for export, unless one is in possession of a buyer's license issued by a licensing officer. The act also gives guidelines on export and import of hides, skins or leather.

The Stock and Produce Theft Act Cap 355 – An act provides for penalties imposed for the theft of stock or produce and to make persons liable to account for the possession of stock or produce in certain cases.

5.2. Regulatory Institutions

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

The main functions of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries includes development of livestock industry, range development and management, veterinary services and disease control, livestock production and extension services, development of fisheries industry, development of bee keeping industry and hides and skins. Appropriate institutions under the Ministry include:

- Kenya Dairy Board



- Kenya Meat Commission
- Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute

Kenya Livestock Marketing Council

The Council regards itself as a private entity. Membership is open to all livestock traders upon payment of 500 shillings annual membership fees. The Council is run by a board and an executive committee. The structure of the Council begins at community levels reporting to the District Councils. The Districts report to the National Council. So far, 10 district Councils have been formed in predominantly pastoral areas. The Council has set itself a number of ambitious objectives to include:

- Advocacy for the rights of traders;
- Promoting livestock and livestock products while marketing from pastoral areas;
- Identifying market gaps locally, regionally and internationally;
- Enhancing the dissemination of market information to both producers and traders;
- Liaison with pastoralists at grass root level;
- Support the exportation of live animals to alleviate poverty;
- Support the entrepreneurs investing in slaughterhouses, cold storages, and other premises for improved livestock marketing;
- Undertake extension services in liaison with the Government;
- Fund solicitation for credit facilities and offering group guarantees;

6. Reasons to invest in Kenya

Kenya is an ideal investment location for the meat industry as supported by various investor friendly factors that include:

- *Availability of beef cattle*
Kenya being an agricultural country has an estimated cattle population of 13 million heads out of which 9.7 million are beef, hence the country's sustained availability of beef cattle.
- *Political stability*
Since independence, Kenya has maintained remarkable stability despite changes in its political system and crises in neighboring countries.
- *Access to the preferential market*
Exports from Kenya enjoy preferential access to world markets under a number of special access and duty reduction programmes. These include: East African Community, Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA), European Union-African-Caribbean-Pacific (EU-ACP) Cotonou Agreement, Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) and African Growth & Opportunity Act (AGOA).
- *Guarantees to Investors*
Kenya provides guarantees to local and foreign investors including against repatriation of capital and profits and guarantee against expropriation. Kenya is a member of the World Bank-affiliated Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which issues guarantees against noncommercial risks to enterprises. Kenya is also a member of the African Trade Insurance Agency (ATI), a multilateral export credit and political risk agency for COMESA member states as well as the International Council for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).
- *Labour availability*
Kenya has abundant and relatively well-educated population; therefore skilled and unskilled labour is readily available at reasonable rates.



- *Investor friendly arrangements*

The Kenya government can guarantee investor friendly arrangements such as:

- the Export Processing Zones (EPZ) program which offers attractive incentives to export-oriented investors and EPZ Authority to provide one-stop-shop service for facilitation and aftercare
- the Investment Promotion Centre (IPC) to promote all other investment in Kenya including in Manufacturing under Bond (MUB) program
- the Tax Remission for Export Office (TREO), a program for intermittent imports for export production
- Generous investment and capital allowances
- Double taxation, bilateral investment and trade agreements

7. Investment Opportunities

The following investment opportunities are available in Kenya meat industry:

- *Processing units*

Beef processing units to be put up in major livestock production regions such as the Rift Valley Province.

- *Game meat*

Game meat is a new area, which has a very wide investment scope in Kenya. Areas like ostrich farming and crocodile farming have already proved to be profitable ventures.

- *Poultry processing*

At present commercial poultry processing is almost under a monopoly. There is scope to set up a second large-scale production and processing facility in order to supply chicken at affordable prices to the Kenyan consumers.

- *Artificial Insemination (AI)*

Artificial Insemination Services: Artificial Insemination plays an important role in development of the livestock and dairy sub-sector. Since the Government is in the process of privatising these services, this offers an important opportunity for investment by the private sector.

- *Dipping Services*

Dipping services are important to tick-borne diseases, which can hinder the development of high quality beef and dairy products. In the past the Government has been providing the services, which are now being privatised. This area offers an important opportunity for private investment.

- *Animal feeds*

The cattle population in the country is estimated to be over 13 million heads requiring a substantial amount of animal feeds. The latter is fairly expensive at present and some of poor quality. There is also inadequate and uneven distribution of mineral supplementation.



8. Main Players

Table 8: Key Industry Players

	Company	Address	Products
1	Farmer's Choice Ltd	P.O Box 47791, 00100 Nairobi Tel: 254-20-811722 Fax: 254-20-812123 Email: sausage@farmerschoice.co.ke	Sausage, ham, bacon, salami
2	National Airport Services (NAS) Meat Processing Division	Box 17653 Enterprise Road, Nairobi Tel: 254-20-556396/ 557697 Fax: 254-20-554214 Email: nasmpdnpl@swiftkenys.com	Sausage, ham, bacon, salami
3	Synergy Ltd	Kirima Market Building, Muslim Road Tel: 254-20-763871/ 760205	Sausage
4	Kenya Bacon Co Ltd	Wakulima Lane Tel: 254-20-540439	Sausage and bacon
5	Alpha Fine Foods Ltd	Road "A" off Enterprise Road Tel: 254-20-533355	Meat, Beef, Mutton, Fish, Sausage and Chicken
6	Gourmet Meat Products Ltd	Lavington Green James Gichuru Road Tel: 254-20-575274	Meat, chicken, fish and mutton
7	Meat Processors Ltd	Mugoya South C Tel: 254-20-600290	Beef, mutton and chicken
8	Kenchic Ltd	Libra House, Mombasa Road Box 20052 City square, Nairobi Tel: 254-20-558102/ 554856	Chicken
9	Westend Meat Products	Tel: 254-20-2721863, 2717699	Meat
10	Gatare Garden Produce	Tel: 254-20-520324 , 521852 , 581515	Poultry
11	Unga Feeds Ltd	Dakar Road, Industrial Area, Box 41788 City Sq. Nairobi Tel: 254-20-530607, 536357-65	Cattle, chicken & pig feeds
12	Sigma Feeds	Bogani Rd, Langata, Ideal farm Box 18138, 00500 Nairobi Tel: 254-20-891572, 891712, 890640 Email: sigmafeeds@wananchi.com Website: www.sigmafeeds.com	Cattle, chicken & pig feeds
13	Ngeca Feeds	Tel: 254-066-33100, 31150	Cattle, chicken & pig feeds
14	Maasai Ostrich Farm Ltd	Kitengela/ Namanga Rd Tel: 254-45-22505-6 / 22664	Ostrich meat
15	Nile Crocodile Farm		Crocodile meat, farm and tourist attraction site



9. Useful Contacts

Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries
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Tel: 254-20-2722601
Fax: 254-20-2720586

Ministry of Agriculture
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