Government intervention for aquaculture development in Kenya

Harrison Charo-Karisa, PhD

Contact:

Director Fisheries Resources Development and Marketing

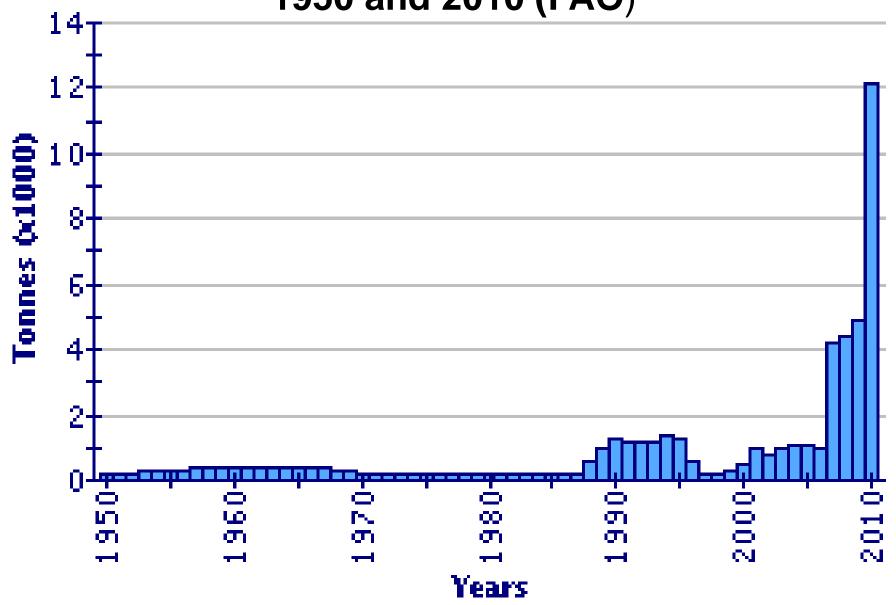
Harrison.Charo@gmail.com

VLIR-UOS (VLIR-INCO 2014), Mombasa, Kenya, 27-29 October, 2014

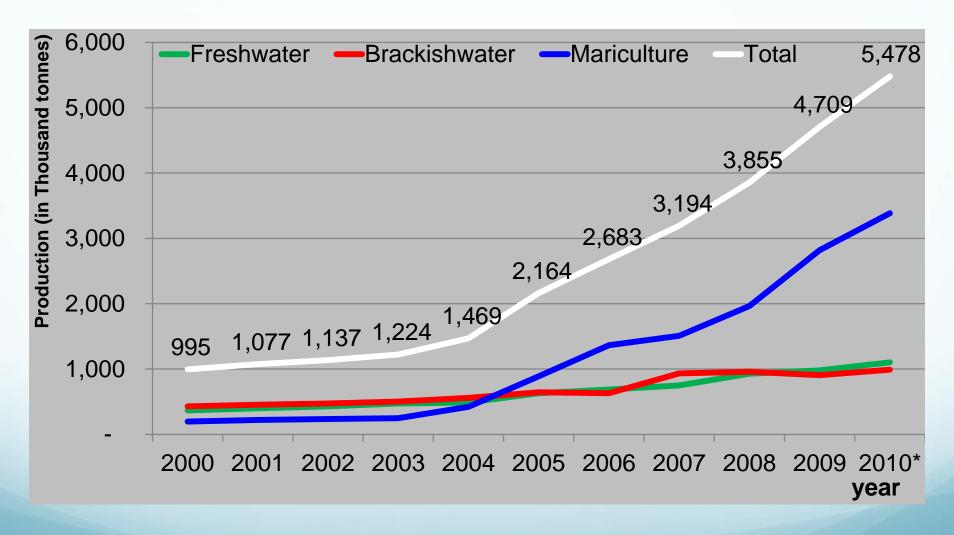
Background

- Renewed interest in aquaculture following dwindling capture fishery in the East and Central African region
- Currently fish production stands at 186,969 MT;
 - 1 Inland capture fisheries- 139,232 MT (70.5%)
 - 2 Aquaculture fisheries— 48,790 MT (25%)
 - 3 Marine capture fisheries- 8,947 MT (4.5%)
- Kenya has experienced unprecedented growth in aquaculture in the past five years (4000-48,000 MT)

Aquaculture production in Kenya between 1950 and 2010 (FAO)



Aquaculture growth in Indonesia ...



Characteristic reasons for Success

- Active involvement of government and private sector
 - Adoption of aquaculture specific policy and legislation
 - Infrastructure development,
 - Increased funding
- Regional and international interventions
- Transformation from subsistence to commercial ventures
- Culture species and systems diversification (from pond to tank and cage)
- Increased investment into quality seed and feed production and distribution

Reasons for low production...?

- Lack of effective aquaculture policies and strategies
- Subsistence mentality
 - No structures for commercialization
- Lack of services
 - Lack of quality seed
 - Lack of affordable feeds
 - Inadequate extension
- Low public funding of the sector
- Low investment in aquaculture by private sector
- Weak linkages between research and extension

Dependence on a few species



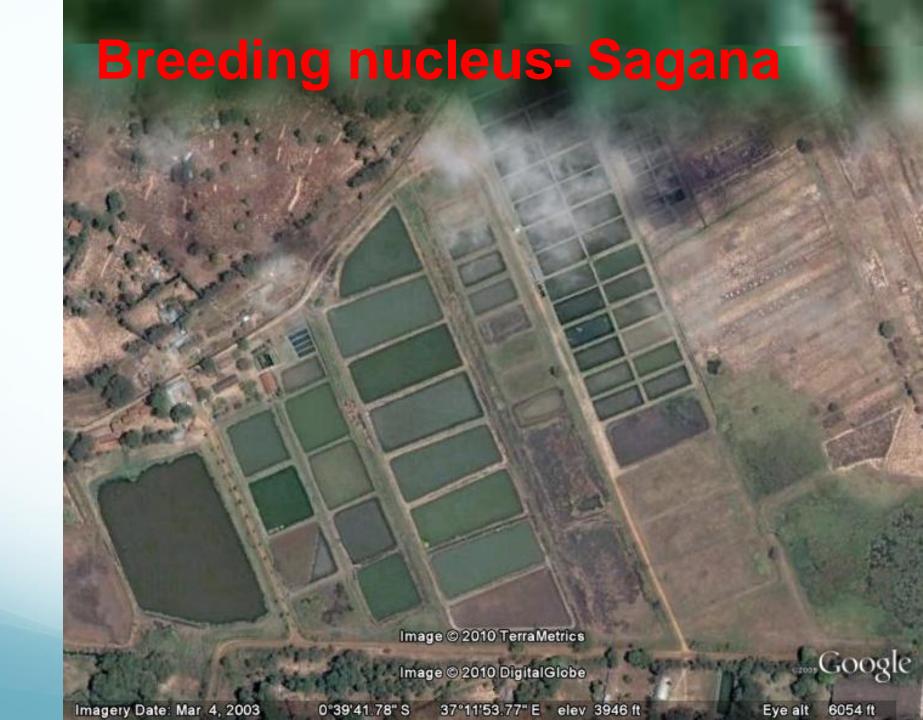


Kenyan story?

- One of the fastest growing rates in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Directorate of Aquaculture formed 2008
- National Aquaculture Development Strategy and Plan developed
- Instituted Fish Farming Enterprise Productivity Programmes (FFEPP) under Economic Stimulus Programme
- Kenya Government spent approximately Kshs. 6 B or US\$72.3 M on aquaculture development in 3 years
- FFEPP was mooted to stimulate demand for inputs and spur growth

Fish Farming Enterprise and Productivity Program

- Constructed over 48,000 ponds in prime and arid lands
- Supported farmer cluster formation e.g. Aquaculture Association of Kenya
- Improved extension: distribution of motor-cycles and employing and training of extension officers country-wide
- Supported a selective breeding program at Sagana
- Established 4 mini-processing and cold storage facilities
- Promotion of local and export markets through trade fairs,
 village shows, field days and "eat more fish campaigns
 - Developed fish feed and seed standards, accreditation





Breeding nucleus- Kiganjo







Feed production-Kenya









Achievements

- Number of ponds rose to over 100,000
- Number of farmers rose from 7000 to over 38,000
- Number of accredited hatcheries rose to 150 currently from about 20 in 2009
- Number of large commercial fish feed producers increased from 1 in 2009 to about 10 in 2011
- Production rose from 4000 to estimated 48,000 MT
- Spurred interest into cage culture and recirculation systems

ECONOMY | German government pledges support

Fish farmers benefit from ESP cash boost

Production has increased from 4,000 to 19,000 tonnes since 2009 and is set to rise

BY STELLA CHERONO AND VALENTINE OBARA newsdesk@ke.nationmedia.com

H ish production has in-creased five times since 2009, a permanent secretary revealed yesterday.

Fisheries PS Japhet Ntiba said the country produced 19,000 metric tonnes of fish last year compared to 4,000 in 2009.

However, this is only two per cent of the country's po-

"The numbers were boosted by Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) that helped build fish ponds across the country," the PS said.

He added that water bodies such as Lake Turkana remain under utilised.

Other areas with potential include deep sea fishing in the Indian Ocean and value

addition of fish especially in regions which have a high concentration of fishermen.

The fishing industry, which is valued at Sh6 billion, continues to face challenges that lower production volumes and quality.

"Lack of feeds, poor quality fingerlings and pond management techniques and bad marketing has affected the industry," he said.

According to the PS, Lake Turkana has the potential to produce over two million metric tonnes of fish per year, but

THE NUMBERS

Potential of the industry

industry is worth

Number of ponds built

strengthen the industry," said Ms Beinker.

The ESP saw the construcof 210 constituencies.

this has been affected by the region's isolation from major trading centres and poor infrastructure. On the other hand, it has become difficult to tap into the potential of deep sea fishing due to lack of appropriate personnel in the area.

Mr Ntiba was speaking during the official opening of a workshop on the tilapia value chain in Kisumu.

The workshop seeks to come up with plans of how to increase quality fish production and was attended by representatives from the German and Israeli embassies.

The German embassy's head of development cooperation Natascha Beinker said that Sh555 million has been set aside for agricultural development in the country for the three years.

"Efforts by the Kenyan government to initiate fish farms through the ESP were a good start. We are now seeking to combine forces to

tion of 300 ponds in 160 out



Donor Support

- Several organizations augmented government efforts
 - KCDP
 - ASARECA
 - KAPAP
 - ASDSP
 - MESPT
 - KMT
 - VLIR-UOS



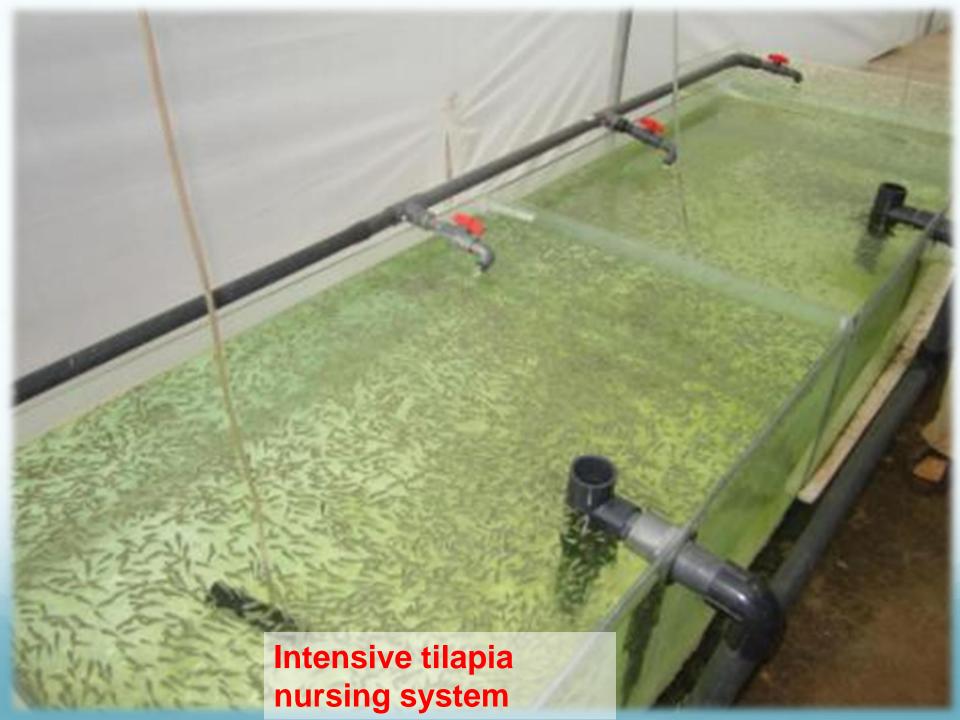




















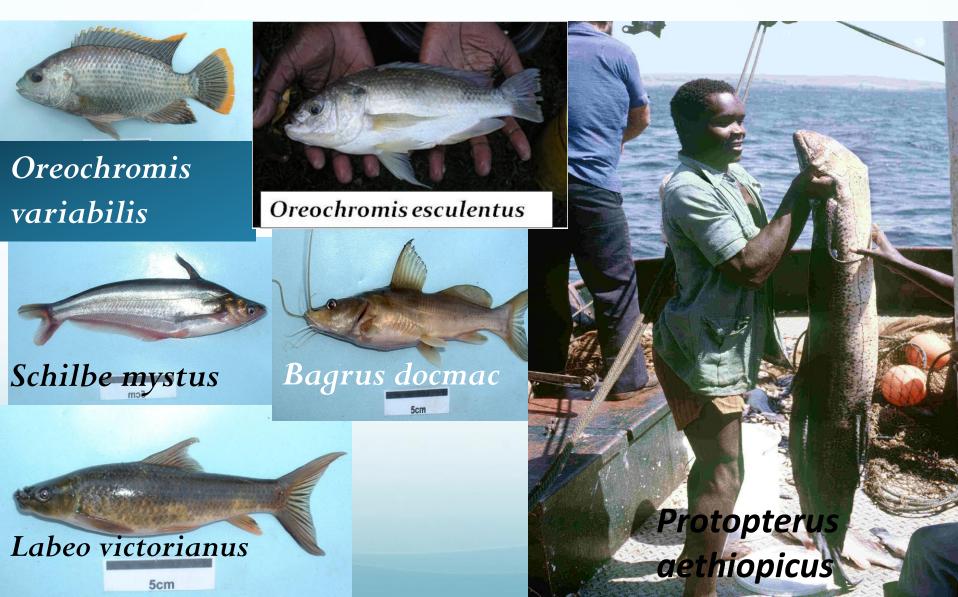


Challenges

- Sustaining the momentum
 - Devolution
 - Inputs and equipment
- Market development and mark information flow
- Weak research support
 - Socio-economics
 - Emerging fish health issues
 - Seed improvement programs
- Ecosystem threat and conservation of Biodiversity



Potential aquaculture species: food species



Ornamental species





Way forward...

- Get the Market right: Value chain development approach and focus on endproduct
- Well funded research for development
- Enhanced public private partnerships
- Standards: facilities, processes and products
- Diversification of culture systems
- Diversification of culture species
- Develop Centres of Excellence

