

# Community based Aquaculture initiatives in coastal Kenya

SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES  
IN KENYA: FROM RESEARCH AND SOCIETAL BENEFITS  
North Coast Hotel 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> October 2014

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# Introduction

- Kenya has a 640 Km of coastline, with large expanses of brackish waters at the River Tana and Athi River deltas, river water and other small water bodies which can also be harnessed for coastal aquaculture
- Due to lack of proper fishing and rigging gears owing to the heavy investment needed for offshore fishing among other factors, Kenya's marine fisheries potential is hardly realized and the current landings are only about 4.5 % of the capture fisheries potential
- Therefore, mariculture presents an alternative supplement to the capture fisheries and can positively contribute towards food security, income generation and job creation

# Under KCDP Baseline survey conducted in 15 - 25 February and 14-24 May 2013

## Objectives

- To provide an inventory of aquaculture initiatives and potential along the coast
- To identify the constraints and opportunities towards aquaculture development.
- Understand community perceptions to aquaculture development
- Socio-economic assessment

A total of about 30 groups practicing different forms of mariculture were visited on site

Nkunazini women group  
Ngomeni –Prawn farming



Vuma group, Takaungu  
-Seaweed farming



Kadhuoni farmers, Gongoni  
- Artemia and Milkfish



Kibokoni group Kilifi creek  
-Prawns & milkfish, mangrove  
planting



Dabaso conservation Group  
-crab farming & ecotourism,  
mangrove planting



Maya group-Kilifi creek  
Milkfish farming  
,mangrove planting



Kibokoni group Kilifi creek  
-Prawns & milkfish, mangrove  
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Dabaso conservation Group  
-crab farming & ecotourism,  
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Maya group-Kilifi creek  
Milkfish farming  
,mangrove planting

Comsung group majaoni-Prawns milkfish, mangrove rehabilitation, ecotourism



Bakarani group majaoni

Ihaleni group-Majaoni -Milkfish prawns



Kwetu training center



ComtechTsunza, Mariculture, tree planting, mangrove management

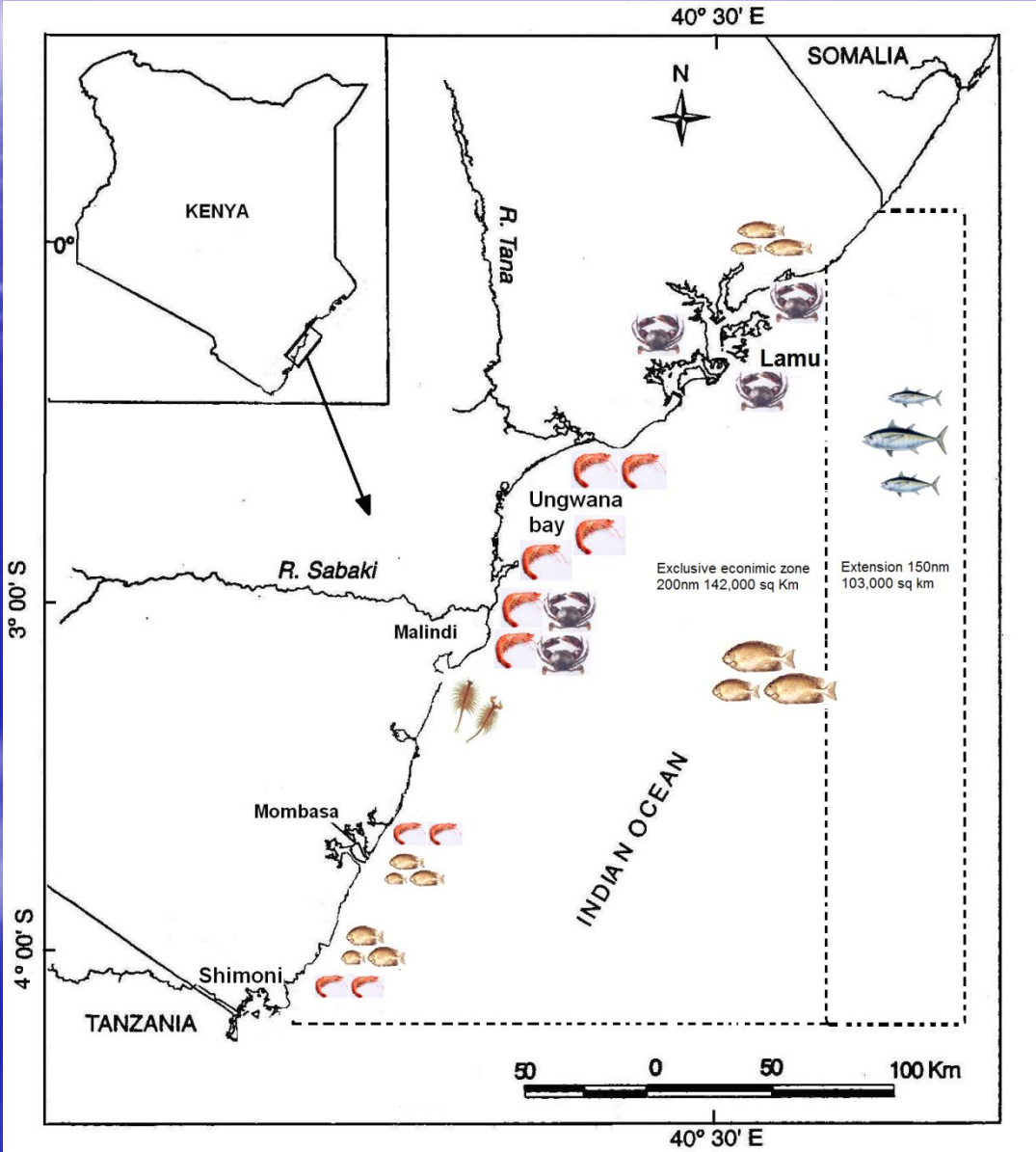


Jimbo environmental group





# Map of Kenyan coastline showing potential mariculture sites



# Summary of challenges

- Lack of technical knowhow (pond siting & construction)
- Lack of seeds and feeds
- Lack financing (pond construction)
- Low scale production (understocking of seeds)
- Lack of sustainability (group dynamics, business skills, perception)
- Low markets (low market prices)
- Lack of guidelines
- Disputes among group members

# FEW SUCCESSES

## CRAB FARMING IN DABASO MIDA CREEK

Experimental farm trials from Kmfri and local Universities

Growth, survival and production of crabs in crab cages

Floating vs Bottom

Males vs Female

- Grow-out of monosex crabs
- Training to other farmers

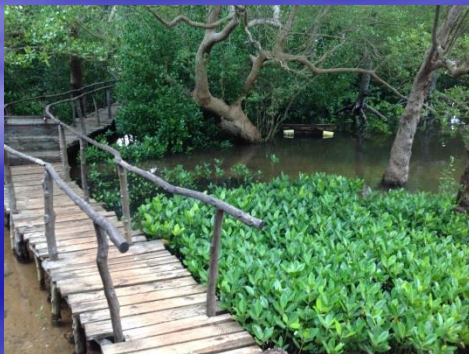


# CRAB FARMING

Results recommended farming in floating cages using monosex males



# Crab farming withn ecotourism within the mangroves



Crab farming  
Bee keeping  
Boardwalk  
Canoe riding  
Bird watching  
Restuarant  
Mangrove planting

# CRAB SAMOSAS AND SEAFOOD DELICACIES



# Seaweed farming in South coast

- Experimental trials for the last 10 yrs in South coast
- Nurseries of *Eucheuma dentriculata* and *Kapphycus (cottonii)* established
- Now spreading to Funzi, Gazi, Mkwiro



# Seaweed farming

Seaweed farming in Kibuyuni, Mkwiro Gazi and Funzi

- Establishment of cottonii nurseries at Kibuyuni, Mkwiro, Funzi and Gazi
- Upscaling of cottonii
- Establishment of new markets for seaweed
- Value addition



Setting up of nursery lines



Harvesting



# Experimental Artemia pond production



Pond construction



Harvesting live artemia



Female and male artemia

## Objectives

Train coastal communities in appropriate artemia production technologies

To assess the production potential of the farms

Expansion artemia production through PPP (investors)

# Artemia production

- Establish quality control measures
- Processing, Packaging and Marketing artemia cysts (investors)
- Export



Members of Kadzuhoni group, majority who are women



Brine shrimp artemia  
Made in Kenya ?

# Milkfish farming in Makongeni Baraka self help group Kwale



- 4 ponds measuring 40x30m each with production capacity of 1 ton per pond
- 2 harvest per year

# Milkfish and prawn farming in Kibokoni (Kilifi)



- 4 ponds measuring 40 x 30m each with production capacity of 1 ton per pond for milkfish and prawns
- 2 harvest per year

# Projected community mariculture production

Activity	Production current		2013-14)		2014-15		2015-16	
<b>Seaweed farming</b>	600mt/yr (100 farmers)	12 mill/yr	1200mt (200 farmers)	36 mill/yr	1800 mt (300 farmers)	54 mill/yr	2400 mt (400 farmers)	72 mill/yr
<b>Milkfish farming (<i>Chanos chanos</i>)</b>								
<i>Kibokoni</i>	50 kg/yr (8 ponds)	10,000 ksh	1000 kg/yr (12 ponds)	200,000 ksh	2000 kg/yr (16 ponds)	400,000 ksh	3000 kg/yr (20 ponds)	600,000 ksh
<i>Makongeni</i>	50 kg/yr (7 ponds)	10,000 ksh	1000 kg/yr (10 ponds)	200,000 ksh	2485 kg/yr (15 ponds)	497,000 ksh	3000 kg/yr	710,000 ksh
<b>Milkfish seed collection</b>								
<i>Makongeni</i>	6000 seeds (7 ponds)	60,000 ksh	30,000 seeds (10 ponds)	300,000 ksh	60,000 seeds (15 ponds)	600,000 ksh	120,000 seeds (20 ponds)	1,200,000 ksh
<b>Prawn (<i>P.indicus</i>)</b>								
<i>Kibokoni</i>	15 kg/yr (8 ponds)	4,500 ksh	1000 kg/yr (12 ponds)	400,000 ksh	2000 kg/yr (16 ponds)	800,000 ksh	3000 kg/yr	1.200,000 ksh/yr
<b>Crab farming</b>								
<i>Dabaso</i> (@ 265/kg)	347 kg/yr (10 cages)	91,560 ksh	700 kg/yr (20 cages)	184,703 ksh	1,400 kg/yr (40 cages)	369,600 ksh	2,800 kg/yr (80 cages)	739,200 ksh

# Interventions

- Establishment of a marine hatchery (seed and feed production)
- Community training in mariculture production
- Private partnership in marketing, value addition and semi processing
- Need for partnership in upscaling, research, packaging and marketing artemia cysts
- Training in business skills

# Interventions

- Development of an aquaculture policy
- Development of mariculture guidelines
- Aquaculture master plan - guide development of aquaculture interventions and investment
- Diversify aquaculture species (marine tilapia, siganids) and technology (Cage culture offshore)
- Training in leadership roles (women)