An overview of current status of Kenyan fish feed industry, challenges and opportunities

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SUSTAINABLE USE OF **COASTAL AND** MARINE RESOURCES

FROM RESEARCH TO

IN KENYA:

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Outline of Presentation

- 1. Background
- 2. Current status of the feed industry in Kenya
- 3. Challenges in the feed industry
- 4. Opportunities for collaboration







Background - Fish feed Industry

- Up to 2008 Fish farming in Kenya was mainly conducted at small-scale (subsistence) level
- Feed used was mainly agricultural by-products (cereal brans) as supplements & There were no commercial fish feed millers – New industry
- o 2009 saw a transformation in the approach and funding levels (ESP Gov. supported)
- o 2009-2012 the Gov funded 4.2b kshs has been invested in (pond, seed, feed, cold storage, suitability mapping, training & extension) to support farmers
- The Gov. supported program resulted to increased demand for seed, extension services, processed fish feeds











Current status of aquaculture in Kenya

- Area under aquaculture 10,000 Ha, Farmers 2014- Over 38,000
- Active commercial feed millers 2014 7, Cottage feed industries - 12
- Aquaculture production; 2013 48,790mt (25%)
- Available commercial feeds have FCR 2.5 on average translates to over 120,000 mt demand for feeds
 Tilapia and catfish feed standard is developed and published









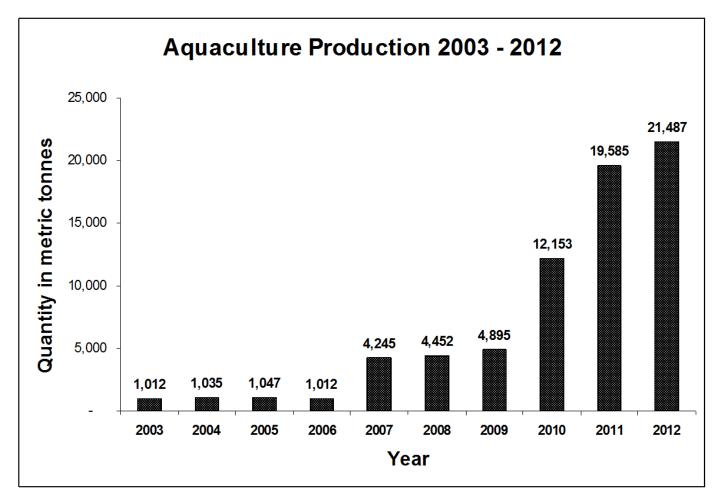
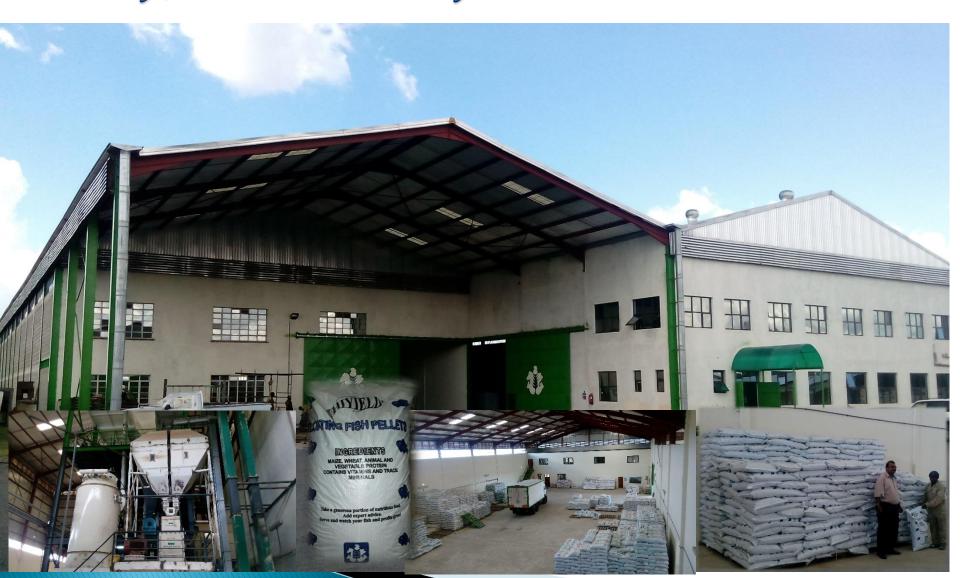


Figure 1: Trends in aquaculture production in Kenya



Commercial feed millers – New Sigma Feed Factory, Nairobi County





Thoyu Feed Millers- Nakuru County



Cottage – Fish feed Industries (farmer clusters)













Success story – Bidii fish famers Western Kenya







Challenges facing the feed Industry

Feed quality

Nutrient uniformity; pellet quality issues, Low Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR)

- Over reliance on fishmeal Omena (Rastrineobola argentea) creates direct competition with human food
- Few trained aquatic feed experts (researchers, technicians, millers)
- Frequent price fluctuations of raw material for the feed industry- Compromised quality
- Poor packaging and storage- (moisture, molds)







- ▶ High cost of fish feeds- Commercial fish feeds are expensive in the region in Kenya 1 US \$, Uganda 0.9 US, Tanzania 1.3 and 1.5 US \$ Rwanda
- ▶ Imported feeds for grow-out is 2.5 US \$ (26% CP)
- lack of starter diets- for larval and fry stages
- Lack of feeds formulated specifically for marine fish species





Capacity building

- Training on feed processing and production technologies
- Development of adaptable technology and equipment for fish feed processing & production suitable for the local conditions
- Exchange program between Belgium and KMFRI Researchers for exposure and practical experience in feed production

▶ Infrastructure

 Development of a state of art nutrition laboratory for feed analysis, formulation and quality control





Opportunities for Joint Research

- ▶ Improvement of Feed quality & reduction of cost
 - Development of live feeds artemia, rotifers
 - Research on alternative feed resources- plant based, nonconventional
 - ▶ Improvement of the feed conversion ratio (FCR)
 - Feed development for differents stages of development
 - starter diets specifically formulated for the marine
 - Development of Ornamental feeds (Koi carp) High potential
- Development of efficient marketing linkages and communication platform





Research on nutrition related conditions, deformities, diseases and the quality of the flesh-Farmed.

Research on anti-Nutritional factors, toxins in fish feed ingredients and safe removal mechanisms

Nutrient loading from fish feeds in culture systems, effects on water quality, treatment and safe disposal

Develop certification system for accrediting for feed manufacturers

There are opportunities for development partners to invest in the feed industry in Kenya







