# Ensuring food security in Africa through Sustainable aquaculture

Mary Opiyo (PhD)
Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)

Aquaculture for food security in Kenya





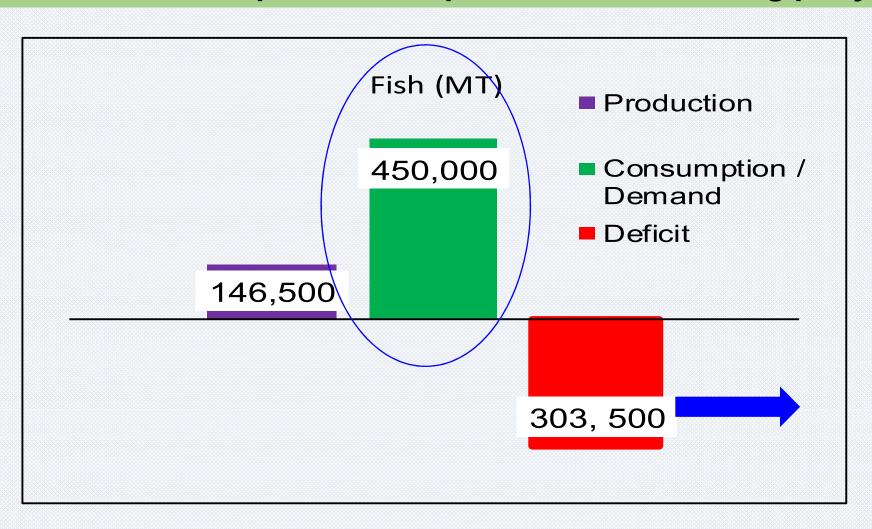


#### Introduction

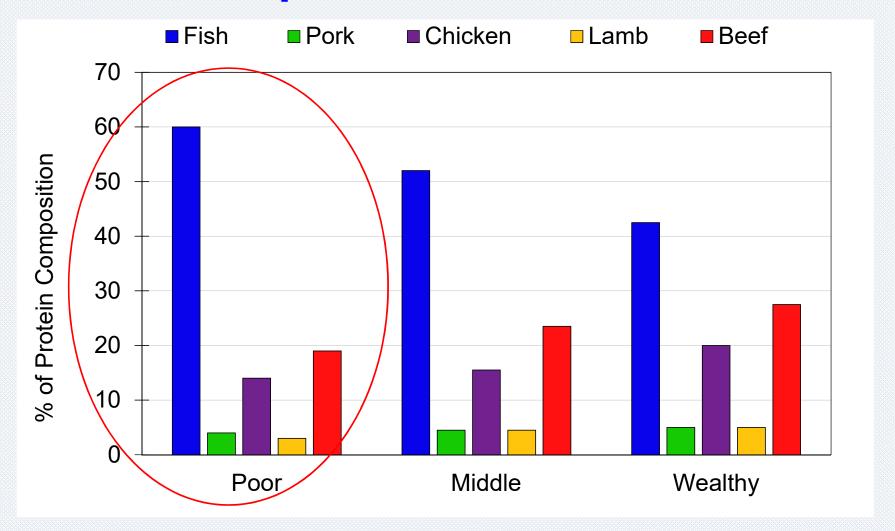
- Fisheries and Aquaculture sector directly employ ≈125,000 fishers and fish farmers in Kenya
- Supports 1.2 million people in fish processing, marketing, and trade
- Contributes 0.5% to the national GDP
- Fish provides quality animal protein and micronutrients
- Capture fisheries is on the decline
- Increase in demand of fish requires further aquaculture growth
- Aquaculture contributes 15% of the total fish production in Kenya

#### Fish production against demand

To increase Per capita consumption from 3.5 to 10 kg/per/yr



#### Fish consumption

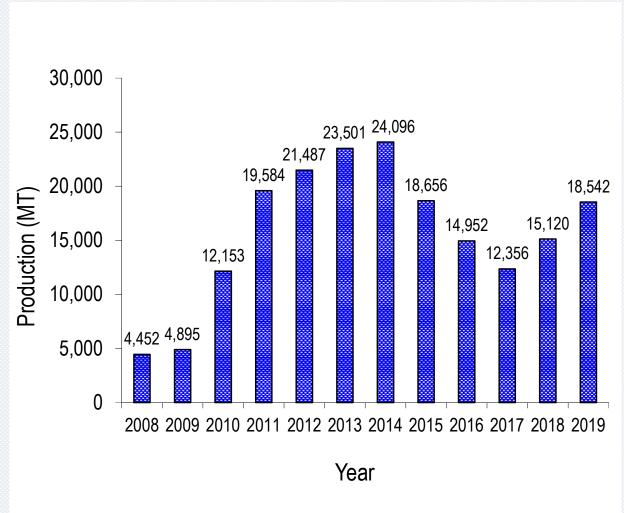


Protein consumption composition by socioeconomic classes (KNBS, 2018)

Fish considered "rich food for poor people"

#### **Aquaculture production**

- Since 1950's
- Stagnated at 4000 tons
- Mainly fresh water
- 2010 ESP-FFEPP
- Peaked at 24,096 t
- Freshwater
   (Nile tilapia and African Catfish
- Mariculture
   (Sea weed, milkfish, Shrimps)
- 4,357 cages in Lake Victoria in 2019 covering an 62,132 m<sup>2</sup>



Aquaculture production trends between 2008 and 2019 (KNBS,2020)

### **Culture systems**

 Semi intensive pond systems





 Cages in lake Victoria and Dams /small water bodies





 Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) in peri-urban areas





#### **Commercially cultured food fishes**

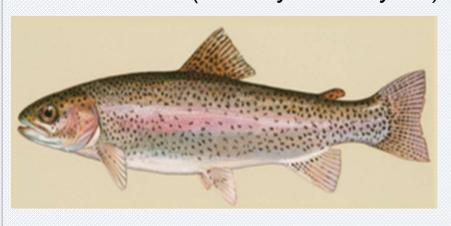
1. Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus)



2. African catfish (Clarias gariepinus)



3. Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)



4. Tilapia jipe (*Oreochromis jipe*)



#### **Opportunities for growth**

#### 1. Mariculture species



- Potential for sea cucumber, oysters, groupers
- Fish feed for marine species production
- Processing of sea weed

#### Opportunities for growth...

## 2. Rise in the number of local feed manufacturers of extruded pellets

Unga Ltd, Sigma Ltd, Lenalia fish feeds, Jewlett Enterprises, KMFRI Sangoro.



## **Opportunities for growth...**

# 3. Transformation from subsistence to commercial ventures in the private sector

❖ Victory farms, Rio holdings Jewlett enterprises, Makindi farm, Africa Blue, Pioneer farm, Mwea Farms, Green algae farms, Fish paradise..etc.....



#### **Opportunities for growth...**

- Cultured fish mini-processing plants in hot spot areas;
  - Kanyakine Fish Plant, Fish Carnivore (Meru), Wamagana Fish Plant (Nyeri), Kakamega Fish Plant (Kakamega) and Rio Fish Plant (Migori County)



#### Interventions for more fish to feed Kenya

- Promotion of large scale, environmentally sustainable aquaculture
- Seed development of key cultured species
- Promotion of fish eating "fish eating campaigns"
- Lowering of post harvest losses value addition
- Subsidies to promote investment in aquaculture by small holder farmers
- Strategic markets for farmed fish
- Strengthening aquaculture based value chain for the benefit of the poor.
- Affordable feed by providing alternatives to fish meal

#### **Strategies for meeting SDGs**

- Increasing Small holder farmer productivity
- Promotion of Public—Private Partnership (PPP)
- Youth and women programs (CIG, CBO)
- Promotion of sustainable aquaculture
- Climate Smart Aquaculture technologies
- Multidisciplinary, multi-institutional research to promote global partnerships



#### **Challenges**

- Inadequate legislation and aquaculture regulations
- Inadequate supply of affordable quality fish feeds
- Limited access to credit facilities for investment
- Climate change (extreme drought and flooding)

#### **Current support programs**

- Aquaculture Technology Development and Innovation Transfer (Government of Kenya)
- Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (WorldBank)
- Aquaculture Business Development Program (IFAD)
- Kenya Marine Fisheries Socioeconomic Development Program (World Bank)

