





AQUACULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA

By

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INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON

SUSTAINABLE USE OF COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES IN KENYA:

FROM RESEARCH TO SOCIETAL BENEFITS

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AQUACULTURE OVERVIEW - KENYA

- Production moved from 4000 mt 2007 to 48,000 mt currently representing growth from 2.5% - 25% of fish production in Kenya
- Growth mostly in inland sector attributed to significant government intervention from 2009
- Marine sector has so far had no major intervention
- Vision to move aquaculture to 50% fish production in Kenya

KMFRI R&D INITIATIVES

KMFRI tasked with leading National Aquaculture Development through Scientific Research – Policy – Demand driven Research

- Develop adaptive aquaculture technologies
- Genetic characterization and improvement of aquaculture species
- Formulation of inexpensive and quality fish feeds
- Development of cost effective culture systems
 - Cages, tanks, RAS, ponds (lined and earthen)
- Integrated production systems (rice/fish/livestock/horticulture)
- Post harvest handling technologies and innovations
- Market research (outlets and linkages) for farmed products
- Ornamental fish research
- Live feed research and production (Artemia and other live feeds)
- Community based Aquaculture projects
- Socio-economic evaluation of aquaculture ventures
- Environmental sustainability emphasized (EIAs and EMPs)

Selective Breeding (Inland)









Labeo victorianus

INLAND AQUACULTURE RESEARCH INLAND







FEED FORMULATION

- Focuses on locally available ingredients and by-products
- Proximate analyses done for 40 ingredients
- Fish feed formulations done for a number of key species
- Feed testing experiments performed
- Mass production of formulated feeds encouraged for industry (PPP)







POST HARVEST HANDLING AND VALUE ADDITION









SEAWEED FARMING INITIATIVES

- Remarkable achievement in evaluation Technical feasibility in 2 sites 15 years ago
- Four villages in S. Coast Gazi, Shimoni, Mkwiro, Funzi have ventured into commercial (Kappaphycus & Eucheuma)- 400 farmers – encouraging prospects (90% women)
- Evaluating the alternative farming technique for the preferred strain Kappaphycus alvarezi (cottoni) – to enhance production
- Addressing stressors; herbivores, pests and diseases affecting production.
- Looking at marketing and value addition to develop industry along the entire value chain (Seaweed EA)





MUD CRAB (SCYLLA SERRATA) CULTURE

- Feasibility of penculture mudcrab/milkfish established
- Current- community-based project Dabaso community Mida-creek
- Compare yield/econ. Returns crabs reared in pens and cages
 - Optimum stocking densities
 - Appropriate diet/harvest regimes
- 250-300 g crabs rejects by fishers- seed
 - 3 months culture period
 - Harvested at > 500 g
- Plan to establish a hatchery for the mudcrab



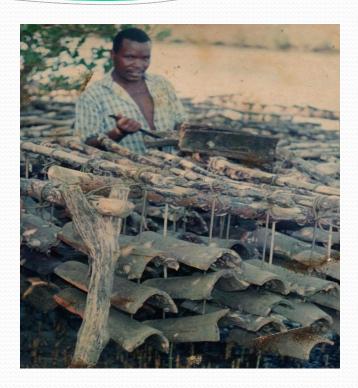


OYSTER FARMING





- Expt. In Tudor creek and marine park
- Results indicate viability of pearl oyster for commercial production
- Uptake by communities next step



Edible oyster Crassostrea cuculata

- Expt Gazi 1985 1990 KBP
- Intertidal zone 24 months maturity
- Technology introduced to Shirazo women group (marketing challenges)
- Targeted for further community init.

ARTEMIA RESEARCH/PRODUCTION

- Big Potential exist for production of good quality Artemia cysts in Kenya (10,000 ha salt-works).
- KMFRI demonstrated technical feasibility Artemia production (1984 – 1986 through Kenya – Belgium Project)
 - Explored Artemia production to fulfill Kenyan requirements & even. Enter Intern. Market
 - Improve use of Artemia as source of live food
- Kenyan salinas considered as new natural resource could be further developed
- Commercialization of production being pursued VLIR-UOS project – pilot phase closing – Artisanal farmers/corporate firms targeted for up-scaling production



PARTNERS

- 1. Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
- 2. Laboratory for Aquaculture and Artemia Reference Center, Department of Animal Science, Ghent University, Belgium
- Can Tho University, Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Vietnam
- 4. Kensalt, Krystalline, Malindi, (Corporate Salt Firms)
- 5. 7 Private (Artisanal) Salt Farmers, Malindi-Kenya

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY

- Socio economic surveys conducted to assess the perceptions of the local communities on the projects
 - Success and ownership depends on entry point
 - Bottom-up approach more successful with communities
 - Social scientists participation a must for success of projects

LINKAGE WITH POLICY/FARMING COMMUNITY

- KMFRI Scientists members of the NADWG (formed 2008) tasked with driving national agenda NASDP, Aquaculture Policy , Concept for National program (FFEPP), etc
- Members of the secretariat for the National Aquaculture Program (FFEPP)
- Accreditation of hatcheries and feed producers nationally
 - 150 hatcheries and 15 Feed producers accredited; last 5 years

Capacity building of the farming community

- Training of hatchery managers and workers over 500 trained last 5 years
- Training of farmers clusters on cottage industry for feed production
- Training of fish farmers at grassroots level on BMP in aquaculture over 10,000 farmers trained under the national program
- Dissemination and outreach
 - Development of manuals, fact sheets and brochures in aid of BMPs; publications for scientific community and technical reports for policy makers
 - Publicity and awareness campaigns through print and electronic media
- On-farm experiments with community members

LINKAGE WITH FARMING COMMUNITY



LINKAGE WITH FARMING COMMUNITY

Dissemination/outreach



Illustrated Guide to Mud **Crab Culture in Coastal** Wetlands in Kenya





Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute Aquaculture Fleid Manual No. 1

Get rich as you add value to your farmed fish

Fish is a highly perishable product. In order to achieve high profitability, making value-added products is paramount for it extends the fish shelf-life. Value addition is done to preserve the fish, increase consumer appeal and make more products. The quality of end-product is determined by the way fish is handled right from harvesting. Therefore, value addition is done before fish spoilage.

Value added products include:













Why consume fish products?

- Fish is nich in potassium, vitamins and minerals
- High quality protein compared to mest
- Rich in Omega-3 and fatty seids good for health
- Fish is simply delicious

Quality control of fish and fishery products

- ·Use clean utensils and equipment
- ·Wash harvested fish with clean water
- ·Keep flies away at all times

Shelf-life extension of the diversified products

- *Smoked fish has a shelf-life of 14 days
- *Fish samesas, fingers, balls should be frozen when not sold out and can be kept for 10 days
- *Deep fried fish has a shelf-life of 3 days
- *Extracted fish oil has a shelf-life of I month
- *Replace cooking oil regularly









ASARECA

Building public private sector partnership to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of aquaculture in the ECA region (WB - funded)

- Key intervention strategies
 - Increase productivity through intensive cage and tank culture
 - Empowering producers of quality seed and affordable feeds
 - Enhancing fish market information linkages between stakeholders
- Implementing Institutions
 - National Fisheries Resources Institute (NaFIRRI), Uganda
 - World Fish Center, Zambia
 - Source of the Nile (SON) Fish Ltd, Uganda
 - Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute(KMFRI), Kenya
 - Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI), Tanzania
- Beneficiaries
 - Fish farmers
 - Hatchery operators
 - Fish traders
 - Fish consumers

KAPAP - Collaborative Research

Commercializing Aquaculture Production Through Sustainable Technologies And Market Linkages (WB – funded)

Objectives

- Development, production and distribution of quality seeds and feeds for tilapia, catfish and ningu (Labeo).
- Evaluation and innovation of value addition technologies for post-harvest handling
- Promotion of marketing outlets and creation of market linkages AVC.

Collaborating Institutions

- Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (Lead Organization)
- State Department of Fisheries
- Maseno University
- International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
- Kenya Fish Processors and Exporters Association
- Crop King Hatchery
- Aquaculture Association of Kenya (AAK)

COASTAL POTENTIAL

- 640 km coastline
- 200 nm miles EEZ
- Various culture species
- Easily adoptable technologies (cage culture/ranching)
- Suitability mapping needed
- Challenge currently, no investment
- Regulations governing aquaculture development not in place.

Areas for collaboration

- Multi disciplinary projects addressing societal challenges and development needs of local communities
 - Food security
 - Additional livelihoods
 - Environmental Integrity
 - Climate change
- Institutional capacity building

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