



Enhancing equitable **economic growth**
by promoting **sustainable fisheries**
in the EA-SA-IO region

Validation Workshop of the Study on the Registration System for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the South-West Indian Ocean region

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INDIAN OCEAN
COMMISSION



OVERVIEW OF THE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES (SSF) IN **KENYA**.

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Fisheries Registration

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OVERVIEW OF THE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES (SSF).

INTRODUCTION

❖ Kenya is endowed with a rich diversity of marine and inland water resources. The country's marine resources include a coastline along the Indian Ocean, while the inland water resources consist of several large lakes, rivers, and wetlands.

❖ The Kenyan fishery is mostly artisanal and accounts for the larger part of the inland and marine water catches

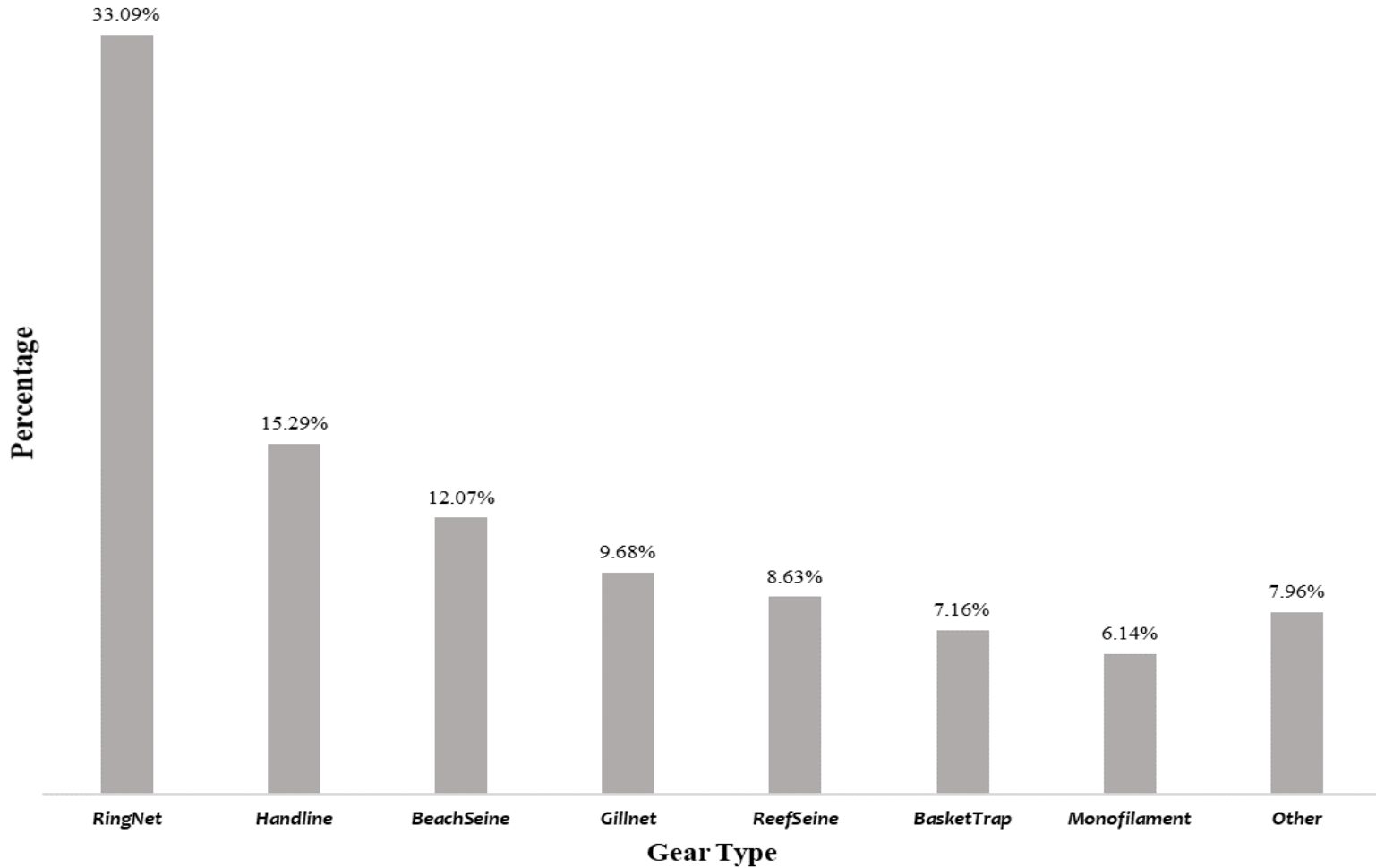
OVERVIEW OF THE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES (SSF).

INTRODUCTION

❖ The sector supports about 1.5 million people directly and indirectly working as fishers, traders, processors, suppliers, and merchants of fishing accessories, employees, and their dependents. Besides being a rich source of protein.

❖ In 2023 Marine small-scale fishery catches were 36,983 MT with demersal fishes accounting for 44% (16,266 MT), Pelagics 26% (9,550 MT), Sardines 9% (3,286 MT), Crustaceans contributed 9% (3,245 MT) and molluscs and sea cucumbers accounted for 7% (2,696 MT) while Shark % Rays 5% (1,941 MT)

Marine artisanal catches by gear type



POLICY ORIENTATION IN THE SSF

- ✓ Development of the Kenya Fisheries Policy, 2023
- ✓ Development of the National Blue Economy Strategy
- ✓ Development of the Marine Spatial Plan-ongoing
- ✓ Development of fisheries management plans
- ✓ Development of Fisheries Regulations
- ✓ Fisheries Research and development
- ✓ By laws

BENEFITS TO PROFESSIONAL FISHERS

- ❖ Strengthen funding and investment in SSF
- ❖ Data collection
- ❖ Resource use and management
- ❖ Support to commercial fisheries-bait source

PROFILE OF FISHERMAN AND THE FISHING UNITS

- Open access and majorly fishing for subsistence
- Over exploitation of the resources
- Weak data management and information
- Weak Organizational and Management structures
- High post-harvest losses and low value of landed fish
- Weak governance structures

REGISTRATION OF FISHERS IN THE SSF SECTOR

- ❖ Resource management tool/revenue????
- ❖ Fishing control
- ❖ Data gathering for decision making
- ❖ Categorization
- ❖ Decentralized
- ❖ Sustainable and inclusive SSF management

LEGISLATION IN PLACE

- ❖ Fisheries management and development Act
- ❖ Devolution of fisheries management
- ❖ Fisheries Regulations.

CONSTRAINTS, GAPS AND CHALLENGES IN THE SSF-OPEN ACCESS ?

- Lack of funding and investment in data collection,
- The open access nature of small-scale fisheries,
- Too many actors and complexity of the sector,
- Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
- Institutional capacities of governments and the co-management units
- Non-disclosure of catch by fishers to evade taxation
- Lack of awareness on the importance of data provision and feedback

WAY FORWARD

- ❖ Digitalization of SSF registration
- ❖ Technology adoption in SSF registration
- ❖ Resource mobilization and allocation
- ❖ Monitoring, control and surveillance
- ❖ Strengthen co-management
- ❖ Capacity building and technical support
- ❖ SSF participation in ecosystem restoration.
- ❖ Promotion of private sector engagement and partnerships in SSF



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