

Eat More Fish

For better nutrition outcomes, national fisheries and food policies in Kenya should include aquaculture in developing positive attitudes towards consumption of value-added fish products

Fish has become an important component of food systems in the global agenda for nutrition and food security, with the fisheries and aquaculture sector providing essential protein to vulnerable populations across the globe. However, for this to continue, large-scale and small-scale fish producers, governments and other stakeholders must work together to create a significant impact in improving

of 10 surveyed women and young children were consuming fish. This implies that women, children and their family members are not meeting their recommended nutrient requirements, which places them at a high risk of malnutrition. One of the major contributing factors to this trend is the decline in the capture fisheries and struggling aquaculture sector, even as consumption demand surges.

The freshwater capture fisheries sector, which supplies 80 per cent of the fish produced in Kenya, is dominated by silver cyprinid (*Rastrineobola argentea*), Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*), Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*). The marine sector is mainly exploited by foreign fleets, which ship out fish to foreign countries. Marine fish production by domestic fleets is mainly at an artisanal scale and does not contribute significantly to markets outside the coastal region.

The Kenyan aquaculture sector is growing fast, but only produces tilapia and catfish in restricted regions in the country. In Kenyan capture fisheries and aquaculture, the distribution of value-chain actors by gender shows that men dominate production chains, that is, fishing, pond operations, cage farming, boat assembling, hatchery operations and tourism activities, while women dominate post-harvest activities in the trading, processing, feed manufacturing and seaweed sector.

National diet

Over the past four decades, fish has been a delicacy among riparian communities in the Lake Victoria region. However, today, fish is part of the national diet and consumed by a majority of Kenyan communities, thanks to government

livelihoods, diversifying diets and maximizing the contribution of fish to human nutrition.

In Kenya fish is a vital source of essential macro- and micro-nutrients that can play an important role in reducing the high prevalence of undernutrition. The total annual fish production in the country is estimated at 180,000 tonnes, against much higher annual demand. With the increasing national demand for quality fish protein and expanding regional markets, fish farmers and fishermen often prefer selling fish than consuming them. This has contributed to stagnating fish consumption per capita, estimated at a paltry 4.5 kg/person/year, compared to the global average of 20kg/person/year.

A recent study conducted by the authors and supported by the Kenya Climate Smart Aquaculture Project (KCSAP) in three counties in western Kenya reported that small-scale fish farmers do not have enough fish in their own diets, as only three out

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Fish farmers at a tilapia pond in Kenya. It is encouraging that fish farmers in western Kenya have positive attitudes towards fish consumption and are interested in incorporating value-added fish products into their daily diets

efforts to promote fish eating through numerous campaigns and fish-farming projects.

Nonetheless, fish eating is still not popular among pastoral communities, who depend largely on livestock as a staple source of protein. Besides, the climatic conditions in some parts of Kenya do not favour fish farming. Other reasons, such as socio-cultural restrictions, have also been cited as impediments to fish eating in some communities. Among the fishing communities, a notable barrier to consumption of fish by small-scale farmers is the unavailability of value-added fish products, knowledge of the existence of these products, skills in the preparation and cooking of fish, and other socioeconomic factors.

In many rural communities, fish consumption by frequency and portion sizes has greatly increased from the time farmers began culturing fish. Hence, nutrition-sensitive fish-food systems can markedly improve Kenyan household diets which are dominated by carbohydrate-rich staples. A game changer solution is to empower women and youth from low-income households

through nutrition education, social behavior change communication strategies, and participatory cooking trainings. This is expected to improve nutrition and health outcomes of women and young children as consumption of poor-quality diets and lack of access to diverse foods are the main drivers of malnutrition in Kenya. It is encouraging to note in our research that fish farmers in western Kenya have positive attitudes towards fish consumption and are interested in incorporating value-added fish products into their daily diets.

Little value addition

Previous studies have shown that over half of the Kenyan households (58 per cent) consume fish more than once a week because they can readily access and acquire fish through market purchases. However, 40 per cent of households consume fish in its natural form with little value-addition to improve acceptability and consumption. Nile tilapia is the most frequently consumed fish in Kenya. The supply of Nile Perch has decreased significantly from Lake Victoria due to

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Fishers harvest broodstock for culture. Nutrition-sensitive fish-food systems can markedly improve Kenyan household diets, which are dominated by carbohydrate-rich staples

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ecological challenges. However, the little quantities are highly priced and mainly processed for the export market. Consequently, the Silver Cyprinid, locally known as *dagaa*, is increasingly becoming an important alternative source of nutrition for low-income consumers, who make up the majority of the population. Indeed, *dagaa* has become the smallest fish with the biggest socioeconomic impact to the riparian communities and beyond.

This small fish has a huge potential to improve the nutritional quality of complementary foods and to assist in mitigating the nutritional deficiencies of zinc, iron and calcium. A strong emphasis should be placed on the nutrition education of mothers or care givers of young children to ensure the timely incorporation of animal foods into diets, so as to avoid health problems such as pain, diarrhea, intolerance, allergy, malabsorption, and constipation reported in surveys.

African catfish is mainly produced in aquaculture but is not as widely consumed due to socio-cultural reasons. In rural areas, fresh fish is preferred due to the lack of knowledge on fish value-addition techniques. In major towns and cities, value-added fish products, such as fish samosas, fish fingers, fish balls and fish fillets, are available. Frozen tilapia from China is the major imported species.

With increasing recognition of the benefits of fish as a vital source of essential macro- and micro-nutrients, government policies and nutrition education programmes, such as the 'Eat More Fish' campaign, are now devoted to teaching non-fish-eating tribes the benefits of eating fish. This will be supported by the implementation of the National Guidelines for Healthy Diets and Physical Activity.

Given the positive projections for the contribution of fish to animal protein intake in Kenya, food-security and nutritional programmes should recognize and build on the potential of fish to improve dietary quality, micronutrient intake, nutrient status, and overall health. More robust models are needed to better understand fish demand and supply projections beyond 2030 since Kenya's population is expected to double by 2050.

The enabling policy environment—including the Aquaculture Business Development Programme led by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Kenya Climate Smart Aquaculture Project—has attracted substantial public funding for aquaculture development in the country. In order to ensure better nutrition outcomes, national fisheries and food policies should include aquaculture, in the context of coherent linkages between production, supply, and consumer demand and access. 3

For more

Assessment of the integration of fisheries and aquaculture in policy development. Framework and application in Africa

<https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1306989/>

Maximizing nutrition in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Kenya

<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CB5604EN/>

Fish as food

https://www.icsf.net/images/samudra/pdf/english/issue_83/4430_art_Sam_83_art09_Analysis_Molly.pdf

The Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-y7937e.pdf>

IUU fishing

Pillagers or victims?

The plight of Kenyan fishermen on board foreign-flagged trawlers is often shocking

Most Kenyan sailors (usually fishermen) are employed on trawlers flying Kenyan or foreign flags. There are 20 trawlers flying the Kenyan flag, 17 of which are owned by Italian companies and three by Koreans. A study carried out in 2002 by the Seafarers Assistance Programme (SAP) showed that 165 Kenyan fishermen were working on board these trawlers. Another 295 were working on European-flagged vessels, the majority of which were Spanish trawlers and longliners. A further 65 sailors were employed by Korean longliners.

Andrew M Mwangura, Co-ordinator of SAP, strongly condemns the working conditions of the Kenyan sailor-fishermen employed on both Asian and European industrial fishing boats, some of which are fishing illegally in east African waters. "Whether local or foreign, none of these vessels that employ Kenyan sailors comply with the international conventions and standards of the International Labour Organization," he says.

About ten years ago, SAP set up a programme to monitor the well-being of the sailors. It revealed that neither their working hours nor their rest periods are legal: once the vessels are out fishing, rest periods are rare. Kenyan fishermen taken on board these vessels generally have no fixed working hours and no work clothing. Most of them earn, on average, US\$100 per month, well below the US\$800 earned by crew members from other countries on the same boats.

There are no agreements in place or measures taken to ensure health on board. There is no medical care at sea and no social security system for these sailors. Between 1983 and 2003, 64 fishermen (one

Senegalese, 16 Tanzanians and 47 Kenyans) perished at sea; 121 were seriously injured and 37 had their fingers frozen.

Some of these boats are fishing off the Somali coast. This fishing zone is extremely rich in resources: it is estimated that fisheries off the 3,300-km long Somali coast could produce annually, on a sustainable basis, 300,000-500,000 tonnes of fish.

Even before the civil war in Somalia began in 1991, official fisheries statistics showed annual production levels of 20,000 tonnes, that is, only 4 per cent of the potential. Artisanal fishermen and foreign vessels holding licences accounted for half of this catch.

Since the beginning of the civil war, and in the absence of any central government in Somalia, large-scale illegal fishing operations have increased. These operations stem from all over the world and use fishing methods and gear banned internationally.

Statistics on fishing operations carried out by foreign vessels off the Somali coast have been collated by the Somali researcher M. Abdirahman Jama Kulmiye. There are some 300 vessels carrying out IUU fishing operations off the coast of the self-proclaimed Republic of Puntland, and 700 others fishing along the Somali coast. They target high-value seafood products such as shrimp, lobster and other demersal species, for which high prices are paid in the EU and other international markets.

Flags of convenience

A further deception is that the true identity of the vessel owners is often hidden as a result of registering vessels

under flags of convenience and using fronting companies in Kenya. Kenyan ports are thus *de facto* the advanced bases for organizing illegal fishing campaigns in the rich waters of Somalia. Numerous Kenyan seafarers are hired to work on board such vessels that take part of illegal fishing operations in Somali waters.

Under the pretext of fighting this large-scale illegal fishing, some Somali people have decided, in order to “protect” their territorial waters, to start the business of taking hostages. In response, the trawler owners hire militiamen to guard ships while they are fishing within Somali territorial waters.

SAP reported that, despite the presence of militia on board the fishing boats, Somali pirates have succeeded in taking several fishing boats with crew members that include Kenyan seafarers. In recent years, five Kenyan, two Korean, three Italian and three Russian fishing boats have been seized by pirates.

Examples include the 1997 seizure by pirates of a Kenyan-registered, Italian-owned ship, the *Bahari Hindi*, which was held for 45 days at Kismayo, Somalia. The pirates demanded a US\$500,000 ransom in order to release the crew of 36, comprising Italians, Poles, Kenyans, Romanians, Tanzanians and Senegalese. In December 2001, the *Bahari Kenya*, also a Kenyan-registered, Italian-owned vessel, was held at Elly Port, Somalia for 99 days, with a crew of 33 on board that included Italians, Kenyans, Romanians, Somalis and Spaniards. This time, the ransom demand was US\$1 mn. In 2003, 15 Kenyan, nine Indonesian and three Korean fishers were held as hostages aboard the Korean-flagged *Beira 3*, and were released after six months. Some fishermen have even been caught twice or thrice but, driven by the need to earn a living, they have developed a sense of daredevilry.

The fishermen victims of such piracy explain that their captors are always armed with AK-47 assault rifles, bazookas and rocket-propelled grenade launchers. The first thing the hijackers do is draw off all the fuel from the vessel. They also take with them all the fresh food, and feed the hijacked crew with stale food from

Somalia. As the ransom negotiations drag on, the captives are often beaten up and told that if the ransom is not paid, they will be killed.

Illegal fishing is also affecting the protein intake of Kenyans. Kenya has a population of 30 mn, and 9.5 kg of fish are required per year to meet the protein needs of an individual. Thus 300,000 tonnes of fish are needed annually. But according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the per capita supply of fish in Kenya was only 6.1 kg in 1999, and in 2002, 5.6 kg (from marine fisheries). According to the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Kenya is currently experiencing a serious shortage of fish and fish products, to the tune of over 200,000 tonnes. National production, combined with regional trade, could help address this shortage; but the lack of a national fisheries policy, and the extent of illegal fishing operations in the region by local boats (owned by European or Asian interests) and foreign fleets from Europe and Korea represent serious obstacles.

This article by the Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements (CFFA) is based on *The Safety and Health of Kenyan Fishers on Board Industrial Fishing Vessels, with Specific Reference to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing* by Andrew Mwangura, Co-ordinator, SAP, published in March 2005