

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Draft

KENYA FISHERIES POLICY

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

29 October 2005

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African Caribbean & Pacific
AFIPEK	Association of Fish Processors and Exporters Association
AG	Attorney General
CA	Competent Authority
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity
CDF	Constituency Development Funds
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern & Central Africa
DOF	Director of Fisheries
DOD	Department of Defense
DWF	Distance Waters Fishing
DWF	Distant Waters Fleet
EAC	East African Community
EEZ	Economic Exclusive Zone
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
EU	European Union
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
FD	Fisheries Department
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
KACA	Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
KFDA	Kenya Fisheries Development Authority
KMFRI	Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LBDA	Lake Basin Development Authority
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
MBUs	Beach Management Units
MCS	Monitoring Control & Surveillance
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries Development
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry

NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
SRA	Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture
SWIO	South West Indian Ocean
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science
WTO	World Trade Organization

PREFACE

The Republic of Kenya is endowed with vast water resources in the Indian Ocean lakes, rivers and man-made dams and has fish production potential estimated at over 150,000 metric tones per year.

Although aquaculture, is at its infancy, has a potential to change the estimated natural fish production three fold – Fisheries production contributes about 5% of the national GPD and Supports the livelihood of over half a million Kenyans either directly or indirectly. About 96% of the total fish production is derived from our fresh waters, particularly from Lake Victoria while the Indian Ocean contributes the remaining 5%. This insignificant marine fish production is clearly due to our inability to invest in the exploitation of the vast existing potential in our 200 nautical mile EEZ.

The fisheries sector, despite being an important contributor to the GDP, and providing livelihoods to many Kenyans, needs to be managed with a comprehensive policy which gives guidance and direction on sustainable development and utilization of the fisheries resources for the benefit of the present and future generations of the Kenyan people. It is widely known that fisheries as a sector is driven by a multiplicity of players or interest groups. A cornerstone element of the policy development is to guide on the institutional framework essential for coordinating and harmonizing the sector mandates, activities, and implementation of the plans of action to achieve sustainable development.

Acknowledging the fisheries sector in Kenya has operated without a fisheries policy since independence, the Government undertook a key decision to develop a comprehensive policy for the sector. In developing this policy, cog naissance was taken of existing national development plans National food policy (1981 and 1994), the District Focus for Rural Development of 1985, the Poverty Reduction strategy (PRS) of 2001, and the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) for ealth and mploymentreation (2003-2007).

Additionally, this policy is anchored on the strategy paper for the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development aimed at creating favorable legal and regulatory framework for the sustainable development of the fisheries sector.

Finally this policy is borrows ideas from the trategy for Revitalization of Agriculture (SRA) – 2004 -2014. Within the framework of the above nationwide economic policies, the overall objective of this policy is to create an enabling environment for a vibrant fishing industry providing optional and sustainable benefits, alleviations, poverty, and creating wealth taking into consideration gender issues

The goals of these this overall objective will be achieved through the specific objectives, which we believe will spur sustainable development in the sector.

This policy document is divided into three parts.The introduction gives the general overview of the fisheries sector in Kenya describing the production value type of fisheries and location status for stocks, trade in fishery products, current management regime and institutional arrangement. The rationale for the development of this policy as well as objectives are also described in this part.

Part 2 describes the policy framework that would be pursued in order to realize the eight objectives set out in the fisheries policy. In the pursuant of these ten broad policies have been identified and described, and specific areas of action for implementation given.

The Kenya Government Commitment to facilitate the implementation of the fisheries policy is given in Part 3. The process to be followed as well as the part to be played by the

various actors in the sector is explicitly spelt out. There is an implementation matrix that gives full details of expected monitorable indicators and time frame for the implementation of this policy.

It is hoped that this policy will guide the sustainable development of the Kenya fishery sector in an effective and coordinated manner in keeping with the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS), and will hasten and enhance the sector's contribution to the country's development objective of poverty alleviation and wealth creation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Fisheries production in Kenya

Kenya's fisheries sector is mainly composed of freshwater (lakes, rivers and dams) and marine (Indian Ocean), with aquaculture still at infancy. With fish production estimated at 150,000 metric tones (MT) annually, the sector contributes about 5% to the country's gross domestic product (GDP), had an average producer value of Kenya shillings 8 billion in 2004 and supported the livelihood of about 500,000 people the same year. There are at least 50,000 people working in the sector directly, mainly as fishermen, traders, processors and employees. Besides being a rich source of protein especially for riparian communities, fisheries are also important for the preservation of culture national heritage recreational purposes.

The freshwater fishes accounts for about 96% of Kenya's total fish production, with the principal fishery being that of Lake Victoria notwithstanding the fact that the country's share of the lake surface area is only 6% or 4,300 km². Lake Victoria production consists mainly of Nile perch, mena (*Rastrineobola argentea*) and tilapia. The lake accounted for 106,000 MT or 71% of the country's total annual production in 2003. Lake Turkana, Kenya's largest freshwater body (7,400 km²) produces about 4,000MT of fish annually. Other freshwater-bodies of commercial importance include lakes Naivasha, Baringo, Jipe and the Tana River dams.

Kenya has a 640 of coastline and a declared Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of up to 200 nautical miles. The marine fish production potential is estimated at 150,000 MT per year. The country's coast is also located within the richest tuna belt in the South West Indian Ocean. The current domestic production is only about 7,000 MT or approximately 4% of the country's total annual landings. A significant amount of is landed, processed or transhipped at the coast but there is no data on total catch from Kenya's EEZ. The main fishery products in the marine waters consist of demersal species such as snappers, tuna and tuna like species, crustaceans such as shrimps and lobsters and cephalopods including octopus and squids.

Limited artisanal activity, some prawn trawling, and a Distant Waters Fishing (DWF) fleet characterize the marine fishery. The gear and craft required for marine fisheries are expensive, and therefore beyond the reach of most artisanal fishers at the country's coast. The DWF fleet comprise of purse seiners and long liners operating under fishing licenses from the Department of Fisheries, with no obligations to land, trans-ship or declare catches in the country. This arrangement limits the country's benefits from its EEZ fisher especially from value-added activities associated with trans-shipment, landings for processing or even trade by-catch.

Aquaculture in Kenya is still at infancy in terms of development, with the sub-sector producing only about 1,000 MT annually. There are a few medium scale aquaculture firms specializing in trout and tilapia, but the vast majority of aquaculture activities consist of pond culture, spread across the country. Shrimp culture is at an experimental stage along the Tana delta. However, there is a great potential in aquaculture, given the country's vast water resources, and high demand for some of the indigenous fish species in both local and international markets. The sub-sector has been constrained by failure to carry out the activity at a commercial scale and inadequate availability of quality seed, feed and extension services.

1.2 Status of stocks

Fisheries in the various water-bodies of Kenya are at different levels of exploitation. Lake Turkana stocks are considered underexploited, mainly due to poor road infrastructure and

long distances from main market centres. Some of the Indian Ocean stocks are also considered underexploited. Fishing in Lake Victoria is considered to be at its maximum sustainable level, while such lakes as Naivasha and Jipe are considered to be overexploited. The riverine system is exploited by artisanal fishers for domestic consumption.

Kenya's aquatic ecosystem and species are faced with both anthropogenic and natural threats such as proliferation of alien invasive species, pollution, uncontrolled water abstraction, deforestation, siltation and unregulated physical developments

1.3 Trade in fish and fishery products

Fish trade in Kenya revolves mainly around artisanal fishers; intermediaries involved in product conveyance to the markets, usually with some value addition such as drying, smoking and deep-frying; and a large scale export-oriented processing sector currently consisting of about 18 EU-certified firms. In the local and regional markets, tilapia is the main species and is mostly traded fresh, with smaller quantities in dried or smoked form. Other species traded in commercial quantities in the local market include omena, Nile perch, tuna, kingfish, shrimps and lobsters. The principal export is of Nile perch fillets from Lake Victoria, accounting for about 90% of the country's total fish export products. Other export products include tuna, shrimps, lobsters, octopus and squids. Trade is hampered by a poor network of roads into production sites and lack of cold storage and preservation in ice. There are no auction systems for fish, a factor that also contributes to high price differentials across locations. As a result, there are significant post harvest losses, which also restrict market expansion. Sanitary and phytosanitary standards imposed by major export destinations, and other non tariff barriers to trade, also limit Kenya's international trade in fish and fishery products.

1.4 Management

Fishery resources in Kenya are managed by the Department of Fisheries through the Fisheries Act (Cap 378) and Maritime Act (Cap 250) of the Laws of Kenya. The Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), established as a state corporation through the Science and Technology Act (Cap 250), undertakes fisheries research. These two institutions, which have often been in different ministries, are currently under the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development. Due to the lack of a fisheries apex institution at the ministry level, these two institutions lack a mechanism for setting coordinated agenda. Other public institutions involved with fishery activities include regional development authorities under the Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, universities and public laboratories.

The large-scale export-oriented private sector is organized under the Kenya Fish Processors and Exporters Association (AFIPEK), which has facilitated industry self-regulation, marketing and interfacing with the Government. The small, medium and large scale fish traders in Kenya are considering the formation of an umbrella organization. This association shall have corporate membership, comprising of associations into which these traders belong, and is aimed at influencing Government policy, providing training services and facilities to accelerate efficient and sustainable trade. A major drawback is that most of the small scale traders are not organised into strong associations. Fishermen lack strong cooperatives or associations, but there are efforts by several organizations, including the newly launched Beach Management Units (BMUs) to organize this vital group. In addition to these private sector players, there are several civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in fisheries, especially on socio-economic and conservation issues.

The Kenyan fisheries sector has benefited greatly from regional collaborative initiatives such as joint management measures in Lake Victoria (through the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, LVFO) and research, and the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO, IOTC and WIOMSA). On the other hand, the sector also continues to make useful contributions to international organizations dealing with fisheries. Given the trans-boundary and interdependent nature of fisheries resources and activities, it is important for the country to strengthen the ongoing regional and international collaborative and cooperation efforts to ensure a fair share of shared stocks, and to encourage trade and development partnerships.

1.5 Rationale for a national fisheries policy

The Kenya fisheries sector has operated without a comprehensive fisheries policy since independence. Fisheries production and management measures were, from time to time however, mentioned in various policy documents. Key among these include the:

Various national Development Plans in which the government emphasized fish production from natural waters;

National Food Policy (1981 and 1994) in which the importance of fish as a nutritious food commodity was emphasized;

District Focus for Rural Development policy (1995) that required all districts to have fisheries presence irrespective of their fisheries potential;

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of 2001 that introduced a social responsibility and poverty reduction element into the fisheries agenda;

Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007 (ERS), into which the PRSP evolved, and that recognizes the contribution made by fisheries to local incomes, subsistence and nutrition. To enhance the sector's contribution to the overall development objectives (creation of 500,000 jobs annually, poverty reduction from 56.8% to 51.8%, increase in annual GDP growth rate from 1.1% to 7%, containment of inflation to below 5%, increase in foreign exchange reserves from \$1.1 billion to 1.7 billion, containment of balance of payments deficit to 6.2% of GDP, and increase in domestic savings), the ERS outlines the following measures for the fisheries sector: (i) development of infrastructure and improvement of standards, (ii) promotion of aquaculture, (iii) promotion of cooperation for trans-boundary resources, and (iv) encouragement of growth of micro-finance. For the anticipated contribution to be realized, there is need for a development-based rather than purely scientific and management focussed approach, as this is essential to tap the potential existing in the marine and aquaculture sub-sectors.

Besides these economy-wide policies, the fisheries policy is anchored in two recent sectoral strategies. The first is the strategy for the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MoLFD) whose mission is "to create a favourable legal and regulatory framework for the sustainable development of the sub-sectors" including a favourable environment for the creation of a semi-autonomous fisheries institution under the ministry. The other sectoral strategy is the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) 2004-2014 which recognizes the importance of fisheries.

The lack of a comprehensive national fisheries policy has reduced management and research effectiveness, discouraged investment in the sector, and thus constrained production growth. This provided the rationale for MoLFD to develop a national fisheries policy as a framework for strategic action. The policy will guide the development and management of the fishery sector in an effective and coordinated manner, in keeping with the national development policy

objectives, so as to hasten and enhance the sector's contribution to the country's development objectives of poverty alleviation and wealth creation. This policy will be reviewed at least once every ten years.

1.6 Policy objectives

1.6.1 Overall objective

The overall objective of this policy is to:

“Create an enabling environment for a vibrant fishing industry based on sustainable resource exploitation providing optimal and sustainable benefits, alleviating poverty, and creating wealth, taking into consideration gender equity.”

1.6.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives of this policy are to:

- (i) Promote responsible and sustainable utilization of fishery resources taking into account environmental concerns;
- (ii) Promote development of responsible and sustainable aquaculture, recreational and ornamental fisheries;
- (iii) Ensure that Kenya has a fair access to, and benefit from, the country's shared fishery resources;
- (iv) Promote responsible fish handling and preservation measures and technologies to minimize post harvest losses;
- (v) Encourage value addition, marketing and fair trade in Kenya's fishery products worldwide;
- (vi) Encourage efficient and sustainable investment in the Kenya fishery sector;
- (vii) Promote active involvement of fisher communities in fisheries management;
- (viii) Integrate gender issues in fisheries development;
- (ix) Promote fish consumption in the country

2 POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR REALIZATION OF THE OBJECTIVES

The 9 objectives set out in this policy document will be pursued through the implementation of the following 10 broad policies:

1. Strengthening of institutional framework and sustainable funding
2. Sustainable utilization of fishery resources
3. Achievement of efficient and effective fisheries management
4. Promotion of sustainable and efficient aquaculture development
5. Promotion of sustainable and efficient recreational and ornamental fisheries
6. Promotion of fish quality, consumption, trade and investment
7. Improvement of infrastructure and human resource development
8. Support and coordination of fisheries research
9. Enhancement of fisheries information and extension service
10. Promotion of regional and international cooperation

2.1 Strengthening of institutional framework and sustainable funding.

The current institutional framework for the fishery sub-sector requires restructuring, as without the right institutional set-up, fisheries development and management efforts are likely to achieve only partial success or fail. The Department of Fisheries, which is responsible for fisheries management, is charged with the often-conflicting roles of enforcing legislation and coordination of development activities. KMFRI, on the other hand, is responsible for fisheries research necessary for supporting decision-making process. There is no administrative mechanism of coordinating the role of KMFRI with that of the Department of Fisheries. Other public bodies that play a considerable role in the sector, with hardly any coordination, include regional development agencies such as the Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA) and local authorities. The private sector, civil society and NGOs also play an important role in fisheries development although their participation is not coordinated with those of the public institutions.

This lack of coordination has resulted in research that is not demand driven, duplication of roles leading to inefficiency, spreading of the available capacity thinly on the ground, and ultimately sub-optimal outcomes. Besides lack of coordination, the fisheries sector in the country is poorly funded despite its significant contribution to the national economy.

This policy seeks to ensure efficiency in the development and management of fisheries in the country through the establishment of an institutional framework to play the coordination role. In addition, the policy seeks to create a sustainable funding mechanism for the fisheries sector.

Policies that will be implemented to achieve these objectives are:

2.1.1 The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall facilitate creation of a Kenya Fisheries Development Authority (KFDA), with optimal stakeholder

representation, to coordinate all aspects of fisheries development and management.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Development shall facilitate the creation of an Fisheries Board to coordinate all aspects of fisheries development and management and all players in the sector. The state corporation shall be established through an Act of Parliament and shall have mandate to manage a fisheries development fund that shall be set up to provide resources for the development and management of the sector. Through this fund and other necessary legal provisions, the Fisheries Board shall have adequate leverage over all players in the fisheries sector.

The Board of the KFDA shall have optimal stakeholder representation including the Department of Fisheries, KMFRI, KWS, NEMA, public universities, the private sector and civil society among others. It shall be composed of individuals with proven competence in relevant areas. The Board shall be responsible for developing regular fisheries strategies and overseeing, through commissioning and coordination, their implementation. Other key functions will include raising the profile of the fisheries sector and providing a sectoral framework for disaster and emergency preparedness and management. The KFDA shall not seek to duplicate or perform the functions of existing players such as the Fisheries Department, KMFRI, the private sector and other organizations related to fisheries but rather will seek to coordinate their activities for increased efficiency and effectiveness.

The Board shall work through committees that shall have mandate to co-opt capacity from the sector and elsewhere, and its day to day activities shall be coordinated by a thin secretariat. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Development shall facilitate the creation of the Kenya Fisheries Development Authority, a state corporation established through an Act of Parliament, which is governed by a Fisheries Board.

The purpose of the KFDA will be to coordinate all aspects of fisheries development and management and all players in the fisheries sector. The KFDA shall not seek to duplicate or perform the functions of existing players such as the Fisheries Department, KMFRI, the private sector and other organizations related to fisheries, but rather will seek to coordinate their activities for increased efficiency and effectiveness.

The KFDA shall have the mandate to manage a fisheries development fund that shall be set up to provide resources for the development and management of the sector. Through this fund and other necessary legal provisions, the KFDA Fisheries Board shall have adequate leverage over all players in the fisheries sector.

The Fisheries Board of the KFDA shall have optimal stakeholder representation including the Department of Fisheries, KMFRI, KWS, NEMA, public universities, the private sector and civil society among others. It shall be composed of individuals with proven competence in relevant areas. The Fisheries Board shall be responsible for developing regular fisheries strategies and overseeing, through commissioning and coordination, their implementation. Other key functions will include raising the profile of the fisheries sector and providing a sectoral framework for disaster and emergency preparedness and management. The Fisheries Board shall work through committees that shall have mandate to co-opt capacity from the fisheries sector and elsewhere, and its day to day activities shall be coordinated by a thin secretariat.

2.1.2 The Fisheries Board shall establish formal collaboration with stakeholders for the enhancement of the fisheries sector.

The Fisheries Board shall establish formal collaboration with the Department of Fisheries, KMFRI, KWS, NEMA, AFIPEK and other industry associations, BMUs, institutions of

higher learning such as universities, the civil society, national and international development organizations and other private and public institutions aimed at enhanced fisheries development and management.

2.1.3 The KFDA shall set up a sustainable fund to support fisheries research, management and development through public-private sector partnerships.

The Fisheries Board jointly with other key players, both public and private, shall establish a sustainable funding mechanism to facilitate demand driven research, wise use and management of aquatic resources and development of fisheries.

Proposed sources of funding include; Exchequer, fees and levies from the industry and royalties from DWF vessels, grants and loans from development institutions, among others.

2.2 Sustainable utilization of fishery resources.

Pressure on fish stocks in some inland lakes, rivers and the shores of the Indian Ocean has contributed to a decline in fish production. Some of the factors responsible for this are excessive fishing effort, destructive fishing technologies and environmental degradation. The distant water fishing fleet is extensively fishing the EEZ. Indicative data from the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) indicate that this fleet is already exploiting several tuna species at their maximum sustainable levels. If this trend continues it may lead to the collapse of these fisheries leading to economic loss, food insecurity and loss in biodiversity, which would be difficult to reverse.

To ensure sustainable exploitation of the country's fisheries resources, this policy seeks to address the 3 pillars:

- Economic empowerment,
- Environmental integrity, and
- Social concerns.

The following specific policies shall be pursued.

2.2.1 For economic efficiency and empowerment, KFDA shall, in consultation with other fisheries stakeholders and other arms of government, specify access rights to all fisheries, determine the optimal harvest, and encourage sustainable utilization of under-exploited stocks.

The major fisheries in Kenya are located in shared water bodies. Besides Lake Victoria that is shared with Tanzania and Uganda, the country's marine fishery comprises of an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that extends 200 nautical miles into the Indian Ocean across the country's 640km coastline. Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), every coastal nation has a sovereign right to its EEZ.

Kenya's EEZ lies within the natural migratory route of the southwest Indian Ocean tuna stock, and within the up-welling Somalia region where most of the fishing of this stock takes place. Currently the country does not have an EEZ fishing fleet (purse-seiners or long-liners), and this straddling stock is exploited by distant water fishing fleet. Kenya, in accordance with international conventions such as UNCLOS, wishes to continue allowing access to these stocks but under agreements that improve the country's EEZ fishing capacity and value addition, promote sustainability of the stocks, and contributes to socio-economic development generally.

In addition to stock access agreements for the DWF fleet, cross-border fishing in shared inland and EEZ waters requires access agreements among the nations concerned. The current open access fishing in Kenyan waters, moreover, will need significant review to ensure sustainability of stocks and profitability for those exploiting the resources.

The specific interventions that shall be made in this respect are:

2.2.1.1 Specification of access rights and controlled access to fisheries resources.

KFDA through Department of Fisheries shall establish appropriate institutions such as BMUs with a clearly specified structure and role. The institutions so established shall be granted exclusive rights to specific fishing grounds. Fishers especially on the coast have difficulty accessing landing sites on islands and other riparian lands due to development of private properties, hotels and tourism. KFDA shall therefore work with relevant government institutions to ensure sufficient access to fish landing sites and fishing grounds.

Priority will be given to artisanal and small scale fishing in the country's natural fresh water and coastal (near shore and reef) fishery resources. Industrial fishing shall be promoted for other marine fishery resources, with specific areas being zoned for exclusive artisanal fishing.

The level of exploitation of fisheries resources in the country shall be guided by the best available scientific information and proven indigenous knowledge. Where these lack, the precautionary principle shall apply. The KFDA shall determine the frequency of stock assessments and other necessary research, and the institutional responsibilities for such research, in order to generate the required scientific information.

2.2.1.2 Ensuring fair access to fisheries resources in shared waters.

Fisheries management and research institutions, under the direction of the Fisheries Board, shall proactively participate in regional fishery organizations and other initiatives to safeguard the country's interests in shared fishery resources.

2.2.1.3 Negotiation of favourable Fisheries Access Agreements with DWF.

The Department of Fisheries shall phase-out fisheries access licensing, and replace it with fisheries partnership agreements with Distant Water Fishing fleet (DWF) Such agreements shall ensure fair financial compensation for accessed stocks, assistance in development of the country's fisheries and conservation of natural resources and the ecosystem, and partnership in value addition activities and monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS).

2.2.1.4 Encouraging sustainable exploitation of under-utilized fisheries.

The Ministry responsible for fisheries, in liaison with other relevant Ministries, shall improve infrastructure, by encouraging investment in cooling or fish preservation facilities, promoting micro finance schemes, and improving physical infrastructure, in order to encourage utilization of under-utilized fisheries. Department of Fisheries, in collaboration with relevant players in the sector and guided by the KFDA, shall organize market linkages for fishers and traders.

The Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, in liaison with Department of Fisheries, shall conduct stock assessment of Lake Turkana and the EEZ fisheries to gauge their potential for exploitation as directed by the Fisheries Board.

2.2.2 The fisheries sector, led by the Ministry and KFDA, shall actively participate in environmental conservation to ensure sustainability.

The most pressing environmental and conservation issues in the fisheries sector include pollution, water abstraction, siltation, unsustainable use of the catchment areas, high nutrient loading, habitat and biodiversity loss, unsustainable utilization of the fisheries resources and alien invasive species. The responsibility of preventing, controlling, and managing such activities lies with stakeholders and other arms of the Government. Without better and integrated environmental management and conservation programmes, depletion of fish stocks and loss of valuable biodiversity will continue.

Active participation in integrated environmental conservation shall be achieved by:

2.2.2.1 Promoting integrated environmental management.

To contribute to and ensure that fisheries issues are considered in integrated environmental management, the KFDA shall establish formal collaboration modalities with key institutions such as NEMA, Land commission and KWS, among others.

The Ministry responsible for fisheries and the Fisheries Board shall ensure that fishing communities are involved in all stages of environmental planning and management and that indigenous knowledge is utilized where appropriate. Environmental principles, including 'polluter pays approach', and issues of bio-safety and biotechnology shall be embraced in all aspects of environmental management and fisheries development.

2.2.2.2 Discouraging fishing or related land activities that have negative impact on biodiversity in the catchment areas.

With the advice of the KFDA, the Ministry responsible for fisheries shall liaise with key players to harmonize relevant policies, co-ordinate implementation mechanism(s) and enforce requisite environmental standards. In collaboration with other statutory bodies such as NEMA, the Ministry and the KFDA shall work to ensure that anthropogenic activities and natural processes that impact negatively on the integrity of fisheries ecosystems, including the introduction of alien invasive species and degradation of the aquatic environment, are monitored, controlled and contained.

The Department of Fisheries shall encourage community participation in resource management to ensure that fishing activities do not have adverse impact on the ecosystem. In addition the Department shall take measures to identify, conserve and where appropriate protect unique or rare indigenous fish species of the country.

2.2.2.3 Protecting and rehabilitating fragile aquatic ecosystems including wetlands, which act as fish breeding grounds and buffer zones.

With the advice of the KFDA, the Ministry responsible for fisheries shall ensure that fragile fisheries ecosystems are identified and surveyed, and an inventory of their biodiversity and economic value undertaken. Department of Fisheries in liaison with relevant stakeholders shall promote good practices of watershed and wetland management. The Department in collaboration with relevant authorities, including local communities, shall facilitate integrated approaches to mitigate adverse environmental impacts in the catchments and coastal areas.

2.2.2.4 Liaising with institutions responsible for regulating the damming of rivers and abstraction of water.

The KFDA and the Department of Fisheries shall advocate, through the collaborative mechanisms of the Authority, for compliance with and enforcement of water abstraction laws

that have an impact on fisheries. The KFDA shall also initiate the review of water management laws with a view to increasing their sensitivity to fisheries needs.

The Ministry responsible for fisheries in collaboration with other relevant organs of the Government shall actively promote cross border policy harmonization for shared water bodies.

2.2.3 The fisheries sector, led by the Ministry responsible for fisheries and the KFDA, shall promote social responsibility and good governance including gender equity.

Social responsibility and governance is important in the fishery sector, as in other areas of the economy. Sexual harassment of female fish traders, drug abuse and alcoholism, poor savings and investment behaviour and wide spread poverty are critical issues that need to be addressed. HIV-Aids and malaria cause high mortality of fisher folk across the country. Poor governance, low safety at sea, piracy and foreign harassment of border fishing communities, are additional social problems. Sustainable development is difficult under such circumstances.

The policies to enhance social sustainability of the fisheries sector are:

2.2.3.1 *Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other health concerns in the fisheries sector*

The HIV/AIDS unit in the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, in consultation of the KFDA, will promote awareness, preventive and control measures and coping strategies for fisher folk through regular communication, appropriate educational literature, seminars and meetings and other measures.

The KFDA in conjunction with the Department of Fisheries and the Ministry responsible for fisheries shall liaise with the mandated institutions to ensure that other social diseases like Malaria and social problems like drug abuse and poverty among the fisher folk are addressed.

2.2.3.2 *A code of practice for boat and crew to ensure safety on fishing grounds.*

The Department of Fisheries, in liaison with the Ministry responsible for maritime transport, shall develop and oversee implementation of a regulatory code of practice for the safe management of boat and crew on fishing grounds. Fishing grounds will be patrolled and monitored by the Department of Fisheries, in collaboration with the Marine Police Department and other relevant institutions.

2.2.3.3 *Development and enforcement of a code on Corporate Social Responsibility in the industry.*

The KFDA shall encourage the industry to develop and implement codes of corporate social responsibility that include the elimination of child labour, promotion of fair employment conditions and remuneration and good governance, in keeping with international norms and conventions.

2.2.3.4 *Promotion of good governance.*

Civil Servants and all other participants in the fisheries sector shall uphold the highest level of accountability and integrity. The KFDA will therefore collaborate with other relevant Government agencies to ensure adherence and compliance to anti-corruption legislation and initiate deterrent measures, including prosecution, of culpable civil servants and participants in the industry.

2.2.3.5 Mainstreaming of gender equity

Under the coordination and guidance of the KFDA and gender experts, participants in the fisheries sector shall be encouraged to address issues of gender equity in their fisheries activities, and the Department of Fisheries shall be required to include gender equity in fisheries management.

2.3 Achievement of efficient and effective fisheries management.

The Department of Fisheries is empowered under the Fisheries Act with authority to take measures that promote resource sustainability, environmental conservation and trade.

Allocating fisheries access rights and conditions are recognised strategies to achieve efficient management, and the promotion of livelihoods diversification is an important complementary measure for relieving pressure on fisheries. Enforcement can be very costly and difficult unless it has the endorsement and support of stakeholders who recognise that the measures are in their own long-term interest. This can be promoted through co-management with relevant institutions and stakeholders, and by developing effective monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems. Resolution of the various conflicts that exist within the fisheries sector, and between fisheries and other sectors, is also a major component of effective fisheries management.

More specifically:

2.3.1 The KFDA, in conjunction with the Department of Fisheries and other relevant stakeholders, shall develop a fisheries development master plan to facilitate effectiveness and efficiency in management.

The master plan shall identify and promote effective linkages between various fisheries, by-catch management, value addition and infrastructure development, among other development objectives. The master plan shall serve as a guideline for management plans for specific fisheries.

2.3.2 The KFDA and the Department of Fisheries shall adopt a co-management approach to the management of fishery resources.

The KFDA, through the department of fisheries shall ensure that a participatory approach is mainstreamed in fisheries management. The Department shall build the capacity of stakeholders for their effective participation in the development and implementation of fishery-specific management plans.

2.3.3 The KFDA in consultation with stakeholders shall develop conflict resolution mechanisms.

Specific conflict management procedures for the various water bodies shall be developed by the KFDA in consultation with stakeholders.

2.3.4 With the advice of the KFDA, the Ministry responsible for fisheries, in liaison with the Attorney General's Chambers, shall regularly review the current fines, penalties, and fees levied on offences, access, and trading in fish and fishery products.

The Government, through the Department of Fisheries, shall make the penalties more stringent as well as restrict access through appropriate adjustment of fees on various permits

and registrations. Specific fishery gear requirements shall also be reviewed regularly to promote and maintain efficiency.

2.3.5 The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall improve facilities in field stations.

Through adequate budgetary provision, the Ministry shall provide facilities such as modern patrol equipment including boats and vehicles, modern communication systems, research and laboratory facilities.

2.3.6 The Government shall develop efficient MCS measures for the management of fishing activities in Kenya's EEZ and the country's other fisheries.

The KFDA through the Department of Fisheries shall establish comprehensive MCS systems for both marine and inland water fisheries. In particular, the Department of Fisheries shall require that all foreign fishing vessels operating in the country's EEZ install tracking devices such as Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS). To ensure that fishing vessels are fishing legally and responsibly, aerial and naval surveillance units will be established. The Department, moreover, together with other relevant stakeholders including the Kenya Navy, shall collaborate and jointly manage the developed MCS system. The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall work with Office of the President to ensure that an armed fisheries-dedicated law enforcement unit is established.

2.4 Promotion of aquaculture development.

Fish production from capture fisheries is on the decline, especially from Lake Victoria and marine inshore waters. Therefore, there is an urgent need to increase aquaculture production. Aquaculture is an important subsector that can increasingly contribute to food security, reduce poverty, create employment and reduce pressure on the capture fisheries. Moreover, it is easily integrated into small holder farming systems. Currently, aquaculture is practiced more on a subsistence basis rather than as a commercial activity.

The policies for aquaculture promotion include:

2.4.1 Development of a Master Plan for aquaculture

KFDA in consultation with relevant stakeholders and experts shall develop a holistic Master Plan for aquaculture.

2.4.2 An environment attractive for aquaculture investment shall be facilitated;

With the advice of KFDA, the Ministry responsible for fisheries shall put in place an environment conducive for investment in small, medium and large-scale commercial aquaculture. This will be achieved by putting in place necessary legal frameworks, institutional reforms and affordable credit facilities. Small-scale commercial fish farmers shall be encouraged to form groups in order to better access micro-credit and marketing facilities. Investments shall be targeted towards areas with high potential for aquaculture development;

2.4.3 Commercial operations, including those on small, medium and large scale, are promoted through capacity building programmes and aggressive market development.

2.4.4 The required infrastructure and support services required shall be developed.

For aquaculture development to succeed in the country, an elaborate infrastructure and support services system that facilitates input supply and smooth production will be required. The system will consist of:

- Reliable and high quality seed supply
- Competitive and high quality feeds
- Efficient storage, processing and marketing
- Credible quality control
- Comprehensive extension and information service
- Organization of aquaculture producers into viable groups

2.4.5 Centres of excellence for research, training, and demonstration

With coordination and guidance from the KFDA, the Department of Fisheries, KMFRI, institutions of higher learning, and the private sector shall collaboratively establish a centre of excellence for aquaculture training in order to enhance the training of farmers on sustainable fish farming. The KFDA shall upgrade and modernize the existing research facilities and centres. They shall also co-ordinate aquaculture development and disseminate aquaculture information.

2.5 Promotion of recreational and ornamental fisheries.

Recreational fishing has gained prominence in Kenya both in the marine and inland waters. Kenya has some of the world's record catches from marine sport fishing. The country is also producing ornamental fish on a limited scale, for both domestic and export markets. Much potential exists for further development of sport and ornamental fisheries owing to the country's rich species diversity.

2.5.1 Sport fishing shall be promoted and developed to enhance and encourage eco-tourism.

Being a non consumptive fishery, sport fishing shall be encouraged and promoted in all waters with significant potential. This will be done through detailed assessment of potential areas, special licensing and re-stocking of natural waters with sport fish. In addition KFDA shall carry out vigorous sensitisation and marketing of this industry. A proper data collection mechanism shall be maintained by the Department of Fisheries in liaison with KMFRI.

2.5.2 Ornamental fishery shall be promoted and developed for both domestic and export markets

To exploit the country's diverse fishery species and a vibrant domestic and export market, the department with the direction of KFDA shall develop a comprehensive plan for the development of ornamental fisheries

2.5.3 Investment in sport and ornamental fisheries shall be encouraged.

The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall promote, through appropriate incentives and infrastructure recommended by the KFDA, private sector investment in the development of sport and ornamental fisheries. The Department, in conjunction with training institutions and other relevant stakeholders, shall build capacity for the players in recreational and ornamental fisheries. KFDA shall facilitate greater involvement of the private sector in fishing camps and allocation of fishing rights at designated water bodies.

2.6 Promotion of fish quality, trade, and investment.

Fishery products have a relatively short shelf life, and rapidly lose quality and economic value if not handled properly. This high perishability necessitates measures to minimize post harvest losses and ensure fish quality and safety for human consumption. Quality related issues such as SPS measures have in the past affected fish exports especially to the EU. Poor quality of most fishery products destined for domestic market has hampered the development of fishery trade locally.

To address fish quality constraints and improve trade considerable investments are required in areas such as production capacity especially in the EEZ, quality control infrastructure, diversification of products and value addition, and marketing systems. In particular, fish processing potential at the coast has not been fully tapped because of lack of investment.

To achieve these objectives the following specific policies will be implemented.

2.6.1 The Competent Authority (CA) in fishery matters, in collaboration with other relevant institutions, shall develop and enforce fish sanitary and quality control standards.

The competent authority in fishery matters in the country shall develop standards and manuals for fish quality control. The CA in conjunction with fish processors and other relevant stakeholders shall establish a strong and efficient national fish safety control system. The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall facilitate regional harmonization of fish safety standards for shared resources.

Department of Fisheries and KMFRI, together with other relevant stakeholders shall identify, develop and introduce appropriate technologies for fish processing such as drying and smoking. The Ministry responsible for fisheries, in collaboration with other relevant government institutions, shall provide an enabling environment for investment in cold storage facilities.

2.6.2 The Ministry responsible for fisheries in liaison with the relevant stakeholders shall establish an accredited laboratory system for the fisheries sector.

The Competent Authority in fish and fishery matters in the country shall expand and upgrade analytical laboratories based in towns such as Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa. Laboratories at the KMFRI field stations shall also be strengthened. KFDA shall enter into contractual agreements with accredited laboratories, the Kenya Bureau of Standards and Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS), with a view to establishing sections dedicated to fisheries analysis.

2.6.3 KFDA, in collaboration with other relevant institutions, shall promote national and international trade on fish and fishery products.

KFDA shall develop a comprehensive fish marketing system in the country, including linkages between fishers, fish traders, export companies, national markets, COMESA, other

regional markets and international markets. In collaboration with the private sector, KFDA will develop effective fish auction systems in major fish production areas and fish markets in major urban centres.

The private sector shall be encouraged to reorganise so as to ensure efficient marketing systems and effective linkages along the different trading levels. Fish trader associations with a national coordinating mechanism shall be encouraged as a means of enhancing quality control, value addition and public-private sector partnerships.

The Department of Fisheries under the direction of KFDA shall actively participate in international trade negotiations such as those under World Trade Organization (WTO) and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) European Community (EU) frameworks to ensure that the country's fish and fishery products have a fair access to international markets and that international markets do not use stringent quality, environmental and labour standards as non-tariff barriers.

In addition, the Ministry responsible for fisheries in conjunction with NEMA, KWS and other stakeholders shall regularize trade in endangered species.

2.6.4 The Ministry responsible for Fisheries shall encourage efficient investment in fisheries.

KFDA shall promote the pooled use of facilities; contract processing and stratified investment in the fish marketing chain by advocating for a reduction of duty on fishing gears and craft, effective coordination of the chain, provision of affordable credit for local entrepreneurs, reduction of corporate taxes, and other incentives as may be appropriate. The Government shall promote the development of the necessary infrastructure to enhance fish marketing and stimulate investment. The Ministry shall advance, coordinate and implement investment incentives recommended by KFDA in harmony with national investment policy and encourage joint ventures between local and foreign entrepreneurs to exploit the EEZ.

Product development from by-products and by-catch, including animal feeds, cosmetic and pharmaceutical products, shall be promoted through targeted incentives, research and technology development, and other forms of capacity building.

2.7 Improvement of infrastructure and human resource development.

Inadequate infrastructure is a major constraint that impedes the fisheries sector from making its full contribution to the country's economy. Poor and inaccessible roads, lack of electricity in many rural areas, and lack of cold storage facilities to preserve fish are some of these weaknesses. Development of critical infrastructure and strengthening those already existing are critical to the achievement of the goals of this policy.

Equally critical is an inadequate supply of trained human resource. Currently, both fisheries research and management lack sufficient numbers of adequately trained personnel. There is, therefore, need for continued training in many public and private sector areas of the fishing industry such as gear and craft technology, data analysis, quality control, post-harvest technology, marketing, management, trade and investment negotiations. The fisheries sector needs to collaborate with local and international institutions to achieve these objectives.

The following policies will be implemented to promote infrastructure and human resource development.

2.7.1 The Ministry responsible for fisheries will provide an enabling environment for development of fisheries infrastructure.

The Ministry responsible for fisheries, in liaison with relevant stakeholders, shall facilitate formation of a fisheries infrastructure-working group, to provide linkages with the relevant national sector-working groups. On the advice of KFDA, the Ministry responsible for fisheries shall develop guidelines and provide incentives for investment in critical areas such as cold chain infrastructure.

KFDA, in collaboration with grassroots fisheries stakeholder organizations and the civil society, shall ensure that fisheries infrastructure such as fish roads and cooling facilities receive a fair share of the government budgetary allocations to the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), and similar funds.

2.7.2 The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall enhance training of fisheries personnel.

Department of Fisheries, KMFRI and other key players in the sector, as determined by KFDA, shall establish formal collaboration with local and international training institutions, aimed at enhancing training opportunities for fisheries personnel. Such collaboration should include periodic reviews and development of fisheries training curricula. The sector's training needs shall be reviewed regularly and adequate arrangements put in place for meeting those needs, under the coordination of the KFDA.

2.8 Promotion and coordination of fisheries research.

Research is fundamental to fisheries management and development. There has been poor coordination between fisheries research, management and development largely because some of the institutions involved have been often located in different Ministries. Inadequate fisheries research has been directed to aspects such as post-harvest preservation, processing, marketing and economic analysis. With the recent location of Department of Fisheries and KMFRI in the same Ministry, the opportunity now exists to integrate and enhance fisheries research within the fisheries sector. The Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) is the state corporation mandated with fisheries research nationally. Fisheries research has, moreover, been seriously constrained by inadequate funding from the public and private sectors.

2.8.1 KFDA shall take measures to ensure that fisheries research is well funded, coordinated, multi-disciplinary and demand driven.

Under the direction of KFDA, a national fisheries research agenda shall be drawn and prioritised regularly by all the relevant stakeholders to ensure that research is demand driven. Resources to implement the agenda shall be made available to KMFRI and other research institutions with the requirement that they report research findings in a timely and user-friendly manner. KMFRI and the other research institutions shall apply a participatory approach to fisheries research and observe professional standards and ethics, including impartiality, in carrying this critical task. The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall establish a sustainable financing mechanism for fisheries research.

2.8.2 KMFRI in liaison with the Department of Fisheries shall create a data bank for all fisheries research.

A database on fisheries related research, accessible to all stakeholders, shall be established and maintained by KMFRI or as directed by KFDA. Fish traders, including domestic and

exporting firms, aquaculture producers and other relevant players, shall be required to provide data on trading quantities, prices and destinations, among other parameters, for this database.

2.8.3 BMUs shall be mainstreamed in fisheries data collection systems.

Under the overall guidance of KFDA, the capacity of BMUs will be built to play an integral part in the collection of catch and other fisheries data. KMFRI, the Department of Fisheries and other relevant players will be required to work collaboratively with BMUs in data collection in order to optimize coverage and avoid duplication of effort.

2.9 Enhancement of fisheries information and extension service.

In the past, fisheries extension services and information dissemination system have neither been cost nor efficient, yet they are critically important if the fisheries sector is to achieve its development objectives. Extension services need to be streamlined and reformed in line with the national agricultural sector extension strategy.

2.9.1 The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall improve the current extension services through public-private partnerships.

The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall progressively adopt demand driven fisheries extension services. KFDA shall facilitate capacity building of extension workers, fishers and fisher groups to carry out efficient and cost-effective extension.

2.9.2 KFDA shall facilitate the establishment of a formal mechanism of sharing and disseminating information within the sector.

Communication channels to provide routine information/education to investors, fishers and fish farmers, and other relevant stakeholders shall be put in place, under the overall guidance of KFDA. The communication mechanism shall be broad enough to include both public and private sector channels. There shall be a clear linkage between research, management, private sector, fishers, and aquaculturists in terms of data collection and synthesis, dissemination and feedback mechanisms.

The establishment of a fisheries database to hold information on fish stocks, fish production, marketing, credit and investment opportunities shall be a priority. KFDA shall enhance capacity building in data collection, processing, storage and dissemination among other critical areas.

2.10 Regional and international cooperation and collaboration.

Kenya's main fishery resources are shared with neighbouring countries either by virtue of geographical location or the migratory nature of key fish stocks. The sustainable management of these shared stocks requires regional cooperation and collaboration especially through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). The country has been actively involved in such RFMOs as LVFO, SWIO, and IOTC. Despite these efforts, the state of some of the shared stocks remains largely unknown while others are under threat of serious decline. There is therefore considerable scope for improving regional and international collaboration in research and management efforts.

Besides improvement in research and management, stronger regional and international collaborative efforts could greatly contribute to technological advancement, technical assistance and financial support.

2.10.1 Regional and international cooperation and collaboration in research, development, management and access to shared fisheries resources shall be promoted.

The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall work closely with the Ministries responsible for fisheries in neighbouring countries, to ensure that shared fisheries resources are managed sustainably and that the country has its fair share. To meet this goal, the Ministry responsible for fisheries and other relevant national organs shall ensure the country's active participation in RFMOs such as LVFO, SWIO, and IOTC and regional policy and regulatory arrangements such as the Nile Basin Treaty.

KFDA shall ensure that the country's fisheries resources are managed along the principles of international conventions such as the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and UNCLOS so as to ensure sustainable conservation, management and development of fisheries.

Department of Fisheries in collaboration with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and other relevant organizations shall assist in the implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) on aquatic resources, the Ramsar Convention and other regional and international treaties aimed at conservation of aquatic resources.

3 IMPLEMENTATION

The government will make effort to facilitate the implementation of the Fisheries Policy as soon as possible bearing in mind that the proposed activities are interconnected and continuous. This would require revision of the Fisheries Act (Cap 378) to accommodate the implementation of the Policy. The Department of Fisheries will immediately embark on the preparation of the overall strategic plan to guide the implementation process. Other players in the fisheries sub-sector will also be required to prepare their specific strategic plans in line with the Fisheries Policy.

The Department of Fisheries, in collaboration with the Fisheries Board will prepare a Fisheries Master Plan, taking into account areas in the policy that require immediate, short-term and long-term action.

Operationalizing the Fisheries Policy has a cost implication. This would require mobilization of resources from the public and private sector as well as development partners.

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed under the framework of the Kenya Fisheries Development Authority.

3.1 National fisheries policy implementation matrix

POLICY AREA	POLICY STATEMENT	KEY ACTORS	MONITORABLE INDICATORS	WHEN
2.1 Strengthening of institutional framework and sustainable funding	The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall facilitate creation of a Kenya Fisheries Development Authority, with optimal stakeholder representation, to coordinate all aspects of fisheries development and management.	MLF&DAG	KFDA Created	2006 - 2007
	KFDA shall establish formal collaboration with stakeholders for the enhancement of the fisheries sub sector.	KFDA Key stakeholders	Number of formal collaborative initiatives Number of stakeholder meetings/liaison sessions	2006 – Ongoing
	The Department of Fisheries shall encourage sustainable exploitation of under utilized fisheries.	FD KFDA KMFRI NEMA Private Sector	Development plans for the fisheries Increase in fish production from the under-utilised fisheries	2006 - 2008
utilization of fishery resources.	Fishing or related land activities in the catchments, which have negative impact on biodiversity, including the introduction of alien invasive species and degradation of aquatic environment, shall be discouraged.	MLF&D NEMA FD	Number of EIA reports produced and reviewed. Number of ecosystems rehabilitated	2006 - 2016
	For economic efficiency and empowerment, KFDA shall, in consultation with other fisheries stakeholders and other arms of government, specify access rights to all fisheries, determine the optimal harvest, and encourage sustainable utilization of under-exploited stocks.	FD KMFRI MLFD	Number of consultations Number of access rights Increase in fish production	2006 – Ongoing
	Specification of access rights and controlled access to fisheries resources.	FD BMUs	Reviewed fishing effort	2006 – Ongoing
	*Negotiation of favourable Fisheries Access Agreements with DWF	&D MoTI Private Sector	Number of negotiation meetings Number of agreements signed	2006 - 2016
	The fisheries sector, led by the Ministry and KFDA, shall actively participate in environmental conservation to ensure sustainability	&D NEMA FD KWS MOW Private Sector takeholders	Number of stakeholder/consultative meetings Number of water abstraction permits Number of rehabilitated environments Number of gazetted fish breeding areas	

POLICY AREA	POLICY STATEMENT	KEY ACTORS	MONITORABLE INDICATORS	WHEN
	*Promoting integrated environmental management			
	*Discouraging fishing or related land activities that have negative impact on biodiversity in the catchment areas			
	* Protecting and rehabilitating fragile aquatic ecosystems including wetlands, which act as fish breeding grounds and buffer zones			
	*Liaising with institutions responsible for regulating the damming of rivers and abstraction of water			
	The fisheries sector, led by the Ministry responsible for fisheries and the KFDA, shall promote social responsibility and good governance including gender equity.	MoL&FD KFDA AG KACA Min. of Gender Kenya Police BMUs Private sector	Number of HIV/AIDS initiatives Code of social responsibility developed Code of practice for boat and fishing crew developed. Number of fishing ground accidents reduced Achieved gender balance	2006 - 2016
	*Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other health concerns in the fisheries sector			
	* A code of practice for boat and crew to ensure safety on fishing grounds	FD Ministry of Transport Marine Police Department		
	* Development and enforcement of a code on Corporate Social Responsibility in the industry.			
	*Promotion of good governance.			
	*Mainstreaming of gender equity			
2.3 Achievement of efficient and effective fisheries management	The KFDA, in conjunction with the Department of Fisheries and other relevant stakeholders, shall develop a fisheries development master plan to facilitate effectiveness and efficiency in management.	KFDA FD BMUs	Fisheries Master Plan developed	2006- 2007

POLICY AREA	POLICY STATEMENT	KEY ACTORS	MONITORABLE INDICATORS	WHEN
	The KFDA and the Department of Fisheries shall adopt a co-management approach to the management of fishery resources	KFDA FD Private sector BMUs takeholders	Legal Framework for BMUs developed Specific policy on co-management developed Number of BMUs in place	2006- 2007
	The KFDA in consultation with stakeholders shall develop conflict resolution mechanisms	KFDA FD KWS BMUs	Conflict resolution mechanisms developed Number of conflicts resolved	2006 – Ongoing
	With the advice of the KFDA, the Ministry responsible for fisheries, in liaison with the Attorney General's Chambers, shall regularly review the current fines, penalties, and fees levied on offences, access, and trading in fish and fishery products.	MoL&FD KFDA FD AG	A review of fees, levies	
	The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall improve facilities in field stations.	MoL&FD	Number of facilities established and or improved	2006 - 2016
	The Government shall develop efficient MCS measures for the management of fishing activities in Kenya's EEZ and the country's other fisheries.	KFDA FD DOD Key Stakeholders	Number of patrol boats Number of consultative meetings with Kenya Navy Number of patrols carried out Number of officers trained in MCS Number of arrests/court prosecutions	2006 – Ongoing
2.4 Promotion of aquaculture development	KFDA in consultation with relevant stakeholders and experts shall develop a holistic Master Plan for aquaculture.	MoL&FD KFDA FD KMFRI Relevant stakeholders	Aquaculture Master Plan developed	2006 - 7
	The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall put in place an environment conducive for investment in small, medium and large-scale commercial aquaculture.	MoL&FD KFDA FD KMFRI Private sector other relevant stakeholders	An increase in the contribution of aquaculture to national production Number of fish farmers given credit Number of farmer schools and demonstration centres Aquaculture manuals developed.	2006 – Ongoing
	Commercial operations, including those on small, medium and large scale, are promoted through capacity building programmes and aggressive market development		Number of farmers trained Number of new markets developed	2006 - 2008

POLICY AREA	POLICY STATEMENT	KEY ACTORS	MONITORABLE INDICATORS	WHEN
	The required infrastructure and support services shall be developed.	KFDA FD MoL&FD Private sector	Strategy for extension services developed Coverage and effectiveness of extension services improved Increase in productivity Reduced post harvest losses Improved market access	2006 - 2008
	Centres of excellence for research, training, and demonstration	KFDA FD KEMFRI Training Institutions	Number of centres of excellence in place	2006 2009
2.5 Promotion of recreational and ornamental fisheries	Sport fishing shall be promoted and developed to enhance and encourage eco-tourism.	KFDA FD MoL&FD KMFRI KWS Private Sector	Sport fishing plan developed Establishment of recreational spots Number of visitors	2006 Ongoing
	Ornamental fisher shall be promoted and developed for both domestic and export markets	KFDA FD MoL&FD KMFRI KWS Private sector	Ornamental fisheries plan developed Increased earnings	2006 Ongoing
	Investment in sport and ornamental fisheries shall be encouraged.	KFDA FD MoL&FD MoTI Private sector	Number of new investments Investment promotion materials developed	2006 Ongoing
2.6 Promotion of fish quality, trade, and investment	The Competent Authority (CA) in fishery matters, in collaboration with other relevant institutions, shall develop and enforce fish sanitary and quality control standards	KFDA FD KEPHIS KEBS Private	Level of compliance	2006 – Ongoing
	The Ministry responsible for fisheries in liaison with the relevant stakeholders shall establish an accredited laboratory system for the fisheries sector.	MoL&FD KFDA FD KMFRI	Number of Laboratories build, equipped and operational	2006 - 2008

POLICY AREA	POLICY STATEMENT	KEY ACTORS	MONITORABLE INDICATORS	WHEN
	KFDA, in collaboration with other relevant institutions, shall promote national and international trade on fish and fishery products.	KFDA FD MoL&FD MI Private	Number of trade fairs Number of meetings and negotiations held Number of trade agreements signed. Number of value added fish products, Number of new markets, Increase in trade performance	2006 - Ongoing
	The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall encourage efficient investment in fisheries.	KFDA FD MoL&FD MTI Private	Number of new investments	2006 - Ongoing
2.7 Improvement of infrastructure and human resource development	The Ministry responsible for fisheries will provide an enabling environment for development of fisheries infrastructure	KFDA FD MoL&FD other Government Ministries Private	Number of beaches with basic landing facilities Number of fish roads Number of landing sites developed with minimum standards, Number of cold storage facilities	2006 - 2016
	The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall enhance training of fisheries personnel.	MoL&FD KFDA FD KMFRI Training institutions Private BMUs	Number of capacity building seminars for fishing communities Number of training manuals Number of training programmes Number of capacity building and training collaborations.	2006 2016
and coordination of fisheries research.	KFDA shall take measures to ensure that fisheries research is well funded, coordinated, multi-disciplinary and demand driven.	MoL&FD KFDA KMFRI FD	Research fund established Mechanism of priority setting established Number of consultative/dissemination forums	2006 2016
	KMFRI in liaison with the Department of Fisheries shall create a data bank for all fisheries research	FD KMFRI	Databank in place	2006
	BMUs shall be mainstreamed in fisheries data collection systems.	FD KFDA KMFRI BMUs	Number of personnel trained Number of fisher folk trained Number of training manuals	2006

POLICY AREA	POLICY STATEMENT	KEY ACTORS	MONITORABLE INDICATORS	WHEN
2.9 Enhancement of fisheries information and extension service	The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall improve the current extension services through public-private partnerships	MoL&FD KFDA FD KMFRI	Strategy for extension services developed Coverage and effectiveness of extension services improved Productivity increased Reduced post harvest losses	2006 - 2016
	KFDA shall facilitate the establishment of a formal mechanism of sharing and disseminating information within the sector.	KFDA FD KMFRI Other relevant stakeholders, private sector	Strategy for sharing information developed under the framework of DOF B	2006 - 2008
and international cooperation and collaboration.	Regional and international cooperation and collaboration in research, development, management and access to shared fisheries resources shall be promoted	MoL&FD KFDA FD NEMA KWS MOW	Number of negotiations Number of agreements and MOUs Number of exchange visits	2006 - 2016