

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**



**MINISTRY OF FISHERIES  
DEVELOPMENT**

**NATIONAL OCEANS AND FISHERIES  
POLICY, 2008**

**OCTOBER, 2008**



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## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS



DG	Director General
EAC	East African Community
EACSO	East African Common Services Organisation
EAFFRO	East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organisation
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FS	Fisheries Secretary
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IUU	Illegal Unreported Unregulated
KOFS	Kenya Oceans and Fisheries Services
KMFRI	Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation
MCS	Monitoring Control & Surveillance
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NPOA	National Plan of Action
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
SRA	Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture
TBT	Trade Barrier Tariffs
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

## FOREWORD

The Oceans and fisheries sector plays an important role in the global economy. In Kenya, the sector provides food, employment and incomes to a large population and earns the country Kshs 5 billion annually from the foreign exchange. Kenya's annual fish production is valued at approximately Kshs. 8 billion at ex-vessel price. These earnings are likely to increase if the underexploited areas such as Aquaculture and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are tapped.

Despite its economic and social importance, the fisheries sector is faced with a number of challenges. These include uncoordinated development approaches, low investment, over-exploitation of some water bodies, and under-utilization of some resources, low aquaculture development and weak linkages between research, management and other public and private players. Further more, the fisheries sector has been unable to realize its full potential due to factors such as inadequate funding, environmental degradation and evolving market access issues. Moreover the sector has operated without an overarching policy and legal framework since independence.

Acknowledging the need for the fisheries sector in Kenya to operate within a specific policy framework, the Government took a key decision to develop a comprehensive policy for the sector. In developing this policy, cognizance was taken of existing national development plans, the National Food Policy (1981 & 1994), Millennium Development Goals (MDG, 2000), the District Focus for Rural Development of 1985, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of 2001, and the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) for Wealth and Employment Creation (2003), the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) of 2004 and the Kenya Vision 2030; and other Regional and International policies, agreements and protocols.

This policy document proposes a coordinated framework for addressing the challenges facing the sector. The overall aim is to guide the sustainable development of the fisheries sector in an effective and coordinated manner.

To ensure maximum benefits from the vast fisheries resources, the Government commits to implement this policy.



**Hon Dr. Paul Nyongesa Otuoma, EGH, MP**  
*Minister for Fisheries Development*

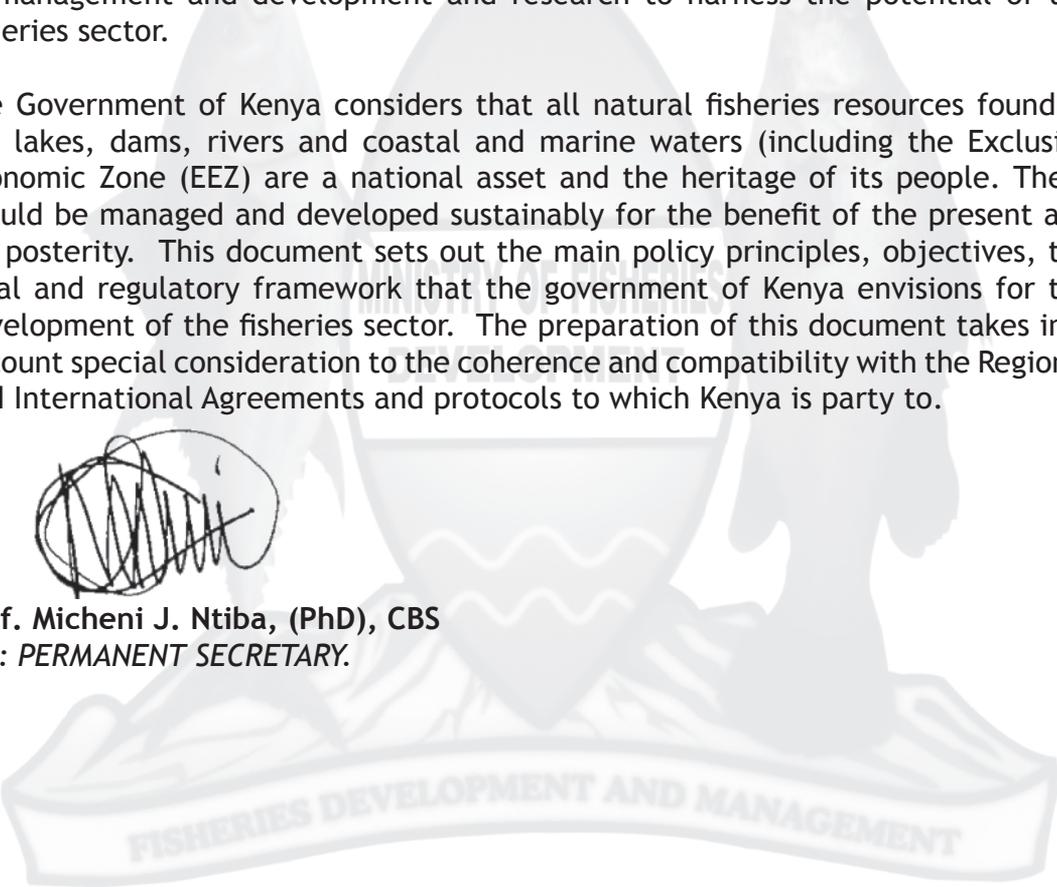
## PREAMBLE

The Kenyan fisheries sector has operated without a comprehensive policy and legal framework since 1963. However, various policy statements and guidelines have been articulated in National Development Plans, the National Food Policy (1981 and 1994), the District Focus for Rural Development Policy (1985), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of 2001, the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 and the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) for Wealth and Employment Creation (2003). None of these documents adequately articulate the overall policy and legal framework so as to be effective, efficient in management and development and research to harness the potential of the fisheries sector.

The Government of Kenya considers that all natural fisheries resources found in her lakes, dams, rivers and coastal and marine waters (including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are a national asset and the heritage of its people. These should be managed and developed sustainably for the benefit of the present and for posterity. This document sets out the main policy principles, objectives, the legal and regulatory framework that the government of Kenya envisions for the development of the fisheries sector. The preparation of this document takes into account special consideration to the coherence and compatibility with the Regional and International Agreements and protocols to which Kenya is party to.



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*For: PERMANENT SECRETARY.*



FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This policy is presented in seven Chapters. Chapter one deals with the background to the Sector starting from the colonial times and through to the past forty three years of independence. It also reviews fisheries resources in the Oceans, Coastal Waters, Lakes, Rivers, Dams and other aquatic habitats. In the Second Chapter, challenges and opportunities are explored ranging from the unsustainable utilization of fisheries resource, the inadequacy of fisheries management, conflict on resource use, gender rights issues and equity, stagnated aquaculture development, inadequate capacity to do quality assurance and inadequate infrastructure.

Chapter three explores policy guidelines and objectives. It enumerates guiding principles for the policy, gives the overall goal and objectives while going into detailed specific objectives. Chapter 4 details out specific policy statements covering the areas of Research and Development for the sector, proposal on Resource Management, prioritization of Aquaculture Development, enhanced Monitoring Control and Surveillance, Institutional and Legal Framework while detailing out opportunities for trade and commerce, infrastructure investments and infrastructure development as well as the human resource development.

Details of the strategies and implementation measures are detailed out in chapter five along the lines of coordinated and linked research meaning that the research arm of the sector will be closely linked to the development arm of the sector to enable effective and up to date information sharing for improved extension and development services in the sector. Other strategies include the enactment of a new legal framework, the development of new institutions especially an advisory council at the Ministry level and various boards to guide the development and research components of the sector. The policy also proposes strategies for improved monitoring, control and surveillance, development of infrastructure and optimization of trade and commerce in fisheries products.

The Roles of Government and private sector are detailed out in the addendum and detailed implementation matrix attached showing priorities and clear benchmarks for implementation. The policy also has a monitoring and evaluation framework that proposed annual monitoring and that after five years an evaluation of the implementation of the policy will be undertaken to measure progress to enable informed decision making.

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The history of management and utilization of fishery resources can be traced back to the early 1900's. The colonial Government gave prominence to the fisheries that were of interest to them namely; Pearls, Beche-de-mer and Ambergris amongst others. Emphasis was on sport fishing enjoyed by settler communities and troops. Consequently, they enacted the Fish Protection Act (Cap 379 of the Laws of Kenya) in 1902. In 1905, trout were introduced in the rivers around Mt Kenya. And as a result the Trout Ordinance (CAP 380) in 1948.was enacted. Because of racial segregation, indigenous communities were not allowed to catch the trout fish. To enforce this, a Division of Fisheries headed by a Fisheries Warden was established under the Game Department in 1954. Later the posts of the Chief Fisheries Officer and finally the Director of Fisheries were established under the Fisheries Protection Act (CAP 379) in the then Department of Fisheries.

In early 1960s, interest by local communities in commercial fisheries developed considerably and the Department expanded its mandate to include commercial exploitation of fresh water, marine fisheries and subsistence fish farming. Since 1963, a fishery as a sub-sector has been managed by not less than twelve Ministries at different times. These were: Ministries of Information and Tourism; Natural Resources; Tourism and Wildlife; Environment and Natural resources; Regional Development; Water, Irrigation and land Reclamation; Agriculture and Rural development; Livestock and Fisheries Development. This kind of movement inhibits the development of a sector. The Government of Kenya recognized the critical role that fisheries play in food security, creation of employment, and other economic benefits to those engaged in the industry. It is in this respect that the Government has now established fully fledged Ministry responsible for fisheries development.

Prior to the establishment of the East African Common Services Organisation (EACSO), fisheries research in Kenya was conducted through expatriate expeditions, which targeted specific water bodies. The East African Marine Research Organisation (EAMFRO) and the East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization (EAFFRO) of the defunct East African Community (EAC) were responsible for fisheries research in the marine and Lake Victoria waters respectively. Research on the other water

bodies remained sporadic and limited to expatriate expeditions. Following the collapse of the EAC, fisheries research was undertaken through the department of fisheries. In 1979, the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) was established by the Science and Technology Act (CAP 250), with the mandate for fisheries research. Nonetheless a Presidential Circular Paper no 1 of 2008 created the Ministry of Fisheries Development and placed KMFRI under her.

The principal statutes that regulate and govern fisheries are the Fisheries Act (Cap 378) of 1989 and Regulations (1991) and the Maritimes Zones Act (CAP 371) of 1989. Since then, several regulations have been made to cater for the rapid changes in the fisheries sector. With the creation of a fully fledged Ministry of Fisheries Development, there is need to have a comprehensive policy and legislation to support the fisheries management, research and development in a coordinated and rational manner.

## 1.2 Fisheries Resources

In Kenya, fisheries are mainly composed of freshwater (lakes, rivers and dams), coastal and marine (Indian Ocean) and aquaculture. Annual fish production is estimated at 150,000 metric tonnes. The sector currently contributes about 0.5% to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Kenya's fishing communities have relied on fish as a rich source of protein. In fact, in some communities' fish has additional cultural values. There are at least 80,000 people working as fishers and fish farmers. The sector also provides livelihoods for about 2.3 million Kenyans involved mainly in fish processing and trade.

All fisheries in the inland waters are overexploited though L. Turkana fishery is presently not fully utilized due to rundown infrastructure towards the Lake and poor communication network in the Lake. Nile perch and Nile tilapia stocks in L. Victoria are showing signs of decline; the fishers have remained resilient and have resorted to exploiting Omena and other stocks. Nile perch has high reproductive potential that makes it able to recover when the fishery environment is conducive.

Traditionally, Lake Victoria has the largest fishery. The Lake produced 143,908 metric tones of fish in 2006 (Fisheries Statistics Bulletin, 2007), and has the largest number (44,263) of fishermen operating small crafts and artisanal gears (FSB, 2007). The principal species landed from the Lake are; Nile Perch, Omena, and Nile tilapia. The Coastal and marine waters produced 6959 metric tones while Lake Turkana produced 4559 metric tones (FSB, 2007). Other major fisheries are; Lakes

Naivasha, Baringo, Jipe, Chala, and the River Tana. Recreational and ornamental fisheries also have great potential for growth.

Kenya's marine fishery includes the Coastal near shore waters and the 200 nautical miles (Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)). Kenya's marine fishery potential is largely unknown given that the last available estimate was done in 1975- 1980 puts the estimate at 100,000 to 150,000Metric tones annually (FAO, 1980). The production from inshore marine in 2006 was 6,959 metric tones. At present, inshore exploitation is by artisanal fishers who fish for fin fish, mollusks, and crustaceans. Due to lack of research and capacity to venture offshore, little is known about the migratory nature of the straddling and migratory fish stocks in Kenya. Tuna and tuna like fish are trans-shipped in Mombasa by foreign industrial vessels operating in the Indian Ocean.

Aquaculture is an important fisheries sub-sector that has substantial potential to significantly contribute to food security, poverty reduction, employment creation and reduction of pressure on capture fisheries. Moreover, it is an enterprise that can easily be integrated into small-holder farming systems currently; aquaculture is practised more on a subsistence basis rather than as a commercial activity. Factors that have hampered commercialization are lack of an elaborate infrastructure and support services system that facilitate: input supply and efficient production of high quality seed; competitive and high quality feeds; efficient storage, processing and marketing; credible quality control; comprehensive extension and information service; and organization for fish farmers. Over the years, the production from aquaculture has been hampered by lack of appropriate technologies, fish feed, fish seeds and weak extension services. Existing production is based on tilapia, catfish, trout, common carp and Prawns. There is enormous potential for expansion and improvement to include cages in coastal waters, lakes, rivers and dams and to create capacity for fish feeds and fish seed production.

The effect of climate change, the impact of deforestation land degradation, introduction of alien species and loss of critical habitats negatively affect fish production. Pollution from agricultural, domestic and industrial activities affects fish production and quality. The lack of an appropriate legal framework for the exploration of the ocean fisheries has led to chronic under investment.

# CHAPTER TWO

## 2.0 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

### 2.1 Unsustainable Utilization of Fisheries Resource

- 2.1.1 Excessive fishing effort, destructive fishing technologies and environmental degradation in some inland lakes, rivers and the in-shores of Kenya's EEZ has contributed to a decline in fish production.
- 2.1.2 Fishers, especially at the coast, have difficulty accessing landing sites on islands and other riparian lands due to development of private properties, hotels and other tourism infrastructure.
- 2.1.3 Currently, there are no domestic fishing fleets in the EEZ. Thus, straddling and highly migratory fish stocks in the EEZ are exploited by Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFN). Consequently, the local communities do not benefit from the exploitation of the EEZ stocks.
- 2.1.4 The current licensing system for fishing in Kenya's EEZ does not encourage and ensure sustainable exploitation of the stocks and does not adequately benefit the resource owners.
- 2.1.5 The inadequate physical infrastructure such as roads, fish ports, landing sites, and inadequate credit facilities, as well as insecurity have slowed the growth of the sector. This resulted in: high post harvest losses, high production and distribution costs as well as underutilization of the resources.
- 2.1.6 The current environmental management and conservation programmes are inadequate to control depletion of fish stocks and loss of biodiversity.

### 2.2 Fisheries Management

- 2.2.1 The Ministry of Fisheries Development cannot perform its core functions satisfactorily due to lack of critical facilities such as modern

equipment (including but not limited to aircraft, boats and vehicles) and modern communication system.

2.2.2 The lack of policy and a master plan for development and management of the fisheries sector has hindered rapid advancement of the sector.

2.2.3 It has been difficult to enforce management measures because the fisher communities have been slow in taking up their roles as co managers of the resources.

### **2.3 Conflicts on resource use, gender rights issues and equity.**

2.3.1 Inadequate legal and institutional framework for coordination and collaboration with other law enforcement agencies, greatly limits surveillance efforts in the Kenya fishery waters. This has led to many cases of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing.

### **2.4 Stagnated Aquaculture Development**

2.4.1 There is lack of an elaborate infrastructure and support services system that facilitate:

- i. Input supply and efficient production of high quality seed;
- ii. affordable high quality feeds;
- iii. efficient storage, processing and marketing;
- iv. Credible quality control;
- v. Comprehensive extension and information service; and technology transfer
- vi. Organization of aquaculture producers into viable groups
- vii. centers of excellence for aquaculture research, training and demonstration
- viii. Underdeveloped Recreational and Ornamental Fisheries
- ix. Due to the rich species diversity vast potential exists for further development of recreational and ornamental fisheries. Despite this opportunity, recreational and ornamental fishing is generally underutilized.

### **2.5 Inadequate capacity for Quality Assurance**

2.5.1 Fishery products have a relatively short shelf-life, and rapidly lose quality and economic value if not handled properly. It is necessary to minimize post-harvest losses, assure fish quality and safety for human

consumption, and comply with sanitary and phy-to sanitary (SPS) measures.

2.5.2 Lack of incentives and investments, inadequate quality assurance infrastructure has hampered utilisation and trade in fish and fishery products. These are necessary for product development, value addition and marketing.

2.5.3 Inadequate Infrastructure and Human Resource Capacity

## **2.6 Inadequate infrastructure**

2.6.1 This is a major constraint that impedes the oceans and fisheries sector from making its full contribution to the country's economy.

Examples include:

- i. Roads;
- ii. Electricity supply to fish landing sites;
- iii. Fish landing infrastructure
- iv. Potable water supply;
- v. Market infrastructure including waste disposal facilities;

2.6.2 Human resource development

2.6.3 The fisheries sector lacks training institutions and sufficient numbers of suitably trained personnel.

2.6.4 Inadequate funding, Poor dissemination and linkage of Fisheries Research information

2.6.5 There has been poor linkage between KMFRI and the Department of Fisheries which has hampered the dissemination and use of research information. Further, the fisheries sector has also been poorly funded which has adversely affected promotion of research.

## **2.7 Ineffective Participation at International Level**

2.7.1 There is a need to develop a comprehensive, modern legal and regulatory framework for oceans and fisheries management because the status and progress of national laws is not reflected in the international legal and institutional arrangements. Consequently, conflict in law enforcement and the duplication of tasks in fisheries management arise.

## **2.8. Lack of a Comprehensive Legal and Institutional Framework**

- 2.8.1 There is urgent need to enact a legal framework which will reflect the status of the oceans and fisheries sector as a result of the reorganization of government ministries through the Presidential Circular No. 1 2008. This circular elevated the Department to a Ministry of Fisheries Development and placed KMFRI in the new Ministry.
- 2.8.2 There are difficulties in regulating the fisheries sector because of the numerous statutes governing activities related to oceans and fisheries management. Often they raise or cause conflict in law enforcement and cause duplication of tasks in government operations

## **2.9 Cross-Cutting Issues**

- 2.9.1 There are a number of issues that would require an integrated approach in order to develop the welfare of fisher communities and mitigate the adverse effects on the fisher community.

These include:

- i. Environment concerns
- ii. Financial skills and services
- iii. Health and sanitation
- iv. Gender inequity
- v. HIV/AIDS and drug abuse
- vi. Demographic profiles

## **2.10 Lack of Safety at Sea**

- 2.10.1 There are no provisions for control and orderly development of Kenya waterways this is of concern with regard to navigation, equipment, communication, search and rescue services, marine insurance, safety of crew and vessels, standards or certification, seaworthiness, among others.

### **2.11.1 Low Ocean Development**

Lack of proper legal and institutional framework for the ocean exploration and development

# CHAPTER THREE

## 3.0 POLICY GUIDELINES AND OBJECTIVES

### 3.1 Fisheries Sector Goal

3.1.2 The Primary goal of the oceans and fisheries sector is to ensure increased and sustainable fish production and utilization by properly managing the Ocean and other Kenya Fishery waters.

### 3.2 Overall objective

3.2.1 The overall objective of this Policy is:- “to enhance the oceans and fisheries sector’s contribution to wealth creation, increased employment for youth and women, food security, and revenue generation through effective private, public and community partnerships”.

This policy focuses on the promotion, implementation and monitoring of sustainable management and responsible fishing practices. It also focuses on the promotion of fish consumption as a means increasing food security, employment, income, foreign exchange earnings, arising from trade and related activities. It aims at securing the rights of vulnerable and traditional fisher communities. This policy further states the Government’s commitment to promote gender equity, and to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention and management.

### 3.2 Guiding principles of the policy

The guiding principles applied in developing the oceans and fisheries policy include:

- (i) Good governance (co-management and transparency)
- (ii) Ecosystems approach (holistic approach to resource management)
- (iii) Pro-poor
- (iv) Precautionary approach (taking management measures based best available information),
- (v) Public private partnership,
- (vi) Sustainability and environmental integrity,

- (vii) Subsidiarity (making and implementing decisions at the most relevant levels)
- (viii) Equity (generational equity, fair access and use of resources)

### **3.3 Specific Objectives**

#### **3.3.1 To promote conservation and management of oceans and fisheries resources.**

The government of Kenya will continue to prioritize fisheries resources conservation and management. In doing so, the government will utilize appropriate management tools to ensure long term sustainability. The precautionary approach to management will be adopted where there is inadequate scientific evidence

#### **3.3.2 To generate the maximum amount of employment**

The fisheries sector will continue to be developed with a view to generating employment opportunities for the maximum number of Kenyans either directly or indirectly. The government will also ensure that fishers and those involved in supporting fishing activities enjoy improved livelihoods.

#### **3.3.3 To maximize revenue from oceans and fisheries and other related activities**

The government will ensure that the maximum amount of foreign exchange is earned from export of fish and fish products while putting emphasis on improving both quality, health and safety standards. The Government will create conditions that will increase the contribution of the fisheries sector to the national wealth by increasing production and value addition to fisheries products.

#### **3.3.4 To promote an integrated economy**

The government will encourage the creation of ancillary industries and services to provide inputs to the fishing industry and the contribution of the fisheries sector to other sectors of the economy such as manufacturing, tourism, and agriculture leading to a more integrated economy. All potential linkages and multiplier effects will be taken into consideration for a further diversification of the economy. Cooperation with other Ministries and Agencies will be enhanced.

#### **3.3.5 To enhance food supply and food security**

Every effort will be taken to achieve self sufficiency in fish and that the

domestic market is at all times adequately supplied. The government will further emphasise the nutritional importance of fish consumption while adhering to local and international food safety standards.

**3.3.6 To promote safety at sea**

Every year, ships, boats and fishermen drown or go missing at sea or the oceans for reasons such as lack of financial resources to purchase modern safety equipment. The Government will assist boat owners to acquire safety equipment at affordable prices and intensify the education of fishers on the importance of safety at sea. Fishers will also be encouraged to access navigation aids to ensure safe passage to and from fishing grounds.

**3.3.7 To develop Aquaculture**

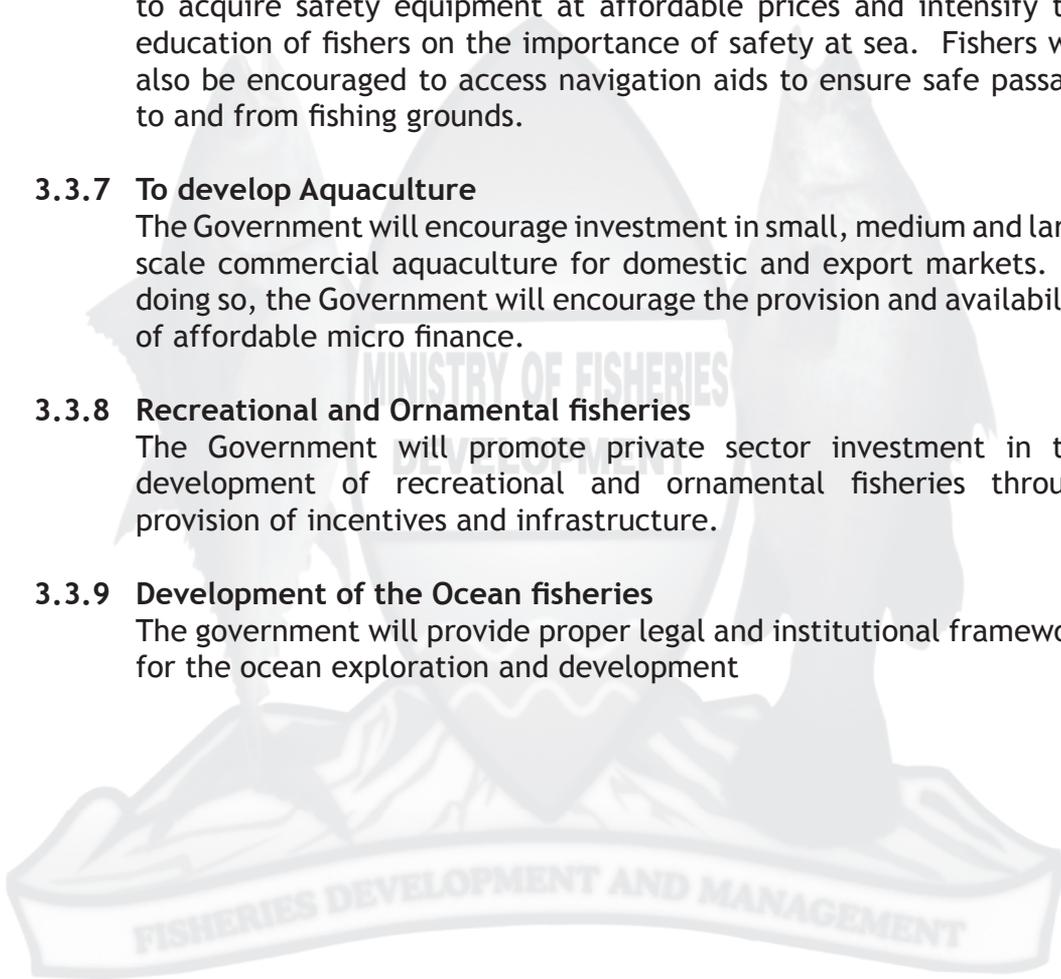
The Government will encourage investment in small, medium and large scale commercial aquaculture for domestic and export markets. In doing so, the Government will encourage the provision and availability of affordable micro finance.

**3.3.8 Recreational and Ornamental fisheries**

The Government will promote private sector investment in the development of recreational and ornamental fisheries through provision of incentives and infrastructure.

**3.3.9 Development of the Ocean fisheries**

The government will provide proper legal and institutional framework for the ocean exploration and development



# CHAPTER FOUR

## 4.0 POLICY STATEMENTS

To ensure the efficient development of the Oceans and Fisheries Sector and to attain the envisioned objectives, the Government Policies will focus on the following issues

### 4.1 Research and Development

- 4.1.1 The government will promote research programmes to address appropriate technology and techniques necessary for sustainable exploitation of fishery resources with KMFRI as the lead agency for the sector's research needs.
- 4.1.2 The distribution of fishing effort to the offshore resources and the targeting of the new and under exploited stocks will be emphasized with a view to realizing economic viability and resource sustainability.
- 4.1.3 Aquaculture research will focus on development, improvement and transfer of adaptive technologies, production of affordable and quality seed and feed, species and genetic improvement, culture systems, management techniques; social, economic and environmental assessment, and any other relevant area.
- 4.1.4 Monitoring and evaluation of the environmental changes in the aquatic ecosystems will be conducted.

### 4.2 Resource Management

- 4.2.1 The conservation and management policy will be based on the best scientific evidence available. Where there is no such information, the Government will adopt the precautionary approach to promote the objectives of sustainability and optimization of benefits.
- 4.2.2 Ecosystem based approach in the management of resources, combined with the operational management plans for each fishery or resource, will be adopted by the Government for the better management of fisheries. Where required and appropriate, management measures will be put in place for recreational and sport fishery.

- 4.2.3 Regarding shared/highly migratory fish stocks, the Government will proactively seek cooperation with other states in the region and Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWF) harvesting these stocks as well as participate in management bodies to ensure the long sustainability of these stocks.
- 4.2.4 The Government will promote the role of Beach management units (BMUs) in the management of fisheries resources.
- 4.2.5 Recreational and ornamental fisheries shall be promoted and developed to enhance and encourage eco-tourism.

### **4.3 Aquaculture development**

- 4.3.1 The Government will encourage joint investments in aquaculture through public and private sector initiatives.
- 4.3.2 Aquaculture will be developed through a commercial approach, use of adaptive and environmentally sustainable technologies and best international practices.
- 4.3.3 Women and the youth will be encouraged to participate in aquaculture as employment and income generation enterprise.
- 4.3.4 The government will promote all kinds of sustainable aquaculture systems and technologies in marine, fresh and brackish water.
- 4.3.5 For development of aquaculture the government will support research, extension services, packaging and dissemination of information.

### **4.4 Fish quality assurance and value addition**

- 4.4.1 The Ministry of Fisheries Development as the competent authority in fish and Fishery matters in Kenya in collaboration with other relevant institutions shall develop and enforce fish handling standards that minimize post harvest losses.
- 4.4.2 The Government will proactively encourage joint ventures between foreign investors and local entrepreneurs to promote responsible fish handling and preservation measures to minimize post harvest losses, better income returns and economies of scale.

- 4.4.3 The Government will encourage value addition to local products, the identification of niche markets and the promotion of new products to further increase the national potential for more foreign exchange earning.
- 4.4.4 The Government will put in place measures for the maintenance of fish safety and quality assurance management systems to prevent, minimize or eliminate contamination of fish, fishery product and aquaculture inputs to ensure the safety and quality of fish for human and animal consumption in the domestic and international markets.

#### **4.5 Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS)**

- 4.5.1 The Government will ensure that the oceans and fisheries resources within Kenya Fishery waters are exploited in accordance with national laws and regulations and to guarantee that vessels flying the Kenyan flag at all times adhere to international laws and management regulations.
- 4.5.2 The government will facilitate the establishment of a formal mechanism of conducting MCS
- 4.5.3 The government will, in conjunction with other relevant agencies monitor and ensure safety of fishers and their equipment at sea.
- 4.5.4 The government will monitor and ensure safe exploration of the ocean resources, both living and dead to minimize the negative effects on the fisheries ecosystems.

#### **4.6 Regional and International Agreements and Cooperation**

- 4.6.1 The Government will continue to grant fishing rights to other distant Water Fishing Nations to fish in its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) taking into account the state of the stock and economic returns.
- 4.6.2 The Government will intensify its effort for a more fruitful and beneficial cooperation with other states, international agencies, financial institutions and educational establishments for the smoother development of the fishing industry.

## **4.7 Legislative Framework**

- 4.7.1 The Government will review the Fisheries Act and the Maritime Zones Act and other related Statutes to create a harmonized framework law to guide the management coordination and regulation of the fisheries and oceans sector.
- 4.7.2 The government will review existing statutes such as the Public Health Act and the local government act to eliminate areas of conflict and double licensing.
- 4.7.3 In keeping with the changing times, the Government will review Regulations in particular penalties, fees and levies imposed on offenders with a view to making these realistic and current.
- 4.7.4 The adopted approach to the review of the legislation will be informed by the principle of ensuring inter and intra generational equity.

## **4.8 Institutional Framework**

- 4.8.1 The government will create a new institutional framework through the establishment of Kenya Oceans and Fisheries Council (KOFCC) to be chaired by the Minister to advise and review on oceans and fisheries sector.
- 4.8.2 The government will create the Kenya Oceans and Fisheries Services (KOFSS) to harmonise the fisheries extension, development management and marketing
- 4.8.3 The government will restructure Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) and link it to KOFSS to offer effective and timely research to guide KOFSS.
- 4.8.4 The Government will seek the collaboration of all relevant parties and stakeholders in a bid to ensure clear and legitimate decision making for efficient and effective service delivery. The Government will also put in place a well defined delimitation of functions and responsibilities between and among different agencies, Departments and Ministries operating within the Fisheries and oceans Sector.

## **4.9 Investments**

- 4.9.1 The Government will ensure that the necessary fiscal and monetary mechanisms are in place to facilitate access to investment funds while encouraging export oriented investment.
- 4.9.2 The Government will take appropriate measures to ensure that new investments in the fishing industry do not have negative impacts on resource conservation.
- 4.9.3 Investments in the artisanal fishery will however be reserved for local investors only. To this end, the Government will maintain its policy of acting as a facilitator in encouraging investment in the fisheries and oceans sector and related activities.
- 4.9.4 The Government will actively promote the participation of women and youth in investments and trade in the fisheries sector through provision of micro- loans.

## **4.10 Trade and Commerce**

- 4.10.1 While giving regard to resource sustainability and human health, the Government will actively implement a policy of free trade in fish and fishery products in accordance with international laws.
- 4.10.2 The use of information technology and access to information superhighway will be encouraged to enable local investors explore potential new markets and conduct business transactions online.

## **4.11 Infrastructure Development**

- 4.11.1 The Government will prioritize infrastructure development in and around the Coastal Region, Lake Victoria, Lake Turkana and other Lakes to ensure better fishing and trade opportunities.
- 4.11.2 The Government will encourage all efforts to improve the efficiency and productivity as well as storage facilities in and around the fishing areas.

4.11.3 The Government will continue with efforts to provide the necessary infrastructure and shore based facilities to facilitate the further development of the fisheries sector by making available the required resources.

## **4.12 Human Resources Development**

4.12.1 The Government will encourage training of young people to join the fishing industry and develop means to improve working conditions and the income earning capacity of artisanal fishermen.

4.12.2 The Government will ensure that technical and university colleges provide high standards of training to meet the needs of the country's fishing and oceanography industry.

4.12.3 The Agencies including Fisheries related Departments will work in collaboration with other Ministries to ensure that the general welfare of fishers and their working conditions are fair and in accordance with national regulations.

4.12.4 The Government will avail HIV/AIDS, Voluntary Counseling and Testing, and Post Test support including provision of antiretroviral where necessary to the affected fishers and their families.

## **4.13 Public Awareness and participation**

4.13.2 The Government will promote public awareness and active participation of all stakeholders in the management and development of fisheries and oceans

4.13.2 The government will reform and improve the current extension services to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.

4.13.3 The government will facilitate the formation of a formal mechanism of sharing information within the sector, collaborating institutions and the public.

4.13.4 The government will encourage both the public and private sector to prepare contingency plans to mitigate against both natural and man-made disasters.

## 4.14 Cross cutting issues

- 4.14.1 Fisheries and ocean activities are undertaken in dynamic systems where physical, ecological and economic processes interact; so in this respect the government will coordinate with other agencies on all cross cutting issues



# CHAPTER FIVE

## 5.0 STRATEGIES

### 5.1 Research and Development

- 5.1.1 In collaboration with local and international partners, the Government will take appropriate measures to ensure that research is conducted in all aspects of oceans and fisheries including biological research, ecology, technology, environmental science, socio-economics, Aquaculture and oceanography.
- 5.1.2 The Government will facilitate the availability of research facilities to provide appropriate training, staffing, institutional building, and financial resources to support research and development programmes.
- 5.1.3 Data from research will be analyzed, results published and distributed in a timely and readily understood version, to ensure that the best scientific information is availed to guide oceans and fisheries conservation, management and development.
- 5.1.4 The Government will promote responsible research and development of aquaculture in an ecologically sustainable manner and rational use of shared resources.
- 5.1.5 The Research in Oceans and Fisheries Conservation and Management Resources will be supported by the Government to ensure better understanding of climatic, environmental, social economic and oceanic factors.

### 5.2 Resource Management

- 5.2.1 The Government will encourage the use of satellite imagery and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as an aid for fisheries research and decision making.
- 5.2.2 The Government will develop appropriate operational resource management plan for the different Oceans and fisheries with active participation of other industry stakeholders.
- 5.2.3 Where appropriate and beneficial, the Government will encourage cooperation with international and regional organizations in the management of highly migratory and shared stocks.

- 5.2.4 The Government will build capacity of BMUs through training in relevant areas.
- 5.2.5 The oceans and fisheries services will take a leading role in coordinating all agencies working in the oceans.

### **5.3 Aquaculture development**

- 5.3.1 The Government will promote public and private sector investment in the production of quality and affordable seeds and feeds.
- 5.3.2 The Government will enhance coordination, collaboration and linkages for improved functioning of key institutions involved in aquaculture research and development
- 5.3.3 The Government will develop an aquaculture policy and master plan.
- 5.3.4 The Government will enhance aquaculture extension system through physical and human resource capacity building, networking, community participation and sustainable financing.
- 5.3.5 The Government will identify and map zones of high aquaculture potential and promote investments in those areas.
- 5.3.6 The Government will enhance capacity for aquaculture research through training of personnel, improvement of demonstration and resource facilities and sustainable financing.
- 5.3.7 The Government will facilitate efficient aquaculture production systems and clusters to achieve economies of scale.
- 5.3.8 Marketing of aquaculture products through development of physical infrastructure and information systems will be promoted

### **5.4 Fish quality assurance and value addition**

- 5.4.1 The ministry of fisheries shall establish a competent authority in fish and Oceans and Fishery matters in Kenya which shall develop and enforce fish handling standards that minimize post harvest losses.
- 5.4.2 The Government will proactively encourage joint ventures between

foreign investors and local entrepreneurs to promote responsible fish handling and preservation measures to minimize post harvest losses, better income returns and economies of scale.

5.4.3 The Government will encourage value addition to local products, and by catches to promote new high value products in order to increase earnings and the identification of niche markets

5.4.4 The Government will encourage the maintenance of fish safety and quality assurance management systems to prevent, minimize or eliminate contamination of fish, fishery product and aquaculture inputs to ensure the safety and quality of fish for human and animal consumption in the domestic and international markets.

## **5.5 Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)**

5.5.1 Within its respective competence and capacities, the Government shall establish mechanisms for fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance to ensure compliance with their conservation and management measures and legislation as well as those adopted by regional or international organizations or arrangements.

5.5.2 The Government will ensure monitoring; control and surveillance is reinforced through the provision of adequate budgetary allocation, training, and capacity development through establishment of aerial naval surveillance units and modern equipments.

5.5.3 The Government will proactively participate in regional and/or international MCS initiatives to ensure sustainable and responsible utilization of shared and or highly migratory stocks in compliance with international law.

5.5.4 The government will establish patrol units comprised of the fisheries guards, community and other security agencies.

5.5.5 The government will establish a formal data collection system to monitor activities in the ocean.

## **5.6 Regional and International Agreements and Cooperation**

5.6.1 The Government commits to reinforce international cooperation at

bilateral and international levels to enhance Oceans and Fisheries Management Nationally and within the Lake Victoria, Turkana and the Indian Ocean regions.

- 5.6.2 The international and regional collaboration will include efforts on MCS, scientific research, management, trade and development.
- 5.6.3 The Government commits to sign Fishing Agreements with other countries and fishing entities as appropriate while at all times paying regard to sustainability of stocks in granting licenses to fishing vessels.

## **5.7 Legislative Framework**

- 5.7.1 The Government will provide for coordination and inter-ministerial collaborations in the legal and administrative framework that will be established at the National level for Oceans and fisheries resource conservation and management.
- 5.7.2 The Government will ensure that Laws and Regulations governing the Oceans and fisheries sector provide for sanctions in respect of violations. In the event of non-compliance, sanctions shall in addition, allow for refusal, withdrawal or suspension of authorization to fish.

## **5.8 Institutional Framework**

- 5.8.1 To minimize bureaucracy and improve timeliness and effectiveness of service delivery the Government will put in place efficient and effective institutional structures by creating the KOFC, KOFs and linking KMFRI to do research to guide the technical arm.
- 5.8.2 The Government will set clear distinctions between the responsibilities related to policy decisions, administration, Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS), Research and Scientific advice, to the consultation process with user groups and other stakeholders to allow for more transparency and accountability in management decisions.
- 5.8.3 Adequate resources will be availed by the Government to encourage institutional capacity building.

## **5.9 Investments**

- 5.9.1 The Government will encourage and facilitate any Oceans and fishery related investment provided always that it satisfies Government objectives for fisheries development.
- 5.9.2 The Government will ensure that any Oceans and fisheries related investment does not compromise the sustainable and responsible use of Kenya fishery waters.
- 5.9.3 Through relevant ministries and departments, the government will strive to create an enabling environment for private investment in processing, value addition and commercialization of the fishery products.

## **5.10 Trade and Commerce**

- 5.10.1 While encouraging trade and commerce, the Government will ensure that International trade in fish and fishery products does not compromise the sustainable development of Oceans and fisheries and responsible utilization of fishery resources.
- 5.10.2 Trade in fish and fish products will be pursued in accordance with internationally agreed rules, in particular the principles, rights and obligations established in the agreement on the application of sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures (SPS), the convention on international trade of endangered species (CITES) and the agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).
- 5.10.3 New initiatives in market research and product development, marketing and distribution channels will be encouraged in a bid to increase the earning potential of the fisheries products.
- 5.10.4 The government will establish risk management procedures.

## **5.11 Infrastructure Development**

- 5.11.1 The government will support initiatives to establish fishing ports and auction centers in strategic fishing points.
- 5.11.2 The government will identify funds either locally or abroad for the development of the above ports and auction centers and the

development of shore based installations for the benefit of local fishers.

- 5.11.3 The government will encourage private initiatives or joint ventures for the provisions of shore based facilities.

## **5.12 Human Resources Development**

5.12.1 The Ministry of Fisheries Development will identify the long term manpower and training requirements with regard to fishing and Oceans and fishery related activities.

5.12.2 The government shall provide opportunities for formal and informal training in all Oceans and fisheries related matters and will include technical and administrative, support personnel.

## **5.13 Public Awareness and participation**

5.13.1 The government will establish a database which holds information on fish stocks, fish production, marketing, credit and investment opportunities and make it available to the users.

5.13.2 The government will improve the extension services through private public partnership in line with the National Agriculture sector extension strategy by building the capacity of the staff, fishers, fisher groups and fish farmers to carry out cost effective and efficient awareness

5.13.3 The government will promote information, communication and outreach programmes.

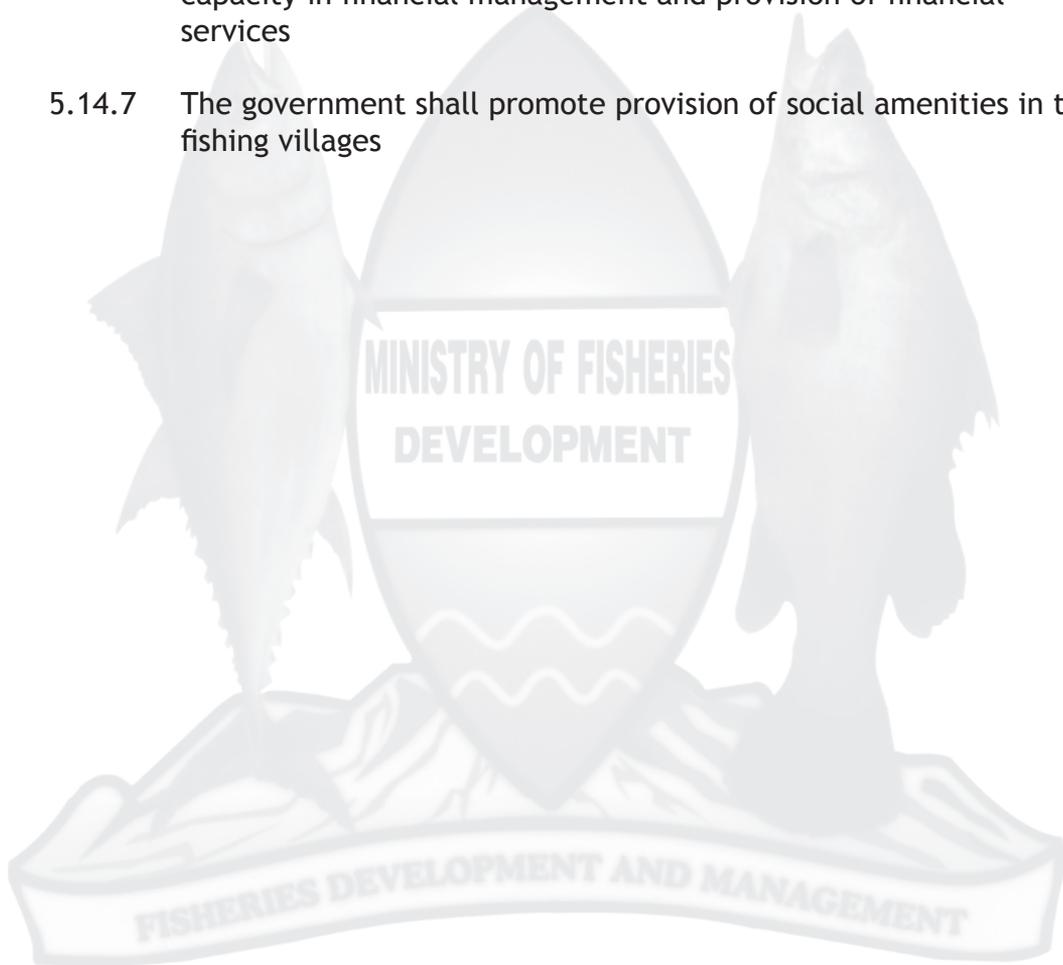
## **5.14 Cross cutting issues**

5.14.1 The government will mainstream HIV/AIDs awareness in the sector by developing and implementing an HIV/Aids National Plan of Action for the Fisheries sector.

5.14.2 A code on cooperate social responsibility principles shall be enforced in the industry

5.14.3 The government shall liaise with key players to ensure fishing ecosystem are monitored, controlled and contained

- 5.14.4 The government shall encourage community participation to ensure sustainable management of the Oceans and fisheries resources and ecosystems
- 5.14.5 The government shall ensure that all fragile eco-systems are surveyed, valuated and delineated.
- 5.14.6 The government shall cooperate with other agencies to build capacity in financial management and provision of financial services
- 5.14.7 The government shall promote provision of social amenities in the fishing villages



## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.0 IMPLEMENTATION

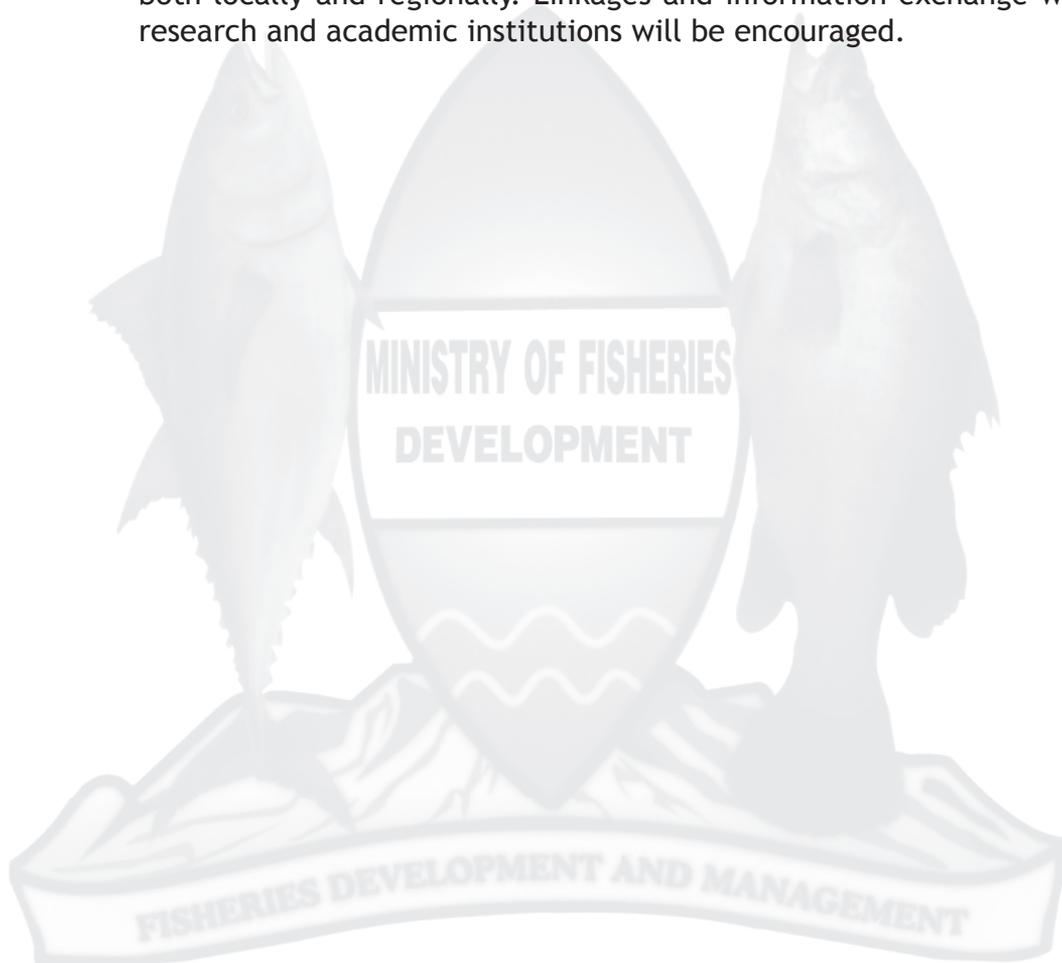
- 6.1 The Government is fully committed to the implementation of this policy. A detailed implementation matrix and estimated cost has been developed as in addendum three whereas in the past the Government has been elaborate in developing policy for the sector but short in implementation for a variety of reasons including underfunding, low human capacity, and inadequate political support.
- 6.2 This Government has taken bold steps through the creation of a fully fledged ministry to enhance the profile of oceans and fisheries sector. For a start the Government has reorganized the department of fisheries to create a technical coordination arm in the Ministry; by creating Kenya Oceans and Fisheries Services. It has also restructure KMFRI and linked it to the KOFs to enhance information flow and effective service delivery. The priority for the next five years will be as follows:-
- 6.2.1 The approval of Sessional Paper on Kenya Oceans and Fisheries Sector.
  - 6.2.2 The enactment by Parliament of the new Kenya Oceans and Fisheries Sector Law.
  - 6.2.3 The recruitment and retention of high caliber human resource
  - 6.2.4 To build private public and community partnerships at all stages in the development of the sector.
  - 6.2.5 To attract and retain high value investors in the sector.
  - 6.2.6 To attract financial support from the public and development partners.

### 6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

- 6.3.1 The government will put in place and Monitoring and evaluation

mechanism to ensure efficient and effective implementation of this policy, in particular a major evaluation will be conducted in five years to review planned policy priorities. However KOFS will conduct annual monitoring and evaluation of the implementation priorities and recommend appropriately.

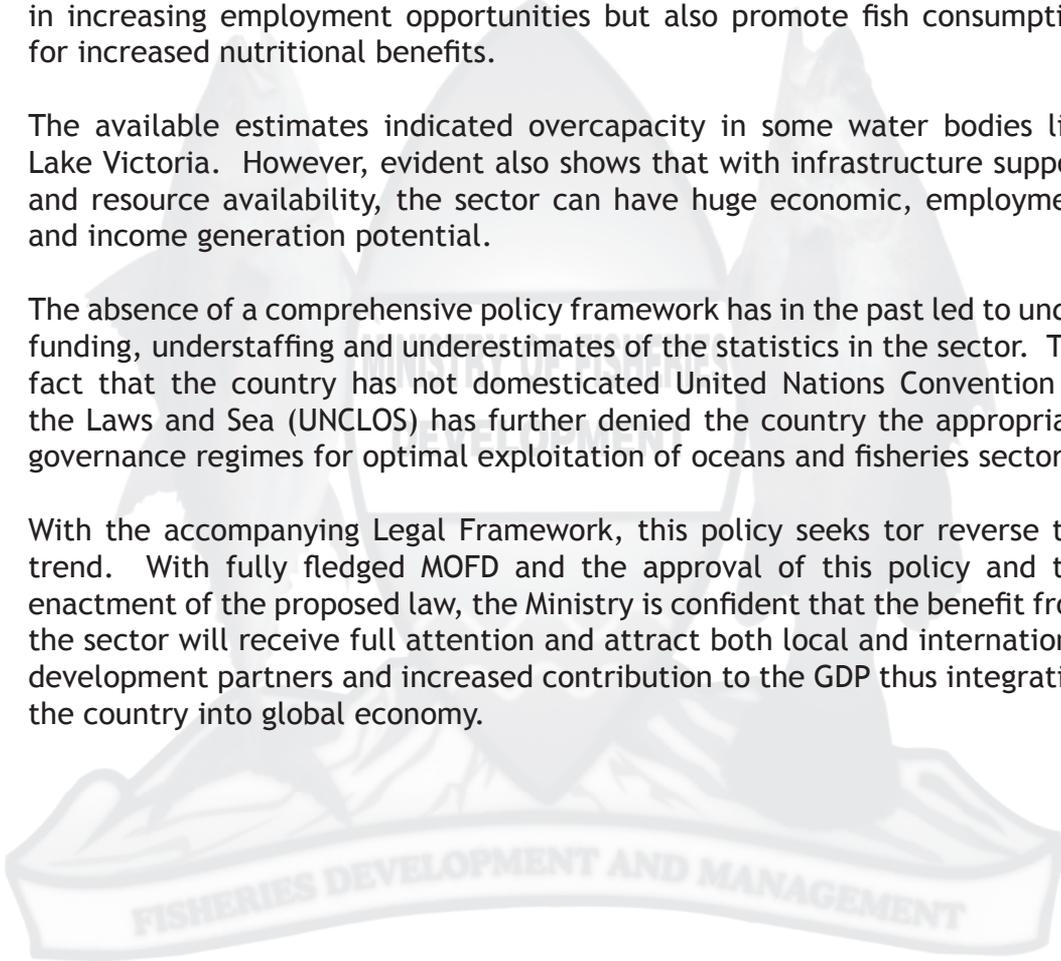
- 6.3.2 Lessons learnt from research and technology transfer will be documented and shared with partners, communities and research institutions both locally and regionally. Linkages and information exchange with research and academic institutions will be encouraged.



# CHAPTER SEVEN

## 7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 This policy has highlighted the importance of the oceans and fisheries sector. If well coordinated, managed and fully exploited it will not only go a long way in increasing employment opportunities but also promote fish consumption for increased nutritional benefits.
- 7.2 The available estimates indicated overcapacity in some water bodies like Lake Victoria. However, evident also shows that with infrastructure support and resource availability, the sector can have huge economic, employment and income generation potential.
- 7.3 The absence of a comprehensive policy framework has in the past led to under funding, understaffing and underestimates of the statistics in the sector. The fact that the country has not domesticated United Nations Convention of the Laws and Sea (UNCLOS) has further denied the country the appropriate governance regimes for optimal exploitation of oceans and fisheries sector.
- 7.4 With the accompanying Legal Framework, this policy seeks to reverse the trend. With fully fledged MOFD and the approval of this policy and the enactment of the proposed law, the Ministry is confident that the benefit from the sector will receive full attention and attract both local and international development partners and increased contribution to the GDP thus integrating the country into global economy.



# ADDENDA

## Addendum 1

### 1. ROLES

#### 1.1 Role of Government

- 1.1.1 The Government will maintain its role as a facilitator in encouraging investment, promoting of the development and management of fisheries, trade and commerce. Moreover the Ministry for fisheries Development will have the overall responsibility for the Oceans and fisheries sector and its development. Oceans and Fisheries Policy; Fishing Licensing; Development of Marine Fisheries; Development of Fresh Water Fisheries; Promotion of Fish Quality Assurance, Value Addition and marketing; The development of the Exclusive Economic Zones;
- 1.1.2 The Ministry of Fisheries Development will work in close collaboration with other Ministries in an effort to better coordination and decision making process for improved service delivery.
- 1.1.3 The Government will strengthen the MCS capacity by provision of modern equipment, skills and resources. It will cooperate with the other regional and international Organisations for effective and efficient operations.
- 1.1.4 The Government will establish the Kenya Oceans and Fisheries Service with the responsibility for development of fisheries related infrastructure and to raise funds in support of Management, Research and Development.
- 1.1.5 The Government will restructure Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research (KMFRI) to promote and coordinate demand driven fisheries research.

#### 1.2 Role of the Private Sector

The government will continue to recognize the role of Community Based groups, Associations of Producers, Non-Governmental Organisations, and other

stakeholders in the development of the fisheries sector. These will be encouraged to participate in marketing, financing and research with a view to creating an enabling environment for investment, improved production, trade and commerce. Regular consultations with these groups will be important for clear and legitimate decision making process.

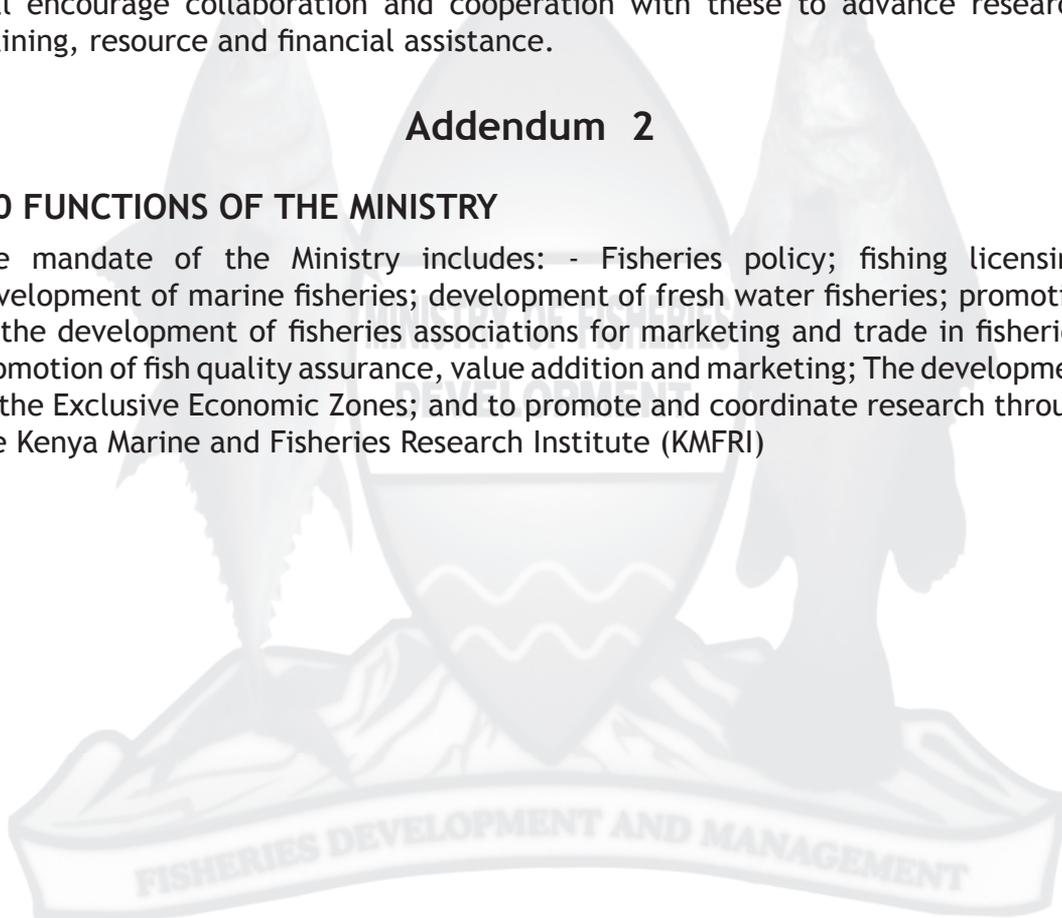
### **1.3 Role of International Organisations**

Other countries, relevant international organizations, research and educational institutions will be important to the development of the industry. The Government will encourage collaboration and cooperation with these to advance research, training, resource and financial assistance.

## **Addendum 2**

### **2.0 FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY**

The mandate of the Ministry includes: - Fisheries policy; fishing licensing; development of marine fisheries; development of fresh water fisheries; promotion of the development of fisheries associations for marketing and trade in fisheries; promotion of fish quality assurance, value addition and marketing; The development of the Exclusive Economic Zones; and to promote and coordinate research through the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)



## Addendum 3

### 3.1 NATIONAL OCEANS AND FISHERIES POLICY IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Policy Area	Policy Statement	Strategies	Key Actors	Time Frame	Cost (Kshs.)
<b>Research and Development</b>	The government will promote research programmes to address appropriate technology and techniques necessary for sustainable exploitation of fishery resources	Ensure that research is conducted in biological research, ecology, technology, environmental science, socio- economics, Aquaculture, Oceanography	KMFRI KOFS NEMA KIRDI	2008/ 2020	
	The distribution of fishing effort to the offshore resources targeting of the new and under exploited stocks will be emphasized to enhance economic viability and resource sustainability	Avail research facilities by providing appropriate training, staffing, institutional building, and financial resources to enable research and development programmes	KFPO DWFNS IOTC LVFO	2008/2010	
	Aquaculture research will focus on development, improvement and transfer of adaptive technologies, production of affordable and quality seed and feed, species and genetic improvement, culture systems, management techniques; social, economic and environmental assessment, and any other relevant area	Promote responsible research and development of aquaculture in an ecologically sustainable manner and rational use of shared resources.	KMFRI KOFNS NEMA	2008/2020	
<b>Resource Management</b>	Monitoring and evaluation of the environmental changes in the aquatic and oceans will be conducted	Promote Research in Fisheries Conservation and Management Resources and this will be supported by the Government to ensure better understanding of climatic, environmental, social economic factors.	KMFRI MOKOFS NEMA	2008/2020	
	The Ministry of Fisheries Development cannot perform its core functions satisfactorily due to lack of critical facilities such as modern equipment (including but not limited to aircraft, boats and vehicles) and modern communication system.	Encourage the use of satellite imagery and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as an aid for fisheries research and decision making.	MOFD, NEMA, KOFNS	2008-2020	



<b>Fish quality assurance and value addition</b>	The Kenya Oceans and Fisheries Services as the Competent Authority (CA) in fish and fishery matters in Kenya, in collaboration with other relevant institutions, shall develop and enforce fish handling standards that minimize post harvest losses	Develop and enforce fish handling standards that minimize post harvest losses. Collaborate with other agencies to develop cold chain infrastructure	KOFs, MOFD PRIVATE SECTOR	2008-2020	407,700,000.00 314,000,000.00
	The Ministry responsible for Fisheries in liaison with the relevant stakeholder shall establish accredited laboratory system for the fisheries sector	Develop accredited labs in relevant points i.e. Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa	KOFs, KEBS, KEPHIS	2008-2015	600,000,000.00
<b>Monitoring, Control and Surveillance</b>	The Fisheries Sector shall maintain and expand international quality control and safety standards	Develop and update the fish quality assurance standards	PRIVATE SECTOR, KOFs	2008-2020	8,800,000.00
	The Kenya Oceans and Fisheries Services shall establish effective monitoring, control and surveillance of the country's EEZ	Ensuring monitoring, control and surveillance is reinforced through: - Provision of adequate budgetary allocation - Development of a National Plan of Action (NPOA) for managing IUU and capacity - Training - Formation of formal MCS units - Capacity development through establishment of aerial naval surveillance and modern equipments	MOKOFS KMFRI	2008-2020	329,000,000.00 10,000,000.00 58,000,000.00 91,000,000.00 583,000,000.00
	The Oceans and Fisheries services, in consultation with fishers, shall control access to fisheries resources to ensure stock sustainability.	Establishing patrol units comprised of the fisheries guards, community and other security agencies. The Ministry responsible for Fisheries shall ensure fair access to fisheries resources in shared waters	KOFs, BMUS MOT EAC	2008-2015	

<b>International agreements and cooperation's</b>	Regional and International Agreements and corporation in research, development, management and access to shared oceans and fisheries resources shall be promoted.	Reinforce international cooperation at bilateral and international levels to enhance Fisheries Management Nationally and within the Lake Victoria, Turkana and the Indian Ocean regions, by prescribing and participating in RFMOs and IFMOs	KOFs, LVFO,KMFRI, Private Sector, IOTC,NEMA,KWS	2008-2015	32,000,000.00
	The Government will continue to grant fishing rights to other distant Water Fishing Nations to fish in its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) taking into account the state of the stock and economic returns.	Signing Fishing Agreements with other countries and fishing entities as appropriate while at all times paying regard to sustainability of stocks in granting licenses to fishing vessels.	KOFs,BMUS KMFRI	2008-2015	
<b>Legislative Framework</b>	The Ministry will review the Fisheries Act and the Maritime Zones Act to create a harmonized framework law to guide the management coordination and regulation of the oceans and fisheries and oceans sector.	Provide for coordination and inter-ministerial collaborations in the legal and administrative framework that will be established at the National level for fisheries resource conservation and management.	KOFs,KMFRI NEMA,AG'S	2008-2015	11,500,000.00
	Reviewing Regulations in particular penalties, fees and levies imposed on offenders with a view to making these realistic and current.	Ensuring that Laws and Regulations governing the fisheries sector provide for sanctions in respect of violations.	KOFs,KMFRI NEMA	2008-2015	
<b>Institutional Framework</b>	The Ministry responsible for oceans and fisheries shall create a coordinating institution for fisheries research, development and management.	Establishment of the Oceans and Fisheries Services which shall have 4 Directorates for Aquaculture: - Fish Quality Assurance, - Inland Fisheries,	MOFD KOFs KMFRI KMFRI	2008-2010  2008-2010	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coastal and Marine Fisheries,</li> <li>- Oceans development</li> </ul> Restructuring of KMFRI to carry out research for the OFS; with 4 directorates : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aquaculture research,</li> <li>- Inland waters research,</li> <li>- Marine research,</li> <li>- Oceanography research</li> </ul>				
		The Ministry responsible for fisheries shall establish formal collaboration with public, private and development organizations nationally and internationally for the enhancement of the Fisheries sub-sector	Setting clear responsibilities for each stakeholder. Stakeholder consultation forums	KOFS, KMFRI, PRIVATE SECTOR, BMUS, MOFD	2008-2015		
		The Ministry responsible for Fisheries shall set up a sustainable fund to support fisheries research, management and development through public-private sector partnerships	The establishment of the Fisheries Research and Development Fund	KOFS, MOFD, Private Sector	2008-2010		
<b>Investments</b>		Ensuring that the necessary fiscal and monetary mechanisms are in place to facilitate access to investment funds while encouraging export oriented investment.	The government will encourage private public partnerships to promote investments in process, VA and commercialization.	KOFS, KMFRI MOFD	2008-2015		
		Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that new investments in the fishing industry do not have negative impacts on resource conservation.	Establishing a system to guide sustainable investment.	KOFS, KMFRI MOFD	2008-2015		
<b>Trade and commerce</b>		The Ministry of Fisheries shall provide an environment that encourages an effective marketing system.	Ensuring that International trade in fish and fishery products does not compromise the sustainable development of fisheries and responsible utilization of fishery resources.	KOFS, MOKOFS	2008-2015		44,800,000.00



<b>Public awareness and participation</b>	The Government will promote public awareness and active participation of all stakeholders in the management and development of ocean and fisheries	Establishing a database which holds information on fish stocks, fish production, marketing, and credit and investment opportunities and making this available to users.	MOFD KOFs	2008-2015	30,000,000.00
	The Ministry will reform and improve the current extension services to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.	Improve the extension services through private public partnership in line with the National Agriculture sector extension strategy by building the capacity of the staff, fishers, fisher groups and fish farmers to carry out cost effective and efficient awareness	MOFD KOFs	2008-2015	30,000,000.00
	The Ministry will facilitate the formation of a formal mechanism of sharing information within the sector, collaborating institutions and the public.	Promoting availability of information, communication and outreach programmes.	MOFD KMFRI	2008-2015	
<b>Cross cutting issues</b>	HIV Aids awareness and control shall be mainstreamed in the fisheries sub sector	Develop and implement a Plan of Action for addressing HIV/AIDS in the fisheries sector  A Code on Corporate Social Responsibility principles shall be enforced in the industry The government with collaboration with other Development partners will strive to provide social amenities e.g. schools, health centers in the fisher villages	KOFs, Private Sector, Development Partners	2008-2015	
	A Code of Practice for boat and crew management shall be developed and enforced to ensure safety at all fishing grounds (lake and sea).	Provide a prototype boat for each water body  In collaboration with the KMA provide for certification of sea worthy crafts	KOFs, DOD	2008-2015	

## Addendum 4

### Acknowledgement

This Policy is a culmination of an extensive participatory and inclusive process which involved consultations with various stakeholders and development partners from 2003 to December 2008 when it was approved by the Cabinet. While it may not be possible to acknowledge the invaluable input of all those individuals and organizations who supported this process, we would like to sincerely recognize the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the GTZ-PSDA project, the WWF and the Agriculture Sector Coordination Unit in supporting the policy process through workshops, seminars, expertise and printing of the final document.

