



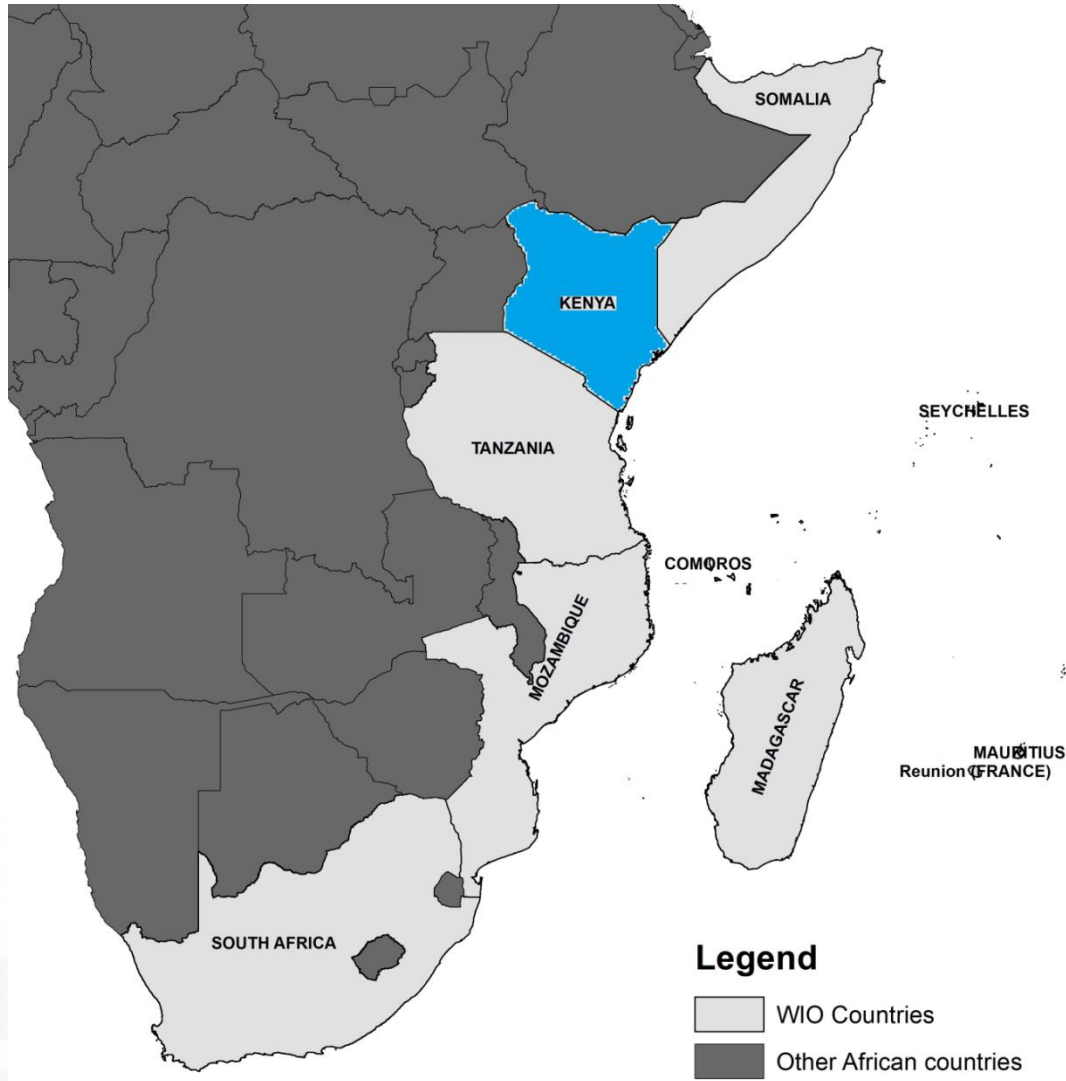
Dealing with the changing face of artisanal fisheries on the Kenyan coast :rationale for strengthening local institutions, challenges and way forward

History and experience with open access

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COMRED / ZMT



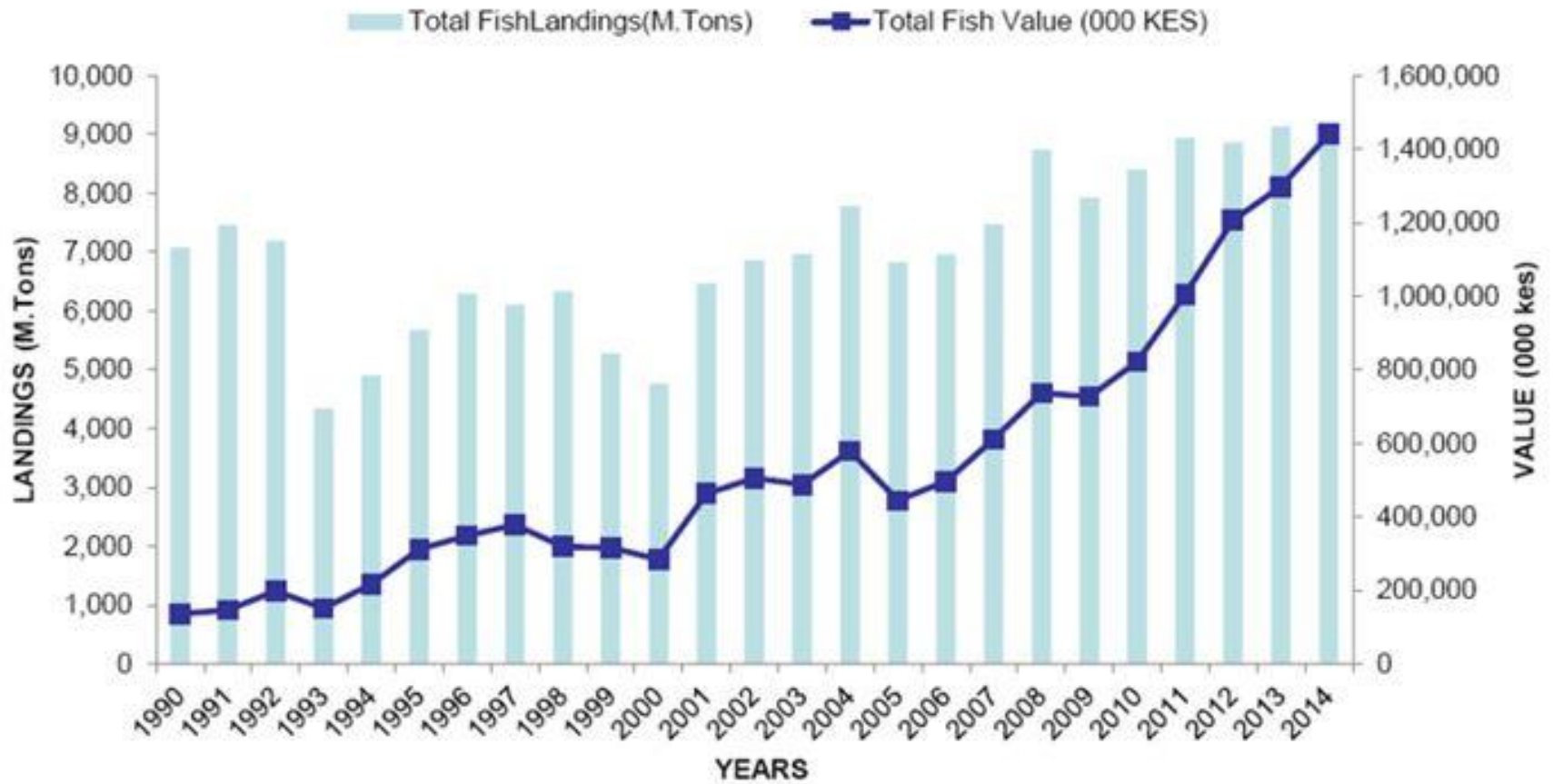


- Kenyan coastline
 - 640 Km coastline
 - Narrow continental shelf
 - Fringing reef (0.5-2km)
- Economic activities
 - Tourism
 - Fishery

Overview

- Marine fisheries is important
 - Artisanal fisheries (14,000 fishers)
 - Industrial fisheries
 - Recreational fisheries
 - Distant Fleets (EEZ)
- Fishing occurs nearshore
 - 0.5 – 2 km (seagrass & Coral reefs)
 - Influenced by monsoon winds
 - Catch per fish is low
 - Annual catch – 10,000 tonnes

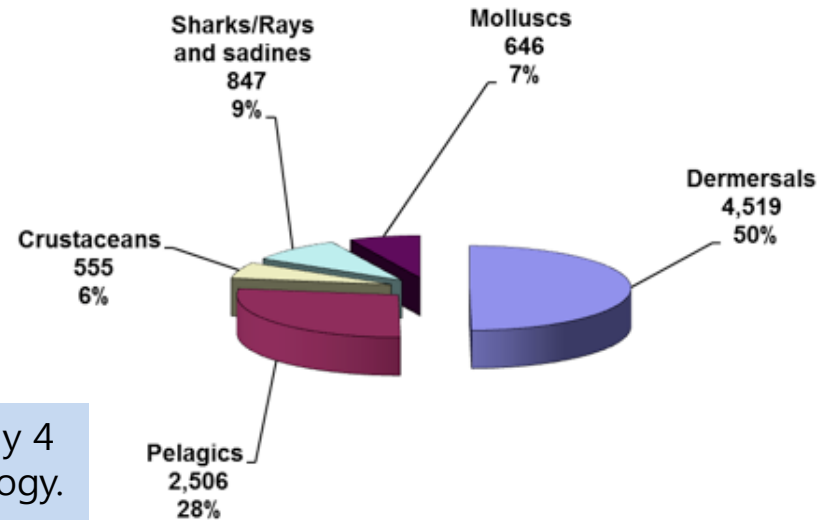




Source: State Department of Fisheries

Artisanal fisheries characteristics

- Most species landed are demersal
- Marine fishery is data limited
 - Few data
 - Poor quality
 - Raw data yet to be processed



"[...] of the 121 commercially exploited species only 4 5 species have been studied in terms of their biology."
" (Fondo et al., 2014)



Photo credits: CORDIO EA

Description of fishing gears



Basket trap



Beach seine



Gill nets



Speargun

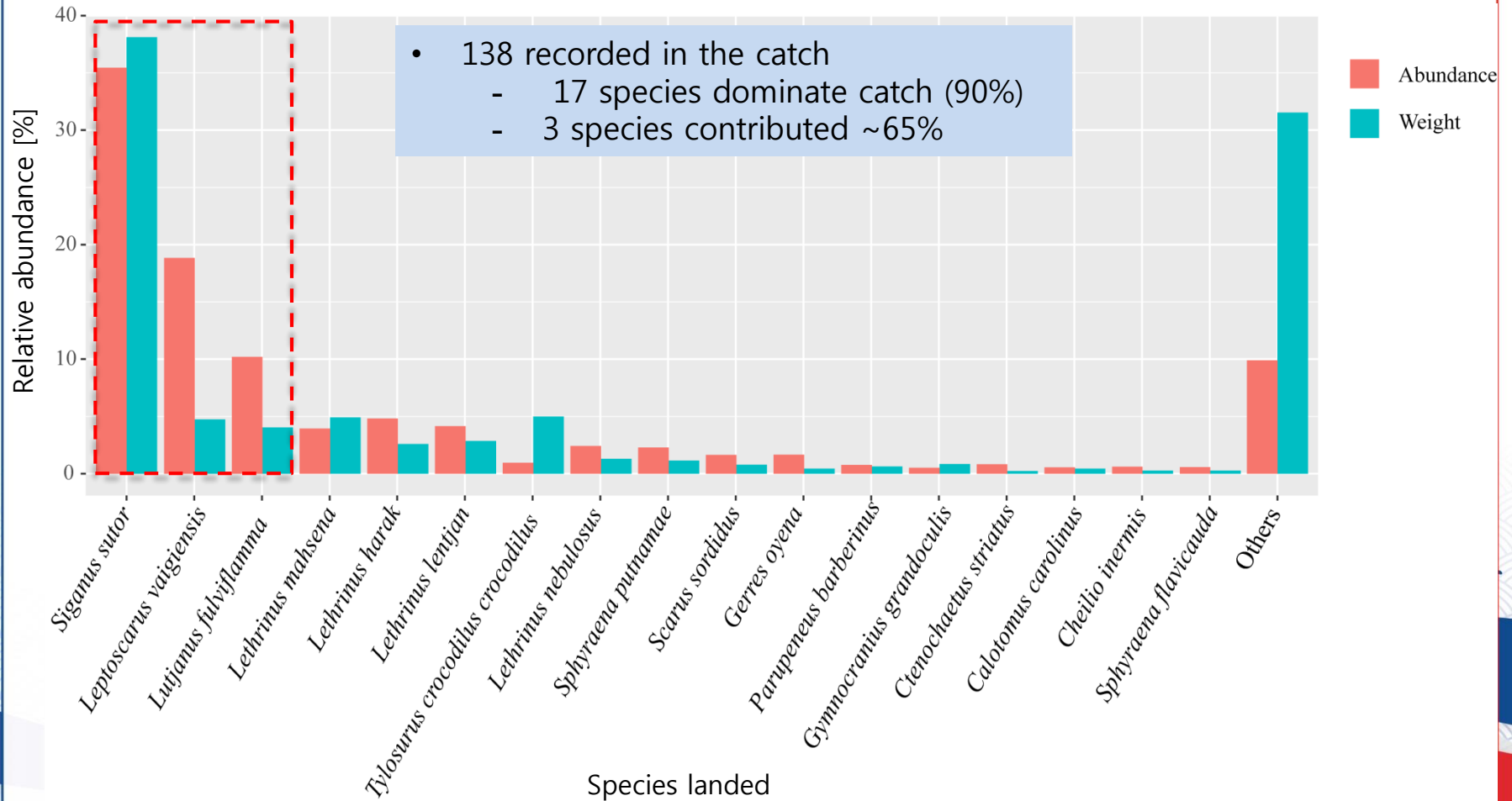


Dug out canoe



Boat

Catch composition

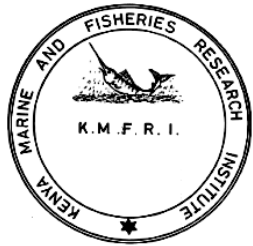


Processing and marketing of catch



- Dominated by the womenfolk

Government Institutions



Community based organizations



Landing sites



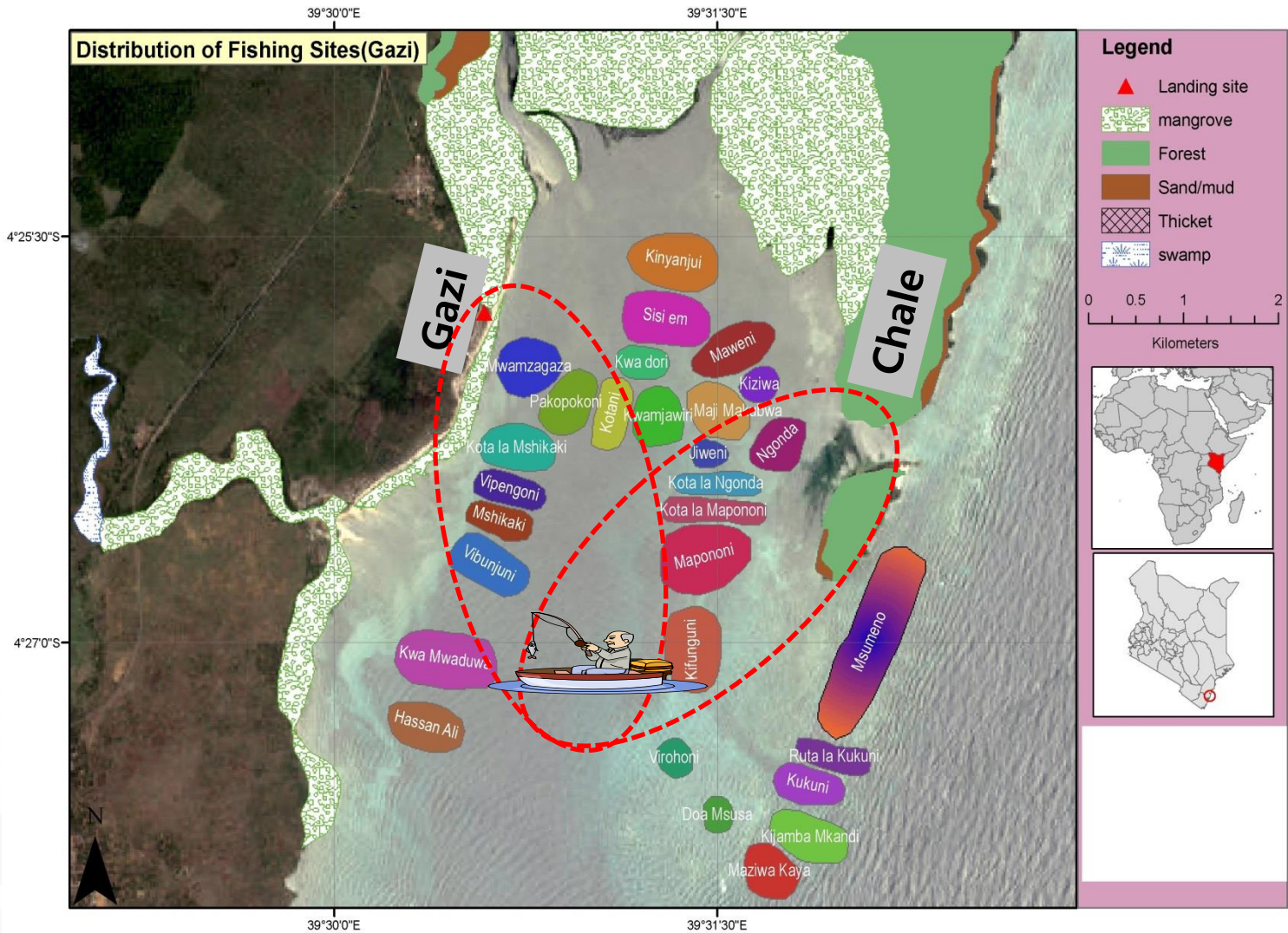
Beach Management Units

Open Access

Fisheries Governance

- Fisher / Vessel Licence
- Gear Restrictions
- Mesh size regulations
- No trade in illegally caught fish
- Closure of fishing grounds

Distribution of Fishing Sites(Gazi)



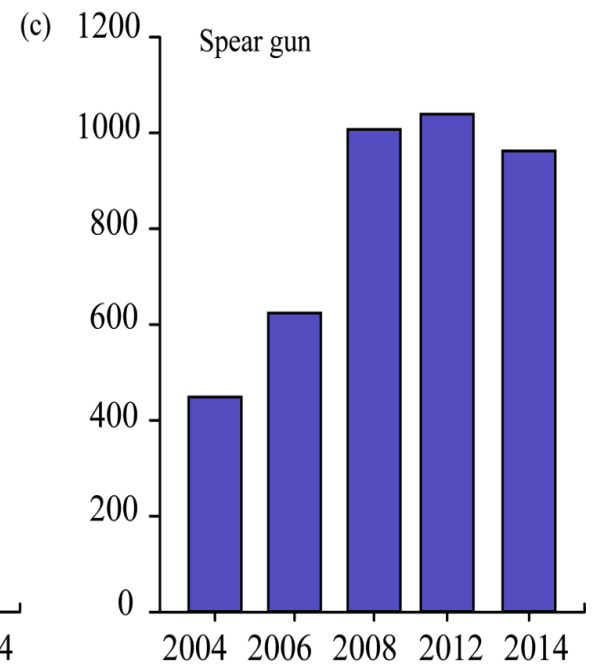
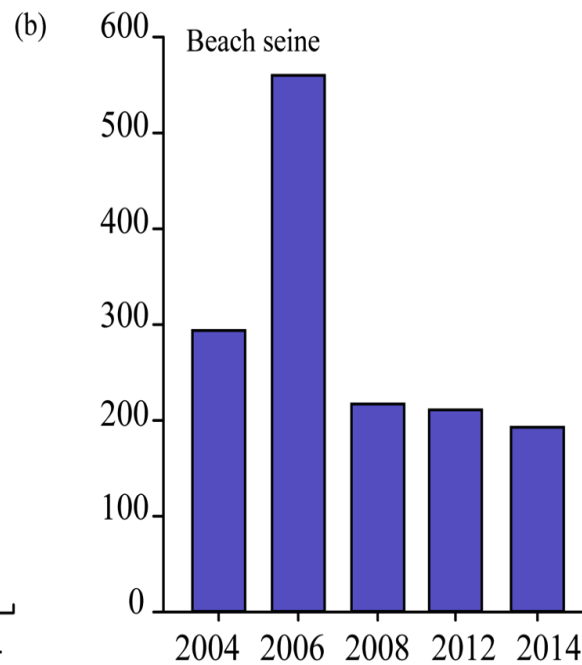
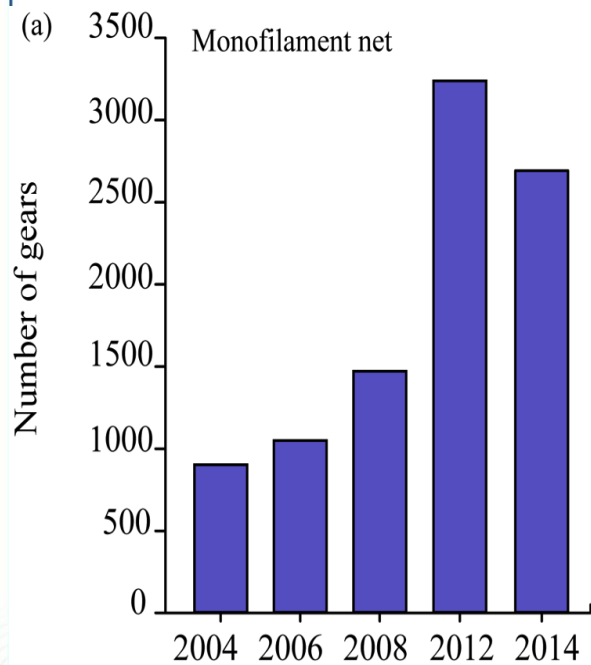
Enforcement & Compliance



Beach seining

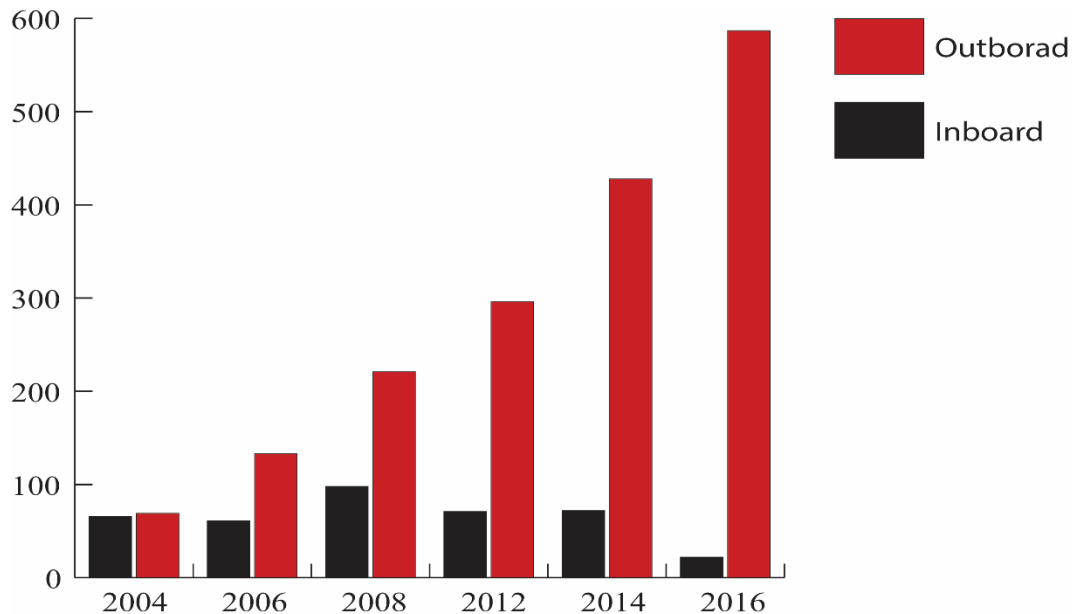


Source: State Department of fisheries



- Compliance to regulations is low
- 82% of the fishers are not licensed (GOK, 2013).

Current & emerging Issues



- Investment in gears & Vessels
 - Increase in powered vessels
 - Increase in hired fishers
 - Push for profits

- Increase in effort
 - Fishers numbers (48%)
 - Migrant fishers



Source: Wanyonyi

- Promotion of offshore fishery

- Experimental FAD fisheries
- Dropline fishery
- Ring net fishery

- Erosion of cultural & traditional belief systems

- Increased resource user conflicts
- Risk of breakdown of co-management systems
- Loss of traditional authority and leadership



Source: KMFRI



So then what...?



- Recognize fishing ground tenure and access rights
 - Interest in Locally managed areas
 - No of LLMA 1 in 2006 to 14 in 2016
- Support the development and enforcement of local fishing rules
- Support for local enforcement units



Achieving sustainability for the Kenyan artisanal fisheries:

- Tenure of fishing grounds is secure
- Access is regulated with the participation of fishers using that fishing ground.



Asante Sana!

