

# FISHERY INDUSTRY IN KENYA 2005



KENYA

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES AUTHORITY



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## ABBREVIATIONS

AFP	Artisanal Fish Processors
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HACCP	Hazard Analysis & Critical Control Point
IFP	Industrial Fish Processors
KShs	Kenya Shillings
USA	United States of America

## Annual Exchange Rates (KShs. to US\$)

Year	Rate
1999	70.3
2000	76.2
2001	78.6
2002	78.4
2003	75.9
2004	80.0 (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2004)

For latest rates click on  
<http://www.centralbank.go.ke/cbk/FXrates/archives.html>



## 1. Industry overview

Agricultural sector is the principal sector in the Kenyan economy accounting for about 24% of the Gross Domestic Product. The sector is the largest contributor of foreign exchange through export earnings. Agriculture also provides employment and livelihood to a large percentage of the population with an estimated 75% of the population depending on the sector either directly or indirectly.

Kenya has a large agro-processing industry, reflecting the importance of the agricultural sector in the Kenyan economy. The majority of the pioneer industries during the colonial period were agro-based. A wide range of agro-industries still exist today, ranging from processing staple foods and fruits, to fish processing for both domestic and foreign markets. Food processing is thus one of the key activities in Kenya's agro-processing industry.

Kenya has a long history of fishing with the Luo, Luhyia, and Abasuba ethnic groups having been active fishermen for more than five centuries. Until 20 years ago nearly all fish caught in Kenyan waters was consumed locally. Kenya started to export fish in the early 1980s, when fish processing factories were established around Lake Victoria. Thus over the past 20 years, the fisheries sub-sector has gradually evolved from a domestic consumption oriented industry to an export oriented industry with value added processing being applied.

Kenya is a coastal state with a marine coastline of 536 Kilometres and a well-developed marine fishing industry. In spite of this, Lake Victoria continues to dominate Kenya's fishing output source. The lake currently accounts for over 90% of the tonnes of fish caught while marine fishing accounts for only 4% of the total output. Kenya claims 6% of Lake Victoria's total surface area, with 43% being owned by Uganda and 51% by Tanzania. Lake wide fish production is estimated at between 400 – 500 metric tons with Tanzania landing 40%, Kenya 35% and Uganda 25%. The landed value of this catch is between USD 300 – 400 million annually.

The fisheries sub-sector provides employment and income to over 500,000 Kenyans engaged in fish production and related enterprises. In terms of contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP), Kenya's fishing industry has accounted for 0.3% of GDP for the period 1999-2003. Kenya's annual average production for the period 1999-2003 was 171,000 metric tonnes with a value of approximately KShs 8 billion in 2003. About 30% of the fish is exported to countries in Europe and other non-European countries.

Fishing in Kenya is mostly carried out by artisanal fishermen operating small fishing boats in inland lakes and marine waters. A small proportion of fish in Kenya is obtained from fish farming (aquaculture). The inland lakes are Lake Victoria, Lake Turkana, Lake Baringo, Lake Naivasha and smaller Lakes including Chala and Jipe. About 92% of fish comes from Lake Victoria and the rest from the Indian Ocean (4%), inland lakes and rivers (3%) and aquatic culture (1%).

Some fish is sold fresh while a significant proportion is processed for later consumption. Artisanal Fish Processors (AFPs) prepare dried and smoked fish mostly for local market, while Industrial Fish Processors (IFPs) freeze or chill fish for export and to a lesser extent, for consumption in Kenya's urban areas.

IFPs' have become the industry's driving force. They collect fish from the beaches using refrigerated trucks, buying through intermediary medium and large-scale traders and process them for export.

The number of vessels and fishermen in Lake Victoria has been increasing gradually over the last 20 years as shown in table 1 below. As of 1998 when the fisheries department last established the number of vessels in Lake Victoria, there were over 15,000 active boats, 3% of which were motorised while the rest were manually propelled.



**Table 1: Number of fishermen & fishing vessels in Lake Victoria (Kenya)**

Source of data	No. of fishers	No. of vessels
Fisheries Dept (1971)	11,000	-
FAO (1973)	10,000	4,100
Fisheries Dept (1979)	18,000	4,600
Fisheries Dept (1991)	25,000	7,279
Fisheries Dept (1994)	25,000	7,425
Fisheries Dept (1995)	30,000	8,000
Fisheries Dept (1998)	40,000	15,000

Source: *The Macro-economy of The Export Fishing Industry In Lake Victoria (Kenya.) Crispin Bokea And Moses Ikiara April 2000*

According to The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Program, the number of total fishers on the lake (from the three East African countries) increased from 129,305 to 175,890, fishing crafts from 42,483 to 52,479, and gillnets from 655,053 to 984,084 between the years 2000 to 2002.

The fishery transformation associated with the development of a lucrative fish export business and an animal feeds industry based on local fishmeal has brought substantial benefits to the country and especially the fishing community.

The fisheries sub-sector is expected to continue to grow and expand, taking advantage of the lifting of EU ban to increase their exports to Europe and the discovery of new emerging markets for Kenyan fish products such as Israel and Dubai. Enhancement of quality standards in fish processing is also expected to stir growth in the sub-sector by increasing demand for Kenyan fish.

The decision by the EU in December 2003 to upgrade Kenya from category II to I of the countries exporting food to the Europe market is also expected to further improve the fishing industry in Kenya. This will also ensure that fish destined to both local and export markets are handled in the most appropriate manner minimising post fishing losses and relieving stress on the capture fishery.

## 2. Industry structure

There are 17 industrial fish processing companies in Kenya all of which are export oriented and can be classified as either land based establishments or water-based freezer vessels. These companies mainly produce frozen and chilled fish for export to European and other non-European markets. These companies deal in different fish species including Nile Perch, prawns, lobsters, octopus, cuttlefish and squids. The companies have varying installed and utilised capacities as shown in table 2 below.

**Table 2: List of Companies, Capacities Utilized, and Location**

Name of the company	Location	Fish species	Installed Capacity Per Day/Metric tonnes	Utilized Capacity Per Day
*W.E Tilley (M) Ltd	Nairobi	Nile Perch	60	35
*East African Seafoods Ltd	Kisumu	Nile Perch	40	22
*AfroMeat Ltd	Kisumu	Nile Perch	30	5
*Prinsal Enterprises	Migori	Nile Perch	30	20
*Peche Foods	Kisumu	Nile Perch	15	7



Name of the company	Location	Fish species	Installed Capacity Per Day/Metric tonnes	Utilized Capacity Per Day
*Capital Fish (K) Ltd	Homabay	Nile Perch	50	20
*Fish Processors (2000) Ltd	Kisumu	Nile Perch	25	7
*Samaki (2000) Ltd	Nairobi	Nile Perch	25	7
*Wananchi Marine Products Ltd	Mombasa	Tuna	100	70
*TransAfrica Fisheries Ltd	Mombasa	Octopus, Lobsters, Cuttlefish, Squids	29	22
*Sea Harvest Kenya Limited	Mombasa	Octopus, Lobsters, Cuttlefish, Squids	5	3
*Banner Distribution Ltd	Malindi	Lobsters	10	1
*Crustacean Processors	Mombasa	Lobsters	0.5	0.2
**M.V Alpha Manyara	Mombasa	Prawns	2	0.3
**M.V Alpha Serengeti	Mombasa	Prawns	2	0.3
**M.V Alpha Amboseli	Mombasa	Prawns	2	0.3
**M.V. Venture II	Mombasa	Prawns	2	0.3

Source: Department of fisheries Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries Development, 2003

Land Based Fish Processing Establishments \*

Water Based Freezer Vessels \*\*

A total of four fish processing companies have been established within the last five years namely Fish Processors (2000) Ltd, Samaki (2000) Ltd, Banner Distributors Ltd and Crustaceans Processors.

The 17 industrial fish processors in Kenya have an installed capacity of 437 Metric tonnes per day of which only 213.4 metric tonnes per day is utilised.

The sector is regulated and controlled by the Fisheries Department, which falls under the Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries.

### 3. Fish production

The fish species found in Kenya include:

#### ***Inland water bodies fish***

##### **Lake Victoria**

Alestes, Bargas, Barbus, Clarias, Rastrineobola, Haplochromis, Labeo, Lates Niloticus, Momyrus, Proptopterus, Schilbe, Synodontis, T. Niloticus, Tilapia  
Others

##### **Lake Turkana**

L. Niloticus, Tilapias, Labeo, Bargas, Citharinus, Disticodus, Clarias

##### **Lake Naivasha**



Black Bass, Cray Fish, O. Leucostictus, Tilapia Zillii

**Lake Baringo**

Tilapia, Protopterus, Clarias, Barbus

**Tana River Dams**

Tilapia, Common Carp, Clarias, Barbus, Labeo, Eels, Momyrus

**Marine fish**

**Demersal**

Rabbit Fish, Scavenger, Snapper, Parrot Fish, Surgeon Fish, Unicorn Fish, Grunter, Pouter, Black Skin, Goat Fish, Steaker, Rock cod, Cat Fish, Mixed Demersal

**Pelagics**

Cavalla Jacks, Mulletts, Little mackerels, Barracudas, King Fish, Milk Fish, Queen Fish, Sail Fish, Bonitos / Tunas, Dolphins, Mixed Pelagics.

**Crustaceans**

Lobsters, Prawns, Crabs.

Production of fish, which was on a downward trend for 4 years from 1999 to 2002, increased by 15.2%, from 128,227 in 2002 to 147,665 tonnes in 2003. The tonnage of fresh water fish landed increased by 15.2% from 121,366 in 2002 to 139,811 tonnes in 2003. Lake Victoria continued to dominate by contributing 94.8% of all the freshwater fish landed in 2003. Fishing in Lake Baringo is currently banned by the fisheries department as a conservation measure.

**Table 3: Quantity of fish landed, 1999 – 2003**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Quantity in Tonnes					
Freshwater fish					
Lake Victoria	200,153	192,738	151,804	114,812	132,561
Lake Turkana	5,239	2,108	3,787	4,004	4,328
Lake Naivasha	449	384	5	95	110
Lake Baringo	406	463	117	0	0
Lake Jipe	101	54	65	78	96
Tana River Dams	1,196	364	232	569	673
Fish Farming	984	967	998	962	1109
Other areas	913	798	802	846	934
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209,441</b>	<b>197,876</b>	<b>157,810</b>	<b>121,366</b>	<b>139,811</b>
Marine fish	4,125	3,779	5,144	5,570	6,289
Crustaceans	881	777	1,033	939	1,164
Other Marine Products	265	207	277	352	401
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>214,712</b>	<b>202,639</b>	<b>164,261</b>	<b>128,227</b>	<b>147,665</b>

*Sources: Economic Survey, 2004, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development*

The decline earlier witnessed can be attributed to the banning of trawling in Lake Victoria by the government. The downward trend was reversed due to increases in fish landed in Lake Jipe, Lake Naivasha, Tana River Dams, and Lake Victoria with respective increases of 23.1%, 15.8%, 18.3% and 15.3%.

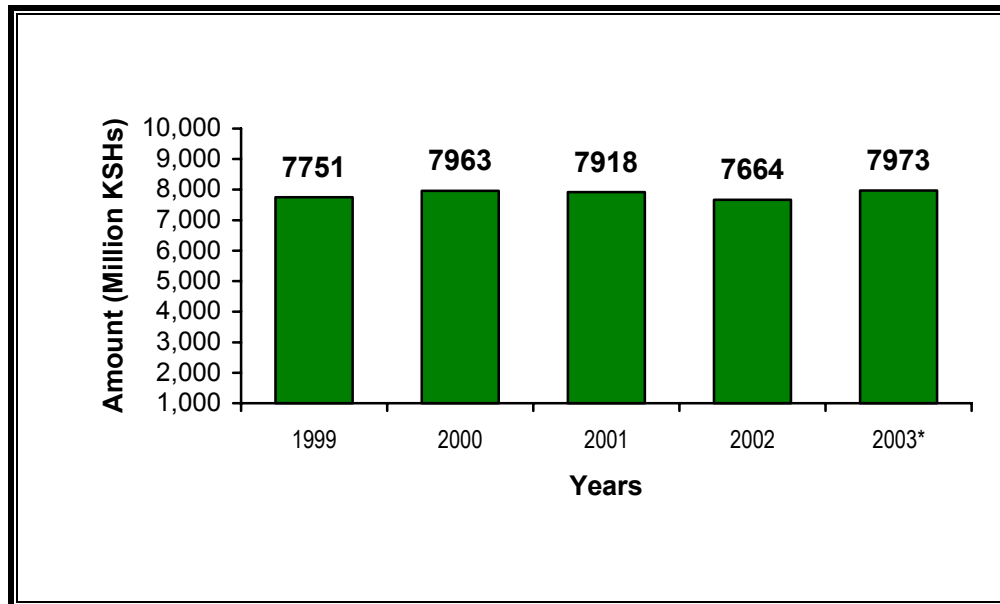
In 2003, the total fish landed was valued at KShs 7.9 billion compared to KShs 7.6 billion in 2002, an increase of 5.3%. The average price per tonne of fresh water





fish however decreased from KShs 58,988 in 2002 to KShs 52,549 in 2003, a decline largely attributed to fluctuation in the international market.

**Chart 1: Value of fish landed, 1999-2003\* (Value in Million KShs)**



Source: Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries Development & Economic Survey 2004

\*Provisional

#### 4. Market conditions

The largest species of fish processed and exported is the Nile Perch. Other commercially important species in the domestic market are the small sardine fish and tilapia. The Nile Perch is not a native species in Lake Victoria. It was introduced by the colonial government in 1954, but did not become important until the mid 1980s, when the Nile Perch became popular in the export market. The catching and processing of Nile Perch in Kenya has grown from a local activity into a major export industry.

##### 4.1 Domestic market

The domestic Market commands about 70% of the total fish market. It is however not well defined or organized and involves buying fish at the beach by small scale traders and selling to various open-air markets and fish shops. The fish are sold either dried, fresh or processed for later consumption. The Artisanal Fish Processors (AFPs) prepare dried and smoked fish.

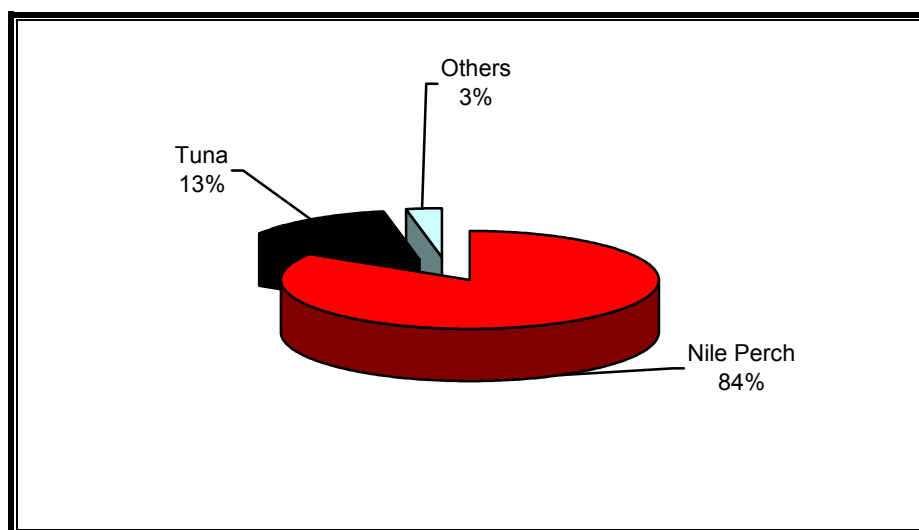
Nairobi forms one of the main destinations for fish from lake Victoria, Naivasha, Coast (marine) and even Tana River Dams. The main markets in Nairobi are Gikomba and City Markets. In the year 2000, the total fish traded in Nairobi was 12,253 metric tonnes, valued at Kshs. 121million. Other local markets include Central and Eastern Provinces, which buy fish from fish farmers directly from Tana River Dams. Some parts of Rift Valley Province also receive fish from Lake Turkana, Naivasha and even Lake Victoria. The markets in other districts are fairly small.

##### 4.2 Export market

The Nile Perch accounts for 84% of the total fish exports followed by the tuna accounting for 13% while the other species account for 3% as shown in chart 2 below:



**Chart 2: Category species of fish exports in 2002**



Source: Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries Development 2003

The export volumes of Nile Perch show a gradual increase in volumes though this was interrupted by the fishing ban imposed in 1998/1999 by the European Union on fish from Lake Victoria. Kenya's main markets for the Nile Perch are the European Union, Far East and Israel.

Before the exports ban, the EU (Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Italy, France and Spain) accounted for about 62% of all fish exported from Kenya. New markets emerged during the ban, among them Israel, the Far East, North America, the Middle East, and other African countries. Israel became the most prominent single importer of Kenya's fish, a position it has retained to date. The EU is still, however, the preferred market for fishery exports from Kenya because of its relative proximity and accessibility, which allows for greater profit margins. Thus, meeting safety standards in the EU is important for the industry's future.

**Table 4: Nile Perch exports by destination, 2000**

Destination	Quantity (Kg)	Value (KShs)
Israel	8,239,690.00	1,278,479,179.00
Japan	2,087,205.00	381,734,773.60
Australia	1,448,110.00	258,190,391.00
Hong Kong	1,082,640.00	207,103,448.60
Singapore	961,250.00	179,722,568.20
Malaysia	545,562.00	100,880,300.00
USA	388,408.00	74,396,507.10
Egypt	403,304.00	73,319,605.00
Mexico	21,600.00	42,666,000.00
China	199,394.00	35,720,689.90
UAE	103,124.00	23,524,847.00
Dominica	98,256.00	18,744,490.20
Indonesia	50,004.00	9,901,794.00
Colombia	49,992.00	9,748,440.00
Venezuela	43,578.00	8,126,715.90
Cyprus	29,810.00	5,035,254.00
Dubai	18,360.00	3,438,167.00

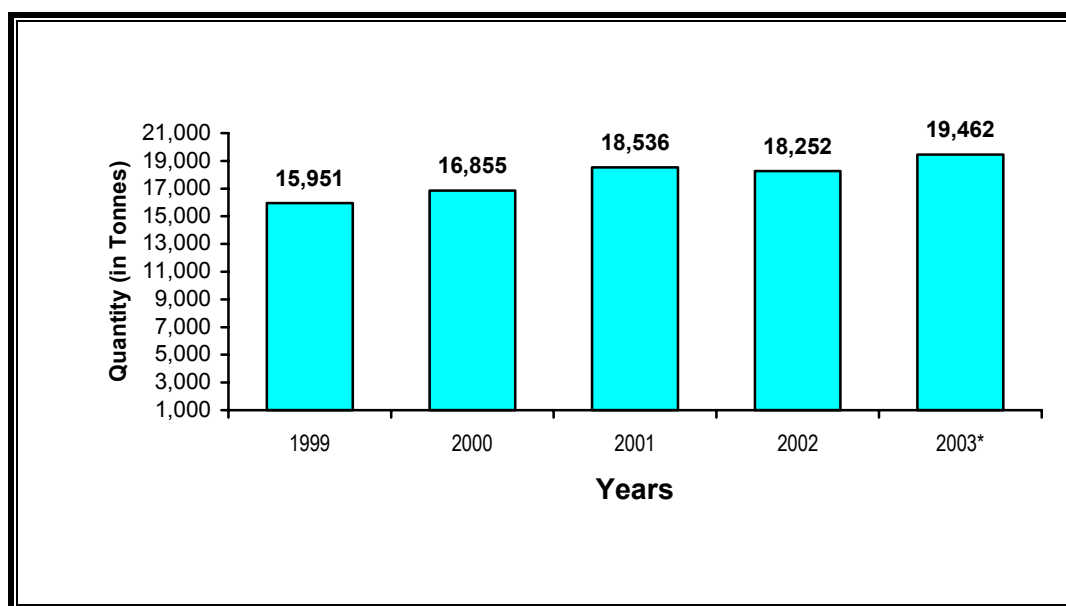


Destination	Quantity (Kg)	Value (KShs)
Brunei	16,002.00	3,080,385.00
Denmark	15,120.00	2,948,400.00
S. Korea	15,120.00	2,910,600.00
Taiwan	15,120.00	2,835,000.00
Thailand	12,008.00	2,049,060.00

Source: Fisheries Department (Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development) Annual Report 2000.

The total fish and fish preparations exported in the years 1999-2003 is as below.

**Chart 3: Total quantity of principle exports, 1999 - 2003 (tonnes)**

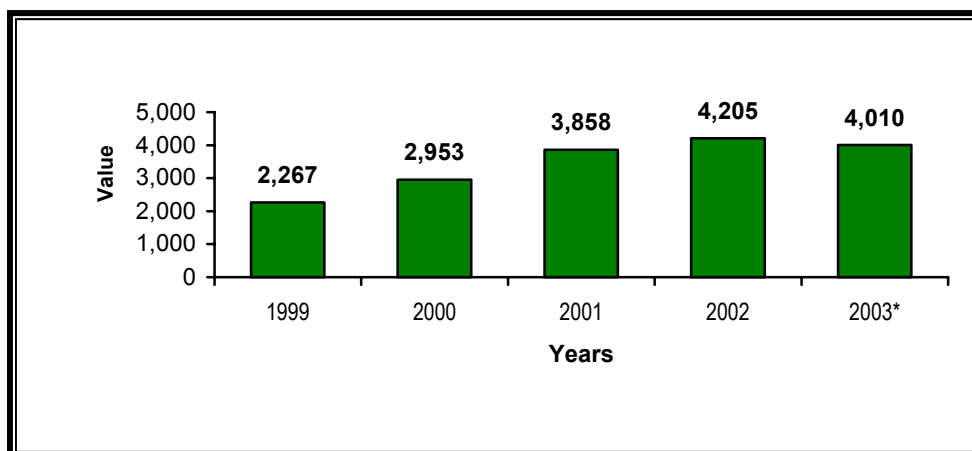


Source: Economic Survey 2004, Central Bureau of Statistics- Ministry of Planning & National Dev.

\* Provisional

The total values of annual fish exports are shown in chart 4 below.

**Chart 4: Total value of principle exports, 1999 - 2003 (KShs Million)**



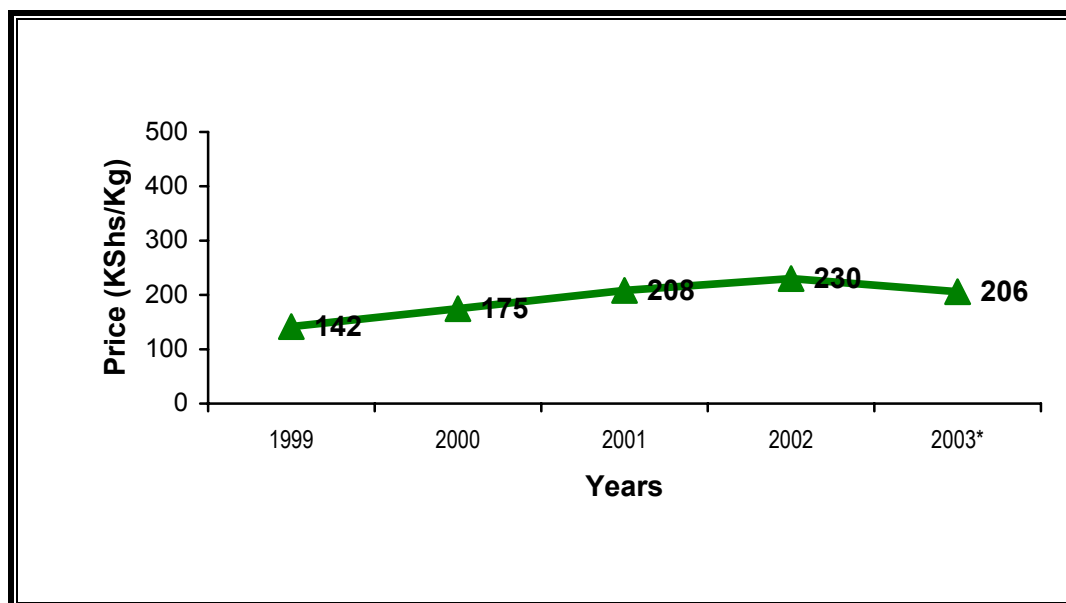
Source: Economic Survey 2004, Central Bureau of Statistics- Ministry of Planning & National Dev.

\* Provisional



The value of exports of Kenyan fish products grew steadily from KShs 2.2 billion in 1999 to KShs 4.0 billion in 2003 although there was a decline in 1999 mainly attributed to the ban on Kenyan fish by the European Union, which was however lifted.

**Chart 5: Prices of principle fish exports, 1999 - 2003 (KShs/Kg)**



Source: Economic Survey 2004, Central Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Planning & National Dev

\* Provisional

The export price of the Kenyan fish has been improving over the years from KShs 142 per Kg in 1999 to KShs 206 in 2003.

## 5. Legal and regulatory framework

The government policy for the fisheries sub-sector has been to maximize production by proper utilisation of resources. The policy encourages fish filleting for export, rationalisation of tariff structures on inputs of fish processing machinery and support of programmes that provide boats and gear (engines and nets) to fishermen. The government has named agro processing, which includes fish processing, as a priority area for investment promotion as outlined in the recently held International Investment Conference held in Nairobi – Kenya in March 2004.

The Fisheries Department is the national institution mandated to manage the fisheries sector and operates under the Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries Development.

Basic fisheries legislation is set out in six parts and 26 sections of the Fisheries Act 1989 (Act No. 5 of 1989; revised 1991). The Act applies to both marine and inland fisheries, and broadly empowers the Director of Fisheries, with the approval of the Minister, to issue regulations to promote the development of fisheries and aquaculture and to ensure the proper management of specific fisheries, including the possibility of declaring closed seasons and/or areas, access limitations, and restrictions on fishing methods, gear, and the characteristics of fish that may be caught.

The Act further establishes bases for:

- a) Registration of fishing vessels (obligation of registration of fishing vessels and definitions of governing conditions).
- b) Licensing provisions:
  - Obligation to be in possession of a valid license to fish Kenya waters.



- Local fishing vessel requirements.
  - Foreign fishing vessel requirements.
  - Other licenses (requirements for any other fisheries activity including sport fishing).
- c) Offences and enforcement (defines specific offences and penalties):
- Prohibited methods of fishing.
  - Trade and commerce of fish illegally caught.
  - Obstruction of officers
  - Powers of officers.
  - Procedure of forfeiture
- d) General provisions (miscellaneous):
- Prohibition on fishing for marine mammals in Kenyan waters.
  - Specification of Minister's powers to make regulations (e.g. to organise and regulate marketing and distribution of fish; establishment of credit schemes, etc.).

The Kenya Bureau of Standards, which sets and supervises standards for manufactured goods, also has defined standards for fish processing for both domestic and export markets.

To improve the quality of Kenyan fish, all fish factories have instituted stringent quality control procedures like the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP). New institutions have also emerged to implement the additional regulations required for exporting fish. The fish industry is now governed directly by at least six sets of standards operated through several Kenyan agencies and the EU, the latter having the most significant regulations on the fisheries sector.

The regulations are based on HACCP principle, and define the practices governing fish production, handling, packaging, and transporting of fishery products destined for EU. It also imposes strict standards regarding construction of buildings, equipment, purification tanks, storage tanks intended for holding fish prior to export, on-premises laboratories, strict record keeping, and accurate labelling are other requirements. EU conditions also require that processors and exporters organise an industry association to ensure self-monitoring on matters of fish quality. These standards are enforced through competent authority (Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries - Department of Fisheries) approved by the EU.

Other institutions in the sector include the Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI) which is a government body formed through an amendment of the National Science and Technology Act of 1979. KEMFRI's mandate is to carry out research on aquatic and fisheries resources in the country and to provide information on the resources therein. The Institute falls under the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology.

The industry also has a representative body called Kenya Fish Processors & Exporters Association that articulates issues concerning the industry.

## 6. Reasons to invest in Kenya's fish industry

- Availability of sources of fish including Lake Victoria, the second largest fresh water lake in the world.
- The strong growth in the fishing sub-sectors and its exports supported by continued government support for the sector.
- Availability of local, regional and international markets for Kenyan fish and fish products.



- Geographical proximity to the leading fish import markets including Europe and the Middle East.
- Well-developed infrastructure i.e. air and road transport.
- The large variety of fish species available.
- High standards of hygiene policy maintained in fish processing applied by the sub-sector regulatory authorities.
- Availability of a regulatory framework under the department of fisheries to regulate and facilitate growth in the sector.

### **Other incentives**

#### **Political stability**

Since independence, Kenya has maintained remarkable stability despite changes in its political system and crises in neighbouring countries.

#### **Access to the preferential market**

Exports from Kenya enjoy preferential access to world markets under a number of special access and duty reduction programmes. These include: East African Community, Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA), European Union-African-Caribbean-Pacific (EU-ACP) Cotonou Agreement, Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) and African Growth & Opportunity Act (AGOA).

#### **Guarantees to Investors**

Kenya provides guarantees to local and foreign investors including against repatriation of capital and profits and guarantee against expropriation. Kenya is a member of the World Bank-affiliated Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which issues guarantees against non-commercial risks to enterprises. Kenya is also a member of the African Trade Insurance Agency (ATI), a multilateral export credit and political risk agency for COMESA member states as well as the International Council for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

#### **Labour availability**

Kenya has abundant and relatively well-educated population; therefore skilled and unskilled labour is readily available at reasonable rates.

#### **Investor friendly arrangements**

The Kenya government can guarantee investor friendly arrangements such as:

- the Export Processing Zones (EPZ) program which offers attractive incentives to export-oriented investors and EPZ Authority to provide one-stop-shop service for facilitation and aftercare
- the Investment Promotion Centre (IPC) to promote all other investment in Kenya including in Manufacturing under Bond (MUB) program
- the Tax Remission for Export Office (TREO), a program for intermittent imports for export production
- Generous investment and capital allowances
- Double taxation, bilateral investment and trade agreements

## **7. Investment opportunities**

The following investment opportunities are currently available in Kenya's fishery industry:

- A large unexploited capture marine resource, which could find market in EU and elsewhere. Currently, Kenya produces about 6,000 metric tonnes of marine fish annually. It however has the potential to produce up to 260,000 metric tonnes.
- There is a large unexploited potential for aquaculture to supplement the capture marine resources. This opportunity is mostly in mari-culture that would be a profitable endeavour eg artemia, oysters etc.
- Investment in deep sea fishing logistics including technical support.



- Development of a fully-fledged fish processing industry and particularly setting up of Tuna factories. At the moment there is only one Tuna factory that produces cooked frozen Tuna loins for further processing in the EU countries.
- Financing of fish processing plants.
- Production of suitable packaging materials for packaging fish for export.

## 8. Main players in the industry – Industrial fish processors

	Name of the company	Address	Location
1	W.E Tilley (M) Ltd	P.O. Box 11880 Nairobi 00400 Tel: 254-020-862203 /4 Fax: 254-020-862205 Email: info@tilleyfish.com	Nairobi
2	East African Seafoods Ltd	P.O. Box 2354 Nairobi Tel: 254-057-22569/23838	Kisumu
3	AfroMeat Ltd	P.O. Box 1163 Kisumu Tel: 254-057-21154 / 40108 Off Sabuni Road – Kisumu	Kisumu
4	Prinsal Enterprises	P.O. Box 590 Migori Tel: 254-057-20178 / 20195 / 20529	Migori
5	Peche Foods	P.O. Box 1064 Kisumu 254-057- 21523/22845/40782/40783 Nkrumah rd off Airport Rd Kisumu	Kisumu
6	Capital Fish (K) Ltd	P.O. Box 607 Homa Bay Tel: 254-059-22139/22300/22228 Kisumu road, Homa Bay	Homabay
7	Fish Processors (2000) Ltd	P.O. Box 9083 Kisumu Tel: 254-057- 44413/44439/23421/23427	Kisumu
8	Samaki (2000) Ltd	P.O. Box 31567 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-565712 Email: perch@africaonline.com	Nairobi
9	Wananchi Marine Products Ltd	P.O. Box 81841 Mombasa Tel: 254-041- 226479/220517/220518/226484 / 473690 Liwatoni Complex, Liwatoni rd	Mombasa
10	TransAfrica Fisheries Ltd	P.O. Box 80492 Mombasa Tel: 254-043- 495952/224084/227406/493946/ 495267 Lumumba Road Mombasa	Mombasa
11	Sea Harvest Kenya Limited	P.O. Box 2175 Mombasa 80100 Tel: 254-041- 433745/432575/432929	Mombasa



	Name of the company	Address	Location
		Fax: 254-041-433236 Email: <a href="mailto:sehak@ikenya.com">sehak@ikenya.com</a> Mikindani off Mombasa / Nairobi Road	
12	Banner Distribution Ltd	P.O. Box 1127 Malindi	Malindi
13	Crustacean Processors	P.O. Box 42507 Mombasa	Mombasa

## 9. Useful contacts

Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries Development  
Kilimo House, Cathedral Road  
P.O Box 30028  
Nairobi Kenya  
Tel: 254-20-718870  
Fax: 254-20-720586  
Web: [www.kenya.go.ke/livestock.go.ke](http://www.kenya.go.ke/livestock.go.ke)

Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP)  
KARI/LVEMP  
P.O.Box 680, Kisumu, Kenya  
Web: [www.lvemp.org](http://www.lvemp.org)

Aquatic Research Centre  
P.O. Box 51336, Nairobi, Kenya.

Ministry of Trade & Industry  
Teleposta Towers, Kenyatta Avenue  
P.O Box 43137  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 254-20-315001-4  
Fax: 254-20-315011  
Web: [www.tradeandindustry.go.ke](http://www.tradeandindustry.go.ke)

Investment Promotion Center (IPC)  
National Bank Building, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor,  
Harambee Avenue  
P.O. Box 55704, 00200 Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 254-20-221401-4  
Fax: 254-20-336663  
Email: [info@investkenya.com](mailto:info@investkenya.com)  
Web: [www.investkenya.com](http://www.investkenya.com)

Fisheries Department  
Museum Hill, Museum  
P.O. Box 58187  
Nairobi, Kenya.  
Tel: 254-02-3742320/3742349/3743579

Export Processing Zones Authority  
EPZA Administration Building  
Athi River EPZ, Viwanda Road  
Off Nairobi - Namanga Highway  
P.O Box 50563, 00200 Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 254 45 26421-6  
Fax: 254 45 26427  
Email: [info@epzakenya.com](mailto:info@epzakenya.com)  
Web: [www.epzakenya.com](http://www.epzakenya.com)

LBDA (Lake Basin Development Authority)  
PO Box 1516  
Kisumu, Kenya  
Tel: 254-35-41369

Kenya Revenue Authority  
Times Tower, Haile Selassie Avenue  
P.O. Box 48240 City Square Nairobi  
Tel: 254-20-310900/315553  
Fax: 254-20-316872  
Web: [www.revenue.go.ke](http://www.revenue.go.ke)

Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI)  
PO Box 1881  
Kisumu, Kenya  
Tel: 254-57-40126/40129  
Email: [kmfrksm@swiftkisumu.com](mailto:kmfrksm@swiftkisumu.com)

Export Promotion Council  
Anniversary Towers, 16th Floor,  
University Way  
P.O.Box 42047 Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 254-20-228534  
Fax: 254-20-218013/228539  
Email: [chiefexe@epc.or.ke](mailto:chiefexe@epc.or.ke)  
Web: [www.cbik.or.ke](http://www.cbik.or.ke)

Kenya Fish Processors and Exporters' Association  
P.O. Box 2354, Kisumu, Kenya  
Tel: 254- 20- 440 858  
Email: [afipek@accesskenya.com](mailto:afipek@accesskenya.com)





## 10. Sources of information & references

- Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development– Fisheries Department
- Investment Promotion Centre (IPC)
- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation (LVFO)
- Lake Victoria Environmental Management Program (LVEMP)
- Kenya Fish Processors and Exporters Association (AFIPEK)
- Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute
- Kenya Agricultural Research Institute – Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project
- Central Bureau of Statistics

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E-mail: IDS@nbnet.co.ke
- Food Safety in Food Security and Food Trade, Case study: Kenyan Fish Exports September 2003 by Richard o Abila, International Food Policy Research Institute - *ifpri*
- The East Africa Fishing Survey - The East African weekly newspaper edition of 26<sup>th</sup> April 2004
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