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THE BLUE EMPOWERMENT PROJECT QUARTERLY BULLETIN

QUARTER 3 BRIEF: JULY - SEPTEMBER 2025

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PREFACE

The methodological thrust of the Blue Empowerment Project is a gender transformative approach that has been applied in recent studies to generate insights that can challenge gender norms and relations in ways that can result in gender equality and economic empowerment of diverse categories of women in the target fisher community.

The project engages the Beach Management Units (BMUs), technological institutions, women groups, private sector, policy makers, and other stakeholders in the Blue Economy to study, co-design, deploy model IMTA farms, and use them as platforms to gain practical insights, evidence, and generate data for adoption towards sustainable development in the coastal region.

This bulletin provides an overview of field activities and engagements of the Blue Empowerment project during the period between July and September 2025.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT TEAM ADVOCACY TRAINING 4TH - 6TH AUGUST, 2025

Figure 1: *BE Project Team in one of the Advocacy TrainingSessions*

The Bahari Community-Based Organization Network, in collaboration with the other Blue Empowerment Project Consortium partners, including the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI), SeaMoss Corporation, African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Kenyatta University, and the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KeMFRI), conducted a three-day Advocacy Training at the Voi Safari Lodge in Taita Taveta County from 4 to 6 August, 2025.

The training sought to deepen the project team's understanding of advocacy and enhance their capacity to engage, develop advocacy materials, mobilize for advocacy, and deliver targeted advocacy initiatives.

Lectures, case studies, group discussions, simulation exercises, and participatory problem-solving were combined to facilitate the training. Sessions covered the conceptual foundations of advocacy, the research–advocacy nexus, and the advocacy process cycle. Outputs included advocacy action plans focusing on women's agency, seaweed value addition, gender role transformation, and marine spatial planning.

Figure 2: *Group Discussions on Advocacy integration. a) The innovation group, b) the community empowerment group and c) the business market entry group.*

The training revealed enduring gaps in the uptake of research into policy, the importance of culturally grounded approaches, and the centrality of gender-responsive advocacy in the Blue Economy. Participants identified ongoing priorities and systemic challenges such as the absence of standards for seaweed value-added products, limited governance of small and micro enterprises (SMEs), lack of marine spatial planning, weak incubation systems, and the absence of county-level coordination structures for Blue Economy interventions.

Figure 3: *Presentations from the different group discussions. a) the community empowerment group, b) the business market entry group and c) the innovation group.*

The findings demonstrate that when communities, researchers, and institutions coalesce around evidence-based advocacy, they can significantly enhance policy influence and grassroots mobilization for inclusive development.

The Advocacy Training Workshop represented a pivotal capacity-building intervention for the Blue Empowerment Project. It provided both theoretical grounding and practical tools, producing action plans that directly address barriers to women's participation in coastal economies.

THE BE PROJECT DOCUMENTARY

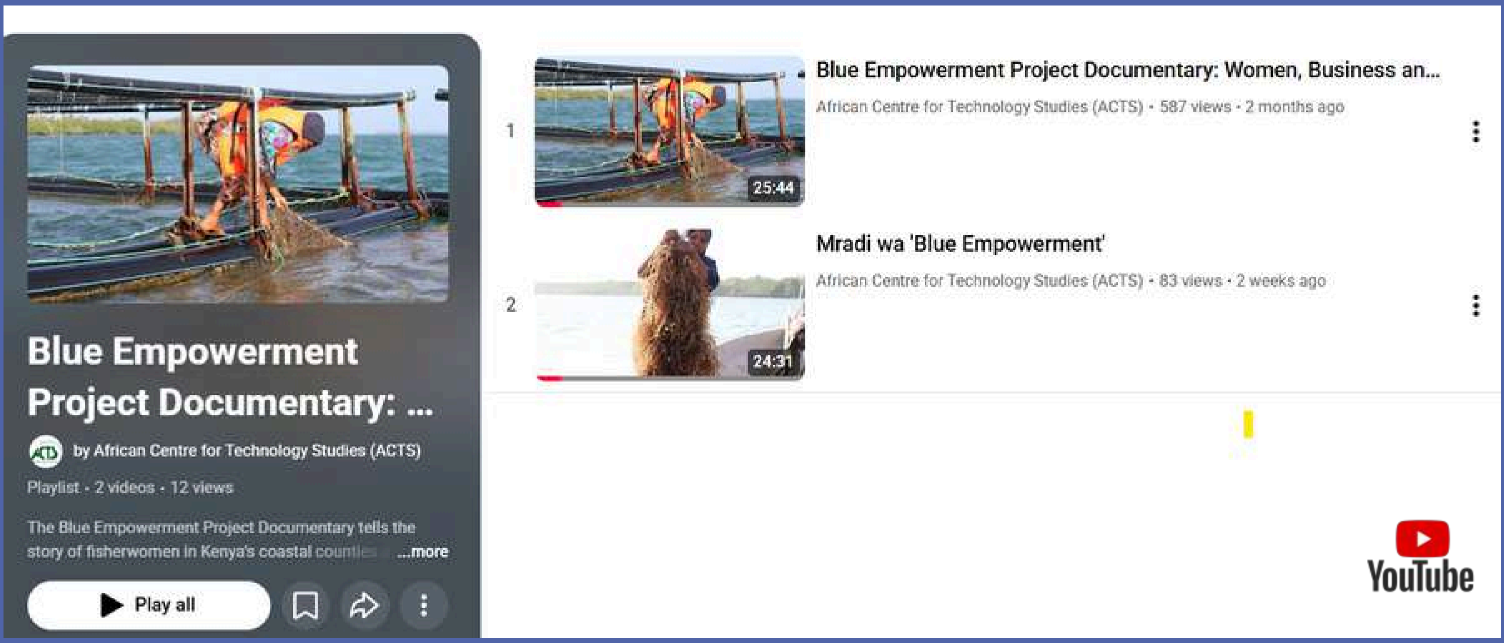

Figure 1: *ACTS YouTube channel hosting the Blue Empowerment Documentary. Both in English and Swahili.*

The Blue Empowerment Project Documentary tells the story of fisherwomen in Kenya's coastal counties as they embrace climate-smart aquaculture for resilience and socio-economic empowerment.

The documentary shows how Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA), which combines fish and seaweed farming, is creating new opportunities for income, leadership, and gender equality. Through training, workshops, and hands-on guidance, women and youth learn to manage sustainable aquaculture practices while building resilience against climate change.

Figure 2: *Still Photos from the documentary. a) Community leader Mama Fatuma explaining, b) a distant shot of the IMTA and c) one of the women weighing a seaweed harvest.*

Beyond showcasing the adoption of IMTA of seaweed and fish, the documentary highlights how the project strengthens women's business skills, enhances market access, and builds investor readiness. By linking sustainability with enterprise, the documentary demonstrates the importance of empowering coastal communities not only to adapt to climate change but also to participate meaningfully in the blue economy.

Project leaders and experts, including Dr. Joel Onyango, Dr. Linus Kosambo, Dr. Catherine Kilelu, and Dr. Anne Maundu, explain how the project links technology, policy, business, and community action to create lasting impact. Field officers, including Mwandazi Mwarabu, Asma Kopa, and Ninyoha Hamisi, work closely with local women, guiding them, sharing knowledge, and supporting the adoption of IMTA systems. Community leaders like Fatuma Usi champion women's empowerment and advocate for value addition, helping participants strengthen their businesses and communities.

The documentary also explores market access and financial literacy, showing how women are building stronger businesses and contributing to the growth of coastal communities. From the sun rising over the Kenyan coastline to the vibrant seaweed and fish farms, this documentary captures a journey of empowerment, resilience, and community transformation.

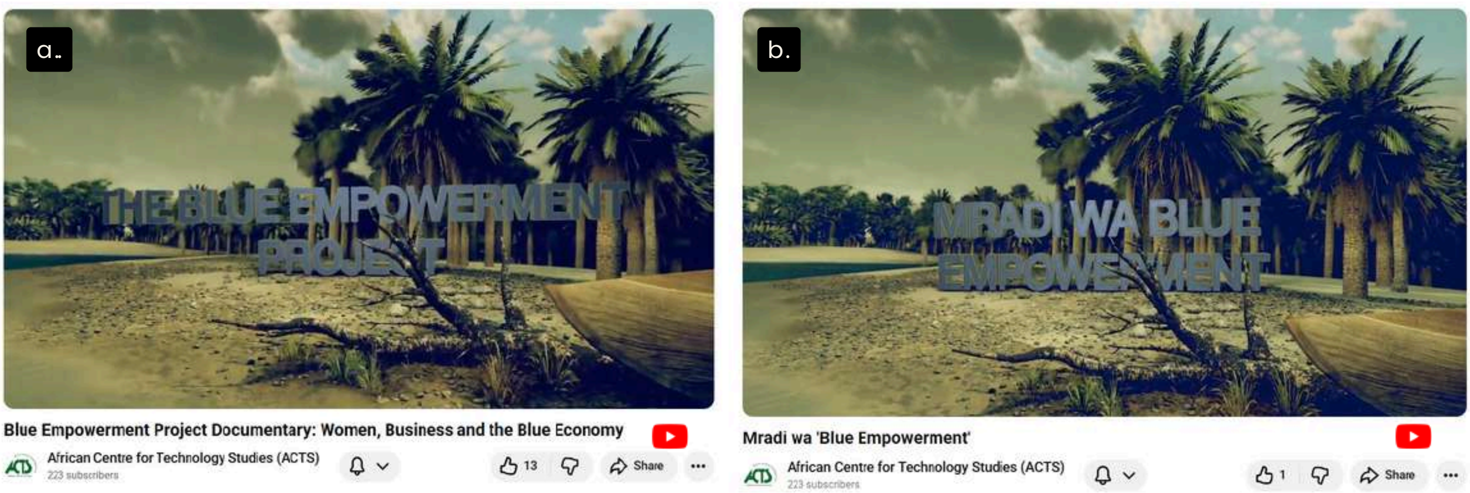

Figure 3: *The Blue Empowerment project documentary. a) In the English language and b) In the Swahili language. [Click to watch]*

BE PROJECT'S PARTICIPATION AT STRATEGIC SUMMITS

1) The Kenya National Research Festival (KNRF), 2025.

2) Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK) Mombasa International Show, 2025.

3) The Blue Economy Innovation and Investment Summit 2025.

A The Kenya National Research Festival (KNRF) 18th - 22nd August, 2025

Figure 1: *Demonstration of the IMTA to Prof. Shaukat Abdulrazak, the Principal Secretary for the State Department for Science, Research and Innovation; NRF, Kenya CEO Prof. Andala Dickson; and VCs of Egerton University, Kenyatta University, Masinde Muliro University, and Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University, among other distinguished guests.*

At this year's Kenya National Research Festival under the theme *"Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security: Empowering Communities through Research, Science, Technology, and Innovation,"* the BE project proudly joined fellow innovators, researchers, students, policymakers, farmers, and industry leaders to showcase its contribution & commitment to delivering research-led innovations and technologies that uplift grassroots communities, strengthen agricultural value chains, and advance inclusive economic growth particularly in the blue economy.

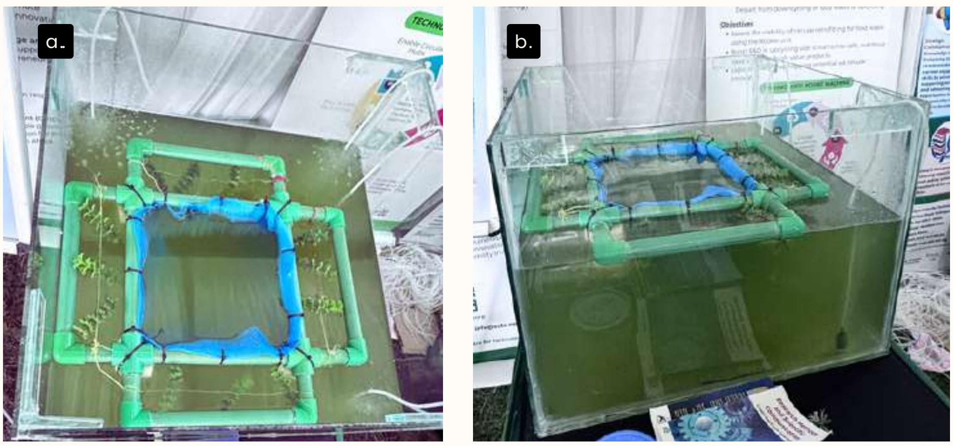

Figure 2: *A demonstration of the fish and seaweed Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) at the exhibition booth. a) an aerial view and b) a side view.*

Dr. Benard Mucholwa Simiyu, Deputy Head of our Climate Resilient Economies (CRE) Program at ACTS and part of the BE project team, delivered a keynote on building resilience to changing weather conditions through climate-smart agriculture, highlighting ACTS's ongoing work in climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods.

Figure 2: *Dr. Benard Mucholwa Simiyu delivering the keynote on building resilience to changing weather conditions through climate-smart agriculture, citing the BE project as a case study.*

At this year's Kenya National Research Festival under the theme *"Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security: Empowering Communities through Research, Science, Technology, and Innovation,"* the BE project proudly joined fellow innovators, researchers, students, policymakers, farmers, and industry leaders to showcase its contribution & commitment to delivering research-led innovations and technologies that uplift grassroots communities, strengthen agricultural value chains, and advance inclusive economic growth particularly in the blue economy.

Figure 3: *More images from the festival.*

Agricultural Society of Kenya Mombasa International Show 1st - 6th September 2025

Figure 1: *Victor Omondi (left) explaining the IMTA demo to the Assistant Director of Fisheries of the Kenya Fisheries Service, Patrice Jilani (middle), at the A.S.K BE project booth.*

The Blue Empowerment project participated in the Agricultural Society of Kenya (A.S.K) Mombasa International Show at the Jomo Kenyatta Showgrounds in Nyali, Mkomani, Mombasa. This year's A.S.K theme was "*Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture and Trade Initiatives for Sustainable Economic Growth.*"

A.S.K's central objective is to promote agricultural development in the struggle to establish and maintain an agricultural export commodity economy. The vision is to be a world-class agricultural and trade forum with a mission to promote excellence in agriculture, trade, and allied sectors through exhibitions, research, technology, and innovations for food security, employment, and wealth creation.

Figure 2: *The BE project booth at the A.S.K Mombasa International Show*

WINS

- Attendance

More than 70 people visited our booth, which significantly increased the visibility of the Blue Empowerment project and related initiatives. This level of engagement highlights the importance of having strong marketing materials and showcases for action for future events.

- Showcase of the BE project

It was valuable to increase the awareness of the project and understand the different consumer needs, as well as the motivation for the uptake of the different products.

- Sale of seaweed value-added products

We were able to sell products to the general crowd. The conversion rate from leads to sales was high due to general positive market uptake.

- Project Team Bonding and Contribution

This was an amazing team. Everyone contributed in different ways, from sweeping floors to wiping tables. The collaborative atmosphere made the whole experience more enjoyable. We laughed more than expected, and that really made the event feel like a shared team effort.

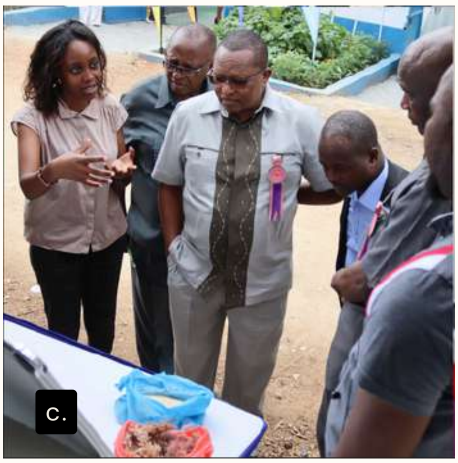

Figure 3: *a) Victor and Nazi from ACTS standing next to the IMTA demo, b) sales going on for the seaweed value-added products by Bahari CBO, c) Elsie from Seamoss Corporation explaining the BE project, and d)Stella from KIRDI displaying the products.*

The Blue Economy Innovation and Investment Summit 24th - 26th September 2025

Figure 1: *Victor Omondi (right) explaining the BE project to H.E. Henriette Geiger, Ambassador of the EU to Kenya, Alexander Fierley, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Nairobi, Maroš Mitrík, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic to Kenya, among others.*

The Blue Empowerment Fund (BEF) under the Blue Empowerment Project stole the show with an outstanding exhibition at the Blue Economy Innovation and Investment Summit, which took place at the Pride Inn Paradise Hotel, Mombasa, Kenya.

Hosted by Sote Hub, the summit brought together 700+ members of the vibrant blue economy community of visionaries, ocean champions, policymakers, entrepreneurs, researchers, creatives, and innovators united by a shared mission to unlock the full potential of Africa's Blue Economy.

Under the theme "Powering Africa's Blue Growth," the summit featured high-level panel discussions and policy dialogues, compelling keynote speeches highlighting groundbreaking ideas, and rich insights from experts and pioneers driving progress in marine innovation, ocean conservation, blue finance, and sustainable coastal livelihoods.

Figure 2: *The Blue Empowerment Fund booth at the Blue Economy Summit.*

The BEF exhibited the climate-smart, gender-transformative, integrated multitrophic aquaculture (IMTA) system of seaweed, fish, & oysters; and seaweed value-added products at the summit.

The IMTA technology was recognized as a game-changer in promoting climate-smart aquaculture in the wake of rising concerns of climate change and variability, with its aim of reducing the carbon footprint of cage aquaculture while promoting production diversification for enhanced livelihoods and climate resilience.

Visitors from various grant-funded projects and ecosystem enablers—including TechnoServe, SomoAfrica, and representatives from the insurance and technology sectors - expressed keen enthusiasm for adopting innovative and tech-driven solutions.

The booth also attracted interaction with other exhibitors operating in related areas, such as the circular economy enterprises, marine conservation, artificial intelligence, insurance, and accelerator programs, creating a rich environment for knowledge exchanges and potential collaboration areas.

Figure 3: *Delegates and investors are following the exhibition of an IMTA system as well as the seaweed value-added products.*

FISH EGG INCUBATION TRIAL 13th – 18th September 2025

The incubation trials, which lasted six days, demonstrated a significant hatching rate, with more than half of the eggs hatching.

Nile tilapia *(Oreochromis niloticus)* reproduce naturally under captive conditions. When males and females are paired in ponds or hapa nets, spawning occurs through external fertilization, after which the female collects the fertilized eggs in her mouth for brooding. In natural environments, this mouth-brooding behaviour by the female provides optimal incubation conditions until hatching and protects the eggs and fry from potential predators.

During artificial incubation of fertilized eggs, the eggs are carefully collected from the females' mouths in a delicate process that requires expertise (Figure 1a), into a small bucket with water and adequate aeration. Several females are picked and eggs collected from their mouth. Once collected, the eggs are transferred to the incubation jars (Figure 1b and 1c) in which water flows in an upwelling manner displacing bottom waters upwards. Temperatures are kept optimal, between 28° C and 30° C to create similar conditions as in mouthbrooding.

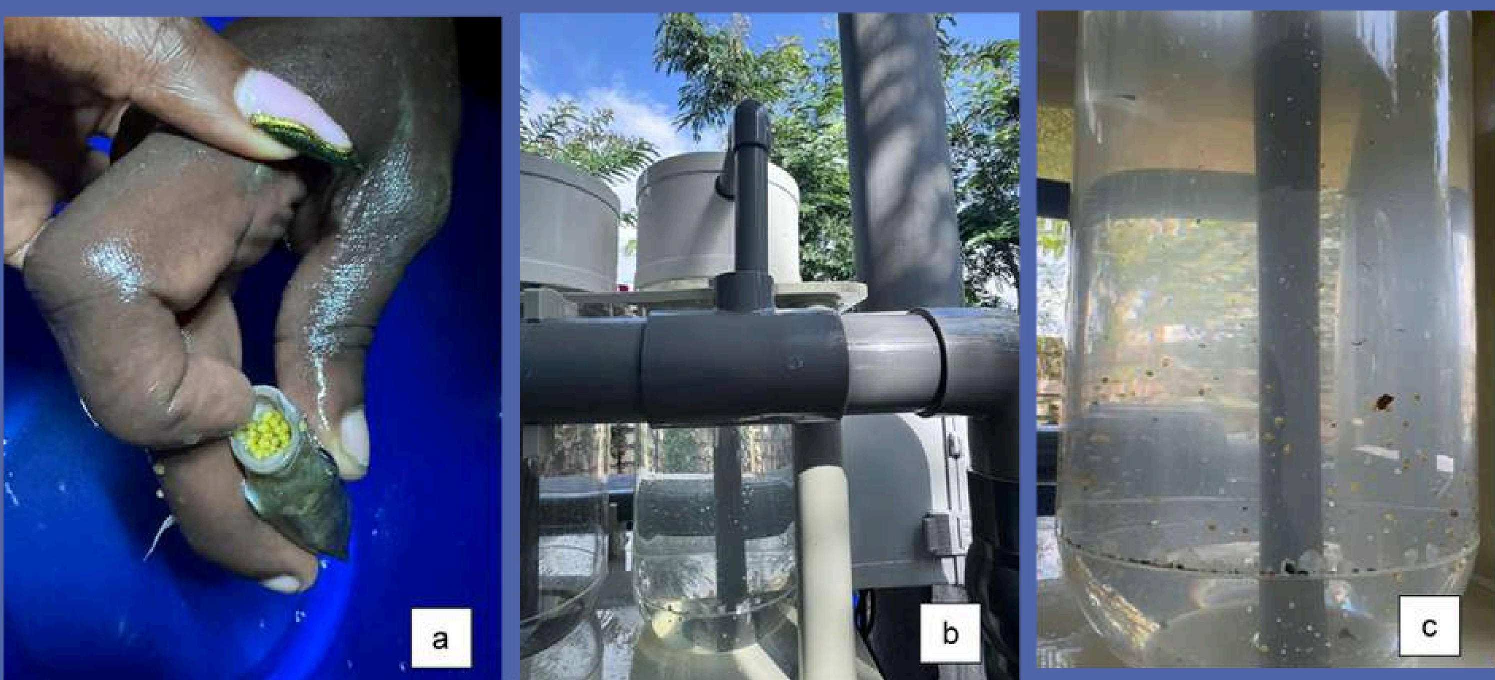

***Figure 1:** Eggs collection and incubation process. Figure 1a shows female tilapia with fertilized eggs in the mouth. These eggs are collected and transferred to the incubation jars for artificial incubation as show in 1b and 1c. Photo by Victor Omondi.*

In our artificial recirculatory aquaculture system (RAS)-based tilapia egg incubation unit, the fertilized eggs take up to 3 days to hatch and stay in the jars until the 10th day before they can be transferred to the nursery tanks.

Massive mortality of the fry was however, experienced, indicating low survival rates. The low survival rate could be attributed to:

- Transportation process of the fertilized eggs from the broodstock ponds in Kibokoni to the incubation unit in Maweni near Kilifi town. The distance is significantly long, and the road is rough. We used makeshift dry cell-powered aerators which were not sufficient.
- There was a moment of power outage when the eggs had been introduced into the jars. The incubation unit is power-dependent, and any slight blackout can result in the mortality of the eggs and fry.
- The location of the incubation unit was not ideal, as at some point during the day it was exposed to direct sunligh,t increasing the temperature levels above the optimal.

Most physico-chemical water parameters including pH (7.4±0.17), %Salinity (3.34±0.09%), and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (27.01±1.02 ppt) remained steady during this time except Temperature (29.23±1.58 °C) which went as high as 32.3° C at some in the afternoon, at around 1.30 PM on 14th September 2025 and Electrical Conductivity (EC) (54.18±1.82 $mScm^{-1}$) which went as high as 56.6 $mScm^{-1}$ and as low as 50.5 $mScm^{-1}$ and Salinity (33.27±1.36 ppt) as shown in Figure 2 below.

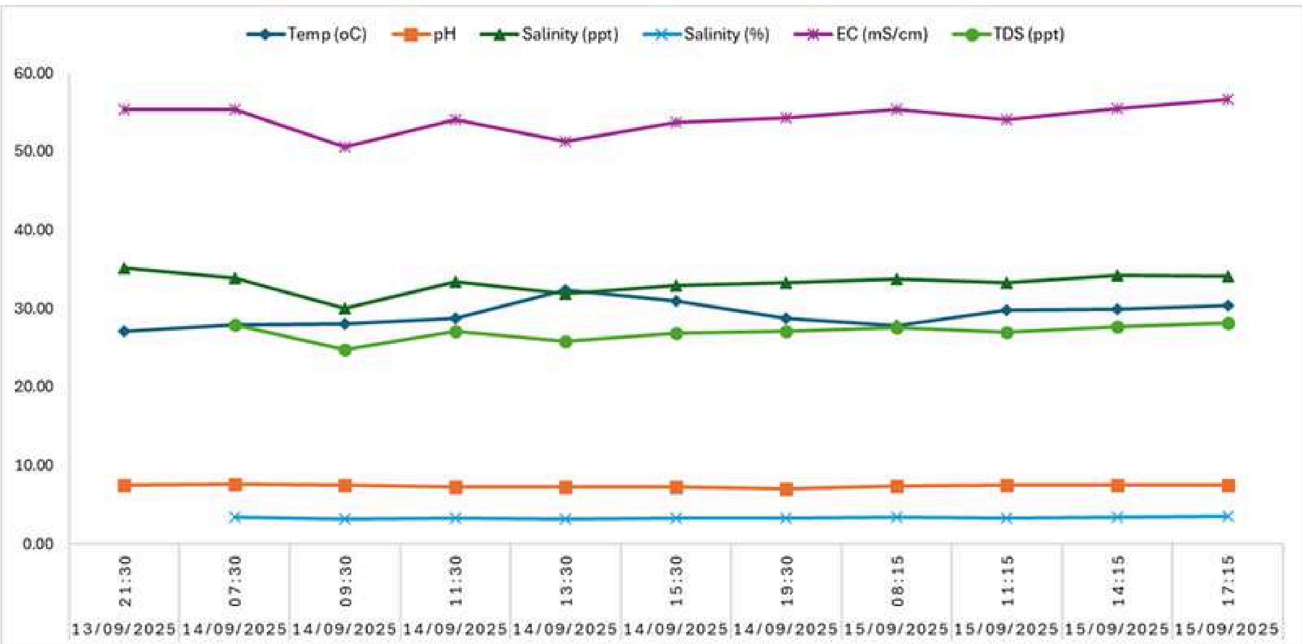

Figure 2: *Graphical illustration of the fluctuation in the physico-chemical water parameter. pH, Temperature, Salinity, %Salinity, Electrical Conductivity (EC) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). Notice the fluctuation in temperature and EC which had a deviation of 1.58°C and 1.82* $mScm^{-1}$*, respectively.*

Recommended Fish Egg Incubation Actions:

1) It was recommended that the broodstock be brought closer, stocked in the concrete tank within the compound to reduce stress resulting from transportation of the eggs over long distance. This has since been put in place.

2) A makeshift power generator has been availed to be used in case of electric power outage.

3) A temporary structure has been established to provide shade for the incubation unit protecting it from direct sunlight, hence maintaining optimum temperatures.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS ALONG A TRANSECT FROM KIJIWENI TO KIBUYUNI.

May - August, 2025

The study was conducted in Kijiweni and Kibuyuni areas of Kwale County, coastal Kenya, during the period between May and August 2025.

This study investigated the influence of this integration on water quality by measuring and comparing different water quality parameters in and around the integrated multitrophic aquaculture (IMTA)cage setup. The physico-chemical water quality parameters play a critical role in shaping the structure, function, and productivity of aquatic ecosystems, extending across biological, chemical, and ecological processes that determine the overall health and balance of aquatic habitats.

Integrated Environmental Assessment Report for Sampling Sites in Kijiweni and Kibuyuni.

This integrated assessment summarizes the physicochemical characteristics of water across five sampling sites. The sampling sites included Kijiweni 1 (KJ1), Kijiweni 2 (KJ2), Kijiweni 3 (KJ3), and Kijiweni 4 (KJ4), all distributed along a transect at 50 m intervals, and Kibuyuni (KB).

The parameters analyzed include:

- **Temperature,**
- **pH,**
- **Salinity,**
- **Electrical Conductivity (EC)**

These indicators collectively provide insights into the hydrochemical dynamics, water quality, and ecological status of the sampled aquatic system, which may represent a coastal or lagoonal environment influenced by both marine and freshwater interactions.

The sampling sites for this experiment were established on a transect from Kijiweni, at the cage site, to Kibuyuni, which is dominated by seaweed farms.

pH Comparison

- **Range:** Across all sites, pH spans 7.0–8.4, within typical freshwater to slightly alkaline ranges.
- **Findings:**
  - KJ1: Lowest and most variable pH, dipping to ~7.0.
  - KJ2, KJ3, KJ4, KB: Stable, slightly alkaline conditions (~8.0–8.2 median).
  - Outliers: KJ4 and KB show occasional lower values (~7.6).
- **Interpretation:** Most sites are alkaline and stable, favourable for aquatic organisms. KJ1 shows greater variability, possibly due to freshwater inflows or organic matter decomposition influencing acidity.

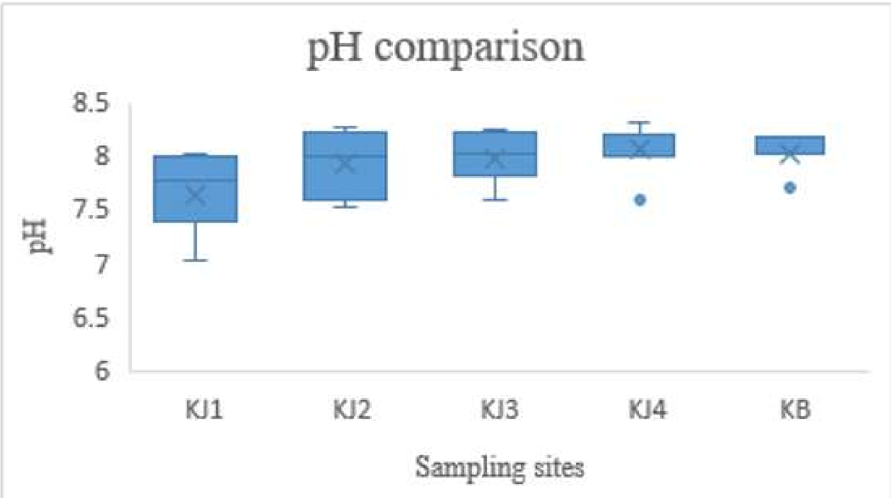

Figure 1: *The figure presents a comparison of pH values across five sampling sites: KJ1, KJ2, KJ3, KJ4, and KB. Box plots are used to summarize the distribution of pH data, showing the median, interquartile range (IQR), minimum and maximum values (whiskers), mean (X) and outliers (dots).*

Temperature Comparison

- **Range:** Temperatures across sites fall within 26.0°C to 27.7°C, indicating relatively stable thermal conditions.
- **Findings:**
  - KJ2: Slightly warmer (~27.2°C median), suggesting localized warming effects.
  - KJ1: Displays the widest variability (26.1–27.6°C).
  - KB: Most stable, with tightly clustered values around 27°C.
- **Interpretation:** Temperature variations are minor (<1°C difference across sites). KJ2's marginally higher values and KJ1's wider variability may be due to site-specific hydrological or shading conditions.

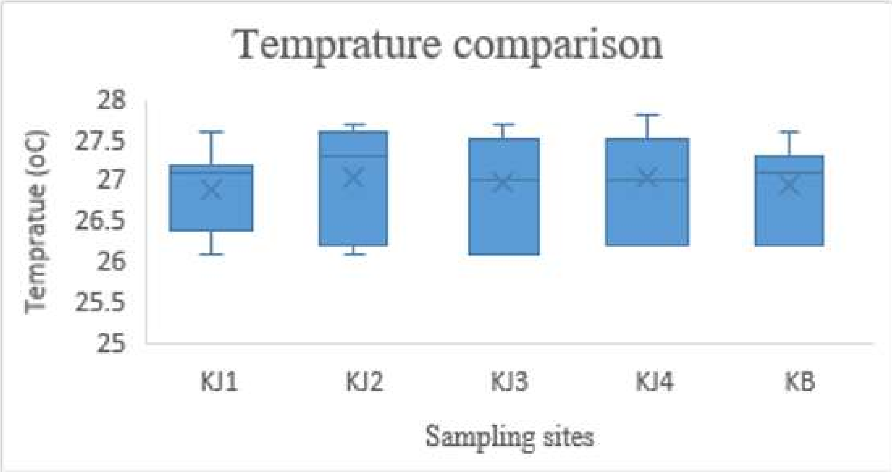

***Figure 2:** The figure above presents a comparison of water temperature (°C) across five sampling sites: KJ1, KJ2, KJ3, KJ4, and KB. The data is summarized using box plots, which display the median, interquartile range (IQR), minimum and maximum values (whiskers), and mean (represented by X).*

Salinity Comparison

- **Range**: Salinity values cluster around 32–34 ppt, reflecting marine-like conditions.
- **Findings**:
  - KJ2, KJ3, KB: Highly stable, with narrow ranges.
  - KJ4: Shows the widest variability (30–34 ppt), potentially suggesting freshwater mixing.
  - KJ1: Contains an extreme low-salinity outlier, potentially from freshwater runoff or measurement anomaly.
- **Interpretation**: Overall salinity is stable across sites, but variability at KJ4 and the KJ1 outlier indicate localized freshwater influence or dynamic mixing processes.

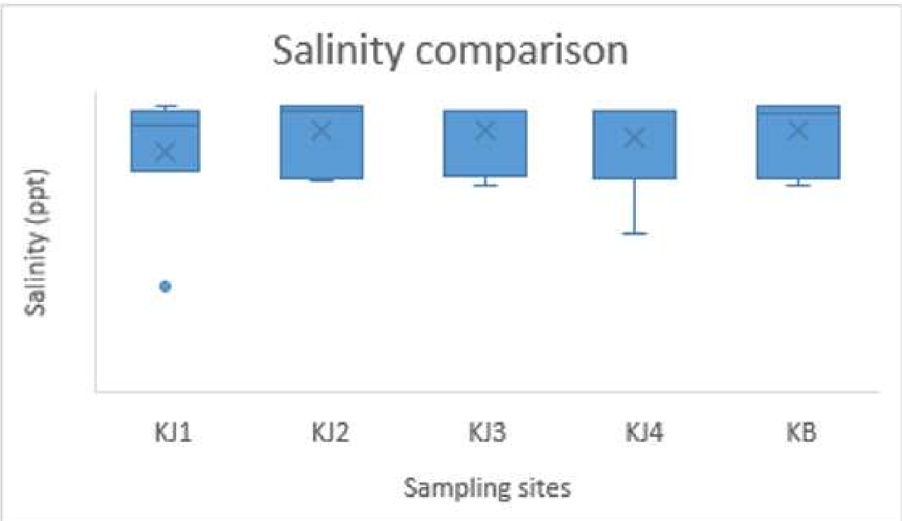

***Figure 3:** The figure compares salinity levels (ppt) across five sampling sites: KJ1, KJ2, KJ3, KJ4, and KB. The data are summarized using box plots, which show the median, interquartile range (IQR), minimum and maximum values (whiskers), mean (X), and outliers (dots).*

Observed Trends

Across all sites, EC values range approximately between 52.5 mS/cm and 55 mS/cm, indicating moderately high salinity levels typical of brackish or lagoonal environments.

KJ1 recorded the lowest median EC among the sites, with relatively smaller variation, suggesting a more stable ionic composition at this location. KJ2 and KJ3 showed slightly higher median EC values, with wider interquartile ranges, implying greater variability and possibly stronger influence of tidal mixing or localized inputs of dissolved salts. KJ4 exhibited a lower median EC similar to KJ1, but with a broader distribution, suggesting periodic fluctuations in ionic concentration. KB had EC values comparable to KJ2 and KJ3, reflecting similar salinity dynamics or water exchange processes.

The boxplots reveal that most sites have moderate variability in EC values, as indicated by the interquartile ranges (IQR). The presence of whiskers extending beyond the boxes suggests natural fluctuations possibly driven by tidal cycles, freshwater inflows, or evaporation rates.

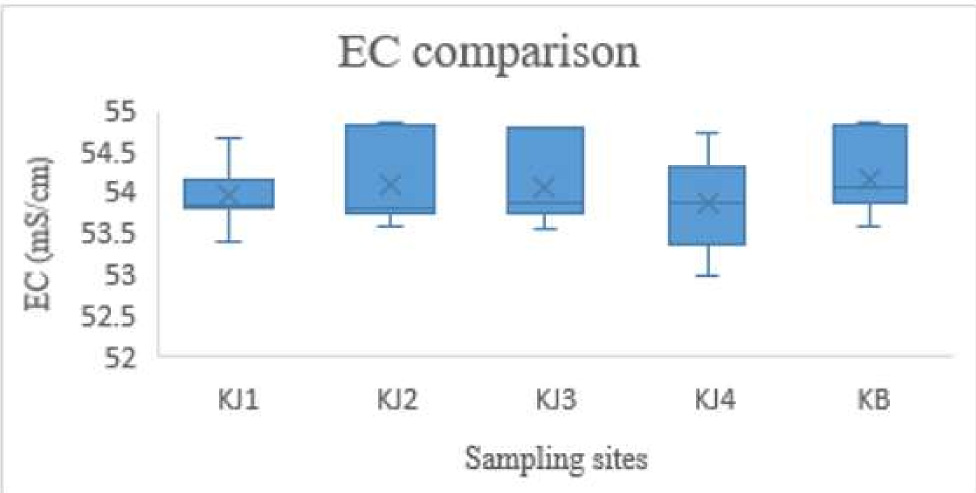

Figure 4: *The graph presents a comparison of Electrical Conductivity (EC) values (in mS/cm) across five sampling sites — KJ1, KJ2, KJ3, KJ4, and KB. Electrical conductivity is an important indicator of the ionic concentration and salinity of water, often reflecting the presence of dissolved salts, nutrients, and minerals.*

Parameter Analyses

Temperature

Temperature across the sites remained within a moderate range, indicating stable thermal conditions conducive to aquatic productivity. Minor fluctuations observed among sites likely result from variations in water depth, shading, and tidal mixing. Relatively uniform temperatures suggest the absence of thermal pollution or significant stratification, supporting consistent metabolic and photosynthetic activities within the aquatic ecosystem.

pH

The pH values were within the neutral to slightly alkaline range, reflecting favourable conditions for most aquatic organisms, including phytoplankton and benthic species. Slight variations among sites could be attributed to biological activity, photosynthetic CO_2 uptake, or organic matter. None of the sites exhibited extreme pH deviations, suggesting good buffering capacity and chemical stability of the system.

Salinity

Salinity values displayed moderate spatial variation, indicative of mixing between freshwater inflows and saline marine waters. Higher salinity levels at specific sites (likely KB and KJ3) suggest stronger marine influence, while lower levels at others (e.g., KJ1 and KJ4) may indicate freshwater dilution or runoff. These variations point to a dynamic estuarine environment where tidal exchange and freshwater discharge shape the salinity regime.

Electrical Conductivity (EC)

EC values ranged between 52.5 mS/cm and 55 mS/cm, showing minor variations across sites. KJ1 had the lowest median EC, while KJ2, KJ3, and KB exhibited slightly higher and more variable values. This reflects differences in ionic composition and salinity influence, consistent with the salinity trends observed. The overall high EC values confirm the presence of substantial dissolved ions, typical of brackish or coastal lagoon systems. Variations in EC may arise from tidal mixing, evaporation, or nutrient enrichment processes.

Integrated Interpretation

- **Stability vs. Variability:**

KJ2, KJ3, and KB consistently demonstrate stable conditions across all three parameters (temperature, pH, salinity), indicating less environmental fluctuation. KJ1: More variable in temperature and pH, with a salinity outlier, pointing to potential influence from freshwater inputs, runoff, or localized environmental disturbances. KJ4: Stable in temperature but more variable in salinity and slightly in pH, likely reflecting mixing processes or freshwater inflows.

- **Ecological Implications:**

The generally stable conditions across most sites support aquatic life in a slightly alkaline, marine-influenced environment. Sites with variability (KJ1 and KJ4) may host greater microhabitat diversity but could also face stress events linked to freshwater inflows or localized nutrient cycling.

Conclusion

The integrated analysis shows that while temperature, pH, and salinity are broadly stable across all sites, KJ1 and KJ4 exhibit greater variability that may warrant further investigation. In contrast, KJ2, KJ3, and KB demonstrate highly stable environmental conditions, making them strong reference points for monitoring long-term changes.

Future monitoring should focus on:

1. Identifying drivers of variability at KJ1 (freshwater inflow, organic matter decomposition).
2. Examining hydrodynamics at KJ4 to explain wider salinity fluctuations.
3. Maintaining regular monitoring at stable sites (KJ2, KJ3, KB) to detect early changes in baseline conditions.

KILIFI NORTH & KILIFI SOUTH PONDS SACCOs' ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS 1st & 2nd September, 2025

Figure 1: *A photo session of KIlifi North SACCO after their AGM.*

The women-led SACCOs in Kilifi County under the BE project held their annual general meetings to promote transparency, strengthen accountability, and ensure alignment with their goals.

KILIFI NORTH SACCO AGM

29 members attended the SACCO Annual General Meeting, whose primary agenda was the election of office bearers—including the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Treasurer, Secretary, Vice Secretary, and Committee Members. The elections were conducted through open nominations followed by member endorsement.

In the meeting, the SACCO budget was also reviewed and approved, during which members agreed on the minimum monthly contribution.

Additionally, members reached consensus on the borrowing power provisions and endorsed the indemnity requirements for committee members.

KILIFI SOUTH PONDS SACCO AGM

44 members participated in the SACCO Annual General Meeting, which was graced by the Ward Administrator, Ms. Salome, who encouraged members to embrace the SACCO model as a pathway to financial empowerment and affordable credit access.

Members deliberated on and approved the selection of the SACCO's banking partner, the appointment of an auditor, as well as provisions on indemnity and borrowing powers.

The election of a new committee was also conducted, chaired by Mr. Evans Malombo, the Kilifi County Government Cooperative Officer. The meeting concluded with guidance from the Kilifi County Government Fisheries Officer, Ms. Nazi, who provided insights on fish farming, market entry, and proper handling practices.

NEXT QUARTER PLANS:

The inauguration of the Blue Empowerment Fund—the sustainability mechanism of the BE project—is planned for the upcoming quarter, with the Secretariat already established. In addition, preparations are ongoing for a fish value-addition training scheduled to take place.

PARTNERS

FUNDED BY: