



KENYA

Conflicts over marine fisheries will increase as fishing pressure, climate change, and IUU fishing impact stocks. The following summarizes the conditions that contribute to the risk of fisheries conflict in the next five years. Data and analysis are available at [OceansFutures.org](https://oceansfutures.org).

COUNTRY AT A GLANCE

Population ¹	53,005,614
GDP per capita ² (USD)	\$1,887
EEZ SIZE ³ (KM ²)	162,794
MPAs in EEZ ⁴ (% of total EEZ)	0.4%
Disputed ⁵ EEZ border?	Yes

COMMERCIAL FISH CATCH COMPOSITION

Fish taxa (by tonnage)

Source: Sea Around Us

IUU FISHING

Compliance with RFMO obligations

Higher scores are assigned to countries more frequently reported as being noncompliant with RFMO flag-related obligations.

Score

●●●○○

Vessels on IUU lists

○ Number of vessels the country has on lists of IUU vessels maintained by RFMOs.

☒ Mandatory vessel tracking for commercial seagoing fleet

☒ Have a National Plan of Action on IUU

Source: IUU Fishing Index

Historical conflict intensity

Very low⁶

Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program

SEAFOOD DEPENDENCE

Protein derived from seafood or fisheries products compared to total animal-derived protein consumed, per person.

6%

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization

INTERNATIONAL FISHING VESSELS

Foreign fishing presence: 2017–2020

Seychelles, China, Taiwan, Namibia, South Korea, Spain

Foreign fishing effort

8,187 hours

70th percentile

Source: Global Fishing Watch (percentile is compared to hours of foreign fishing in all EEZs of the world, averaged over 2017-2020)

CATCH TREND

Percent change in fish catch, projected forward five years.

0.05%

Source: Ocean Health Index

PROJECTED CHANGE IN FISH STOCKS

The Dynamic Bioclimate Envelope Model (DBEM) simulates the impact of climate change on exploited fisheries. It simulates changes in fish stock “spatial population dynamics that include population growth, movement and dispersal of adult and larvae, and the the ecophysiological effects of temperature, oxygen and acidity on body size, growth, mortality and reproduction” (Cheung et al., 2013; Tittensor et al. 2021). The model accounts for changes in net primary production (NPP) that will impact fisheries stock abundance and distribution. The model simulates changes based on scenarios from the IPCC’s Shared Socioeconomic Pathways SSP126 (an optimistic sustainability scenario assuming significant reduction in greenhouse gases) and SSP585 (a fossil fueled development scenario assuming minimal reduction in greenhouse gases).

Legend: SSP126 (blue line), SSP585 (red line)

¹Human population size of the country in 2022. Source: United Nations Population Division

²The gross domestic product of a country, per person. Source: International Monetary Fund

³The area of a country’s exclusive economic zone (EEZ). EEZ defines the space over which a sovereign state has exclusive rights over its marine resources, including fisheries. Source: Sea Around Us

⁴The percentage of area within an exclusive economic zone containing a marine protected area. Source: World Database on Protected Areas

⁵The presence of a formally disputed international maritime border in an exclusive economic zone. Source: Marine Regions database.

⁶Deaths due to events of organized violence, normalized by population. Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program.

