



**LEGAL NOTICE NO.....**

**THE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ACT**  
*(Cap. 378)*

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by sections 39(2) and 40(1) of the Fisheries Management and Development Act, the Director-General of the Kenya Fisheries Service, in consultation with the relevant county governments prescribes the measures set out in the Schedule hereto with respect to the Prawn fishery.

**THE PRAWN FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**SCHEDULE**

Citation.           **1.** This Management Plan shall be cited as the Prawn Fishery Management Plan, 2026, herein after referred to as “The Management Plan”.

Interpretation.       **2.** In this Management Plan, unless the context otherwise requires—

*Cap. 378.*           “Act” means the Fisheries Management and Development Act;

“artisanal fisheries” has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Act;

“beach management unit” has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Act;

“by-catch” means any non-target species retained or discarded by the fisher as well as mortalities of animals that encounter the gear but are not retained by it;

“bycatch reduction devices” means a device or an equipment used to exclude non-target species from being caught in the fishing gear;

“Cabinet Secretary” means the Cabinet Secretary for the time being responsible for fisheries;

“cast net” means a bell /skirt -shaped gill net tied to a string held by the operator. It is thrown into the water where it spreads out and sinks to the bottom where once pulled out it scoops out what it entraps;

“County Executive Committee Member” means the County Executive Committee Member responsible for fisheries in a county;

“county governments” means the county governments whose areas of jurisdiction are riparian to the Indian Ocean;

“closed season” means a specified period of time closed to prawn fishing;

“co-management” means a partnership arrangement in which government and the legitimate interested parties in a fishery share the responsibility and authority for the management of a fishery;

“closed area” means specific area closed to prawn fishing for a particular period of time as provided for in this Management Plan;

“Director-General” means the person appointed as such under section 15 of the Act;

“discards” means the part of the catch which is returned to the sea;

*Cap. 371.* “endangered, threatened and protected species” means animals or plants listed in the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List;

"fisher" has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Act;

“Implementation Committee” means the Prawn Fishery Management Plan Implementation Committee established under this Management Plan;

“the fishery” means the Prawn Fishery;

"Maximum Sustainable Yield" means highest catch of fish that can be attained from a fishery without adversely affecting the health and productivity of the stock;

“navigation route” means a pre-determined path that a fishing vessel shall take to and from the fishing ground to reach an anchorage safely and effectively;

“prawn” means a crustacean in the sub-order *Dendrobranchiata* “prawn seine net” means a seine net of not less

than 45mm mesh size supported on either side by a small pole and operated by pulling towards the beach targeting prawns;

"stock" means a natural population of fish which is isolated and self-perpetuating;

" nautical miles" has the same meaning assigned to it as section 2 of Maritime Zones Act;

"total allowable catch" means the total catch allowed to be taken from a resource in a specified fishing period as defined in the management plan;

"sheath" means an additional material including netting that is used outside or inside the main trawl fishing gear;

"trawling" means dragging of a trawl net at the bottom of the sea for the purpose of harvesting of prawns;

"turtle excluder device" means device fitted in trawl nets and used to reduce incidental capture of sea turtles; and

"Vessel Monitoring System" has the same meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Act.

Application . **3.** The Management Plan shall apply to artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial fishers.

Principles. **4.** The Management Plan shall apply the following principles—  
(a) be consistent with the Constitution, national, regional and international fisheries management principles and best practices;  
(b) apply a precautionary approach in response to the existing level of uncertainty with respect to the status of target and non-target species;  
(c) apply the ecosystem approach to fisheries and an adaptive approach as necessary based on the best available scientific information; and  
(d) complement measures and programmes instituted for the management of fisheries resources.

Objectives of the **5.** (1) The objectives of the Management Plan shall be to—

Management Plan,

- (a) maintain the prawn stocks at a sustainable level;
- (b) minimize the fishery impacts on the ecosystem;
- (c) maximize socio-economic benefits from the fishery;
- (d) improve governance of the prawn fishery; and
- (e) mitigate the effects of climate change and promote ecosystem and community resilience.

Geographical area.

6. (1) The geographical area covered by this Management Plan shall be—

- (a) for artisanal and semi-industrial prawn fishery, the territorial waters stretching from the Tanzania border in the South to the Somali border in the North;
- (b) artisanal and semi-industrial prawn fishery shall be conducted between 0-3 nautical miles in Malindi-Ungwana Bay; and
- (c) for prawn trawl fishery, the sea area known as Malindi-Ungwana Bay and adjoining waters, which is defined within the following coordinates: Southward boundary; 3 nautical miles easting (latitude) -630336 and northing (longitude)-9646696, 5 nautical miles easting (latitude)-634402 and northing (longitude) -9645190 and Northward boundary 3 nautical miles easting (latitude)-670126 and northing (longitude) -9714515 5 nautical miles easting (latitude) -672850 and northing (longitude)-9709173 as shown in figure 1 below.

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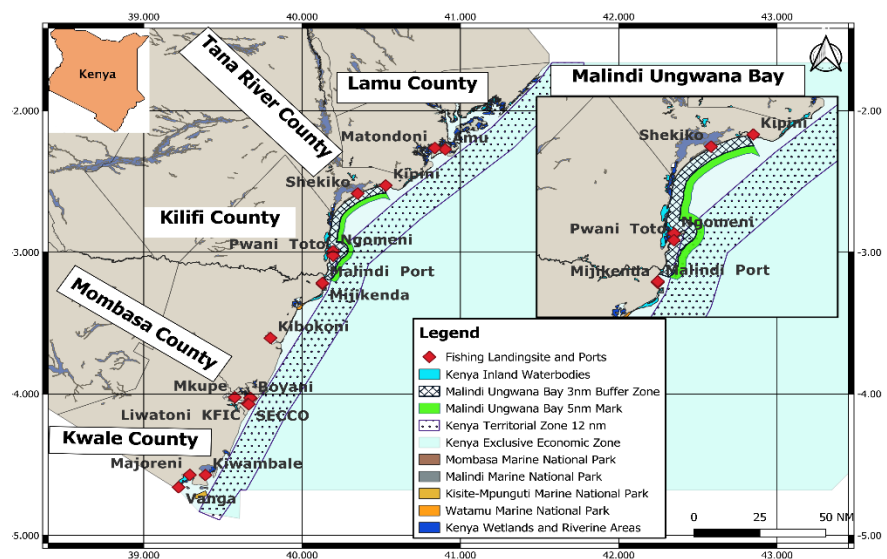


Figure 1. Map showing the jurisdictional limits of this Management Plan

(2) The delineation provided for under paragraph (1) shall, as far as practicable, be in accordance with the provisions of the Maritime Zones Act.

Target Species.	<p>7. (1) The target species under this Management Plan shall be the species of the family <i>Penaeidae</i> including the principal species: the Indian banana prawn, <i>Penaeus indicus</i>; the giant tiger prawn, <i>Penaeus monodon</i>; the green tiger prawn, <i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>; speckled shrimp <i>Metapanaeus monoceros</i>; the peregrine shrimp, <i>Metapanaeus stebbingi</i>; Kuruma prawn, <i>Peneaus japonicus</i>; Indian nylon shrimp, <i>Heteropcarpus woodmansonii</i>; Aloha prawn, <i>Melicertus marginatus</i>; spottail mantis shrimp, <i>Squilla mantis</i> and,; scythe shrimp, <i>Panaeopsis balsii</i>.</p>
Fishing gears and methods.	<p>8. The recommended fishing gears and methods for the prawn fishery shall be—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) single vessel otter trawl;</li><li>(b) stern trawl of mesh size fifty millimeters and one to two millimeters twine; and</li><li>(c) prawn seine nets, cast nets, scoop nets and fishing traps by artisanal and semi-industrial fishers.</li></ul>
Harvest strategy.	<p>9. The Director-General, in implementing this Plan, shall apply the Harvest Strategy specified in Annex 1.</p>
Management measures. (Industrial fishing vessels)	<p>10. The Director-General shall apply the following management measures for industrial fishing under this Management Plan—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) trawling in the prawn fishing grounds shall be limited to the waters beyond three nautical miles, where—<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) only vessels of capacity not exceeding three hundred horse power shall be permitted within the waters between three and five nautical miles; and</li><li>(ii) vessels of capacity exceeding three hundred horse power shall be limited to the waters beyond five nautical miles.</li></ul></li><li>(b) specifying the annual total allowable catch based on evaluation of stock assessment and monitoring data;</li></ul>

- (c) enforcing the closed season from the 1st of November to the 31st of March every year for prawn trawling in Malindi-Ungwana bay;
- (d) ensuring the reduction of by catch in the prawn trawling fishery through—
  - (i) requiring the mandatory use of Turtle Excluder Devices;
  - (ii) regulating on mesh sizes in accordance with paragraph 8(b) and pursuant to section 40 (1c) of the Act, including—
    - (aa) use of trawl nets with diamond-shaped mesh in the wings is prohibited;
    - (bb) every licensed trawl vessel operating within the designated management area shall deploy a trawl net constructed with rectangular-shaped mesh with a mesh size of not less than 60mm inner measurement in the wings of the net;
    - (cc) the rectangular mesh shall be designed and maintained such that the mesh opening remains unobstructed under operational tension;
    - (dd) the cod-end of the trawl net shall be constructed using diamond-shaped mesh with mesh size of not less than 60mm inner measurement;
    - (ee) the cod-end shall not exceed three meters in length; and
    - (ff) the use of additional sheath on any part of the gear is prohibited.
  - (iii) designation of area closures;
  - (iv) limiting trawling time from 6:00 am – 6:00 pm; and
  - (v) requiring an applicant for a prawn trawl license to provide a detailed proposal for full use of by-catch in the business plans submitted with the application;

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- (e) requiring any new applicant who intends to trawl for prawns to carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and annual environmental audits as provided for under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act; and
- (f) demarcating passage to anchorage areas for semi-industrial and industrial prawn trawlers with permanent buoys to reduce incidences of damage to artisanal fishing gears in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act and the Maritime Zones Act.

Management  
measures.

**11. (1)** The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member, where applicable shall apply the following

(Artisanal and Semi-Industrial fishing)

management measures for artisanal and semi-industrial fishing under this Management Plan—

- (a) designate waters of zero to three nautical miles in Malindi-Ungwana Bay for artisanal and semi-industrial prawn fishing;
- (b) prawn seine nets shall not exceed a total length of 50 meters and shall be manually operated;
- (c) the use of mechanized winches or vessel-towed gears (trawling) for prawn fishing is prohibited in artisanal prawn fishing areas
- (d) beach seines and monofilament nets are prohibited; and
- (e) access to the artisanal and semi-industrial prawn fishery shall be restricted to fishers registered with a recognized Beach Management Unit.

(2) Designate specific "closed seasons" for artisanal gear, provided that stock assessment data indicates insufficient biomass.

(3) Bycatch management and quality assurance where—

- (a) all artisanal prawn seine operators shall sort their catch immediately upon retrieval of the net and non-target species, particularly juvenile finfish and endangered marine species, shall be returned to the sea alive;
- (b) discarding marketable fish is prohibited;
- (c) prying prawns directly on the sand/ground is prohibited; and
- (d) Prawns and/or bycatch shall be landed at designated fish landing stations which shall be equipped with raised drying racks or sanitary processing facilities.

(4) Data collection and reporting where—

- (a) each BMU involved in the prawn fishery shall submit monthly returns to the County Director of Fisheries and the Director General; and
- (b) the Director General, in collaboration with research institutions, shall conduct regular Catch Assessment Surveys targeting the artisanal sector to address the deficiency in fundamental stock data.

(5) For ecosystem considerations—

- (a) the Director General shall prohibit artisanal fishing within designated prawn breeding areas; and
- (b) the BMUs shall report any encroachment by industrial trawlers into the zero to three nautical miles artisanal zone to the County Director of Fisheries and the Fisheries Monitoring Center as soon as the encroachment is observed.

Monitoring and research.

**12.** The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member, where applicable, and in collaboration with the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute and other relevant institutions, operationalize the monitoring and research plan and mobilize funds to address the requirements for this Management Plan including—

- (a) stock assessment;
- (b) spatial and temporal dynamics of the catch and effort, species and size composition and distribution;
- (c) monitoring of population parameters including growth, maturity and breeding patterns, mortality, recruitment, genetic structure among others;
- (d) impacts on by-catch species including endangered, threatened and protected species;
- (e) implementation of sustainable prawn fishing technologies;
- (f) modeling on dynamics and ecosystem impacts of the fishery;
- (g) prawn value chain analysis and cost-benefit analysis; and
- (h) socio-economic dynamics including gender and marketing aspects.

Monitoring and evaluation.

**13.** The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member, where applicable shall apply the monitoring and evaluation framework specified in Annex 2.

Institutional and financing arrangements.

**14.** The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member, where applicable shall mobilize and allocate funds to operationalize this Management Plan.

Implementation and structure. **15.** (1) The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member shall be responsible for the overall implementation of this Management Plan and shall constitute the Prawn Management Plan Implementation Committee within sixty days from the commencement of the Management Plan

(2) The Membership and terms of reference for the implementation Committee shall be as specified in Annex 3.

(3) The Prawn Management Plan Implementation Committee shall be guided by best available scientific information and indigenous knowledge.

(4) The Director-General shall constitute a Technical Committee consisting of membership from Kenya Fisheries Service, County Fisheries Directorates, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Kenya Wildlife Service, Universities, and non-State actors to engage in marine fisheries research to provide overall scientific advice on the effectiveness of the Management Plan and make recommendations thereof.

Role of Implementation Committee. **16.** The Prawn Management Plan Implementation Committee shall—

(a) oversee the implementation and monitoring, of this Management Plan; and

(b) ensure that the Harvest strategy, Communication strategy and Grievance Redress Mechanism are in place.

Damage/destruction to gear. **17.** Where there is damage or destruction to a gear—

(a) an operator or master of a fishing vessel shall ensure that their vessel and crew do not damage or interfere with any fishing gear that are not part of their own operations;

(b) where an operator or master of a vessel causes damage or destroys any fishing gear, compensation for the loss shall be carried out as guided by the Act;

(c) where damage to a fishing gear that is not marked as per the Act occurs, no compensation shall be effected; and

(d) where such damage to a fishing gear occurs in an area already demarcated as a navigation route to anchorage at port, no compensation shall be effected.

Special considerations. **18.** The Director-General, in collaboration with the County Executive Committee Member and key stakeholders, shall identify and promote opportunities to develop a sustainable prawn fishery operated by artisanal fishers using small vessels and low impact

fishing gears, and shall encourage communities and individuals to invest in artisanal prawn fishery through public-private partnerships.

- Equitable distribution of resources benefits. **19.** This Management Plan—  
(a) recognizes the need for empowerment of the local people to utilize the prawn fishery; and  
(b) encourages the artisanal fishers, processors and traders to access financial resources from the Fish Levy Trust Fund or such other funds.
- Linkages. **20.** The Director-General shall ensure that the implementation of this Management Plan is in compliance with relevant policies and laws.
- Amendments. **21.** The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member may cause the Management Plan to be amended as may become necessary from time to time.
- Implementation strategy. **22.** The implementation strategy for this Management Plan shall be as set out in Annex 4.
- Offences. **23.** (1) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Management Plan commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to the penalty set out in section 39 (9) and (10) of the Act.  
  
(2) The Director General may, in addition to the penalties under sub-paragraph (1), suspend the license for a period not less than 12 months, for non-compliance.
- Revocation and transitional arrangements. **24.** (1) The Prawn Fishery Management Plan, 2010 is repealed.  
(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraph (1), administrative proceedings undertaken under the repealed Prawn Fishery Management Plan, 2010 shall, on the commencement of this Management Plan, be deemed to be administrative proceedings the Plan.
- L.N. No. 20 of 2011.

**ANNEX 1**

**PRAWN FISHERY HARVEST STRATEGY**



**MINISTRY OF MINING, BLUE ECONOMY AND MARITIME AFFAIRS**

**STATE DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY AND FISHERIES**

**KENYA PRAWN FISHERY HARVEST STRATEGY**

**2026 – 2030**

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

BE	Blue Economy
B <sub>MSY</sub>	Biomass level at the Maximum Sustainable Yield
BRD	Bycatch Reduction Device
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ETP	Endangered Threatened and Protected Species
F <sub>MSY</sub>	Fishing Effort at the Maximum Sustainable Yield
HCR	Harvest Control Rules
KES	Kenya Shillings
Mt / MT	Metric tonne
MEY	Maximum Economic Yield
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
TED	Turtle Excluder Device
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
V-PUE	Value Per Unit Effort

## Definition of Terms

Adaptive management Fisheries Management	A flexible, decision-making process to fisheries management based on the best available data, regular review and adjusted as conditions change
Fisheries Management	An integrated process of information gathering, analysis, planning, consultation, decision making, allocation of resources, formulation and implementation of rules and regulations which govern fisheries activities in order to ensure the continued production of the resources and accomplishment of other fisheries objectives;
Total Allowable Catch	A cap on the amount of a specific fish species that can be legally harvested within a certain time frame (usually a year).
Biomass Target (BMEY):	The spawning stock biomass level that is expected to produce Maximum Economic Yield the primary goal for the fishery.
Biomass Limit (B <sub>LIM</sub> ):	A spawning biomass level below which the risk of impaired recruitment (recruitment overfishing) becomes unacceptably high. No fishing is permitted if the stock falls below this point.
Fishing Effort	The level of fishing activity applied to catch fish.
Fishing Mortality	Estimated from catch-at-age data and modeling.
Fishing Mortality Target (F <sub>MEY</sub> )	The level of fishing pressure that will maintain the stock at or around BMEY.
Fishing Mortality Limit (F <sub>LIM</sub> ):	The maximum level of fishing mortality that should not be exceeded (e.g., FMSY).
Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE):	Standardized data from commercial logbooks, used as an index of abundance
Bycatch Ratio	Amount of bycatch (non-target species) per kilogram of prawns landed.
Size Composition	Distribution or composition of fish or other aquatic organisms within different size classes in a population, catch or stock at a given time and place.
Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB):	Estimated through fishery-independent surveys (e.g., trawl surveys, egg production surveys).

## 1.0 Introduction

This harvest strategy should be adopted as the operational bridge for the Prawn Fishery Management Plan (PFMP), 2026, the Implementation Matrix, and the harmonized stakeholder

recommendations. Its purpose is to keep prawn stocks productive and above biological limits, reduce juvenile capture and bycatch, protect sensitive habitats, and ensure that harvest decisions are guided by scientific evidence, monitoring data and stakeholder consultation. The harvest strategy proposes adaptive management, ecosystem and precautionary approaches, with reference points for fishing mortality, CPUE, size structure, TAC and biennial application of management recommendations.

**Table 1: Strategic Framework**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Proposed harvesting strategy provision</b>
<b>Vision</b>	A productive, resilient and economically viable Kenya prawn fishery.
<b>Overall goal</b>	Manage the prawn fishery around target reference points that support Maximum Economic Yield and Maximum Sustainable Yield, while ensuring that stock indicators remain above limit reference points.
<b>Management approach</b>	Adaptive, science-based, precautionary and ecosystem-based management.
<b>Fishery coverage</b>	Artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial prawn fisheries along the Kenya coast, with industrial/semi-industrial trawling focused on the Malindi–Ungwana Bay management area.
<b>Main management objective</b>	Maintain sustainable prawn stocks, minimize bycatch and ecosystem impacts, maximize socio-economic benefits, improve governance, and build climate and community resilience.
<b>Review cycle</b>	Apply harvest-strategy recommendations every 2 years, with full review within 5 years or earlier if monitoring shows that objectives are unlikely to be met.

The table below shows the Prawn Fishery Performance Indicators, Reference Points and Decision Control Rules.

**Table 2: Prawn Fishery Performance Indicators, Reference Points and Decision Control Rules.**

Management Objective	Performance Indicator / Parameter	Target Reference Point (TRP)	Limit / Trigger Reference Point (LRP)	Indication	Decision Control Rules / Management Measures
1. Manage the fishery to fluctuate at or below MSY	Fishing mortality F	$F \leq 0.4$	$F > 0.5$	Fishing pressure exceeds sustainable level	Reduce fishing effort, fishing days, vessel numbers, trawl hours; review licences; introduce seasonal closures
	Biomass B or spawning biomass SSB	$B \geq BMSY$ $P_{\text{mega}} < 0.25$ (in catch)	$B < BMSY$ $P_{\text{mega}} > 0.3$ (in catch)	Stock biomass below MSY level	Activate rebuilding plan; reduce harvest; close nursery/spawning grounds
	Catch per Unit Effort; CPUE target and Limit reference points are based on 2011 data	$CPUE_{\text{Industrial}} \geq 22 \text{ Kg/hr}$  $CPUE_{\text{Artisanal}} \geq 2.5 \text{ kg/fisher}$	$CPUE_{\text{Lim}} \leq 15 \text{ Kg/hr}$  $CPUE_{\text{Lim}} \leq 0.5 \text{ kg/fisher}$	CPUE decline >20–30% over 2–3 seasons	Possible stock decline or habitat stress

	Total annual catch	Catch close to estimated MSY	Catch consistently above MSY	Risk of overfishing	Adjust annual allowable catch and/or effort cap based on stock assessment and total annual catch
2. Conservation of immature individuals	Size composition / length-frequency	Majority of catch above maturity size	High proportion below maturity size	Juvenile overfishing	Increase mesh size; enforce minimum landing size; restrict small-mesh gears
	$L_{25\%} / L_{mat}$	$\geq 1.0$	$< 1.0$	At least 25% of catch below maturity	Close nursery areas; adjust gear selectivity; seasonal closures during recruitment
	Proportion of immature prawns in catch	$< 20\%$ immature individuals	$> 30\%$ immature individuals	Excessive juvenile capture	Introduce juvenile catch limits; prohibit fishing in creeks/nursery grounds
	Recruitment index (% of young of the year; recruits)	Stable recruitment	Declining recruitment over successive seasons	Reduced replenishment	Protect breeding/nursery habitats; reduce fishing during recruitment periods
3. Minimize bycatch and impacts on ETP species	Bycatch-to-prawn ratio	Low and declining bycatch ratio $\leq 0.3$	High or increasing bycatch ratio $\geq 0.4$	Poor gear selectivity	Mandatory BRDs; improve mesh size; restrict non-selective gears
	ETP interaction rate	Zero or near-zero ETP interactions	Any repeated ETP capture or	Risk to turtles, sharks, rays, mammals, seabirds	Mandatory TEDs; immediate closure of hotspot areas; safe handling and release protocols

			mortality		
	ETP mortality	Zero mortality	Any confirmed ETP mortality	Unacceptable conservation impact	Temporary closure; gear inspection; observer coverage; sanctions for non-compliance
4. Minimize benthic habitat damage and protect against environmental variability	Area trawled / fishing footprint	Fishing limited to designated zones	Expansion into sensitive habitats	Habitat disturbance risk	Spatial zoning; no-trawl zones; habitat protection areas
	Benthic habitat condition	Stable habitat quality	Declining benthic diversity or damaged substrate	Gear impact on seabed	Restrict gears with high benthic impact; use lighter trawl gear; rotational closures
	Environmental indicators: salinity, rainfall, SST, dissolved oxygen, turbidity	Within normal seasonal range	Extreme anomalies affecting productivity	Climate/environmental stress	Adaptive opening/closure dates; reduce effort during poor recruitment years
	Recruitment-environment relationship	Recruitment remains stable	Recruitment failure linked to environmental stress	Reduced stock resilience	Strengthen habitat protection; climate-informed management
5. Maximize economic return	Net economic return / profit per	Increasing or stable profitability	Declining profit despite high effort	Economic inefficiency	Reduce overcapacity; improve value addition; regulate effort

from the fishery	vessel/per fisher				
	Value-PUE, e.g. KES/hour or KES/fisher	Value-PUE <sub>Industrial</sub> >KES22000/hr Value-PUE <sub>Artisanal</sub> >KES 1500/fisher	Declining catch value per effort	Too much effort for low returns	Effort rationalization; improve post-harvest handling
	Market price and product quality	Premium-grade prawns maintained	High spoilage or low-grade product	Loss of economic value	Cold chain investment; grading standards; landing site infrastructure
	Fuel cost per kg landed	Low/stable cost per kg	Increasing cost per kg	Inefficient fishing operations	Reduce distance/time to the market or fishing ports; promote cooperative marketing
	Value addition rate	Increasing local processing	Raw product sales dominate	Low local economic capture	Support processing, branding, certification, export readiness
6. Promote stability and predictability for investment	Management plan implementation	Approved multi-year fishery management plan	No clear plan or frequent rule changes	Investment uncertainty	Adopt 5-year prawn fishery management plan
	Licence and access security	Transparent licensing and access rules	Unclear or unpredictable access	Weak investor confidence	Establish predictable licensing, tenure and access framework
	Conflict and compliance	Low conflict and high compliance	Repeated gear damage, encroachment or	If user conflict or IUU increases, trigger governance response.	Implement PIC guidelines, strengthen grievance redress, VMS, patrols,

			IUU cases		BMU surveillance, compensation procedures.
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**Made this.....day of..... 2026.**

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*Director-General,  
Kenya Fisheries Service.*