



LEGAL NOTICE NO.....

**THE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT ACT**

(Cap. 378)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 39(2) 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 Octopus fishery.

THE OCTOPUS FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SCHEDULE

Citation.

1. This Management Plan may be cited as the Octopus Fishery Management Plan, 2026, hereinafter referred to as “Management Plan”.

Interpretation.

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

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“Act” means the Fisheries Management and Development Act;

“authorised SCUBA” means a SCUBA that has been approved, licensed, prescribed, or permitted for use in the fishery, fishing area, season, or vessel category, subject to specified conditions;

“catch data” means the data in respect of any octopus species taken for which the licence was granted;

“closed areas” means specific marine zones where fishing is prohibited or restricted for particular gear types, vessel sizes or species for a set time;

“closure” means short-term, community-led shutdowns of specific octopus fishing grounds, designed

to allow octopus populations to breed, grow, and replenish;

“County Director” means the County Director responsible for fisheries in the respective county government;

“County Executive Committee Member” means the County Executive Committee Member responsible for fisheries in the respective County Government;

Cap. 371. “fishing ground” means an area of water where fishing is legally permitted to occur within territorial waters as defined in the Maritime Zones Act;

“harvest strategy” means a formalised framework for fisheries management that provides a structured set of pre-agreed decision rules linking monitoring and assessment of fish stock status to management actions to achieve specified biological, economic and social objectives of fishery;

“hookah” means a surface-supplied diving air system used for underwater activities;

“management measures” means specific controls applied in the fishery to contribute to achieving the objectives, including technical measures such as gear regulations, closed areas, and time closures, input controls, output controls, and user rights;

“octopus fisher” means an individual who is licensed to take part in octopus fishing;

“octopus” means a soft-bodied marine invertebrate belonging to the class Cephalopoda, characterized by having eight flexible arms with suction cups, a large brain, and the ability to move using jet propulsion and change colour for camouflage, including their eggs, larvae and young thereof;

“reef” means a calcareous skeleton secreted by polypoid coelenterates of the class Anthozoa or Hydrozoa;

“SCUBA” means a self-contained underwater breathing apparatus;

“spear gun” means a fishing device made of wood or sometimes tubular metal with a separate steel harpoon with sharpened tip which is propelled by rubber strips to shoot, impale and catch fish;

“stock” means a natural population of octopus species that is self-perpetuating;

“sustainable octopus stocks” means octopus populations with a potential for a long-term biological productivity, reproductive capacity, and play integral ecological roles within the marine ecosystem; and

“target species” means those species that are sought by the fisher in a particular fishery and are the subject of directed fishing effort in a fishery.

Principles.

3. 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 in adopting measures 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 Management Plan.

4. The objectives of this Management Plan shall be to—

- (a) maintain sustainable octopus stocks;
- (b) minimize the fishery impacts to ecosystem health;

- (c) maximize socio-economic benefits from the fishery to fishers and across the value chain;
- (d) Improve governance of the octopus fishery; and
- (e) Mitigate the effects of climate change and promote ecosystem and community resilience.

Geographical area.

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5. (1) The geographical area covered by this Management Plan shall be the delineation provided for under the Maritime Zones Act.

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(2) For the purposes of this Management Plan, the reference points for measuring distances from the shoreline shall be as specified under the Maritime Zones Act.

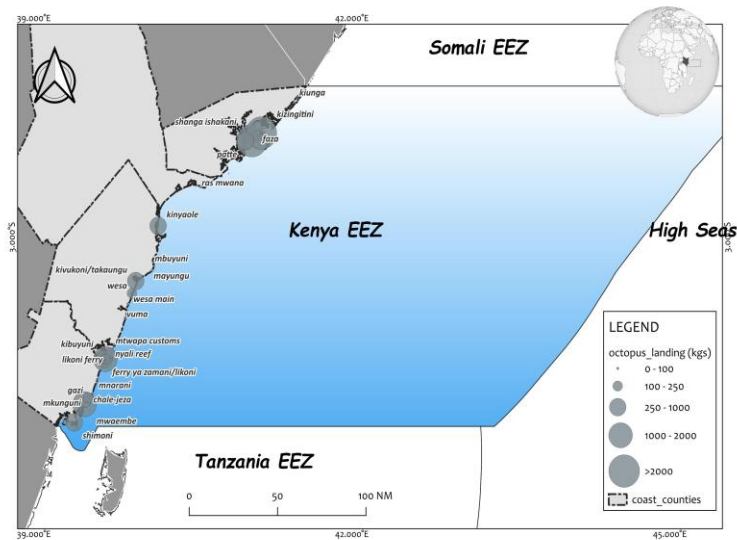


Figure 1. Map of Kenya's coastline showing the territorial sea and internal waters within which the octopus fishery operates.

Fishing grounds.

6. The fishing grounds for octopus shall be nearshore shallow and deep-water reef habitats except the areas specified under paragraph 10 (1)(h).

Species.

7. (1) This Management Plan shall cover all species of octopus of the family *Octopodidae* including the *Octopus vulgaris* (common octopus), *Octopus cyanea* (big blue octopus), *Callistoctopus macropus* (white-spotted octopus), and *Amphioctopus aegina* (sandbird octopus).

(2) The *O. vulgaris* and *O. cyanea* referred to in subparagraph (1), are the most dominant and target species in Kenya's octopus fishery.

Fishing gears and methods.

8. The authorised fishing gears and methods for the octopus fishery shall be gleaning, skin diving with hooked or pointed sticks, octopus pots including traps and authorised SCUBA.

Harvest strategy.

9. The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member, where applicable, shall apply the harvest strategy set out in the Annex in making decisions and taking actions to ensure sustainable exploitation of the octopus fishery.

Management measures.

10. (1) The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member, where applicable, shall apply the following management measures under this Management Plan—

(a) prohibit the use of the following fishing gears and methods in the octopus fishery—

- (i) illegal, unregulated and unreported use of SCUBA;
- (ii) the use of hookah;
- (iii) spear guns;
- (iv) iron rods and tools that break coral, overturn rocks or damage octopus shelters; and
- (v) the use any noxious substance to catch or disable octopus rendering them easily caught.

(b) prohibit retention and landing of octopus of less than five hundred grams;

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(c) encourage all beach management units to establish temporary closures which—

(i) closure period shall be as specified in the Octopus Harvest Strategy set out in the Annex; and

(ii) the temporary closure cycle should be applied continuously throughout the year;

(d) fishing for octopus shall be prohibited in—

(i) gazetted marine parks;

(ii) gazetted protected fish breeding grounds, and any other designated areas within co-management areas and joint co-management areas; and

(iii) all permanent no-take zones which shall be demarcated with buoys,

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(e) only fishers who meet requirements of regulation 8 (2) of the Fisheries Management and Development (Marine Fisheries) Regulations, shall fish for octopus;

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(f) renewal of fishing licenses for octopus shall be based on compliance with regulation 10 of the Fisheries Management and Development (Marine Fisheries) Regulations;

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(g) require the timely provision of catch data; catch data shall be reported in a timely manner based on compliance with regulation 10(1)(e) of Fisheries Management and Development (Marine Fisheries) Regulations;

(h) promote education, capacity building and awareness for sustainable octopus fisheries;

- (i) minimize post-harvest loss and ensure appropriate handling, processing and marketing of octopus—
 - (i) fishers and traders shall handle octopus in accordance with the requirements of Part IV of the Fisheries Management and Development (Fish Safety and Quality) Regulations; and
 - (ii) promote training of octopus fishers on post-harvest management and value addition; and
- (j) beach management units in collaboration with the relevant fisheries cooperative societies shall ensure orderly marketing of octopus fish and products.

(2) The national and county governments, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, shall explore opportunities for implementing complementary livelihoods for the octopus fishers.

(3) The national and county government shall ensure compliance with the management measures.

Monitoring, control and surveillance measures.

11. The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member, where applicable, shall apply the following Monitoring, Control and Surveillance measures under The Management Plan—

- (a) landing octopus shall only be at the designated fishing landing sites;
- (b) require beach management unit officials to check and record the sizes and weight of the octopus landed to ensure compliance;
- (c) undertake awareness creation among fishers on sustainable octopus fishing;

- (d) pursuant to regulation 11 (4) of the Fisheries Management and Development (Beach Management Units) Regulations, require the patrol sub-committee to undertake patrols in the respective co-management and joint co-management areas to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal fishing;
- (e) the patrol sub-committee specified in subparagraph (d) shall inspect fishing gears used for fishing octopus;
- (f) facilitate training of the Beach Management Units patrol committees, fisheries officers and inter-agency MCS unit members; and
- (g) provide adequate surveillance and patrol equipment.

Monitoring and
research Plan

12. The Director-General shall, in consultation with the relevant institutions, operationalize the monitoring and research plan to address the requirements for The 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 octopus due to use as bait in lobster fishing;
- (e) implementation of sustainable octopus fishing technologies;

- (f) modelling on dynamics and ecosystem impacts of the fishery, and habitat rehabilitation;
- (g) octopus value chain analysis and cost-benefit analysis; and
- (h) socio-economic dynamics including gender and marketing aspects.

Monitoring and evaluation plan.

13. The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member shall apply the following monitoring and evaluation measures—

- (a) implement a monitoring and evaluation system to document catch of target species, fishing effort, fishing patterns, trade dynamics, revenue and marketing, and compliance among others;
- (b) oversee the monitoring and evaluation activities as outlined in the implementation framework within The Management Plan;
- (c) in collaboration with the beach management units, dealers and other stakeholders, disseminate monitoring and evaluation information for feedback purposes;
- (d) facilitate research programmes to monitor and address specific issues in the octopus fishery;
- (e) monitor the performance of the Octopus Harvest Strategy; and
- (f) establish a system for external review and audit of the implementation of The Management Plan.

Institutional and financing arrangements.

14. The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member, where applicable, shall ensure that mechanisms are in place to provide adequate finances for

the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this Management Plan.

Implementation and structure.

15. (1) The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member, where applicable, shall be responsible for the overall implementation of this Management Plan through establishment of the Implementation Committee and other necessary structures.

(2) The Implementation Committee shall serve for a term of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(3) The Director-General shall constitute a Technical Committee consisting of membership from Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Kenya Wildlife Service, Universities, the Service, County Fisheries Directorates 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.

Implementation Committee.

16. (1) The implementation committee shall be comprised of the octopus fishery stakeholders with a membership of at least twelve representatives from the following institutions and where necessary co-opt other relevant stakeholders—

- (a) a representative from the State Department responsible for fisheries;
- (b) a representative from the Kenya Fisheries Service;
- (c) the County Directors responsible for fisheries from the Counties bordering Indian Ocean;
- (d) a representative of the Kenya Coast Guard;
- (e) a representative from the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute;
- (f) the Chair of the Indian Ocean Water Body Network;

(g) a representative from the industry; and

(h) a representative from the non-governmental organizations.

(2) The Implementation Committee shall implement this Management Plan.

(3) The Director-General shall, in collaboration with the County Executive Committee Members provide guidelines and Terms of References for the Implementation Committee for the purpose of implementing this management plan.

Role of the
Implementation
Committee.

17. (1) The Implementation Committee shall—

(a) co-ordinate and guide the implementation and review of The Management Plan;

(b) ensure that the Harvest strategy, communication strategy and grievance redress mechanism are in place, and

(c) Develop the terms of reference and standard operating procedures for purposes of administratively implementing the objectives of this Management Plan.

(2) The Implementation Committee shall identify information gaps, coordinate focused scientific research and provide policy recommendations based on the findings, to the Director-General and the County Executive Committee Members.

Special
considerations.

18. (1) In line with the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Vision 2030, the Director-General and County Executive Committee Members shall, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, identify and promote opportunities to implement a sustainable octopus fishery

operated by artisanal fishers using small vessels and low impact fishing gears.

(2) The County Executive Committee Members shall, in consultation with the Director-General, encourage and empower the vulnerable and marginalised groups, with special focus on women and youth to invest in artisanal octopus fishery through public-private partnerships and use of low-cost technologies along the octopus fishery value chain in order to ensure equitable distribution of benefits accruing from the fishery.

Linkages.

Cap. 387.
Cap. 371.
Cap. 376.
Cap. 389.

19. (1) The Director-General shall ensure that the implementation of this Management Plan is in compliance with relevant provisions under the Food and Agriculture Organisation Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, 1995, the International Conservation, Management and Development Measures, the Environment Management and Co-ordination Act, the Kenya Maritime Zones Act, the Wildlife Management and Conservation Act, the Merchant Shipping Act and any other relevant laws.

(2) The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Member shall ensure that the implementation of The Management Plan is consistent with the Fisheries Policy, Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals and any other relevant policy.

Review.

20. (1) The Director-General and the County Executive Committee Members may cause this Management Plan to be reviewed as may become necessary from time to time based on scientific information but not later than five years from the date of commencement.

(2) The Harvest Strategy shall be reviewed as specified in the Annex.

Implementation strategy.

21. (1) The Director-General shall, in consultation with the County Executive Committee Member and the relevant stakeholders, implement this Management Plan in accordance with section 39 (3) (k) of the Act.

(2) The Implementation of The Management Plan shall comprise details on activities, responsibilities, time lines, objectively measurable and verifiable indicators, expected outcomes and the cost implications among other details.

Communication
and feedback.

22. (1) The Director-General shall, in consultation with the County Executive Committee Member and relevant stakeholders, communicate the strategy and feedback with stakeholders on The Management Plan.

(2) Any person who contravenes paragraph 10(1) of the 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.

Annex 1

Octopus Fishery Harvest Strategy

1.1 Scope of the harvest strategy

This harvest strategy covers the octopus fishery within Kenya's territorial waters. All landing sites within the territorial waters are covered under this harvest strategy.

1.2 The Fishery

The octopus fishery is multi-gear, mainly targeting four species: *Octopus vulgaris* (common octopus), *Octopus cyanea* (big blue octopus), *Callistoctopus macropus* (white-spotted octopus), *Amphioctopus aegina* (sandbird octopus). This harvest strategy applies to all octopus caught within Kenya's territorial waters.

2. The Harvest Strategy

2.1 Aim

To ensure the sustainable management of the octopus fishery in Kenya by promoting responsible harvesting practices, conserving marine ecosystems, enhancing the socio-economic benefits for coastal communities, and supporting long-term food security and biodiversity through science-based, inclusive, and adaptive governance.

2.2 Long-term objectives

- i. To maintain a sustainable octopus stock biomass;
- ii. To enhance governance, co-management and compliance in the octopus fishery; and
- iii. To enhance equitable access and economic benefits to communities dependent on octopus fishery.

2.3 Operational objectives

- i. To establish biologically based harvest controls to maintain and/or rebuild octopus stocks to sustainable levels by 2030.
- ii. To implement a standardized data collection and reporting system across all landing sites to enable monitoring of catch, effort, and stock status.
- iii. To strengthen co-management roles and responsibilities between national government, county governments, and BMUs, including clear protocols for decision-making, enforcement, and conflict resolution.

- iv. To adopt at least three appropriate harvest control measures (e.g., temporary closures, gear restrictions, community enforcement) by 80% of active BMUs in priority octopus fishing areas by 2030.

X.X Implementation Guide

The Scientific and Management Working Group (SMWG) will create and maintain an Implementation Guide for the Octopus Fishery Harvest Strategy (Implementation Guide) to be used by relevant managers and stakeholders that will include:

- I. All requirements and guidelines contained in this Octopus Harvest Strategy
- II. Additional background information, decision context, and recommendations to support operationalization.

2.5.1 Data collection (Monitoring)

Data collection begins at the landing site level by data collectors from KeFS, KMFRI, the county fisheries department, NGOs, and BMUs. The data are rolled up from the county level and then to the national level, which is responsible for fisheries statistics and regulation.

The octopus harvest strategy requires collecting several types of data on a daily basis. The localized nature of the fishery necessitates that data collection and stock assessments be carried out at a local scale. The data collection process will involve interviews and direct observations during planned surveys at the designated octopus landing sites. The data collected will include:

- Species-level catch data: Abundance and diversity of species caught
- Catch weight (kg): Individual weights and the total weight of octopus species caught.
- Catch number: count of the total number of individual octopus that comprise the catch weight
- Catch value in Kenya shillings.
- Biological data (mantle length, body weight, sex).
- Fishing Effort:
 - Number of fishing trips done.
 - Other subsections (e.g., Foot fisher or Dive fisher)
 - Number of fishers/crew:
 - Number of fishing hours: from leaving the landing site to return
 - Gear-specific effort: adapted based on the specific gear used in each subsection - (e.g., gleaning, pointed stick, wooden rod, or hooked stick).

Survey data collected and stored in the FIMS database will be extracted and harmonised with datasets from institutions involved in the survey by the Scientific Technical Working Group Committee for validation and analysis.

Quality control should be done on a monthly basis. The data will be analysed to produce the quantitative indicators for the stock assessment, including CPUE and the mean weight of an individual octopus.

The harvest strategy requires that data be consistently collected now and into the future. The data will enable decisions about fishing levels to be made, as well as the evaluation of the effectiveness of the management measures. Institutions such as KeFS, KMFRI, County Departments of Fisheries, BMUs, and relevant NGOs will continue to collect the data for future use, to improve the harvest strategy, and to address revisions of contextual differences. However, this would require collaborations to synergize efforts around data collection and analysis for improved octopus fishery management. Therefore, efforts should be made to collate data from different sources for harmonization, storage, data analysis, and national statistical reporting.

2.5.2 Stock assessment (resource status, performance indicators, and reference points)

Indicators

The indicator-based framework developed for the octopus fishery takes into account the species' life history, the available data, and the localized nature of the fishery. The following three empirical indicators have been selected to track the status of the octopus fishery in Kenya:

1. Catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE)
2. The mean individual weight of octopus in the catch
3. Fishers' knowledge

Catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) and mean weight of octopus in catch will be calculated and assessed on a quarterly basis, while fishers' knowledge will be incorporated biannually. Mean size is likely to have the least seasonal variability and will be the primary indicator. CPUE along with fisher's knowledge will be the secondary indicators. Additional information on each indicator and the applicability to the fishery will be provided in the Implementation Guide.

Reference points

Estimates of reference points for the octopus fishery have been derived for two quantitative indicators (CPUE and mean individual weight) based on data collected by KMFRI and TNC through catch assessment surveys (CAS) in selected landing sites. The target reference point for CPUE is 5.0 kg/fisher/day and the reference point for mean individual weight is 1000 g. At the time this strategy was being developed, there were no baselines or estimates for fisher perception of landings or distance traveled to fish. Therefore, it was recommended that fishery managers use their expert judgement in incorporating this indicator and that a target reference point for the percentage of fishers' expressing satisfaction/dissatisfaction with these aspects of the

fishery be determined at the first formal review of the strategy that occurs after fisher input has been received.

Table 1. An outline of the full Indicator-based Framework and Management actions for the 2026-2031 Harvest Strategy

CPUE	Mean size	Perceptions on population status	Stock Status Report / Comments	Management Action
$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{CPUE}}$	$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{MeanW}}$ gt	Good	All Indicators look good, Octopus Populations believed to be in good condition	Status quo / maintain current measures
$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{CPUE}}$	$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{MeanW}}$ gt	Fair	Quantitative indicators generally look good, but some concern by community members that the population may be declining	Status quo / maintain current measures
$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{CPUE}}$	$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{MeanW}}$ gt	Poor	Quantitative indicators OK, but; Local knowledge recognizes that the population may be declining by ~20%	Increase length of closed season by 15%.
$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{CPUE}}$	$< \text{Ref}_{\text{MeanSi}}$ ze	Good	Mean size declined by >20%; Catch is mostly small octopus; Larger sized octopus are depleted.	Increase length of closed season by 15% to reduce fishing effort, recover populations
$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{CPUE}}$	$< \text{Ref}_{\text{MeanSi}}$ ze	Fair	Mean size decline by >20%; Catch is mostly small octopus; Larger sized octopus are depleted based on local knowledge	Increase length of closed season by 20% to reduce fishing effort, recover populations
$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{CPUE}}$	$< \text{Ref}_{\text{MeanSi}}$ ze	Poor	Mean size declined by 20%; Catch is mostly small octopus; Local knowledge suggests populations not healthy	Increase length of closed season by 25% to reduce fishing effort, recover populations
$< \text{Ref}_{\text{CPUE}}$	$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{MeanW}}$ gt	Good	CPUE decline by 20% indicates the population is declining	Increase length of closed season by 15% to recover CPUE & population
$< \text{Ref}_{\text{CPUE}}$	$\geq \text{Ref}_{\text{MeanW}}$ gt	Fair	CPUE decline by 20% indicates the population is declining: Local knowledge	Increase length of closed season by 20% to recover CPUE & population

			suspects populations likely unhealthy	
$<Ref_{CPUE}$	$\geq Ref_{MeanW}$ gt	Poor	CPUE decline by 20% indicates the population is declining; Local knowledge affirms that populations is unhealthy	Increase length of closed season by 25% to recover CPUE & population
$<Ref_{CPUE}$	$<Ref_{MeanSi}$ ze	Good	CPUE decline by 20% indicates the population is declining, Decline in Mean size indicates fishery is catching small octopus; though local knowledge suggests the population is still healthy	Increase length of closed season by 25% to recover target CPUE, Mean Size, distances and population health
$<Ref_{CPUE}$	$<Ref_{MeanSi}$ ze	Fair	CPUE decline by 20% indicates the population is declining, Decline in Mean size indicates fishery is catching small octopus; Local knowledge corroborates concerns with the population	Increase length of closed season by 35% to recover target CPUE, Mean Size, distances and population health
$<Ref_{CPUE}$	$<Ref_{MeanSi}$ ze	Poor	All indicators worsened by 20% from target reference points showing overfishing	Increased length of closed season and/or increase area by 40% to recover ALL parameters

2.5.3 Management measures (Harvest control rules)

Static management measures

1. Gear restrictions

Hooked or pointed sticks while gleaning or skin diving are legal gears. The following gear types are prohibited under this Harvest Strategy: spearfishing, use of hookah and scuba diving. This prohibitions are in addition to gear prohibited under the Octopus Fishery Management Plan (e.g. iron rods).

2. Minimum size limits

A minimum size limit of 500 g is established.

3. Permanent no-take zones or reserves

There are existing marine parks and reserves. New permanent no-take zones will be considered for establishment in the joint co-management areas (JCMAs). This management measure acknowledges the current no-take zones

in place and enables counties and BMUs to implement no-take zones if desired but does not specifically add new no-take zones at this time.

4. Limited entry

Only licensed fishers who are members of the BMUs/JCMA will be allowed to fish in the closures when the closures are open. The limited entry shall apply only to the area within the temporary octopus closures with no restrictions in areas open for other fisheries. The BMU and fisheries office will develop and maintain the octopus fishers register to be used to limit the entry. Data collection will be required for all octopus license holders. The limited entry must not infringe on customary rights provided in the regulations.

Dynamic management measures

1. Temporary octopus closures

Currently, there are 5 BMUs enforcing temporary octopus closures as part of their BMU by-laws. For these and temporary octopus closures established in the future, the temporary closure will remain open until one of the following conditions occurs:

1. The mean weight of harvested octopus falls below 1000 grams per octopus.
2. The CPUE of harvested octopus falls below 5.0 Kg per fisher-day.
3. Five days have elapsed.

When one of these conditions is met the area closes. The area will be closed again for three or more months as agreed by the respective BMU/ JCMA. A rotational closure system is also a possibility provided the fishing area is large enough to support it.

Initially, local knowledge from fishers and historical information would be used to identify the best location and timing of the closures. The process can then be refined as more information is gathered.

Stakeholder Engagement and Community Involvement is essential. Fishers, local communities, government bodies (e.g., Kenya Fisheries Service), NGOs, and researchers must all come together to develop and implement the closures. Local co-management initiatives where Beach Management Units (BMUs) help enforce regulations is required. Additional standardized guidance on defining closure periods and areas will be provided in the Implementation Guide.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Harvest Strategy

Evaluation Objectives:

1. Assess the effectiveness of the harvest strategy in achieving its stated objectives.
2. Identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement.
3. Provide evidence-based recommendations for refining the harvest strategy.

Evaluation Timeline:

This harvest strategy shall be evaluated by the SMWG one year after implementation, and then every two years thereafter. The SMWG will ensure that the necessary data is being collected in advance of the review period to support evaluation. The Implementation Guide will be updated on the same schedule.

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*Director-General,
Kenya Fisheries Service.*