



ENHANCING THE VALUE OF SMALL FISH SPECIES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY THROUGH IMPROVED DRYING AND PACKAGING



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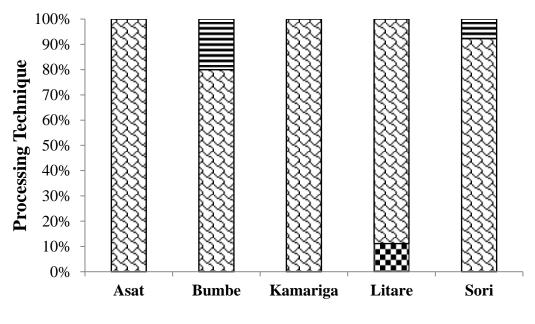
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Introduction

- In East Africa, post-harvest losses occur (i.e. small pelagic species fishery), various preservation methods are use:
 - ✓ Drying
 - ✓ Smoking
 - ✓ Frying etc.



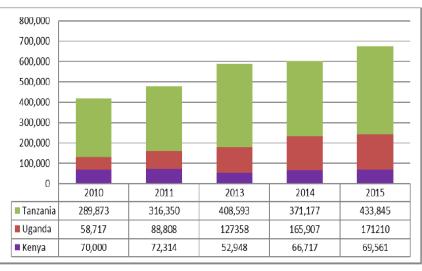


Drying still artisanal & results to contaminations:

- With soil
- Droppings from birds and rodents
- Infestation with flies



- Dagaa is important small pelagic fishery
 - Annual catch half a million tons
 - >60% utilized as human food in dried form
 - Short-lived sp. with high rate of regeneration/ turnover



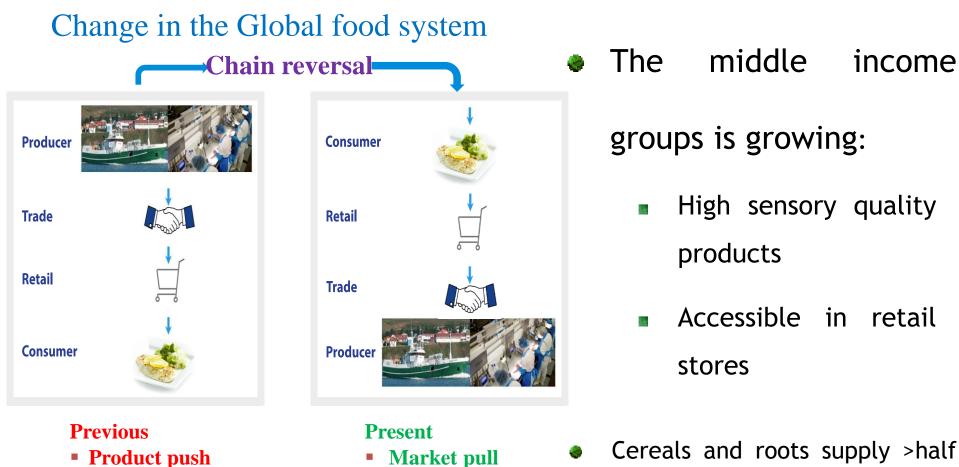
Source: LVFO, 2015

	Value (2015, "USD")
Lake Victoria, Kenyan side	135,761,050
Dagaa	21,721,770
Proportion of Dagaa	16%

Itial

er, in spite of intensive efforts, ved an equal role in the value chain.



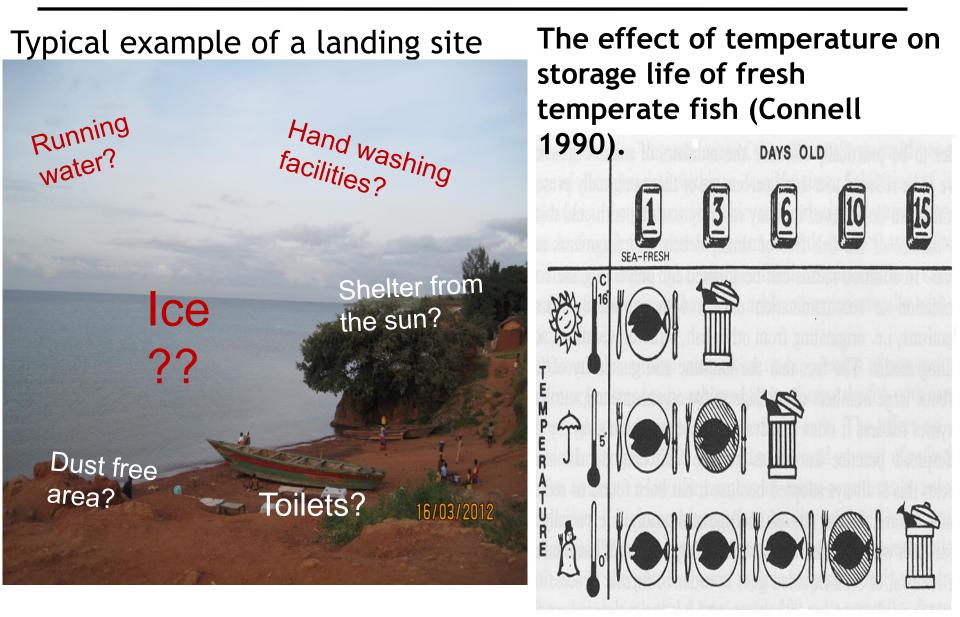


- Short term
- Linkage oriented

- Long term
- Chain oriented

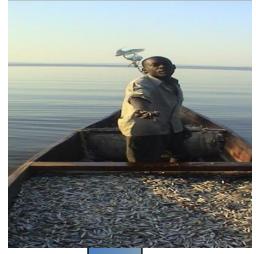
of the diet, with meat <10%

Results and discussion



The quality of raw materials will effect on the quality of products

Better raw materials



Gives better products

DRY PLACE

Sundried products



YOUR HEALTH OUR CONCERN

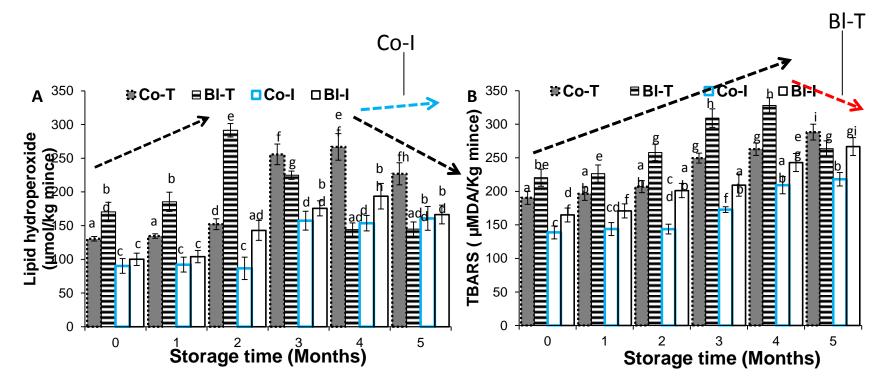
Fried products





A delicacy

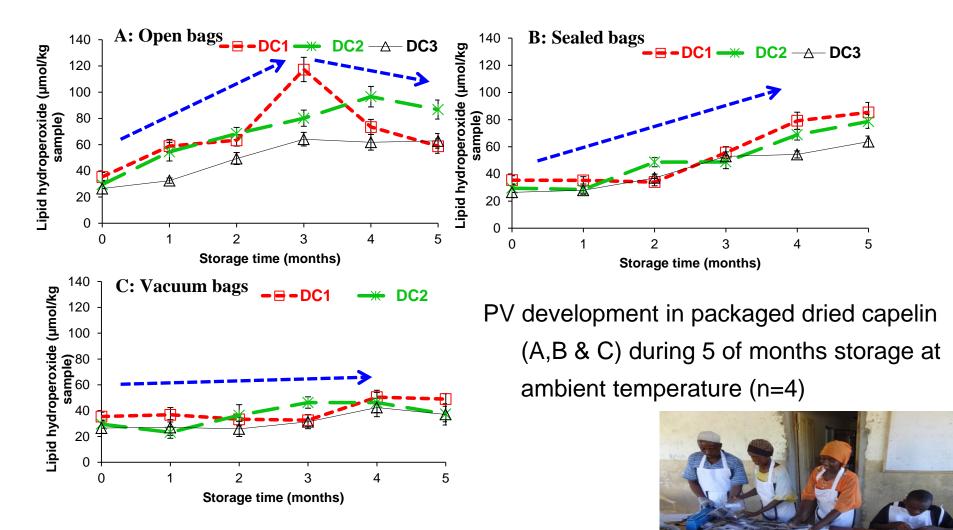
Drying methods effects on quality



Changes in PV (A) and TBARS (B) in control (Co) and blanched (Bl) sardine dried under industrial (I) and traditional (T) conditions as a function of storage time (n=3)



Packaging effects on quality



Packaging effects on quality cont.

Influence of packaging method

Mean sensory scores (scale 0-100) of rancid odor (A) and stock-fish odor (B) of dried capelin (n=2)).

Crown	Packaging	A		Storage time (months)				В	Storage time (months)				hs)		
Group	Group (bags)		0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5
DC1 [†]	Open	***	4.5ª	8.4 ^b	10.9 ^b	15.3°	14.8 ^c	16.5°	-	45.7	44.6	47.5	48	46	45
	Sealed	***	4.5ª	6.6 ^a	7.5 ^a	7.4 ^a	10.3 ^b	13.6 ^c		45.7	45.2	47.4	41.9	40.5	42.7
	Vacuum	**	₩4.5ª	4.9 ^{ab}	4.6 ^a	6°	5.7 ^{bc}	7.3°	*	45.7ª	45.2ª	43.2	36.7 ^b	38.1	37.1
DC2	Open	***	3.6ª	5.8 ^b	3.4 ^a	5.4 ^b	9.1°	10.8 ^c		50	48.7	45.7	45.9	45.9	48.1
	Sealed	**	3.6ª	4.7 ^a	4.5 ^a	4.6 ^a	7.2 ^b	7.3 ^b	*	50 ^a	48.9 ^a	47.7	49.7ª	42.3 ^b	47.5
	Vacuum	**	3 .6ª	3.8 ^a	2.8ª	3 ^a	3.6 ^a	6.5 ^b	**	50 ^a	42.2 ^b	51.3ª	48.2 ^{ac}	44.9 ^{bc}	38.8 ^b
DC3	Open	**	3.2ª	4.1ª	6.2 ^b	5.5 ^b	6.8 ^b	6.3 ^b	**	57.8ª	46.6	45.6	49.7ª	45.8 ^b	46.6
	Sealed		3.2	4	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.3		57.8	49.1	48.2	46.6	48.6	46.9
	Vacuum	**	♥3.2 ^a	3.2 ^b	3.5 ^b	3.3 ^b	2.8 ^b	3.9 ^b	*	57.8 ^a	53.3	49.5 ^b	51.1	52.6	51.6



Dried fish acceptability

Dried fish consumption pattern among respondents in Kenya divided by shopping

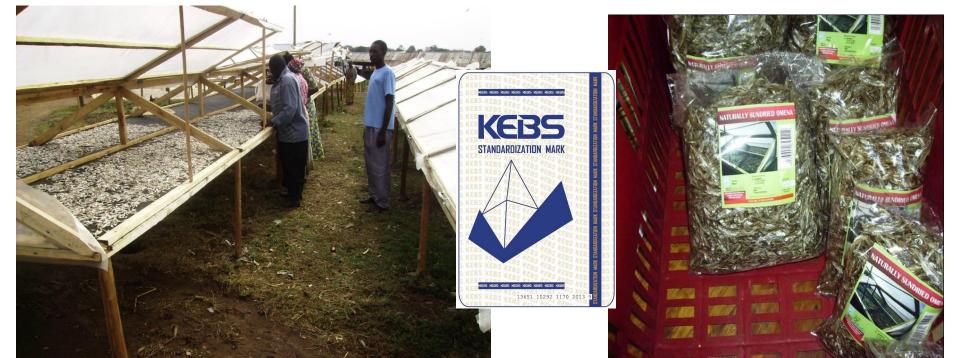
location and education level

	% respondents consumption frequency							
Education level/shopping location	Less than once a month	Once a month	2-3 times a month	Once a week	2-3 times a week	More often		
Elementary education	→ 4.3	6.4	14.9	10.6	29.8	34		
Secondary education	22.2	5.6	38.4	11.1	11.6	11.1		
University degree	25.6	20.9	18	18.2	8.2	9.1		
Village markets	-→ ^{1.7}	8.3	10	16.7	30	33.3		
Supermarkets <-	30	8.3	33	11.7	11.7	5		



Costing and pricing

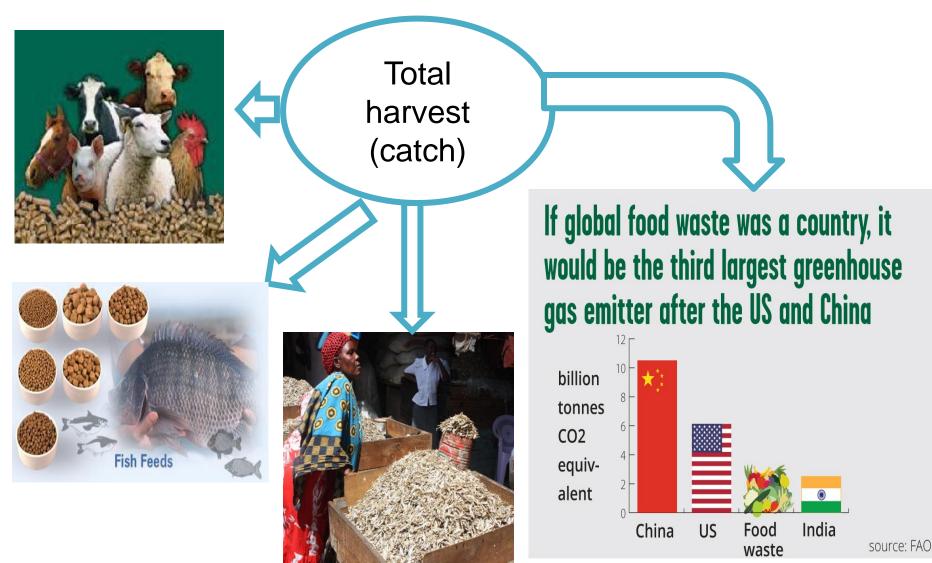
Product & Quantities Sundried	Production Cost (USD)	Beach 40% Markup	Wholesale/bulkers 20% Markup	Retail 20% Markup
400gms	0.77	1,08	1.30	1.56.
100gms	0.20	0.27	0.32	0.39



- A stable dried nutritious product of improved quality can be produced from fish dried under controlled conditions.
- When oxygen was excluded by vacuum packaging dried fish became more stable.
- The consumers are willing to buy packaged improved dried fish as the products were well received.

Prospects

The contest: using Dagaa to feed fish or human?



Possible areas of intervention

Appropriate Technology

Policy implementation

Cultural Change





UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY Fisheries Training Programme

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



