

Aquaculture in Kiribati

Tanaea Hatchery Centre

Regional Workshop for WOAHA Focal Points for Aquatic Animals

El-jay Neneia
Fisheries Officer

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World Organisation
for Animal Health



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry



国立大学法人

東京海洋大学

Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology



Primary Purpose & Priorities

- ❑ To promote the development of sustainable aquaculture that contributes to national food security, support recovery for overfished marine ecosystems and strengthen community-based livelihood opportunities.
- ❑ Priority areas include promoting community-based seaweed and clam farming, facilitating access to international markets and strengthening value and supply chains





Cultured Species at Tanaea Hatchery



1. Giant clam (*Tridacna maxima*)



2. Sandfish (*Holothuria scabra*)



3. Seaweed (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*)



4. Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*)



5. Domestic microalgae species



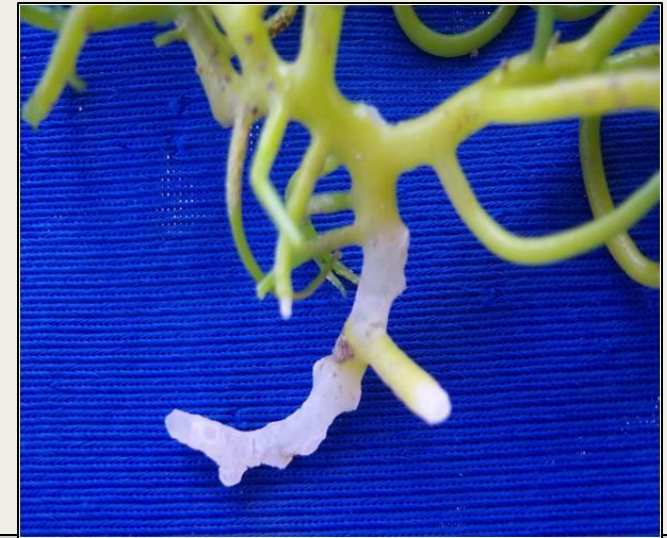
Health Issues



1. Giant clam – Bleaching & Pinched mantle syndrome



2. Sandfish – Skin Lesion



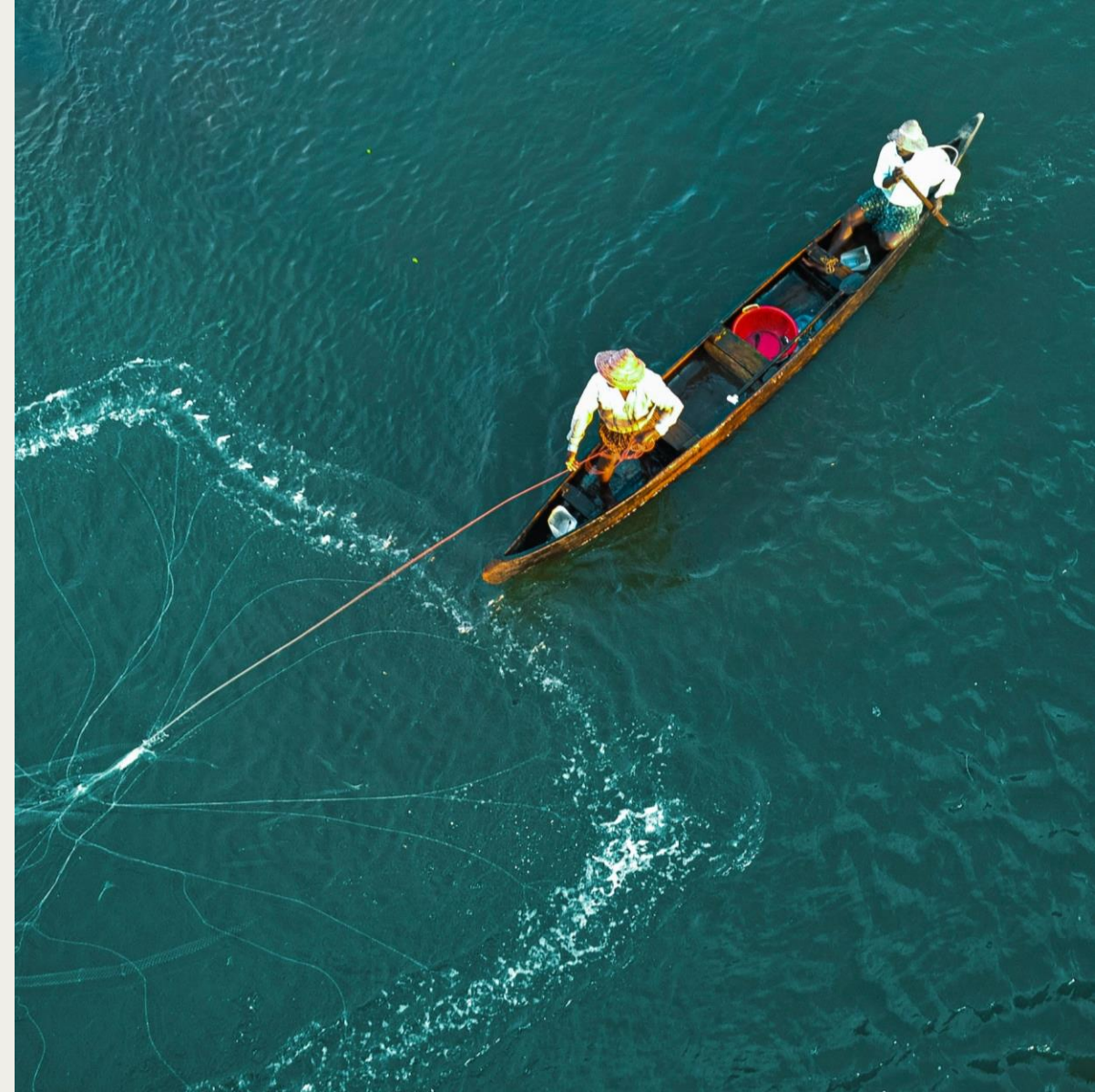
3. Seaweed – Ice-ice



Challenges

- ❑ Old water supply and filtration systems require upgrading to meet the operational capacity and biosecurity needs of the hatchery.
- ❑ Limited technical knowledge and capacity in aquatic animal disease identification, diagnosis, and management.
- ❑ Insufficient equipment and infrastructure to support aquatic animal health and disease diagnostic testing.
- ❑ Lack of a centralized database system for recording hatchery operations, production data, aquatic animal health information, and monitoring results.
- ❑ Limited access to international markets for aquarium trade products and seaweed exports.
- ❑ Absence of aquatic animal health guidelines and standard procedures for the export of cultured species from Kiribati.
- ❑ Limited development of supply chain systems to support aquaculture production, processing, transport, and marketing.
- ❑ Geographic isolation, which increases transport costs and limits access to technical services, markets, and inputs.
- ❑ Scattered island geography, which creates logistical challenges for coordination, service delivery, monitoring, and market access.

Thank you



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