



Institutional and scientific capacities for insect use as feed and food built in Kenya and Uganda will ensure continued research and sustainability.

It costs US\$0.20 to produce one kilogram of dry BSF, which is then sold at between US\$0.90 and US\$1/kg. Therefore, the production of 45,000 MT of insects to substitute 50% animal protein in animal feed would have a market value of around **US\$36,000**, creating **22,500** potential new jobs, if each entrepreneur produces 2 MT of dry insect/year.

Nile tilapia fed with **BSF-based feed** were **23% heavier** than those fed with conventional feed.



The production of **BSF** in a screen house of **5 m x 10 m** could yield **2 tonnes fresh BSF** per month.



Insect use as a protein source is estimated to reduce the protein cost of feed production by at least **25-37.5%**.



Performance studies in catfish fingerlings revealed that a **37% higher growth rate** and **23% higher weight gain** was achieved from **BSF-based feed**, compared to conventional feed.

Replacement of **20% fishmeal** in conventional poultry feed with **BSF** resulted in higher **(53%) egg production** and improved quality compared to conventional feed.



Performance studies on pigs revealed **25%, 50%, 75% and 100%** fishmeal replacement by BSF provided similar growth rate, weight gain and blood profile compared to 100% fishmeal.



Insect rearing is a sustainable practice that can be carried out **from home** with minimal required inputs and is, therefore, **ideal for women farmers** who are often constrained by limited access to agricultural resources.

A standard for **Dry Insect Product for Compounding Animal Feed** was approved and launched by the Standard Approval Committee in Kenya in March 2017, and in Uganda in June 2017. This will enable small-, medium- and large-scale feed producers to integrate insects into feed production and create a market for women and youth to mass rear insects as a business.



675 (Men = 431 and Female = 244) farmers, young entrepreneurs, policymakers and scientists were trained on insect rearing for integration into animal feed.