**Coronavirus Provides Unexpected Help for Kenyan Fishermen**

**冠状病毒意外使肯尼亚渔民获益**

The spread of the new coronavirus has unexpectedly helped fishermen in Kenya.

新冠状病毒的传播意外帮助了肯尼亚渔民。

More Kenyans are now buying freshly caught fish from Lake Victoria instead of frozen fish imported from China.

现在，越来越多的肯尼亚人购买从维多利亚湖新鲜捕获的鱼，而不是从中国进口的冷冻鱼。

Kenya bought $23.2 million worth of frozen fish from China in 2018. The International Trade Center reports that almost all of Kenya’s fish imports came from China. Kenyan fishermen have long noted that the low-cost imports were harming the country’s fishing industry.

2018年，肯尼亚从中国购买了价值2320万美元的冷冻鱼。据国际贸易中心报道，肯尼亚几乎所有的鱼肉都是从中国进口来的。长期以来肯尼亚渔民一直称，进口的低价产品在损害该国渔业利益。

But the coronavirus pandemic has slowed Chinese imports. In Kenya, many buyers have now turned to local fish. However, Kenya will soon face shortages unless imports from China are re-started. China produces just over one third of what people in Kenya eat.

但冠状病毒大流行减缓了中国产品的进口速度。肯尼亚许多买家现在都倾向于购买本地的鱼肉。然而除非重新开始从中国进口，否则肯尼亚将很快面临鱼肉短缺。肯尼亚人三分之一的食物均来自中国。

One Kenyan fisherman profiting from the new interest in fresh fish is 38-year-old Maurice Misodhi from Kisumu. He says China’s efforts to stop the spread of the coronavirus seemed to have stopped imports of low-cost Chinese fish.

基苏木地区38岁的莫里斯·米索迪是肯尼亚再次红火的渔业受益者。他说，中国为阻止冠状病毒传播所做的努力似乎导致了低价鱼肉进口地停滞。

“As fishermen, we can now smile, not because people are suffering from coronavirus, but because we can now sell our fish, and at a good price,” Misodhi said.

“作为渔民，我们终于可以开怀笑了，不是因为人们在遭遇冠状病毒，而是因为我们现在可以高价出售我们捕来的鱼了，”米索迪说。

A month ago, one kilogram of Nile perch cost 250 shillings or about $2.50. Now, the price is up to $3.50.

一个月前，一千克尼罗河鲈鱼的价格为250先令，约合2.5美元。现在，价格高达3.5美元。

Fish trader Mary Didi usually buys from Chinese suppliers but now buys from Misodhi.

鱼肉贸易商玛丽·迪迪通常从中国供应商那里购买鱼肉，但现在她选择从米索迪那里进货。

She says, “The supply at the Chinese importers has gone down, and many of my customers were also scared of the Chinese fish, thinking they would contract the virus. To keep the business running, I had to turn to fish from the lake.”

她说：“中国进口商的供应量下降了，而且许多客户也担心中国鱼肉会带有这种病毒。为了保持生意正常运行，我不得不从渔民那里进货。”

Bob Otieno is chairman of the Dunga Beach Management Unit. He says sales of locally caught fish have risen. He said the area records a catch of between 1 and 1.5 tons of fish each day. He added that sales have gone up from 50% of the catch to 90% over the past two weeks. Before, fishermen would eat, trade or give away around half of their catch.

鲍勃·奥蒂诺是邓加海滩管理部门的主席。他说，当地捕获的鱼类销量有所增加。他说，该地区每天捕获的鱼量在1至1.5吨之间。他还补充道，过去两周销量已从捕获量的50%上升到90%。以前，渔民会自己进食，置换或免费赠送大约一半的捕捞量。

Otieno told the Reuters news agency, “We used to have many fishermen sell their catch at low prices because of competition from the Chinese fish.”

奥蒂诺告诉路透社，“过去由于有来自中国鱼肉的竞争，许多渔民以低价出售其捕获的鱼类。”

Kenya produces 180,000 tons of fish each year, but eats about 500,000 tons, according to 2019 government records.

根据2019年政府记录，肯尼亚每年生产18万吨鱼，但食用量约为50万吨。

Christine Adhiambo is the government’s assistant director of fisheries for Kenya’s lake region. She said the two biggest importers of Chinese fish had not shipped from China since November. She noted that Kenya could face shortages soon.

克里斯蒂娜·阿迪安博是肯尼亚湖泊地区渔业署助理部长。她说，自11月份以来中国最大的两个鱼类进口商从未从中国出口货物。她指出，肯尼亚可能很快就会面临鱼肉短缺。

“Kenya cannot satisfy its local fish demand,” she said. “That is why we heavily rely on supplements from China.”

她说：“肯尼亚无法满足当地的鱼肉需求。这也是我们严重依赖中国鱼肉补充的原因。”

I’m Jonathan Evans.

乔纳森·埃文斯报道。

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