

# Insect-based agribusiness for sustainable grasshopper and cricket production and processing for food in Kenya and Uganda

James Peter Egonyu

On Behalf of the Insects for Food, Feed and Other Uses – INSEFF Programme



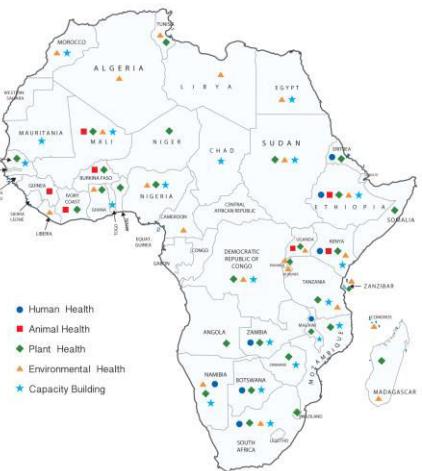
Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

[www.icipe.org](http://www.icipe.org)



# General Facts - ICIPE

- A *Center of Excellence* in Africa- for research and capacity building for insect science – Headquarter in Kenya
- An *intergovernmental organization* - Charter signed by 13 countries worldwide
- >530 staff (>40 nationalities)
- 150-180 graduate students annually
- Collaborate with > 300 partners worldwide
- Operates in >41 countries
- 4H – Themes



A *unique history: 50+ years*



T.R. Odhiambo



H.R. Herren

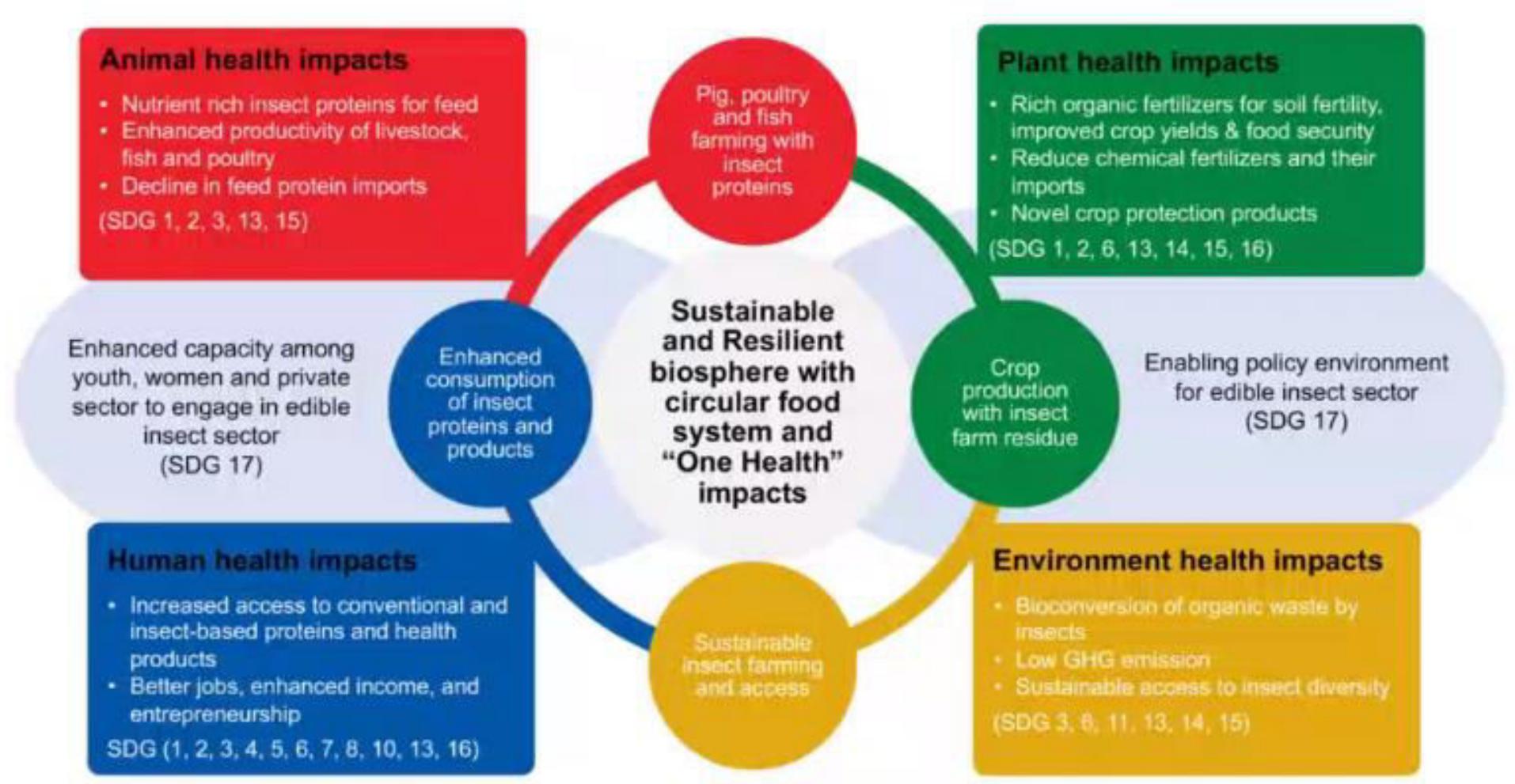


C.  
Borgemeister

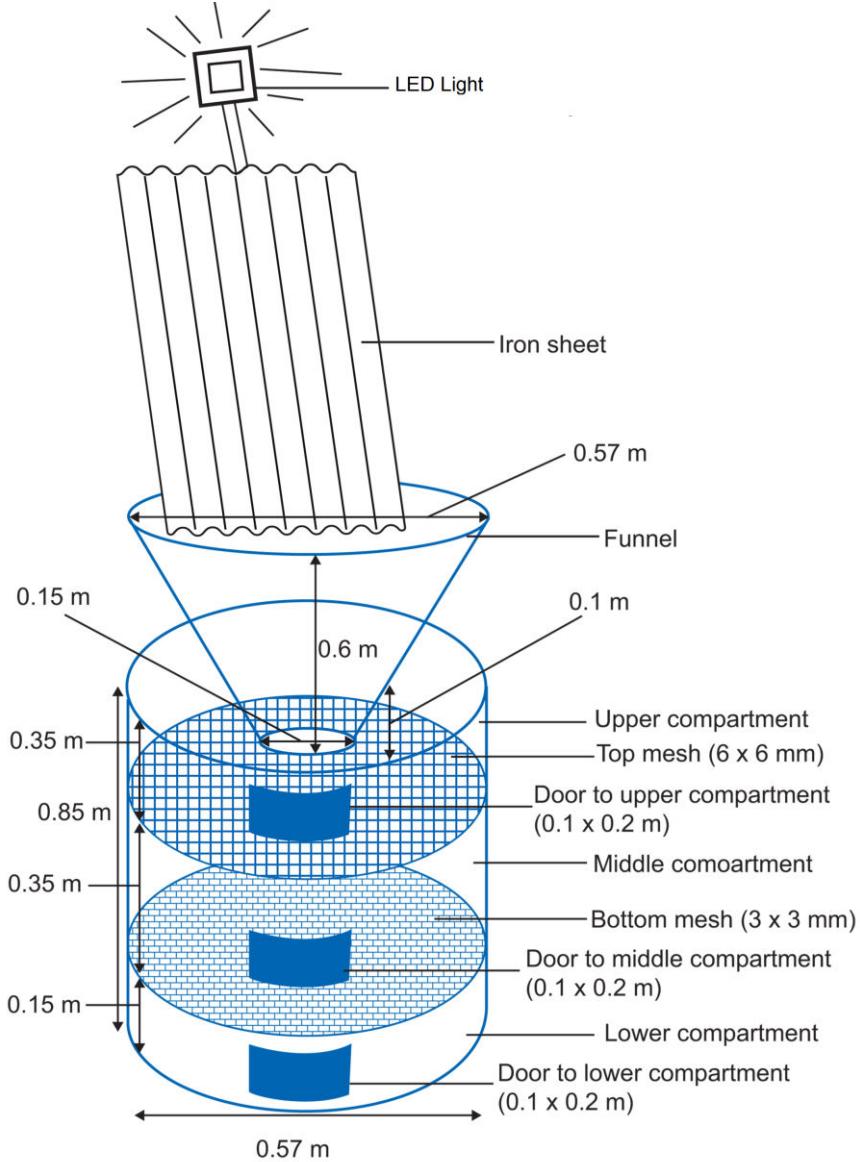


S. Kelemu

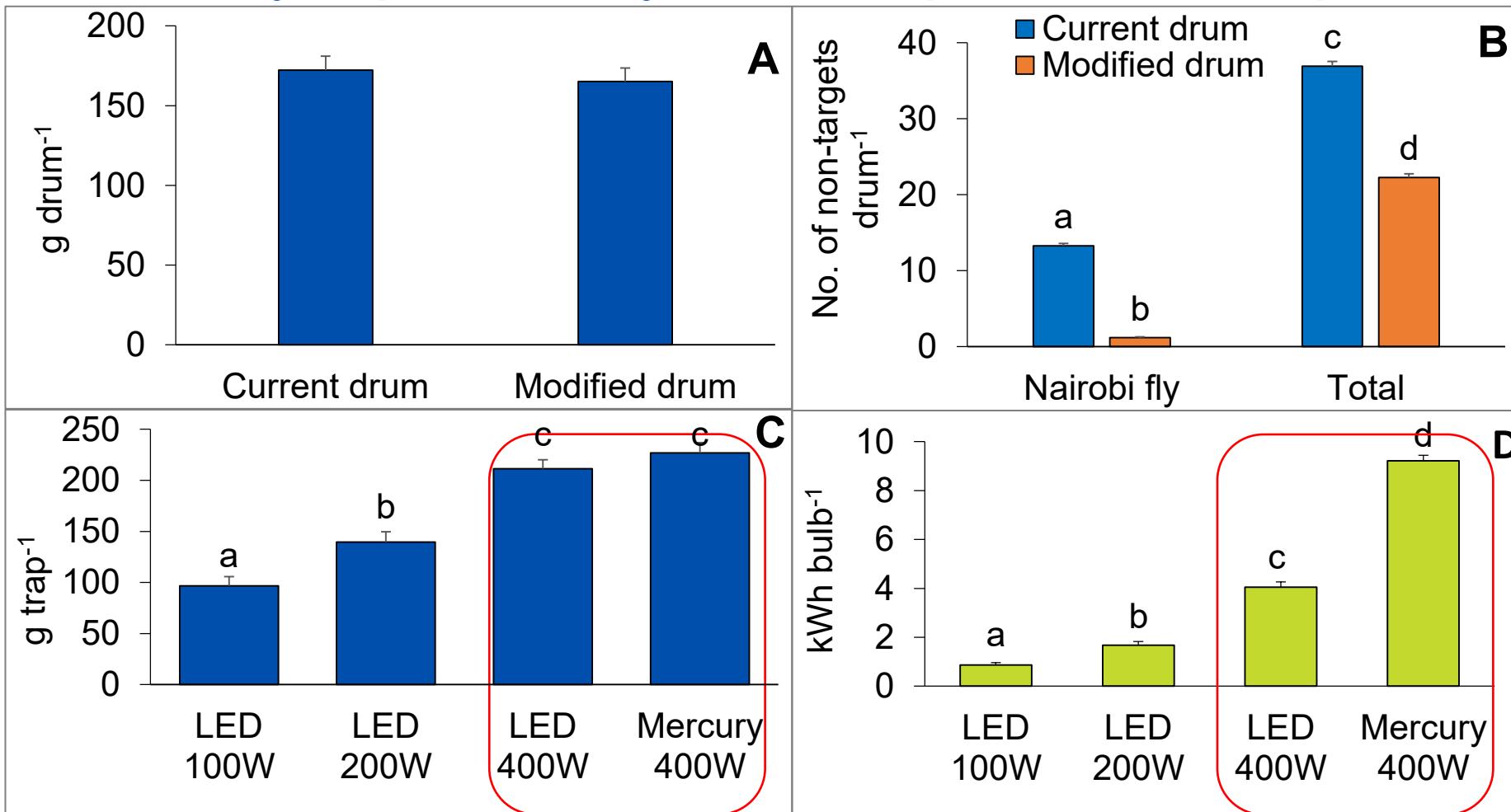
# ONE HEALTH CONCEPT OF THE PROJECT



# Sustainable harvest of edible grasshopper (*nsenene*)



# Efficiency & profitability of the improved technique



Parameter	Current	Improved
Net present value (NPV; US\$)	3080	4487
Benefit cost ratio (BCR)	2	3.2
Payback period	0.2	0.6

Sengendo et al 2021-IJTIS

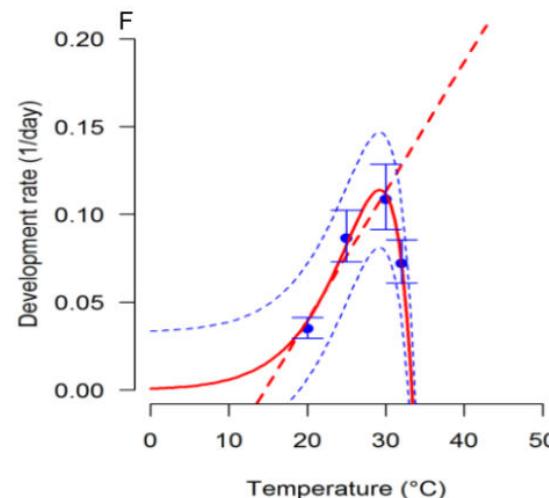
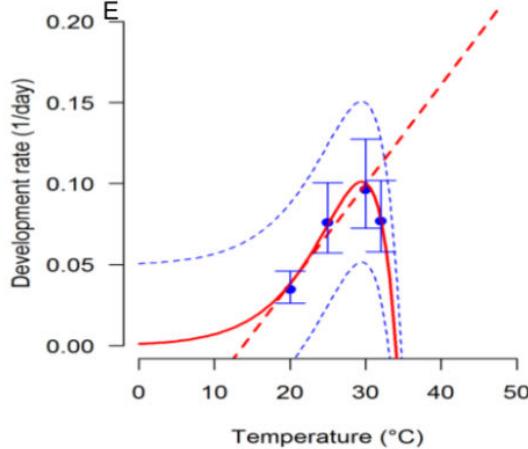
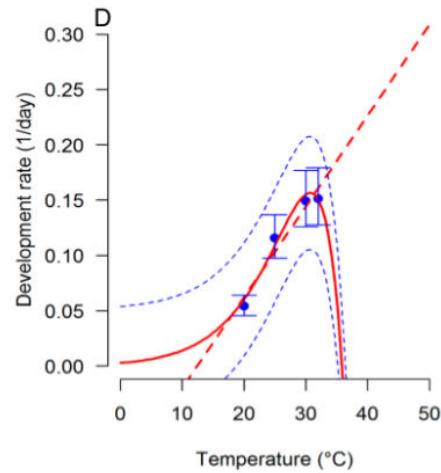
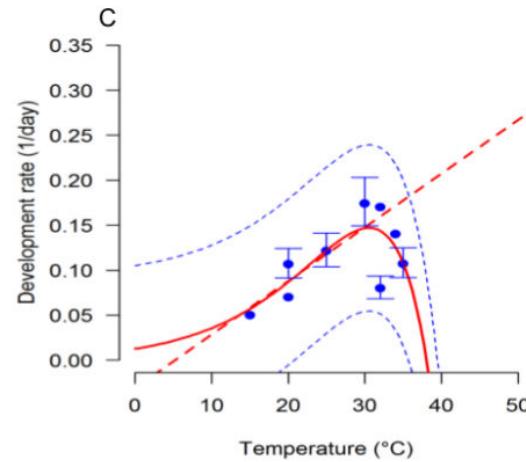
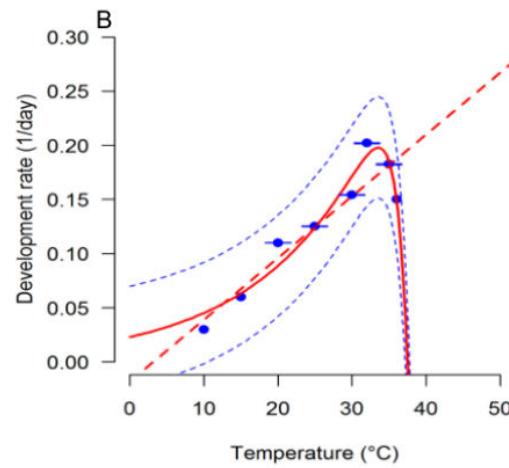
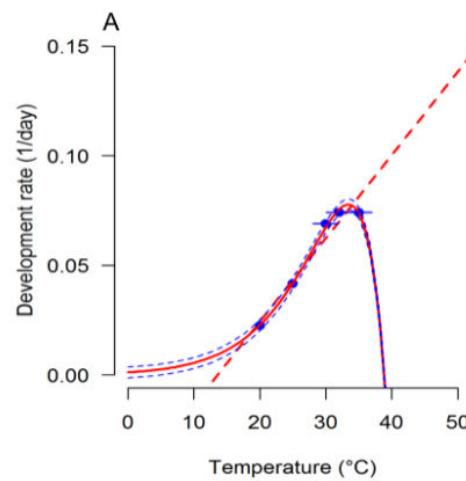


# Mass rearing of *nisenene*

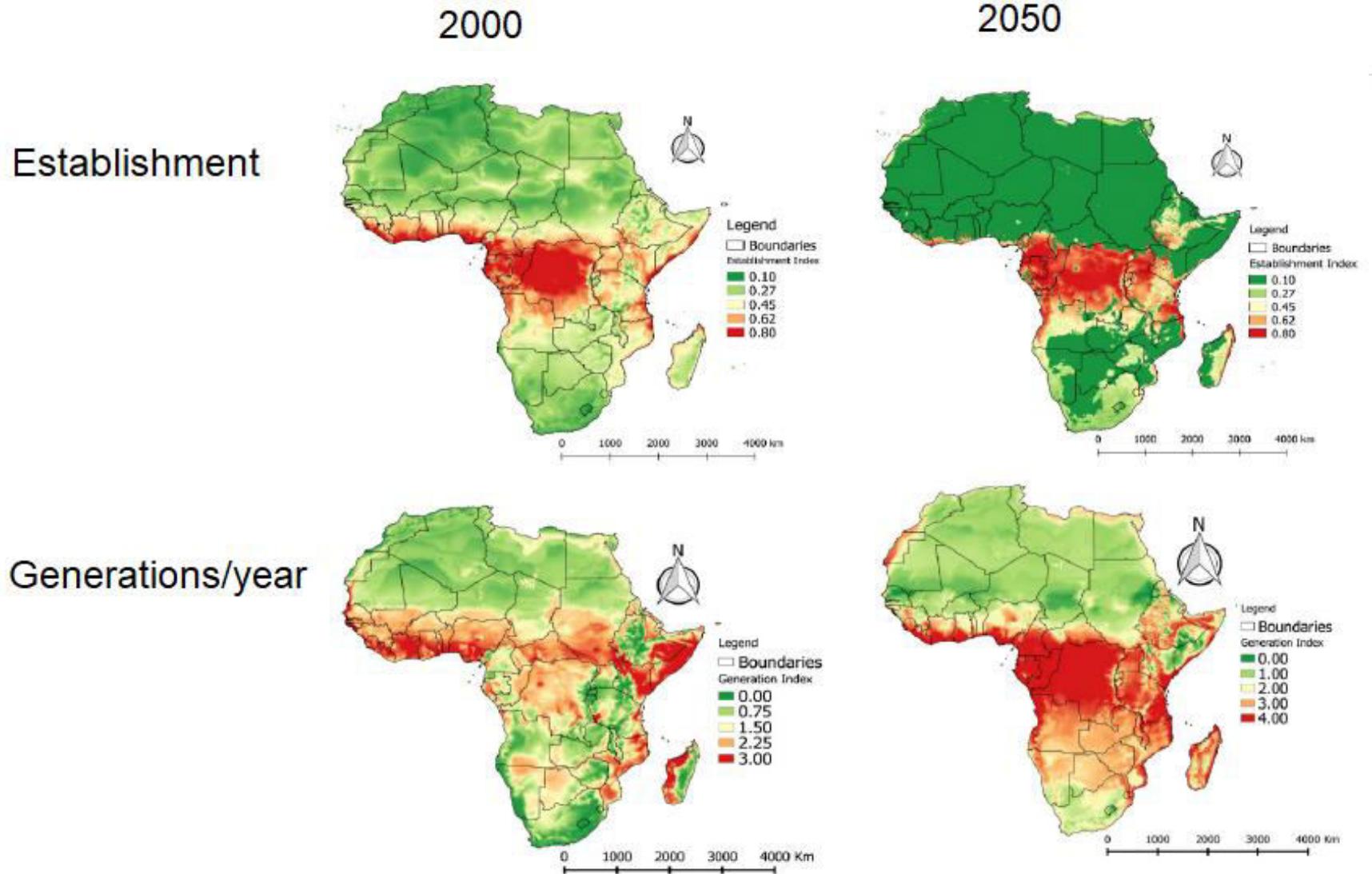


Temperature (°C)	Egg hatchability (%)	Egg to adults (days)	5 <sup>th</sup> Instar mortality (%)	Fecundity (Eggs)
15	-	-	-	-
20	48.0±7.1c	153.0±2.3d	56.7±0.1a	124.0±0.9b
25	76.0±6.0b	78.0±0.9c	17.1±0.1b	187.7±0.4c
30	81.4±2.5a	58.0±0.9b	12.3±0.1c	159.7±0.3bc
32	75.7±6.1b	52.5±0.7a	17.2±0.2b	51.4±0.4a
35	47.1±7.1c	-	-	-

# Temperature-based phenology models for immatures



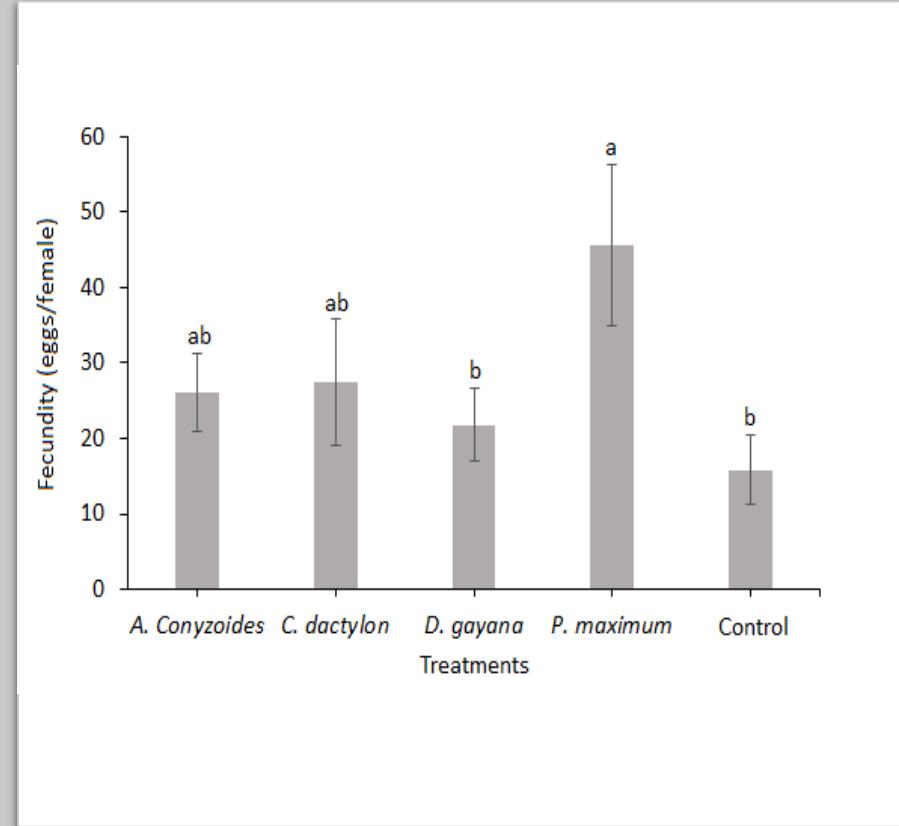
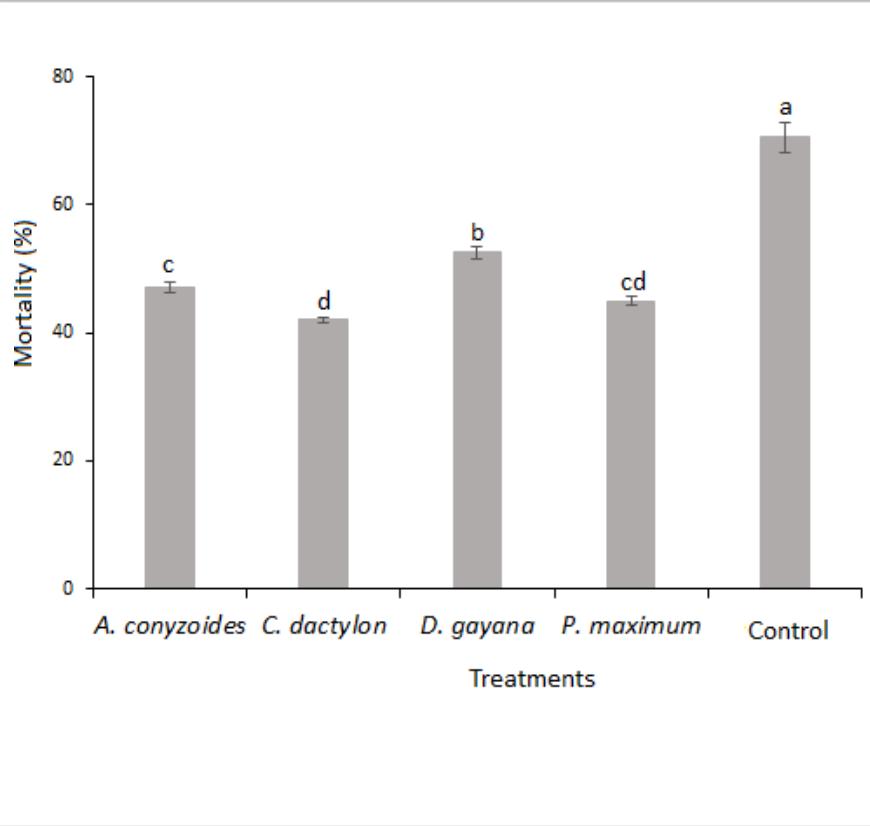
# Predictions of suitable sites and number of generations



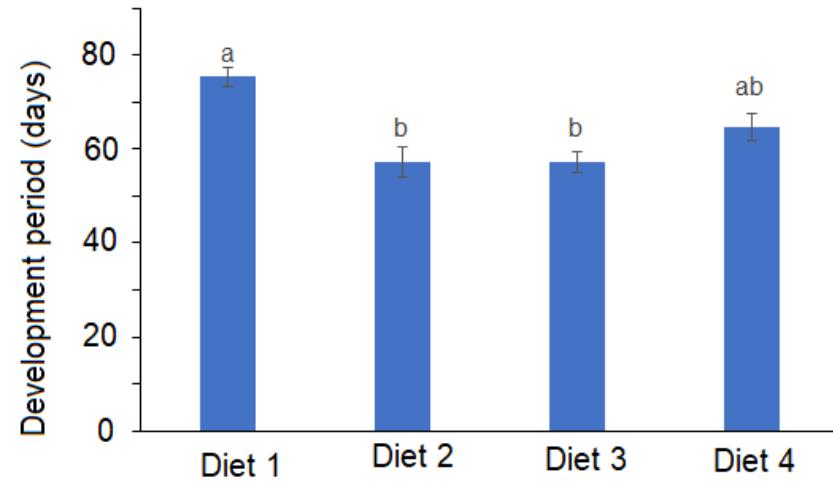
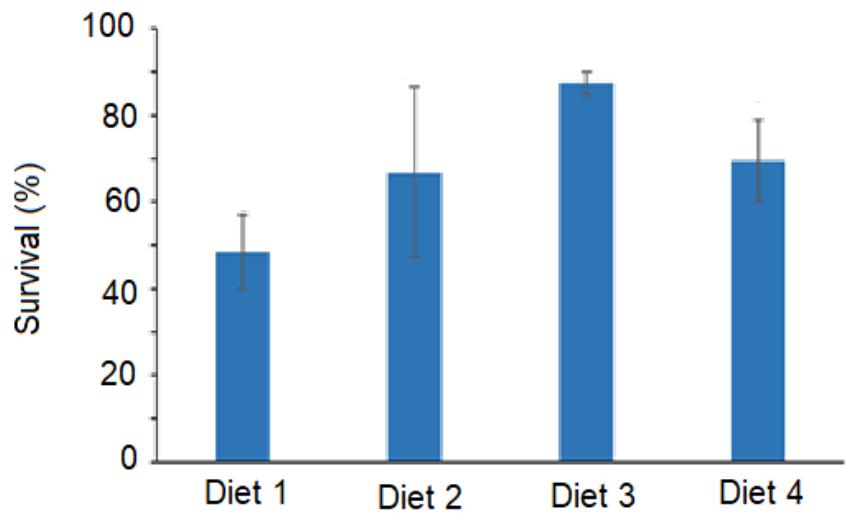
# Developing rearing diet: host plant identification

- *Digitaria gayana*
- *Ageratum conyzoides*
- *Citrus depressa*
- *Cynodon dactylon*
- *Eragrostis mexicana*
- *Eucalyptus saligna*
- *Indigofera arrecta*
- *Persicaria nepalensis*
- *Sorghum halepense*



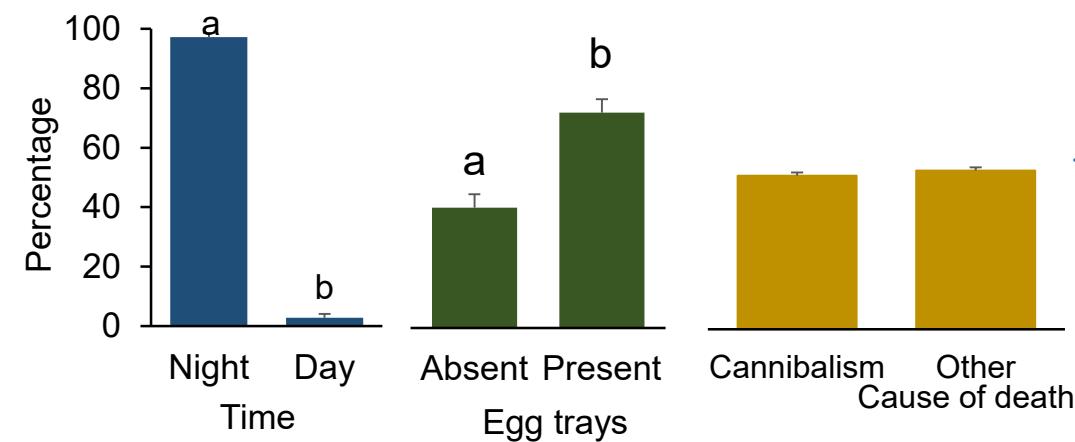


# Mortality and fecundity under host-plant based diets

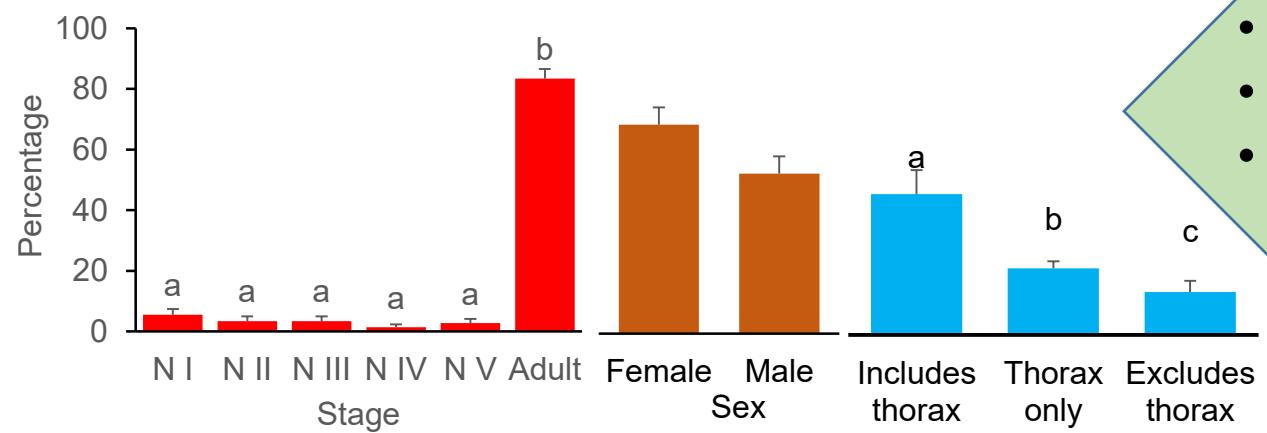


## Exploring readily available substrates to optimise *nsenene* diet: maize bran, wheat bran, soybean, moringa and shrimps

# Cannibalism: A major hindrance to mass rearing

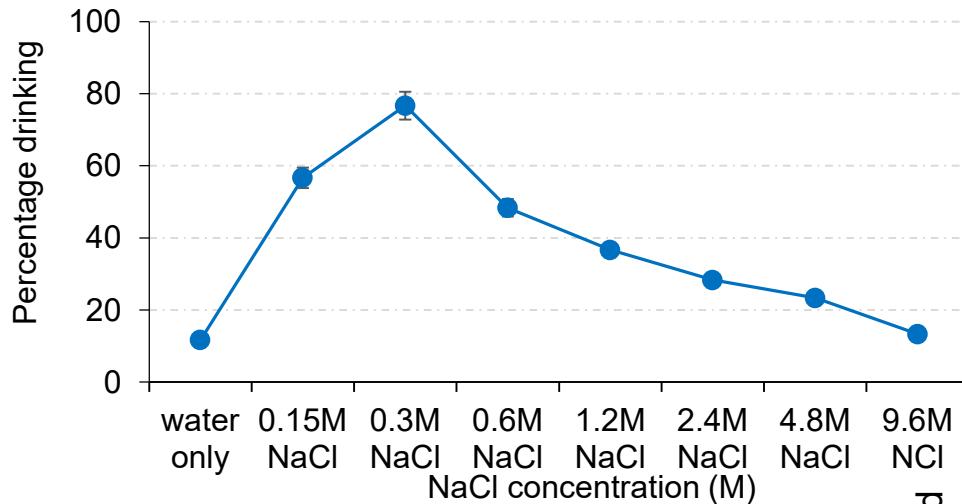


- 49% of *R. differens* deaths
- Egg trays almost doubled cannibalism
- 97% in the night



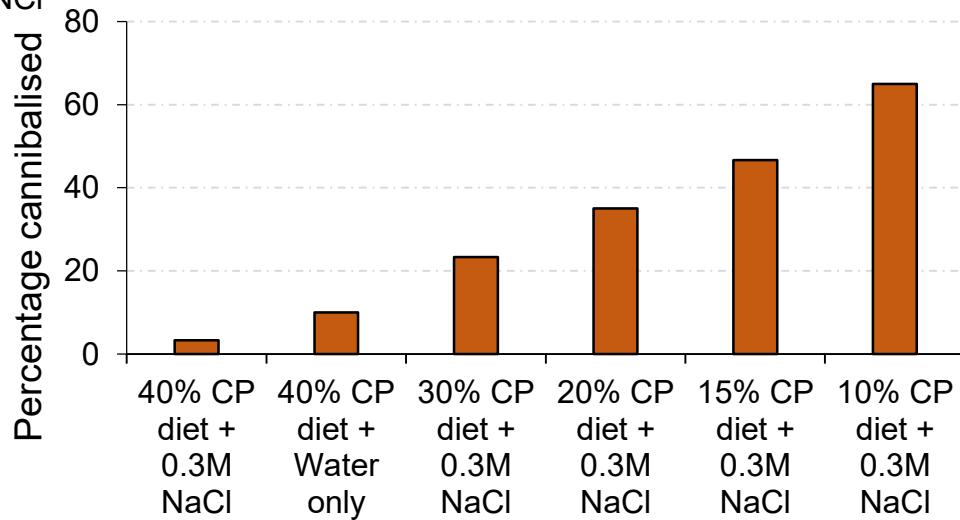
- thoraxes of 77% eaten
- No sex bias
- 83% victims were adults

# Salt and protein manipulation to curb cannibalism

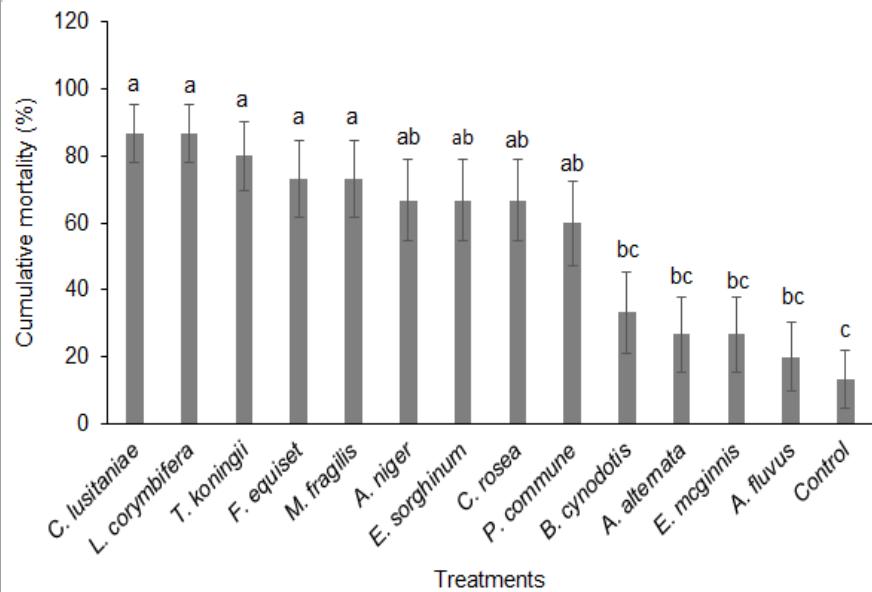


0.30 M NaCl most preferred

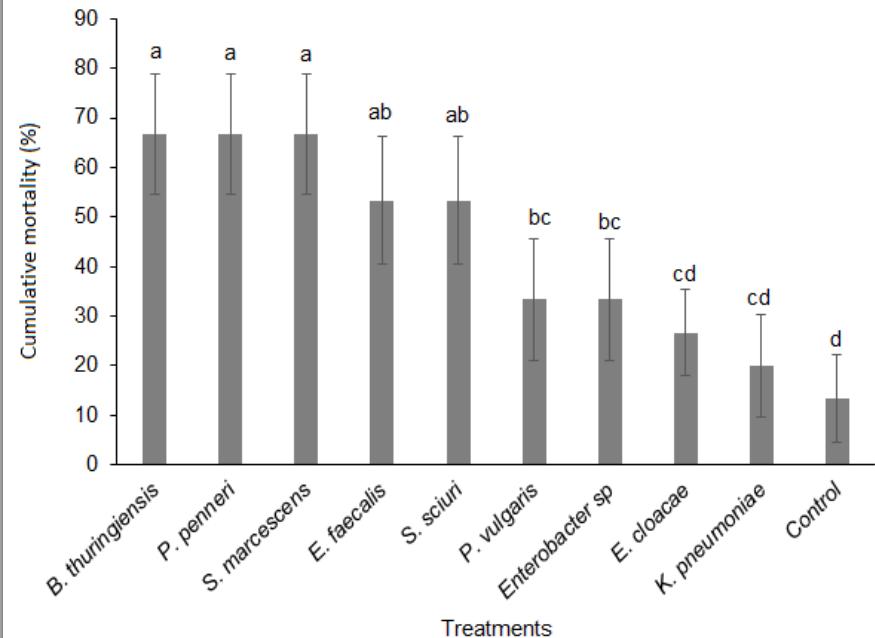
40% CP + 0.3M NaCl reduced cannibalism to 3.3% from 65% in 10% CP diet



## Fungi

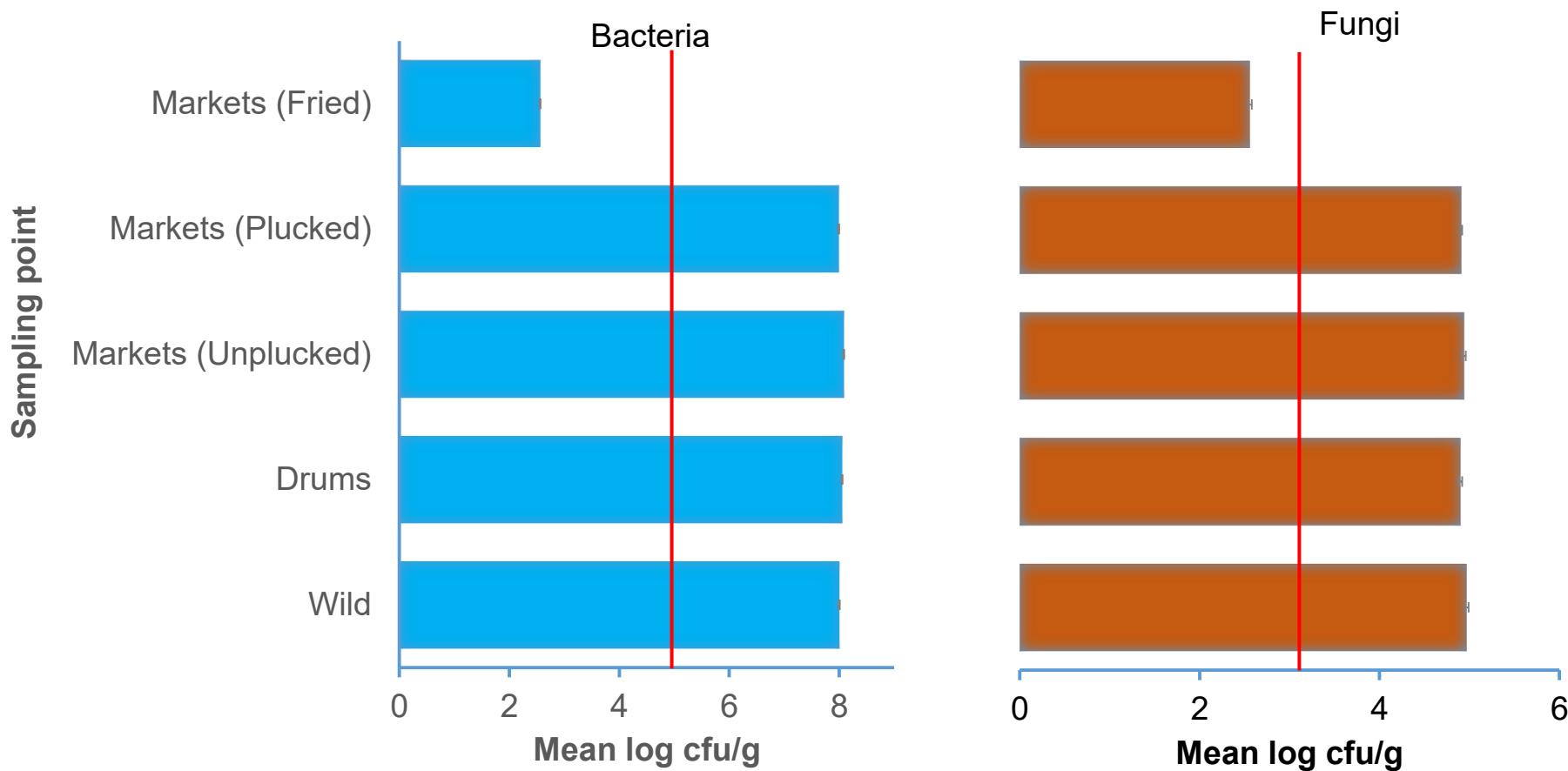


## Bacteria



Diseases: A setback to mass rearing

# Nsenene safety from microbial loads



# Spectrum of microbial contaminants of *R. difference*

Contaminant microbe	Whole insect			Processed insect (market)	
	Wild vegetation	Harvesting drums	Market	Plucked	Deep-fried
<b>Gram positive bacteria</b>					
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>					
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>					
<i>Staphylococcus</i> sp. Strain					
<i>Staphylococcus sciuri</i>					
<b>Gram negative bacteria</b>					
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>					
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>					
<i>Roseomonas</i> sp					
<b>Basidiomycota</b>					
<i>Rhodotorula muscilaginosa</i>					
<i>Rhodotorula dairenensis</i>					
<i>Trichosporon asahii</i>					
<i>Papiillotrema laurentii</i>					
<b>Ascomycota</b>					
<i>Trichoderma asperellum</i>					
<i>Clavispora lusitaniae</i>					
<i>Pichia kudriavzevii</i>					

# Effect of processing on *nsenene* nutritional value

## Proximate composition

Processing method	Moisture	Dry Matter	Protein	Fat	Ash	Fibre
Blanching	1.8 ± 0.05 <sup>b</sup>	98.2 ± 0.05 <sup>b</sup>	40.1 ± 1.33 <sup>b</sup>	43.8 ± 0.41 <sup>b</sup>	2.2 ± 0.00 <sup>b</sup>	11.2 ± 0.01 <sup>b</sup>
Boiling	14.5 ± 0.10 <sup>c</sup>	85.6 ± 0.10 <sup>a</sup>	43.1 ± 1.60 <sup>b,c</sup>	36.3 ± 1.06 <sup>a</sup>	2.3 ± 0.09 <sup>b</sup>	10.9 ± 0.19 <sup>b</sup>
Toasting	1.6 ± 0.06 <sup>b</sup>	98.4 ± 0.06 <sup>b</sup>	44.7 ± 1.03 <sup>c</sup>	46.0 ± 0.82 <sup>b</sup>	2.4 ± 0.17 <sup>b</sup>	9.0 ± 0.74 <sup>a</sup>
Deep-frying	0.8 ± 0.03 <sup>a</sup>	99.2 ± 0.03 <sup>c</sup>	7.8 ± 0.59 <sup>a</sup>	83.0 ± 1.54 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 ± 0.16 <sup>a</sup>	8.7 ± 0.39 <sup>a</sup>
<i>F<sub>df</sub></i>	<i>F<sub>(3,8)</sub></i>	<i>F<sub>(3,8)</sub></i>	<i>F<sub>(3,8)</sub></i>	<i>F<sub>(3,8)</sub></i>	<i>F<sub>(3,8)</sub></i>	<i>F<sub>(3,8)</sub></i>
<i>P-value</i>	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

# Improving cricket rearing

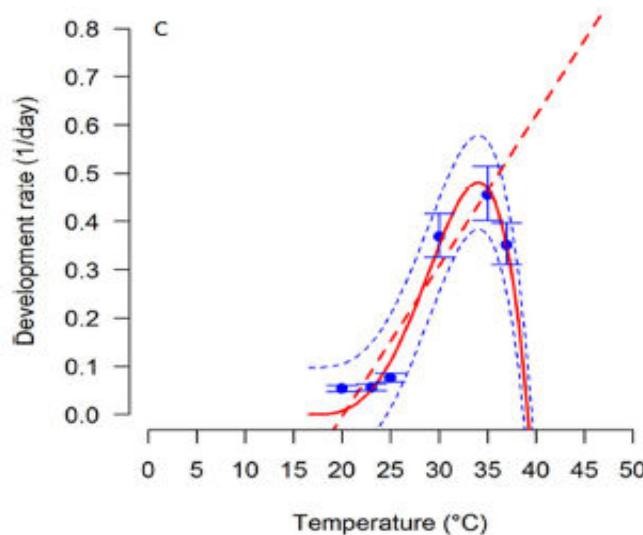
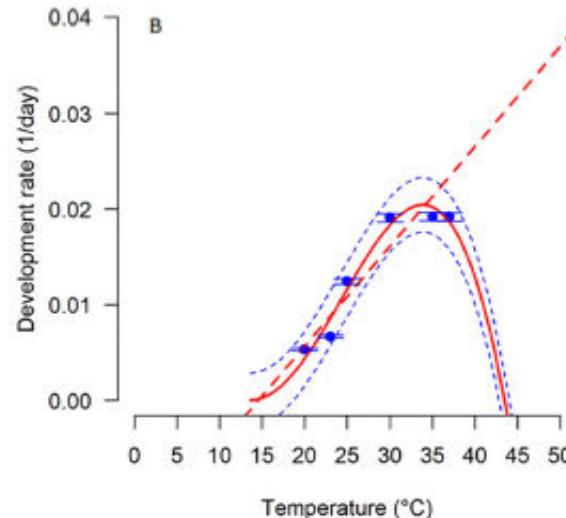
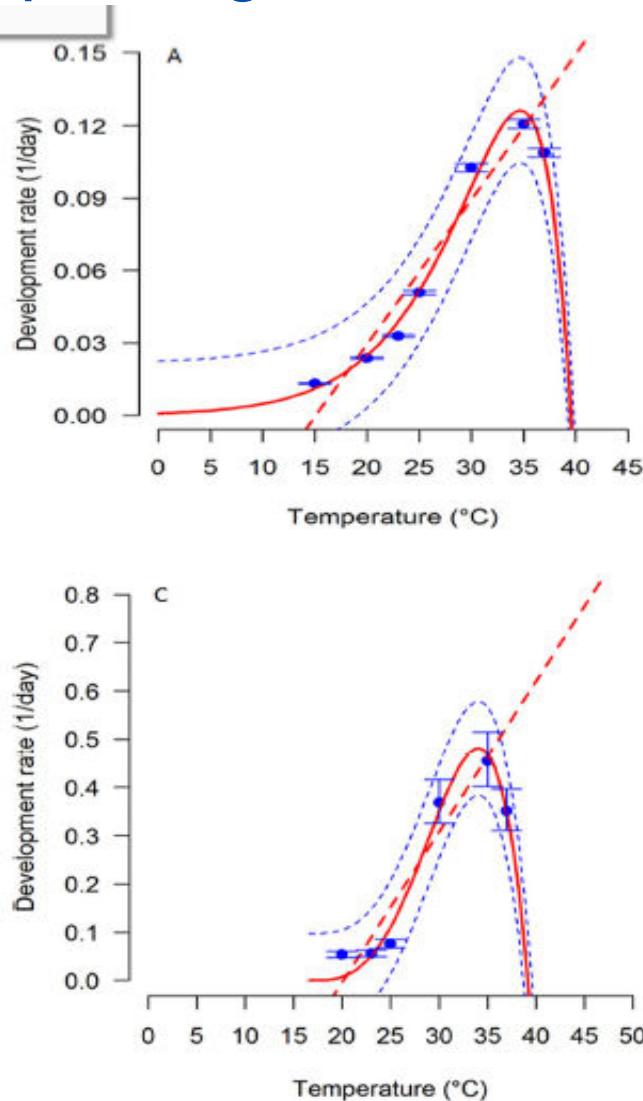
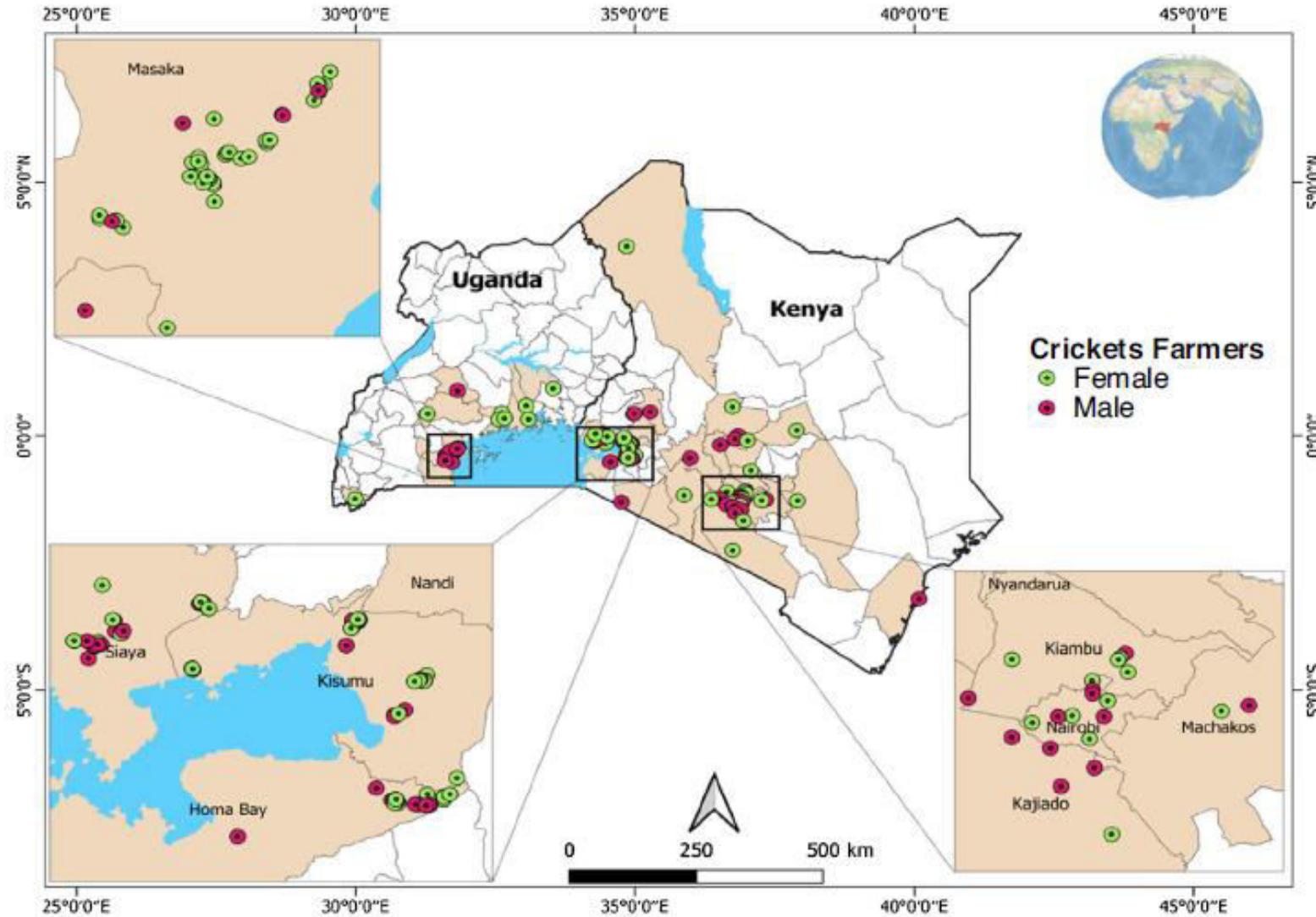
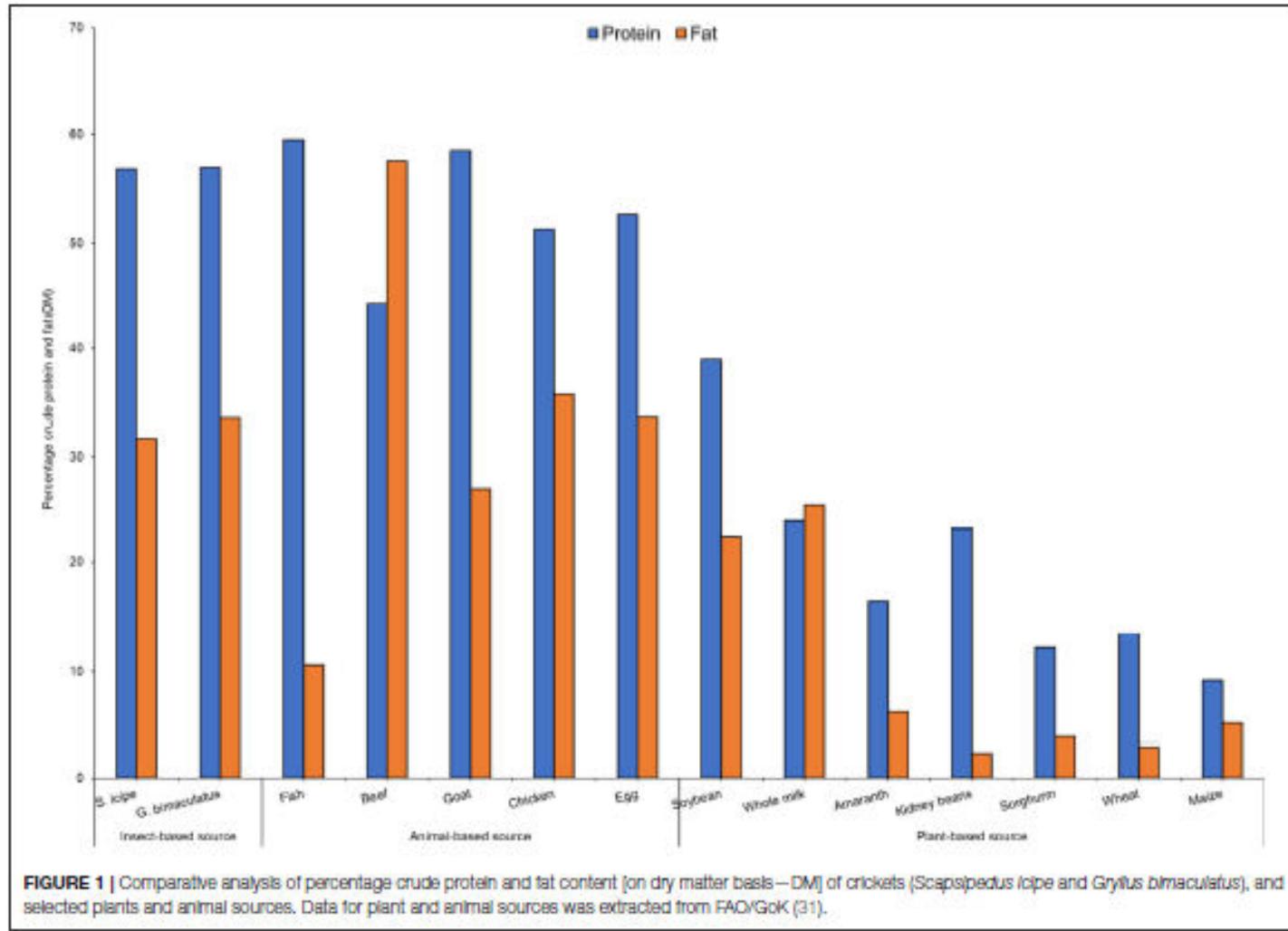


Fig 2. Temperature-dependent developmental rate of *Scapsipedus fctipe*. (A) Egg; (B) Nymphs; (C) Pre-adult. Observed values are the solid points, with bars

# Scaling cricket rearing



# Protein & fat content: crickets vs other protein sources



# Minerals: crickets vs other protein sources

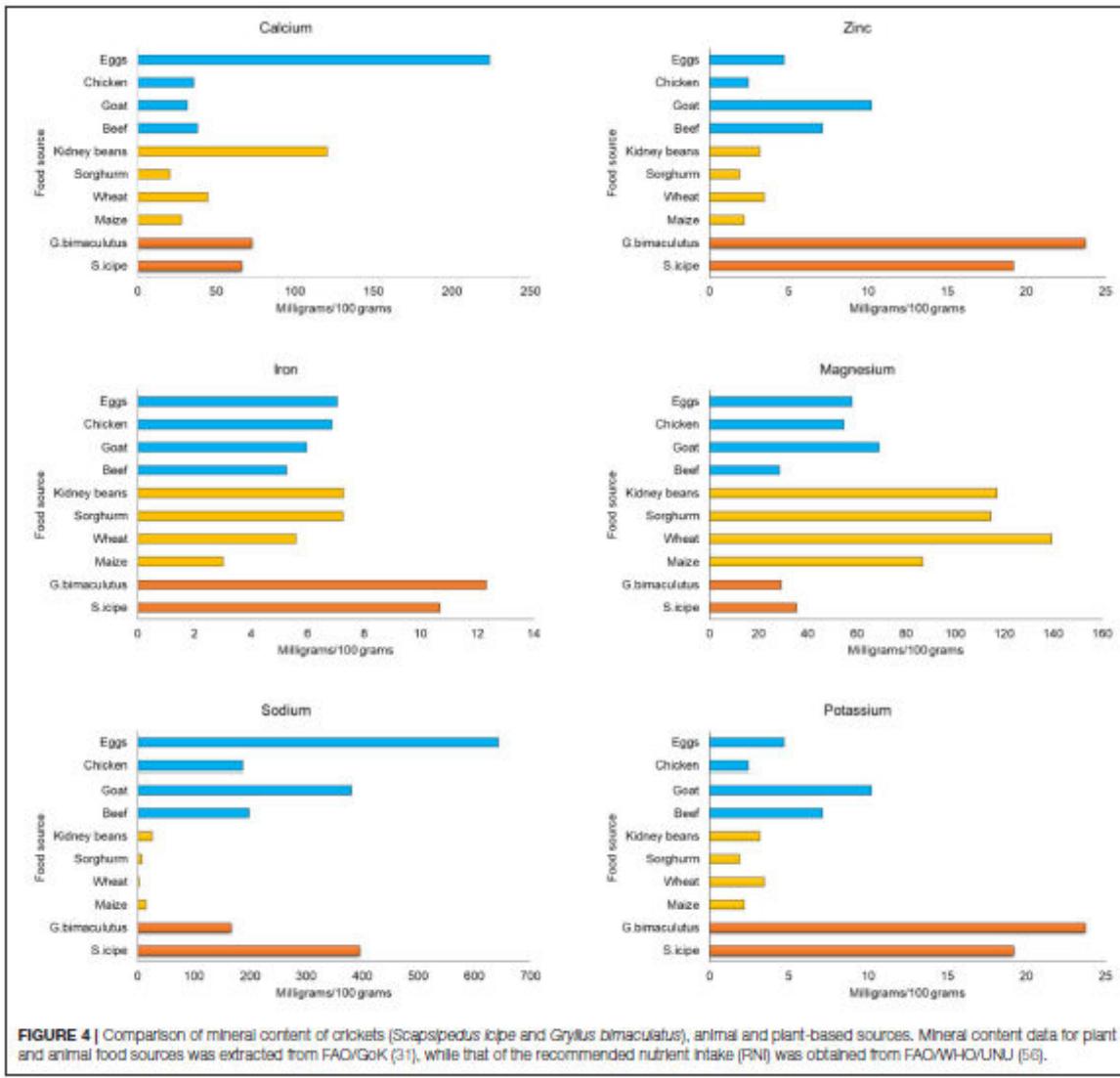
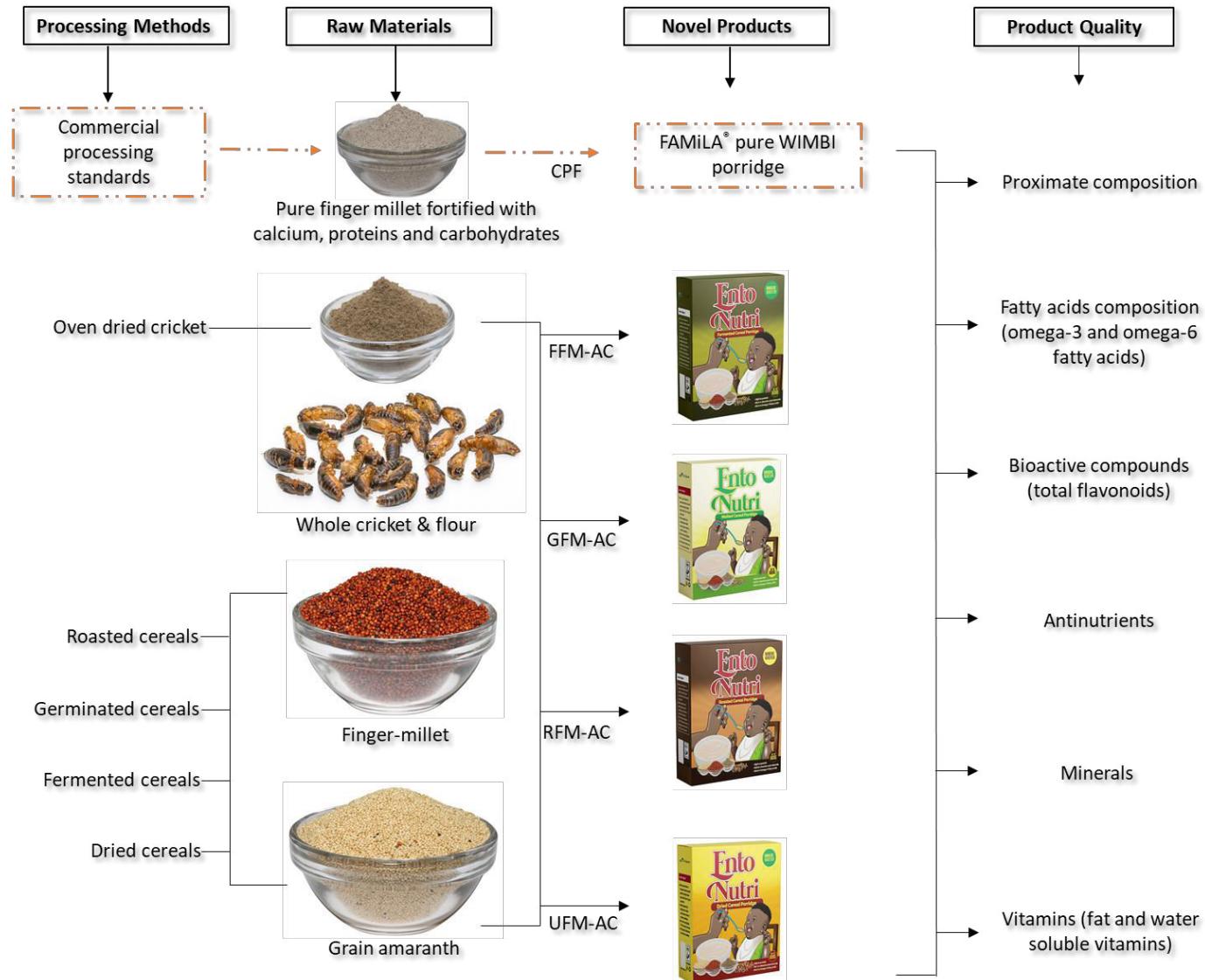


FIGURE 4 | Comparison of mineral content of crickets (*Scapsipedus licepe* and *Gryllus bimaculatus*); animal and plant-based sources. Mineral content data for plant and animal food sources was extracted from FAO/GoK (31), while that of the recommended nutrient intake (RN) was obtained from FAO/WHO/UNU (56).

# Food fortification with cricket



# Crickets boost protein & fat content of porridge

Products	Proximate Composition						
	Moisture (%)	Ash (g/100 g)	Fiber (g/100 g)	Protein (g/100 g)	Fat (g/100 g)	CHO (g/100 g)	Energy (kcal/100 g)
CPF	11.8 <sup>e</sup>	2.6 <sup>ab</sup>	4.8 <sup>c</sup>	8.6 <sup>a</sup>	2.1 <sup>a</sup>	81.9 <sup>d</sup>	381.2 <sup>a</sup>
FFM-AC	4.8 <sup>b</sup>	2.2 <sup>a</sup>	3.3 <sup>a</sup>	15.3 <sup>b</sup>	7.2 <sup>b</sup>	71.9 <sup>c</sup>	413.9 <sup>c</sup>
GFM-AC	5.9 <sup>c</sup>	2.9 <sup>b</sup>	5.3 <sup>d</sup>	16.1 <sup>d</sup>	8.2 <sup>c</sup>	67.5 <sup>a</sup>	408.1 <sup>b</sup>
RFM-AC	3.0 <sup>a</sup>	2.8 <sup>ab</sup>	3.9 <sup>b</sup>	15.5 <sup>bc</sup>	8.1 <sup>c</sup>	69.7 <sup>b</sup>	413.8 <sup>c</sup>
UFM-AC	7.4 <sup>d</sup>	2.8 <sup>ab</sup>	4.6 <sup>c</sup>	15.9 <sup>cd</sup>	8.3 <sup>c</sup>	68.3 <sup>a</sup>	411.7 <sup>bc</sup>

# Going forward

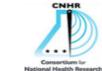
Scaling production and value addition technologies

More product development

New insect onboard: palm weevils, fruit beetles, locusts

# Acknowledgement

## Donors directly providing financial support to *icipe*



# Thank you



## International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology

P.O. Box 30772-00100, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254 (20) 8632000

E-mail: [icipe@icipe.org](mailto:icipe@icipe.org)

Website: [www.icipe.org](http://www.icipe.org)

Support *icipe*: [www.icipe.org/support-icipe](http://www.icipe.org/support-icipe)

[facebook.com/icipe.insects/icipe](https://facebook.com/icipe.insects/icipe)

[twitter.com/icipe](https://twitter.com/icipe)

[linkedin.com/company/icipe](https://linkedin.com/company/icipe)