

Lake Naivasha is a shallow, freshwater lake in the eastern Rift Valley of Kenya. Its fish community now comprises only introduced species. *Oreochromis spirulus niger* was stocked in 1925 as a forage fish for the largemouth bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, introduced in 1929 for sport fishing. Further introductions of tilapiines followed for commercial exploitation. A gillnet fishery opened in 1959, and the annual species catch composition to 2000 was dominated by *Oreochromis leucostictus*. Following their accidental introduction, carp *Cyprinus carpio* appeared in catches in 2002; by 2010, it comprised >99% of landings by weight. Carp now provides a sustainable fishery in a lake heavily impacted by anthropogenic stressors, including water abstraction and nutrient enrichment. *Oreochromis niloticus* was reintroduced in 2011 to reinvigorate tilapia stocks following the collapse of its stocks in the 1990s and early 2000s, and the African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* is now captured in small but increasing numbers. The current status of the fishery, especially the predominance of carp, presents major management challenges; these are addressed by stakeholder engagement and co-management. The introductions have artificially created a commercial fishery that provides substantial societal benefits in a semi-arid region of a developing country with high poverty levels.