

DULMAR KOOBAN OO KU SAABSAN MAAMULKA FULINTA (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - SOMALI)

Biyaha Soomaaliya waxa ku jira khayraad lexaad leh oo gacan weyn ka gaysan kara wax soo saarka kalluumaysiga dunida. Hase ahaatee, waaxda kalluumaysiga maxalliga ah ee Soomaaliya ilaa iyo hadda aad buu u yar yahay. Horumarkii ay samaysay waaxda kalluumaysiga maxalliga ah ee Soomaaliya intii u dhaxaysay 1970-yadii iyo 1990-yadii ayaa lagu tilmaami karaa mid miro-dhal ahaa, laakiin wixii ka dambeeyey sanandkii 1991, dagaalladii sokeeye ee dalka ka dhacay ayaa dib-u-dhac u gaystay horumarinkaas, kaasoo albaabbada u furay in ay biyaha Soomaaliya soo wajaahan mawajado kalluumaysi sharci-darro ah oo ay gaysanayeen maraakiib shisheeye. Inkastoo si aad u liidata loo aqoonsan yahay xaaladda kalluumaysatada Soomaaliya, haddana waxaa hadda socota danayn aan sidaas u weynayn oo ay ku hawlan yihiin; bulshada maxalliga ah, khubaro iyo maalgashadeyaal shisheeye, taasoo diiradda lagu saarayo baahida fahamka xaaladda kalluumaysiga biyaha dalka Soomaaliya.

Waxay warbixintani abuurta farqi aad isugu dhow oo looga fa'iidsaysan karo aqoonta kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya ee ay ka mid yihiin:

- Heerka/baaxadda uu gaarsiisan yahay kalluumaysiga shisheeye;
- Mudnaanta taabbagelinta xaaladda dhaqaale ee noocyada khayraadka ee ku jira;
- U-Nuglaanshaha kalluumaysiga xad-dhaafka ah ee biyaha Soomaaliya; iyo
- Qiimaha dhaqaale iyo baaxadda silsillada beec-geynta wax-soo-saarka ee suuqayada maxalliga ah.

Waxay warbixintani sare u qaadaysaa taabbagelinta xaddiga kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya, sida lagu xaqiijinayo; xogta khayraadka aan laga faa'iidaysan, iftiiminta caqabadaha jira, iyo isku-xirka dadaallada socda. Waxa kaloo ay warbixintu tilmaamo ka bixinaysaa asaaska kobcinta iskaashiga dadka ku hawlan kalluumaysiga, is-dhaafsiga xogta, iyo in laga wada dhex muuqdo hawgalka. Ugu dambayntii, waxay warbixintu ugu baaqaysaa beesha caalamku inay mudnaan siiso hufnaanta kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya iyo xaqiijinta in maraakiibtooda kalluumaysigu ay u hoggaansamaan sharciga Soomaaliya, si loo xoojiyo shaqo abuurka, kobcinta iyo taabbagelinta waaxda kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya.

Warbixinteenu waxay muujinaysaa in dhibaataada ugu weyn ay tahay sharci-darrada, nidaam la'aanta iyo u-warbixin la'aanta (IUU) ee kalluumaysiga, taasoo cabsi ku abuuri karta hufnaanta kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya. Waxaan ku qiyaasi karnaa kalluumaysiga maraakiibta shisheeye ee IUU inay saddex goor ka badan yihiin xaddiga waaxda baaxadda yar ee kalluumaysatada Soomaaliya, iyadoo intooda badan maraakiibtaasi ay waxyeello lexaad leh u gaystaan deegaanka. Sidaasi darteed, waxay daraasaddayadu soo jeedinaysaa in maraakiibta shisheeye si deg deg ah loo xaddido tiro ahaan, la nidaamiyo, si joogto ah looga warbixiyo, iyo in ruqsado ama shati loo sameeyo. Waxa kaloo aan ogaannay in kalluumaysto badan oo Soomaaliyeed ay u kalluumaystaan si aan taabbagal ahayn oo haddii uu qaabkaasi sii socdo ay kalluumaysatadu soo wajihi doonto hoos-u-dhac dhinacyada xaddiga kalluumaysiga iyo faa'iidada ay helayaanba.

Cutubka 1aad: Hordhaca Kalluumaysiga Badaha Soomaaliya

Cutubka 1aad, waxaan dib-u-eegaynaa dulmar kooban oo taariikhda Soomaaliya iyo waayeeheeda kalluumaysiga ah. Iyadoo aan tira-koobyada heer-qaran dib-loo-cusboonaysiin ayaa xogta tirada dhowaanahan la hayo lagu diiwaangeliyey 4,500 oo kalluumaysato waqti-buuxa ah iyo 5,000 oo kalluumaysato waqti-dhiman ah gobolka oo dhan. Sannadkii 1996, kalluumaysigu waxa uu si dadban u shaqaaleeyey 30,000 qof oo dheeraad ah oo waqti-buuxa ah iyo 60,000 oo qof oo waqti-dhiman ah oo ka shaqanayey sida; dayactirka farsamada, silsillada qaboojiyeyaasha wax-soo-saarka, iyo habaynta/warshadaynta. Waxaa mudnaan weyn la siiyey xirfadleyda habaynta noocyada kala duwan ee kalluumaysiga, cusbaynta aargoosatada, shirimbiska, libaax-badeedka iyo kaydinta tamarta tayo-gelinta wax-soo-saarka. Kalluumaysatada gobollada kala duwan waxaa la soo gudboonaaday caqabado waaweyn oo dhinaca horumarinta liddi ku ah, waxaana ka mid ah; kaabayaal la'aan, aqoon-yari, baraf, qaboojiyeyaal, iyo agabka keydinta qaboojinta, kuwaasoo ka mid ah caqabadaha ugu waaweyn ee hortaagan ballaarinta waaxda kalluumaysiga dalka.

Tobannaan sano kaddib waxaa la dhisay maamulka kalluumaysiga deg-degta ah, kaasoo dhowaan ku guulaysatay dhawr tallaabo oo muhiim ah:

- Bishii April 2014, waxaa heshiis wada gaaray wakiillo ka kala socday Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya (DFS), Somaliland, Puntland, Jubaland, iyo Galmudug si ay isaga kashadaan maaraynta kalluumaysiga iyadoo loo sii marayo hab-raacyada ruqsadaha federaaliga ah ee ku wajahan noocyada kalluunka ee xawliga ku socdaalaya (HMS) iyo ruqsadaha xeebleyda heer gobolka iyo noocyada kalluunka gaarka ah.
- Bishii May 2014, Soomaaliya waxay ku biirtay Golaha nooca Tuna ee Badweynta Hindiya (IOTC) iyadoo ay beesha caalamku gacan ka gaysanayso sidii la isaga kaashan lahaa maaraynta Tunada iyo noocyada Tunada la midka ah.
- Bishii June 2014, Soomaaliya waxay si cad ugu dhawaaqday Aagga Dhaqaale ee gaarka biyaheeda badda u gaarka ah (EEZ), xoojinta asaaska sharcigeeda ee maaraynta kalluumaysiga, gaar ahaanna, inay xurmeeyaan maraakiibta shisheeye ee biyaha Soomaaliya.
- Bishii Oktoober 2014, baarlamaanku wuxuu dhaqan-geliyey sharciga dib-u-cusboonaysiinta qabyada ah ee kalluumaysiga, sharciga Kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya (Sharci Lo29), kaasoo uu saxiixay madaxweyne Xasan Sheekh Maxamuud bishii November 2014. Wuxuu sharcigani mudnaan siinayaa taabbagelinta, sare u qaadista iskaashiga u dhexeeya DFS iyo maamul goboleedyada, aqoonsiga muhiimadaha ay ka mid yihiin; fikradaha maaraynta kalluumaysiga, iyo in mawqif adag oo ka dhan ah kalluumaysiga sharci-darrada ah (IUU) oo lagu tallaabsado.

Cutubka 2aad: Kalluumaysiga Shisheeye ee Biyaha Soomaaliya

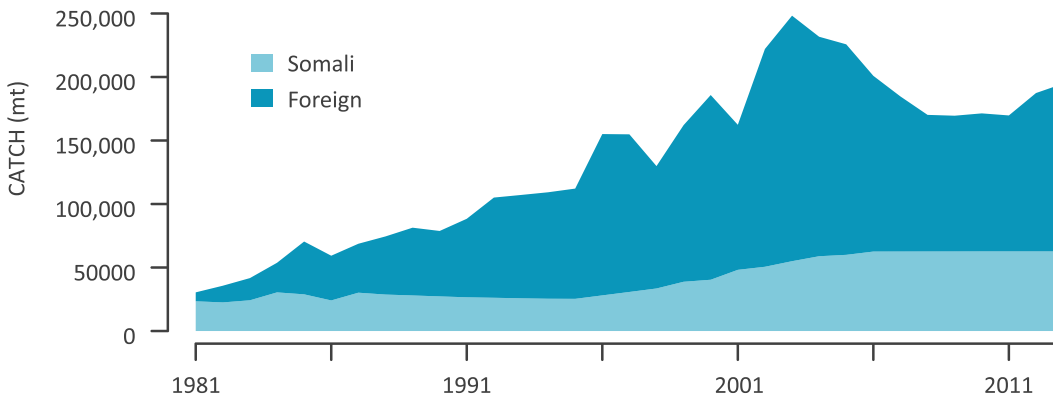
Cutubka 2aad, waxaynu samaynay dib-u-eegistii ugu horraysay oo baahsan iyo sidii loo cabbiri lahaa kalluumaysiga shisheeye ee biyaha Soomaaliya. Sidaasi darteed, waxaa la daabacay warbixinnno isku-dhafan oo ka kala yimid waraysiyada lala yeeshay khubaro, daraasado xogta dayac-gacmeeyada ah, iyo warbixinta xogta xaddiga jillaabashada, waxaana qiyaasnay in maraakiibta shisheeye ee xilligan ay kalluumaystaan in ka badan 132,000 mt sannadkiiba xilli-badeedka, taasoo ugu yaraan saddex goor ka badan xaddiga heer-nololeedka ee jillaabashada maxalliga ah. Sida dhammaan la wada sheegay, waxaan ku qiyaasnay maraakiibta shisheeye inay jillaabteen in ka badan 3 million mt oo kalluun ah ilaa 1981. Iran iyo Yemen ayaa noqday kuwa ugu ballaaran ee ka kalluumaysta biyaha Soomaaliya, waxayna shabakadaha maraakiibtoodu bartilmaameed ka dhigteen noocyada Tunada ee xawaaraha socdaalka ugu sarreeya iyo kaluumaysiga xeebleyda. Waxaa kaloo ka mid ah maraakiibta raxanta ah iyo maraakiibta fidsan ee qaaradaha Yurub iyo Aasiya ka yimid oo si baahsan ugu sugan biyaha Soomaaliya, kuwaasoo bartilmaameedkoodu yahay; noocyada muhiimka ah ee skipjack, yellow fin tuna, billfishes, iyo libaax-badeedka. Dhinaca kale, jillaabashada rasmiga ah ee shiinaha ayaa la sheegay inay yar tahay, taasoo la oran karo inay salka ku hayso maraakiibta Shiinaha ee masaafada dheer ku socota waxaana amuurtan lagu saleeyey nidaam aan xog sugan lahayn, iyadoo la tuhunsan yahay in jillaabashadu intaas ka sarraysa. Raxanno maraakiib yar yar ah iyo kuwa kalluumaysiga ee waaweynba wey ka buuxaan xuddudaha ka baxsan biyaha Soomaaliya EEZ, halka kuwa kalena la siiyey ruqsado ay kaga kalluumaystaan gudaha aagga dhaqaalaha ee u gaarka ah Soomaaliya (EEZ).

Kalluumaysiga sharci-darrada ah ee biyaha Soomaaliya (IUU) wuxuu ahaa dhibaato soo socotay ilaa tobannaan sano. Intii lagu jiray sannadihii 1990-yadii kalluumaysiga sharci-darrada ah (IUU) wuxuu noqday cudur-daar in looga dhigto burcad-badeed weeraraysa maraakiibta shisheeye. Intaas waxaa dheer, taabbagelinta horumarinta kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya waxaa hortaagan xad-gudubiyada maraakiibta shisheeye ee ka jillaabta Soomaaliya (IUU). Intaas waxaa soo raaca, xad-gudubiyada baahsan ee aan xogta laga haynin, kalluumaysiga shisheeye ee aan nidaamka lahayn, ha ahaato sharci-darro ama yeysan ahaanine, waxay abuurtay caro dadweyne. Waxa maraakiibta shisheeye lagu eedeeyey inay kiraystaan dabley hubaysan oo rasaas ku fura Soomaalida, kuna sayraan/weeraraan biyo kulul Soomaalida, burburiyaan doonyaha kalluumaysiga yar-yar, qiimahana ku jebiyaan/raqiisiyaan ganacsiga jillaabashada suuqyada maxalliga ah, iyadoo waxyeelleeya goobaha deegaanka kalluumaysatada. Maamullada Soomaaliya ayaa waxay beesha caalamka ka codasdeen in gacan laga siiyo dagaalka ka dhanka ah kalluumaysiga sharci-darrada ah. Bishii April 2015, wafdigii ka qaybgalay shir-sannadeedka (IOTC) ayaa soo bandhigay dhacdooyin gaar ah oo qeexayey xaddiga kalluumaysiga maraakiibta shisheeye, waxaana lagama maarman noqotay in hoos loo dhigo kalluumaysiga sharci-darrada ah ee maraakiibta shisheeye (IUU) ee biyaha Soomaaliya, taasoo noqotay mudnaan deg-deg ah, waana arrin xilligan xasaasi ah oo ay beesha caalamku garowsatay in tallaabo laga qaado.

Joogitaanka maraakiibta shisheeye waxay saamayn xun ku yeelan kartaa xaaladda deegaanka. Waxaan u isticmaalnay sahan dayac-gacmeed ah toddobo maraakiibta Kuuriya ah si loo qiyaaso waxyeellada ay gaarsiin karaan gunta hoose ee badaha Soomaaliya. Maraakiibta gunta hoose ka jillaabta waxay si baahsan uga kalluumaystaan qiyaastii 75% sannadka oo dhan, waxayna bartilmaameedsadaan moolka hoose ee biyaha oo ay ka xaalufiyaan kalluunka. Maraakiibta gunta hoose beegsata waxay dabar-gooyaan noocyada kalluunka, iyagoo deegaankana waxyeello weyn gaarsiya, hoosna u dhiga kala duwanaanshaha bay'adda, islamarkaana yareeya tirda kalluunka biyaha ku jira. Waxaan ku qiyaasnay dhulka la xaalufiyey in ka badan 6000 mt oo kalluun ah sannad kasta, laakiin waxa laga yaaba in ay dhimashada kalluunku intaas ka sarraysa marka loo eego jillaabashada. Intaas waxaa dheer in tirada maraakiibta ah ee gunta hoose ka jillaabata ay ka badan yihiin kuwa aan sahaminnay, islamarkaana ay leeyihiin saamayn aan wanaagsanayn oo ay maraakiibtaasi gaystaan, taasoo aad uga ballaaran xogta aynu heli karno. Sidaas awgeed, waxaan soo jeedinaynaa in si deg-deg a looga joojiyo maraakiibta xaalufisa gunta hoose ee biyaha badda Soomaaliya, taasoo waafaqsan sharci cusub ee kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, joogitaanka qaar ka mid ah maraakiibta shisheeye waxaa laga yaabaa inay Soomaalida fa'iidooyin u leeyihiin. Waxaan ku qiyaasnay inay Soomaalida uga soo xarooto inta u dhaxaysa US\$4 iyo US\$17 million dakhli ah sannad kasta oo ay ka helaan ruqsadaha maraakiibta waaweyn iyo raxanta maraakiibta ka jillaabata nooca Tunada biyaha Soomaaliya. Dakhliga ruqsaduhuna intaas waa uu ka badan lahaa haddii ruqsado la siin lahaa maraakiibta jillaabashada ee Iran iyo Yemen. Dakhligani wuxuu gacan buuxda ka gaystaa fursadaha maalgelinta ee waaxda kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya. Si loo fududeeyo taabbagelinta horumarinta kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya, waxaa lagama maarman ah in la xaddido kalluumaysiga shisheeye, (sharci ha ahaadeen ama yeysan ahaanine), islamarkaana waa in ruqsad la siiyaa, la diiwaangeliyaa, loona sameeyaa xeerar iyo nidaam sida ugu dhakhsiyaha badan.

Qiyaasta Jillaabashada ee shisheeye iyo maraakiibta kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya, 1981–2013.



Cutubka 3aad. Qiimaha Dhaqaale ee Kalluumaysiga Maxalliga ah ee Soomaaliya

Cutubka 3aad, waxaan daraasad ku samaynay silsilladda qiimaha maxalliga ah ee wax soo saarka kalluunka. Qaab-dhismeedka badeecadaha kalluumaysiga maxalliga ah ee ay soo jillaabtaan maraakiibta maxalliga ah ayaa muujinaya fursado muhiim ah oo dhinaca kororka horumarinta iyo isticmaalka badeecaddan ee gudaha Soomaaliya iyo u dhoofinta dibaddaba. Jillaabashada kalluunka Soomaaliya ayaa si weyn u kordhay marka laga soo billaabo bartamihii 1980-yadii ilaa maanta, laakiin suuq-gayntu wax is-beddel ah oo muuqda ma aanay samaynin. Waxaan horumarinnay qiimaha silsilladda ee noocyada kala ah; finfishes, libaax-badeedka iyo aargoostada si loo soo bandhigo muhiimadda horumarinta suuq-gaynta wax soo sarka kalluunka Soomaaliya.

Waxaan ku qiyaasnaa wadarta qiimaha dhaqaale ee kalluumaysiga maxalliga ah, kaddib marka lagu daro kharajyada silsilladda qaybinta badeecadaha, ilaa US\$135 million sannadkiiba. Waxaana tixgelin mudan faa'iidada dhaqaale ee laga helo kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya iyo cunto-badeedka marka lagu daro kharajyada ku baxa adeegyada kale. Goobaha laga soo

dejiyo kalluunku ma ahan kuwo qalabaysan, mana laha adeegyo ku filan habaynta kalluunka sida makaanikada, barafka, gaadiidka, iyo badbaadada qalabka waxaana jira walaac haysta kaabayaashasha, keydinta iyo rarista kalluunka. Natiijadu waxay noqotay in kalluumaysatada Soomaalidu aysan ka faa'iidayaan qiimaha tayada leh ee laga heli karo habaynta kalluunka. Horumarinta adeegyada habaynta ee mashaariicda yar-yar, waxay awood u siin karaan kalluumaysatada kobcinta xirfadaha jillaabashada iyagoo sare u qaadi kara hab-raacyada fursadaha suuq-gaynta wax soo saarkooda.

Markii aan la sheekaysannay kalluumaysatada Soomaaliyeed, ayaa waxaa noo muuqatay koror muhiim ah oo tilmaamaya xaaladda khayraadka, iyadoo faa'iidada ka luntay ay horseedday tartan ka imaanaya maraakiibta shisheeye ee warshadaha leh, iyagoon fursad u helin suuqyada rasmiga ah. Haddii si isu-dheellitiran loo horumariyo, wuxuu kalluumaysigu yeelan karaa fursado muhiim ah oo lagu horumarin karo wax soo saarka cuntada, badbaadada dakhliga iyo ugu dambayntii deggenaansho dhaqaale.

Cutubka 4aad: Taabbagelinta Kalluumaysiga Biyaha Soomaaliya

Cutubka 4aad, waxaan daraasad ku samaynay taabbagelinta wax soo saarka kalluunka biyaha Soomaaliya. Waxaan helnay 8 ka mid ah 18 kooxood oo kalluun ah oo hadda la kalluumaysto oo aan gaarsiisnayn heer taabbagal ah sida; (swordfish, striped marlin, emperors, goatfish, snappers, libaax-badeed, groupers, iyo grunts). Kooxaha kale ee kalluun ee aan weli daraasad buuxda lagu samayn, waxaa ka mid ah; (bigeye, skipjack, sayn-dheere iyo yellowfin tuna, blue marlin, dolphinfish, jacks, clupeids (sardines), iyo rays) waxayna u muuqdaan inay taabagal noqon karaan waqtigan la joogo.

Intaas waxaa dheer, waxaan celcelis ku samaynay tirada kalluunka ee taabbagalka ka noqon kara jillaabashada biyaha Soomaaliya, taasoo loo yaqaanno wax soo saarka xayiga ah ee kalluunka (FPP), annagoo is-bar-bar-dhignay tirada kalluunka ee hadda laga soo jillaabto biyaha Soomaaliya. FPP waxaa lagu qiyaasaa isticmaalka habka horumarinta ee hay'adda Cuntada & Beeraha (FAO). Is-bar-bar-dhiggeenu wuxuu soo bandhigayaa gumaadayaasha ugu sarreeya ee khayraadka badda (macne ahaan... piscivores sida nooca tuna iyo Libaax-badeedka) ee la soo jillaabto xaddiga ugu sarreeya mana jiraan fursado lagu taabbagelin karo kordhinta jillaabashada kalluunka. Hase yeeshee, Jillaabashada kalluunka (macne ahaan; planktivores sida nooca sardines iyo anchovies) ee kalluunka gunta hoose uu suurtagelin karo jillaabasho heer sare ah ee mustaqbalka. Si loogu guulaysto taabbagelinta horumarinta, waxaan soo jeedinaynaa tallaabooyin fara badan oo jillaabashada noocyada kalluunka gunta hoose ku jira ah, laguna yarayn karo gumaadka khayraadka badda lagu hayo.

Ugu dambayntii, waxaa muuqata rajo weyn oo lagu taabbagelin karo kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya. Celcelis ahaan, kalluumaysigu waa ka taabbagal wanaagsan yahay qaybaha kale ee wax soo saarka cunnooyinka kale ee dunida, waana muhiim in la qaado tallaabooyin deg-deg ah oo lagu maaraynayo barbaadinta taabbagelinta kalluumaysiga. Hase yeeshee, taxaddar dheeraad ah ayaa loo baahan yahay. Haddii ay sii socoto jillaabashada xad-dhaafka ah ee qaabka hadda socdo waxaan qiyaasi karnaa in ka badan nus khayraadkaas ka mid ah in uu ku dhammaan doono heerar aan taabagal ahayn muddo toban sano ah ku siman.

Cutubka 5aad: Fursadaha lagu horumarin karo Kalluumaysiga Biyaha Soomaaliya

Kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya, waxa uu leeyahay hodantinnimo waafi ah, laakin haddana waxaa kaloo jirta khatar aad u weyn. Xawliga jillaabashada kalluumaysatada shisheeye oo intooda badan sharci-darro ah ayaa ka mid ah caqabaha ugu waaweyn ee walwalka waqtiga dheer ku haya caafimaadka deegaanka kalluumaysatada Soomaaliyeed iyo dhaqalalaha.

Cutubka 5aad, waxaan ku tilmaamaynaa sagaal iyo toban fursadood oo lagu taageeri karo taabbagelinta asaaska kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya, iyadoo Soomaliduna ay ku yarayn karto kalluumaysiga sharci-darrada ah ee biyaha Soomaaliya islamarkaana ay beesha caalamku tallaabo ka qaaddo joojinta sharci-darrada iyo bur-burinta goobaha kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya. Qaar ka mid ah fursadaha muhiimka ah waxaa ka mid ah:

- Dhammaystirka nidaamka ruqsad-siinta maraakiibta shisheeye; iyadoo dakhligaasna lagu maalgelinayo waaxda kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya;
- In horumarin baaxad leh lagu sameeyo baaritaanka xad-gudubyada jira, iyadoo la adeegsanayo dabagal, la-socoshu, xakamayn iyo kormeerid joogto ah;
- In la kordhiyo ururinat xogta;
- In lagu horumariyo waaxda maxalliga ah adeegsiga maalgelinta agabka qaboojiyeyaasha iyo kaabayaasha dhaqaale;
- Horumarinta qorashayaasha maaraynta kalluumaysiga;
- Joojinya kalluumaysiga sharci-darrada ah ee shisheeye, iyadoo lagu soo rogayo cunaqabatayn maraakiibtaas ka dhan ah;
- In la hagaajiyo xog is-dhafsiga u dhaxaysa maraakiibta ciidammada badda, kuwa kalluumaysiga iyo mas'uuliyiinta Soomaaliya;
- In kormeerid joogto ah lagu sameeyo maraakiibta looga shakiyo inay kalluumaysi sharci-darro ah biyaha Soomaaliya ka wadaan; iyo
- In la taageero heshiisyada heer gobol ; si loo soo af-jaro kalluumaysiga sharci-darrada ah (IUU).

Gunaanad/Gebegebo

Ugu dambayntii, kalluumaysiga Soomaaliya wuxuu awood buuxda u leeyahy inuu kobciyo cuntada iyo badbaadinta dakhliga gobolka oo dhan. Wax soo saarka tayada leh ee kalluumaysatada maxalliga ah ayaa wuxuu sare u qaadi karaa shaqo abuurka iyo dhaqaalaha bulshada, islamarkaana waa qaybta ugu ballaaran ee dalka Soomaliya ee fursado hawl-gelin iyo dhiiregelinba ay ka heli karaan waaxyaha shaqaalaha tabaalaysan. In ka badan labaatan sano ayey maraakiibta shisheeye si sharci-darro ah uga kalluumaysanayeen biyaha Soomaaliya (IUU), iyadoo ay bar-bar socotay dadaallada beesha caalamka ee ay ku taageeraysay maalgelinta, xeer-u-samaynta maaraakiibtooda, iyo dhawrista shuruucda dalka Soomaaliya. Marka loo eego xeerarka maalgashiga dhaqaalaha kalluumaysiga, gaar ahaanna, kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha, ayaa waxa laga dareemayaa hoos u dhac inuu ku yimid; iyadoo la horumarinayo waaxyaha kale ee maxalliga ah ayaa waxa jaangooyo lagu sameeyey taabbagelinta asaaska waqtiga fog iyo dib-u-habaynta Amniga qaranka.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - ENGLISH

Somali waters have the potential to support some of the most productive fisheries in the world. Yet, the domestic fishing sector in Somalia is relatively small. Development of fisheries proceeded fruitfully during the 1970s and 1980s, but the 1991 civil war reversed this development and opened Somali waters to an influx of unregulated fishing from foreign vessels. Although Somali fisheries are poorly documented, a recent surge in interest from investors has highlighted the need to understand the state of Somali fisheries.

This report was created to close the significant gaps in knowledge of Somali fisheries, such as:

- The magnitude of foreign fishing;
- The effects of illegal foreign fishing on Somali fisheries and supporting habitat;
- The sustainability status of economically important species; and
- The economic value and supply chain potential of domestic markets.

This report promotes sustainable harvests of Somali fisheries by identifying underused resources and highlighting challenges. By creating a shared set of knowledge about the resource, it also provides a foundation for improved stakeholder partnerships, data sharing, and transparency. Finally, the report calls on the international community to prioritize the health of Somali fisheries and ensure that their fishing vessels follow Somali law in order to promote jobs, growth, and stability.

Our report shows that the biggest cause for concern is foreign illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing. We estimate foreign IUU vessels catch three times as many fish as the Somali artisanal fishing sector, and many of those vessels cause significant environmental damage. Our analysis suggests that foreign fishing must immediately be limited, regulated, reported, and licensed. We also find a significant number of Somali fish stocks are overfished and, if these trends continue, Somali fishers will face declining catches and profits.

Chapter 1: Introduction to Somali Marine Fisheries

In Chapter 1, we review a brief history of Somalia as it relates to its fisheries sectors. While national-level statistics are outdated, the most recent numbers available document 4,500 full-time and 5,000 part-time fishers across the region. In 1996, fisheries indirectly employed an additional 30,000 persons full-time and 60,000 part-time in occupations. Fisheries in all regions face significant challenges to development. The lack of infrastructure, especially ice, freezing, and cold storage facilities, is a major constraint on the expansion of fisheries.

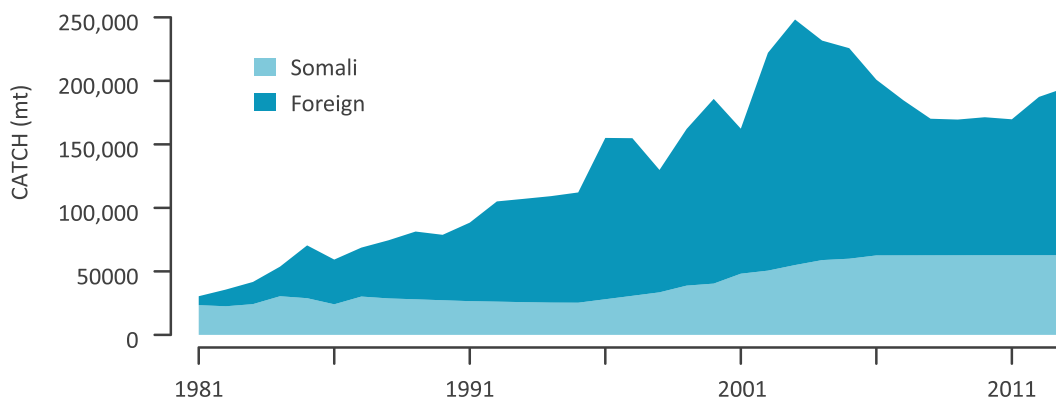
After decades of limited fisheries management, several important steps have been made recently:

- In April 2014, Somali representatives agreed to cooperate on fisheries management through federal and regional licensing schemes.
- In May 2014, Somalia joined the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and engaged the international community in shared management of tuna and tuna-like species.
- In June 2014, Somalia proclaimed its Exclusive Economic Zone, strengthening its legal foundation for fisheries management, especially with respect to foreign vessels in Somali waters.
- In October 2014, the parliament adopted an updated draft fisheries legislation, the Somali Fisheries Law (Law n°29), which was signed by President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud in November 2014. This legislation prioritizes sustainability, promotes cooperation between federal and regional administrations, recognizes the importance of including fishers' perspectives in fisheries management, and takes a strong stand against IUU fishing.

Chapter 2: Foreign Fishing in Somali Waters

In Chapter 2, we report the results of the first comprehensive review and measurement of foreign fishing in Somali waters. We combine published reports, interviews with experts, analysis of satellite data, and reported catch data to estimate total catch by foreign vessels. Foreign vessels caught over 132,000 metric tons of marine life in 2013, nearly three times the amount caught by Somali artisanal and subsistence fishers. Iran and Yemen have the largest fishing presence in Somali waters. Vessels from Europe and Asia also have had a significant presence in Somali waters. Many of the foreign purse seine and longline vessels crowd the outside border of the Somali Exclusive Economic Zone, while others have been granted license to fish inside the EEZ.

Estimated catch by foreign vessels and Somali vessels in Somali waters, 1981–2013.



IUU foreign fishing in Somali waters has been a problem for decades. During the 1990s, IUU fishing became an initial justification for pirate attacks on foreign fishing vessels. The sustainable development of fisheries by Somalis is made significantly more difficult while foreign IUU vessels operate with impunity. Furthermore, rampant unreported and unregulated foreign fishing, whether illegal or not, has galvanized public resentment. Foreign vessels have been accused of hiring armed guards and shooting at Somalis, spraying Somalis with hot water, destroying artisanal fishing gear, depleting fish stocks at the expense of domestic catch, and destroying coral reef habitat. Somali authorities have asked for international cooperation to fight back against illegal foreign fishing. It is imperative to reduce foreign IUU fishing in Somali waters, and now is a critical time for the international community to act.

The presence of foreign fleets also damages habitat. Bottom trawlers, vessels that drag nets along the seafloor in shallow waters, are active in Somali waters during 75% of the year. Bottom trawling wreaks havoc on marine habitat, reduces biodiversity, and diminishes fish populations long after trawling ceases. Furthermore, the number of active trawlers is higher than what we tracked, and the negative impact of trawling is much greater than we can document. As such, we recommend that bottom trawlers cease operating in Somali waters immediately, in line with Somalia's new fisheries legislation.

However, the presence of some foreign vessels could be leveraged for the benefit of Somalis. We estimate Somalis could generate between US\$4 and US\$17 million in revenues each year from licensing foreign longline and purse seine tuna fleets. Licensing revenue would be even greater if vessels from Iran and Yemen were licensed. This potential revenue represents an important opportunity for investment in the Somali fisheries sector. To facilitate the sustainable development of Somali fisheries, foreign fishing (both legal and illegal) must be limited, licensed, recorded, and regulated as soon as possible.

Chapter 3: Economic Value of Somali Domestic Fisheries

In Chapter 3, we analyze domestic value chains for fish products. The market for fish products that are landed by Somalis shows significant opportunity for growth and development, both within Somalia and for export. Somali fish catch increased dramatically from the mid-1980s to today, but markets did not concurrently diversify. We develop value chains to demonstrate the potential for market development of Somali fish products.

We estimate the total economic value of domestic fisheries, after value is added through the supply chain, to be US\$135 million per year. Substantially greater economic benefit could be obtained by the Somali fishing and seafood industries through improved value addition. Landing sites are not equipped with sufficient support services or infrastructure for off-loading, chilling, storing, and transporting fish. As a result, Somali fishers cannot leverage price premiums that accrue to processed fish. Developing small-scale processing facilities could enable fishers to add value to catches and provide a means to improve marketing opportunities.

Our conversations with Somali fishers reveal growing concern over the state of the resource, lost profits attributed to competition from foreign industrial vessels, and a lack of access to formal markets. If developed equitably, fisheries have the potential to be an important source of food and income security and, eventually, of stability.

Chapter 4: Sustainability of Fishing in Somali Waters

In Chapter 4, we assess the sustainability of fish stocks in Somali waters. We find almost half the groups of fishes we analyzed, including sharks and groupers, are currently fished at unsustainable levels. Other groups, including sardines and jacks, appear to be sustainable for the time being.

Additionally, we calculate the amount of fish that could be sustainably harvested from Somali waters, and we compare that to the amount of fish that is currently harvested from Somali waters. Our comparisons demonstrate marine top predators (e.g., tuna and sharks) are being harvested at maximum capacity and there is no room to sustainably increase catch of these fish. However, fishes such as sardines, anchovies, and some bottom fishes could sustain higher levels of catch in the future. For sustainable development to be successful, we recommend a more balanced approach to harvesting that decreases catch of top predators and increases catch of forage fishes and bottom fishes that are not currently harvested.

Ultimately, there are reasons to be optimistic about the sustainability of fisheries in Somalia. On average, Somali fisheries are more sustainable than in the rest of the world and immediate action to manage these fisheries could preserve that sustainability. However, caution is warranted. If Somali stocks continue on their current path, we estimate well over half of stocks will be fished at unsustainable levels in under a decade.

Chapter 5: Opportunities for Developing Somali Marine Fisheries

There is great potential in Somali fisheries, but there is also great risk. Run-away foreign fishing, much of it illegal, poses the greatest threat to the long-term health of the Somali fishery ecology and economy. In Chapter 5, we outline nineteen opportunities to support a sustainable foundation for Somali fisheries, for Somalis to reduce illegal fishing in their waters, and for international action to stop illegal and destructive fishing in Somali waters. Some of the most important opportunities include:

- Finalizing a mechanism for licensing foreign vessels and investing that revenue into the Somali fishery sector;
- Developing greater capacity for monitoring, control, and surveillance;
- Increasing data collection;
- Growing the domestic sector through investment in cold storage, freezers, and infrastructure;
- Developing fisheries management plans;

- Stopping foreign illegal fishing by enforcing sanctions against vessels;
- Improving data sharing by foreign navies and fishing vessels with Somali officials;
- Inspecting vessels suspected of fishing illegally in Somali waters that unload in foreign ports; and
- Supporting regional agreements to end IUU fishing.

Conclusions

Ultimately, Somali fisheries have the potential to bolster food and income security throughout the region. A more robust domestic fishery would increase jobs and wages in one of Somalia's most vulnerable employment sectors. Management of foreign fishing is important to ensure lasting benefits for Somalis. Given the decades of IUU fishing by foreign vessels within Somali waters, the international community bears a responsibility to help support sustainable fisheries through investment, regulation of its vessels, and respect for Somali law. Accordingly, investment in the Somali fisheries economy, especially infrastructure, would spill over and improve other domestic sectors, set the foundation for long-term prosperity, and improve national security.