



SOMALIA FISHERIES FORUM 2019

Building a Roadmap for Small-Scale Somali Fisheries

April 29-30, 2019 | Garowe, Puntland

Presented By:



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND
MARINE RESOURCES



PUNTLAND MINISTRY OF
FISHERIES AND MARINE
RESOURCES



SECURE FISHERIES

a program of One Earth Future

CREATING JOBS IN THE FISHING SECTOR



SFF 2019
Abdikarim Gole, Shuraako


SHURAAKO
Connect ▶ Invest ▶ Jobs
a program of One Earth Future



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SHURAAKO OVERVIEW



Shuraako is a non-profit initiative of OEF that employs a three tier approach to facilitate Somali economic growth.

CONNECT:



Connect Somali MSME entities to suppliers, Shuraako's network, and/or clients to help drive local market Demands.

INVEST:



Catalyze the relationship between Somali enterprises and investors by performing on-the-ground due diligence and managing post-investment execution.

JOBS:



Create Somali jobs through connections and investment placements.



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SOMALIA'S FINANCIAL MARKET



Somalia is a nascent market with limited access to finance and financial services, however, many market opportunities exist.

CAPITAL MARKET GAP

- Access to and availability of capital is costly, particularly for SMEs
- Most capital comes from remittances and diaspora funding
- Scarcity of risk capital

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Entrepreneurial culture
- SMEs are a source of untapped growth
- Many proven business opportunities
- Mismatch between perception and opportunities for investment

SHURAAKO'S VALUE PROPOSITION

- Local presence
- Local execution
- Creating long term relationships
- Support from HQ in USA
- Strong and positive brand recognition locally and internationally



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SHURAAKO'S IMPACT – FISHING SECTOR



Shuraako has catalyzed over \$14.7 million in investment and manages over 135 loans in diversified sectors across the Somali regions.

Fishing Sector Impact*:

Total Economic Impact **\$1.15m**

Average Loan Size **\$42.5k**

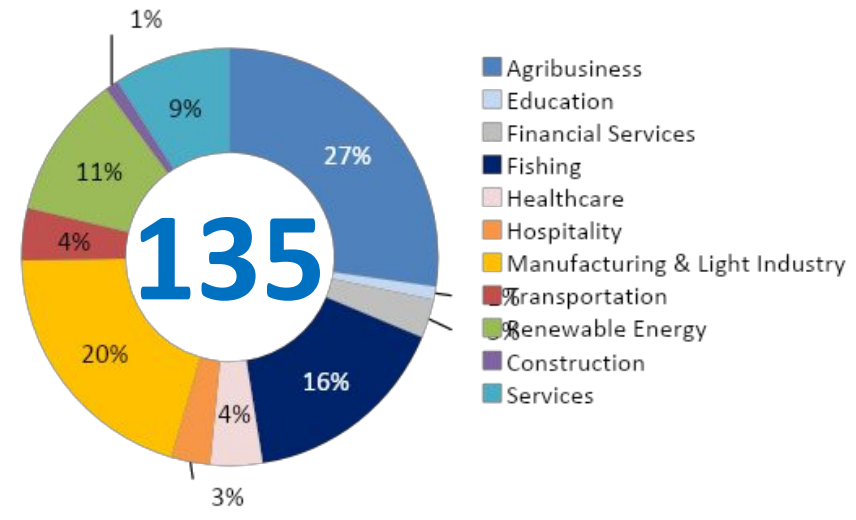
Brokered Investments - Fishing Businesses **27**

Jobs Created (Permanent) **243**



Sector (% of Portfolio):

Per total facilitated investment dollars



*Data current as of April 1, 2019



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NORDIC HORN of AFRICA OPPORTUNITIES FUND



In 2018, Shuraako, together with the Norwegian development finance institution Norfund and the Danish development finance institution IFU, has established a \$8 million fund for supporting SMEs in Somalia.

NHOA Fund Highlights

- The world's first and only impact fund offering investors exposure to the Somali region
- Major, well-known anchor investors including Nordic development finance institutions and governmental developmental agencies
- Permanent fund vehicle with dividends and liquidity events for investors
- Significant downside protection via first loss share structure
- Murabahah Sharia financing. - debt-like investment instrument with a term of 3-5 years
- Focus on job creation and Target 30% women and youth entrepreneurs

Sector Highlight: Fishing

- Three fishing businesses funded to-date
- Total project size: \$398,500
- Average Loan size: \$100,080
- Total projected jobs created: 56
- Average jobs per loan: ~19
- financed fishing boats, netting, cold storage, etc.

NHOA Fund Portfolio*



- To date, placed 20 investments totaling \$3.9m in NHOA Fund capital & \$5.8m in total project cost (includes owner contribution + NHOA Fund capital)*
- Diverse sectors including agribusiness, renewable energy, fishing, manufacturing and light industry, transportation, services and healthcare
- Investments into one female-owned and five youth-owned businesses



*Data current as of April 1, 2019



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SHURAAKO'S IMPACT – FISHING SECTOR



Below highlights a sample of Shuraako's fishing clients.

Successfully Facilitated Investments To-Date:



Fish Processor and Wholesaler

- **Location:** Mogadishu
- **Overview:** A medium-size supplier of fresh and frozen fish and seafood products to domestic and international markets
- **Investment Usage:** The facilitated funds were used to purchase cold chain and freezing equipment and boats



Fish Retailer and Supplier

- **Location:** Berbera
- **Overview:** A small fish retailer and supplier
- **Investment Usage:** The facilitated funds were used to purchase two additional boats and motors, fishing equipment, and a fuel tank



Fish Processor and Retailer

- **Location:** Bosaso
- **Overview:** A specialist in the production and cold storage of a variety of seafood products
- **Investment Usage:** Funds will be used to purchase a fish mincing machine, fish skin removers, fish bone removers, a cooling system, and digital thermometer



Fish Wholesaler

- **Location:** Eyl
- **Overview:** A large harvesting, processing and fish distribution company in Puntland
- **Investment Usage:** Facilitated funds used to procure additional fishing boats and chilled transport



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CONTACT INFORMATION



Tony Pelz
Director, Shuraako
720 266 2550

Abdikarim Gole
Deputy Director,
Shuraako
252 633 464449

Mahad Awale
Country Director,
Shuraako
252 90 705 7424



shuraako@oneearthfuture.org
www.shuraako.org

Opportunities and Obstacles to Expanding Local Markets

Introduction

Local market is clients and customers who will buy the fish in the region or area in which it is caught. For marketing purposes it is important to know who will buy the fish, where they are located and how far they will travel to obtain this fish. The local market includes customers located within the region the product or service is produced or made available.

Challenges to local fish markets

- Lack of proper cold chain
- Poor road infrastructure: The fish is perishable foods and the local markets do not have refrigerators that keep the meat to be fresh.
- Fish supplied to the markets is low due to traditional fishing techniques
- Fish traders are weak and not organized
- Fish consumption is generally low
- Lack of sustainable investment: the youth they have disappointment they do not have reliable investment if they try to develop the fishing. Also, they need to buy sophisticated boats, nets, motors, and GPS and all this equipments needs micro ifnance scheme

Most of fish mongers not being able to buy fishing boat and fishing gear.

- Somali society's lack of awareness with their fish caused to decrease the production level of the fish.
Some of the local people is not consuming fish because of its high price.
- Fishermen do not have proper delivery equipment and fish supplied locally is hygienically poor.
- Low level of technology
- White shirt jobs: most youth they prefer working in office jobs instead of working fishing sector.
- Lack of ready market: the poor transportation of Somalia reduces the possibility of getting fish for the population far away from where the fish caught.

Possible solutions overcoming local market obstacles

- Fostering sustainable investment either locally or international,
- Getting Somali professional marine and fisheries to provide the young generation for basic fishing skills
- Well trained and qualified employees that have physical and mental abilities to produce more Product,
- Proper equipment, either small scale or large scale,
Obtaining source of information about fishing sector or other resources of the sea for the fishers, investors and customers.

SOMALIA
FISHERIES FORUM 2019
BUILDING A ROAD-MAP FOR SMALL-SCALE SOMALI
FISHERIES

OPPORTUNITIES AND OBSTACLES TO EXPANDING
LOCAL MARKETS
PRESENTED
BY
MR. ABDIRAHMAN HASSAN YUSSUF:-EX-MINISTER
FOR PUNTLAND MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND
INDUSTRIES

A) OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPANDING LOCAL MARKETS

- a. Increased urbanization:** It creates large population in urban centres in need of fish for protein consumption.
- b. Somali diaspora investment in business:** Changing the attitude of the local people.
- c. Large young educated population:** Prefer red to white meat due to knowledge of nutrition and health.
- d. Reduced tribal and political conflict:** Leads to open local markets among federal member states

OPPORTUNITIES (CONTI..)

e. Creation of employment opportunities

f. Generation of Government Revenue

g. Opening up of Local Private Financial Institutions

h. Improved income status of the fishing communities

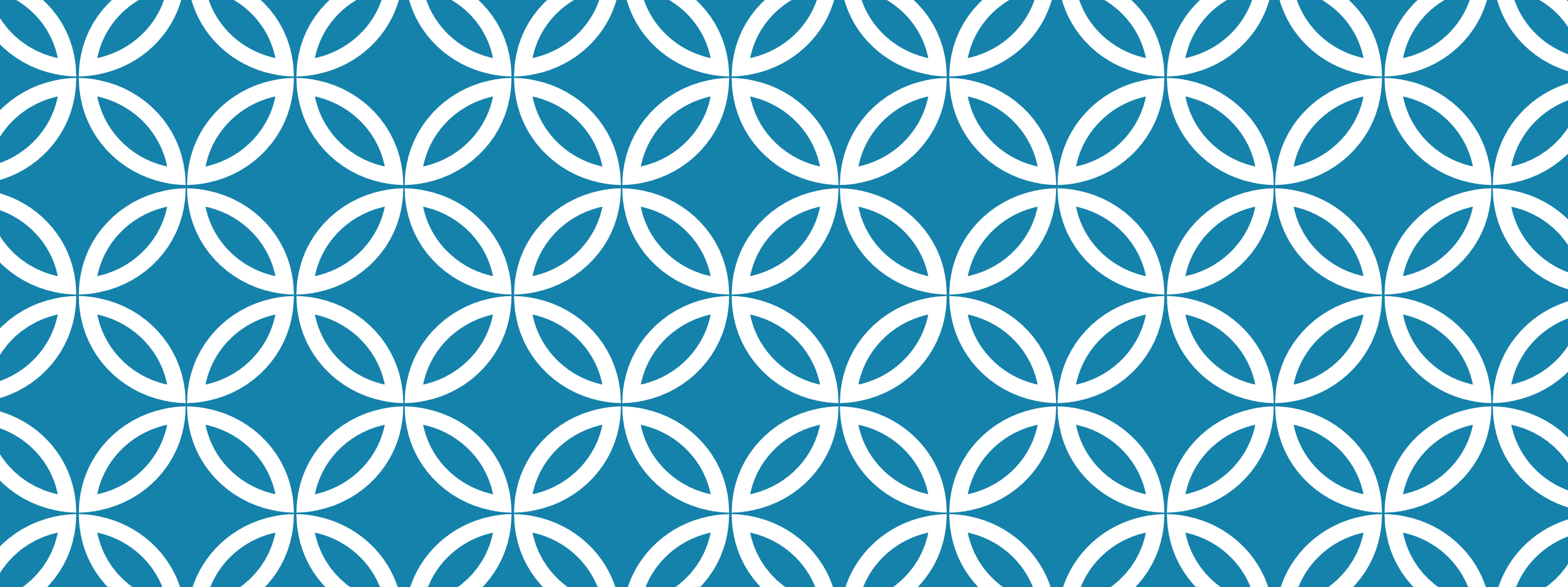
i. Scales Up Nutrition among children and PLWs-Ensure improved Food security

OBSTACLES TO EXPANDING LOCAL MARKETS

- a. **Poor transportation Infrastructure**
- b. **Political instability**
- c. **Insecurity**
- d. **Low level of technology**
- e. **Employment Attitudes of Youth**
- f. **Lack of inadequate of skills:**
- g. **Lack of sustainable investment**
- h. **Illegal Foreign Fishing**
- i. **Lack of Management Information System-Fish catch data and marine information.**

CONCLUSION

- **The only way we can rip out of the opportunities of expanding local markets and reducing and/or eliminating the obstacles to expanding local markets is to:**
 - **Strengthen the means of implementation on the agreed and existing legal frameworks and revitalise the fishery infrastructure in Somalia.**



EXPANDING FISH LOCAL MARKETS

Opportunities
and obstacles

NAMES OF PANEL SPEAKERS AND A MODERATOR

1. Abdurahman Hassan Yusuf - Ex - Vice - Minister of commerce and industry - Puntland
2. Muse Abdulkadir - Manager and owner of Sundus fishing company
3. Sadam Ahmed - Fair fishing coordinator - Puntland
4. Mohamed Mohamud Osman - Limbo, Chamber of commerce Puntland
5. Ahmed Said Nur - Moderator, GEEL senior Program coordinator - Puntland

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- local Fish Consumption, factors affecting it including: awareness to change behaviors and attitudes to fish eating , income of the people. Hygiene and sanitation practices. Facilities and infrastructure (fish shops), consistency of fish supply to local markets
- laws and regulation required to ensure food safety, promoting hygiene and sanitation of fish landing sites, transportation requirement , compliance and conditions of fish shops /kiosks.
- Role of fish on nutrition requirement, food security and fish meals for livestock feed.

OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDE :

- ❖ Fish consumption at house hold level has increased over the past years.
- ❖ Many house holds have realized eating fish is good to nutrition requirements of the family members and food security in general.
- ❖ Business people have established good number of fish shops in major towns of Somalia where households buy fish from.
- ❖ Medical doctor's advise and awareness raised have resulted changes of attitudes of many to switch from red meat to white meat.
- ❖ Some business community are exploring fish meal as an alternative for Livestock feed which could be a profitable business but also to mitigate drought and climate change related consequences.

OBSTACLES/CHALLENGES INCLUDE:

- Due to low income resulted by unemployment, underemployment and Poverty in general most households cannot afford to pay one KG of fish at the price of \$5 from retail shop in Major towns . It is a bit expensive for Somali families consisting of 6 persons and more.
- Most if not all fish shops/markets , landing sites are not hygienically good which forced many to become sick when they eat fish and thus stopped to eat fish.
- promulgated laws and regulation of fish inspection and quality control in some regions of Somalia remains on the shelves and lack enforcement , at national level such regulation still need to be promulgated and enforced
- Fish supply is not consistent due to low capacity of fishing boats, fish handling skills ,lack of fishing technology compatible to weather conditions and production of good amount of fish to supply local market.

OBSTACLES/CHALLENGES -----

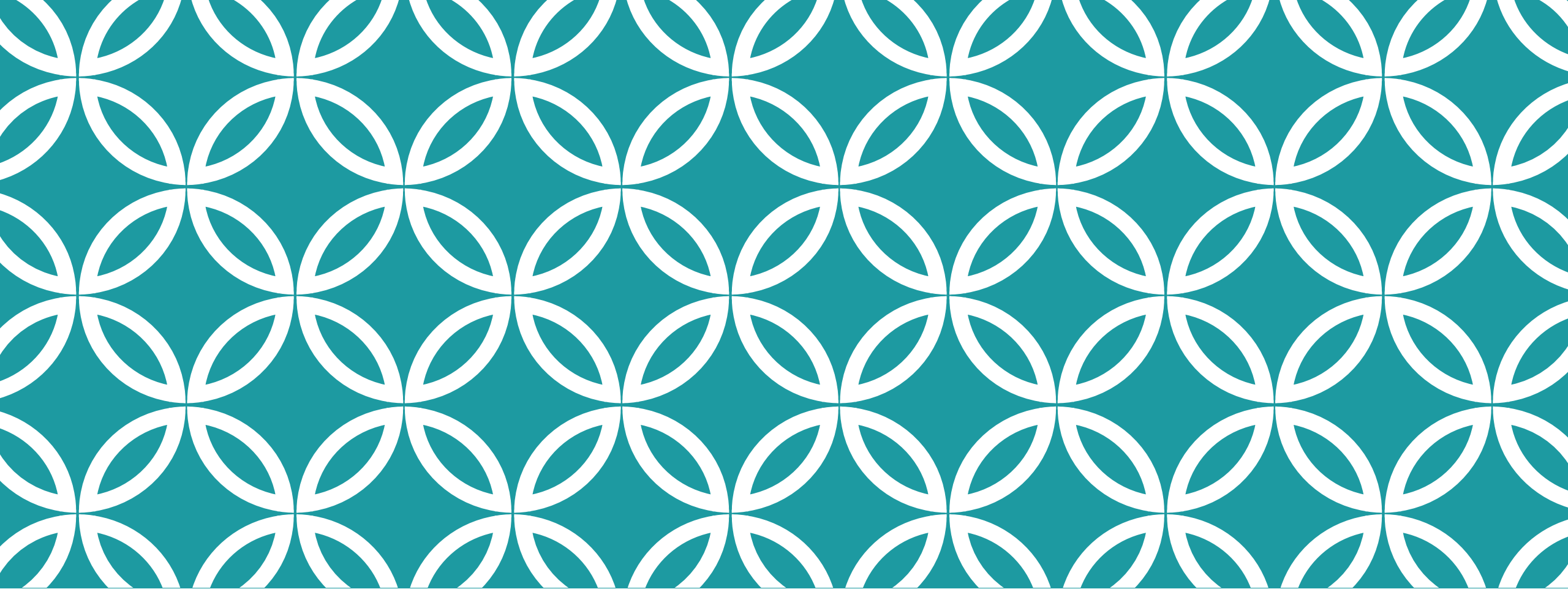
- ❑ The waste of fish product is very high which pose threat to environment and contribute spread of disease.
- ❑ Business people lack loans for investment , innovations, feasibility studies, skilled labor and technology to establish fish meal factories across Somalia.
- ❑ Fishing companies put too much efforts to access international markets including neighboring countries rather than benefiting local markets.
- ❑ Access to international markets requires standards ,reliable certificates, trade rules, government to government agreement and many other conditions and requirements are involved.

RECOMMENDATIONS/WAY FORWARD

- Business community , Government and international partners to explore ways to expand local markets by supporting the establishment of fish vendor shops with good hygiene practices, with quality cold chain facilities and stainless utensils across Somalia to enable households to buy a fresh and chilled fish which is fit for human consumption.
- Increasing employment opportunities and income of citizens and reducing poverty can increase purchasing power of local people and hence expansion of local market.
- Establishing fish meal factories to reduce fish waste and for livestock feed is high priority. so, government , business people and international partners to explore ways to conduct feasibility study, get funding and investment , knowledge and skills to establish small scale and locally suitable fish meal factories to provide feed for livestock

RECOMMENDATIONS -----

- Somali federal government and Federal member states should develop, promulgate and enforce food safety laws , rules and regulations to ensure the safety and well being of the people.
- Artisanal fisheries activities play major role in fish production, employment and fish supply to markets. So, Government and international partners to provide support in terms of provision of boats, training , fishing technology and gears to ensure constant supply of fish in local markets in Somalia.
- Women play a major role in fish value chain undertaking fish trade activities, fish shops etc , their contribution should be acknowledged and supported in terms of funding, access to grants and loans , training and introducing new technologies.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION** |

SOMALIA FISHERIES FORUM

Opportunities and obstacles to expanding local markets

Prapared By : Mohamed Mohamud Osman (Lambo)

Opportunities for Somali Fisheries

- Less Time Consuming when doing fishing.
- Low Labour Cost.
- Good Market Local and Internal.
- Increased Investment for export and also Local.
- Food Security-Access to Protein. When there is tough time.
- Job Creations.

Challenges facing Somali Fisheries

- Poor Skilled Labours.
- Large Investment.
- Policy uncertainty.
- Lack of natural shelters.
- Poor protected anchorages, and landing sites for fishermen.
- Unusually strong currents and a lack of maintenance ruin fishing facilities beyond repair.
- Prevailing high temperatures throughout the year, high humidity, and difficulty in accessing the richest fishing areas reduce the chances of catching and selling fish.
- Illegal Fishing.

- Scarcity of ice and lack of freezing and cold storage facilities limit the opportunities for the fishing along the entire coast.
- Lack of experience in the maintenance of boat engines and hulls by traditional fishermen.
- Scarcity of appropriate workshops with qualified technicians and the absence of local shops selling engine spare parts and nets have combined together to curtail the smooth running of the fishing activities. The spare parts which can be secured are usually over-priced, and a great deal of time is lost in waiting for their delivery, leaving many vessels idle for long periods of time.
- Lack of statistical data, which could form the basis for private sector investment.
- Lack of useable coastal roads, high temperatures, and inadequate on-shore infrastructures are also among the main problems restricting the production, processing, and marketing opportunities of artisan fisheries.

Conclusion

- Thank Your Listening

Questions.



Somalia Co-management Workshop

Sarah Glaser, Secure Fisheries

Abdirahim Ibrahim, MFMR

Ahmed Yasin Moge, Secure Fisheries

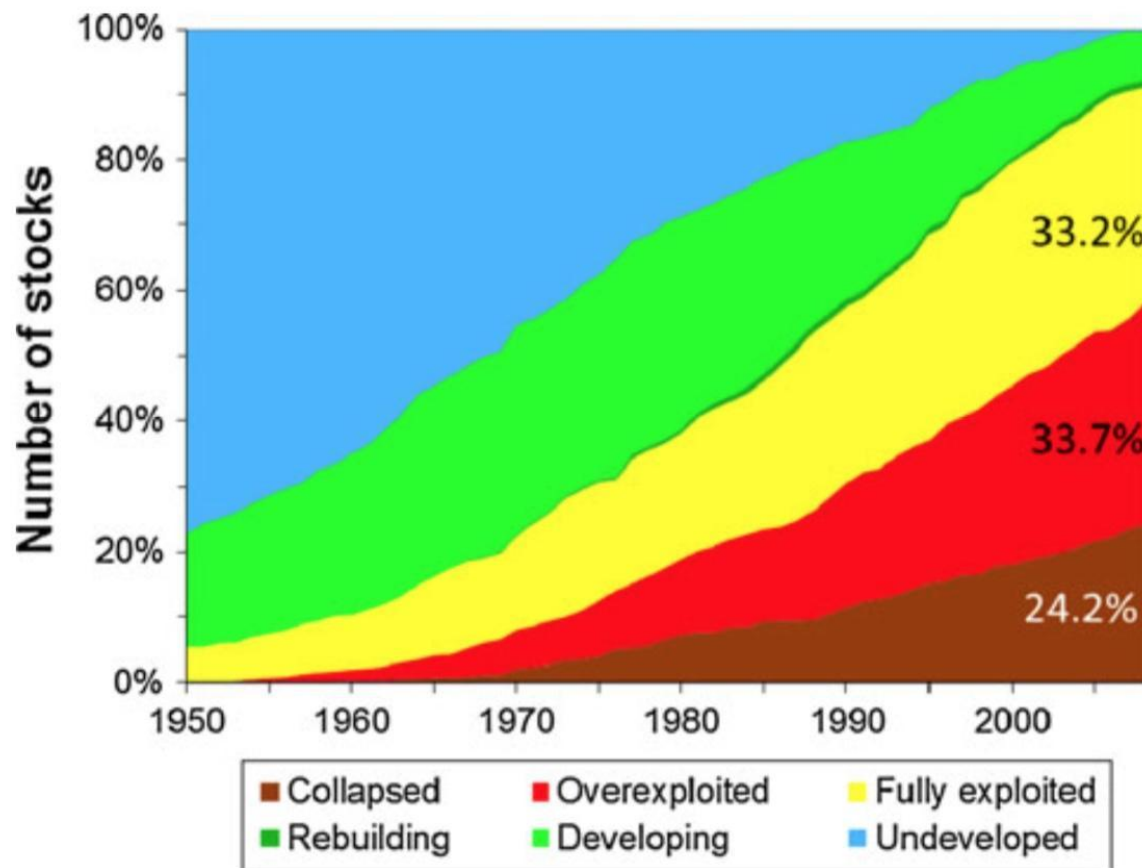
Bob Pomeroy, University of Connecticut



www.oneearthfuture.org

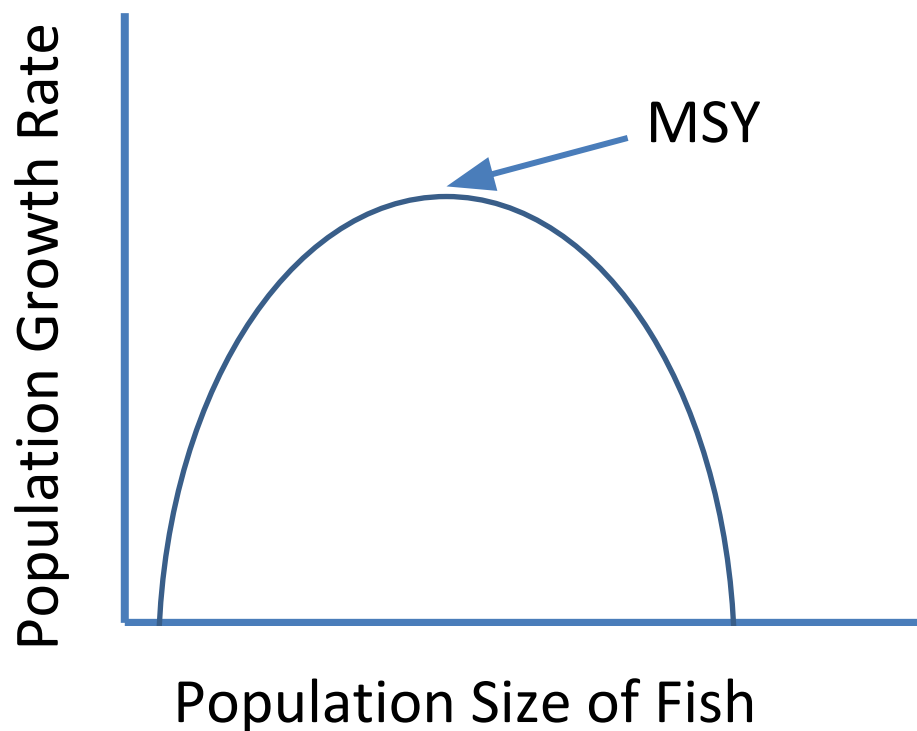
P E A C E T H R O U G H G O V E R N A N C E

Global Fisheries Management is Failing



Froese et al.
2012, *Marine Biology*

The Failure of Maximum Sustainable Yield



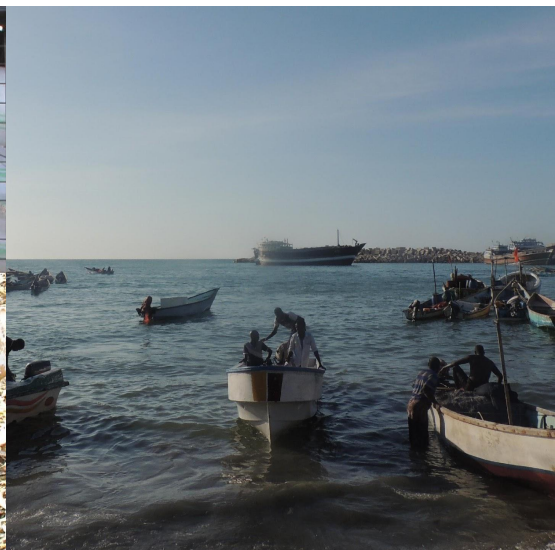
Fisheries Management is Changing

Today, successful fisheries management must ask:

What are the societal goals?

What are the fisheries objectives?

What management approach will work?





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Fisheries Governance vs Management

- Governance: The complex of ways by which individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs
- Management: the plans and measures, actions, or regulations taken to achieve goals and objectives for the fisheries

The Search for Better Fisheries Management

- Decentralized fisheries management and the allocation of decisions to the community level may be more effective
- Increased resource user participation in management and greater community control over access is driving changes





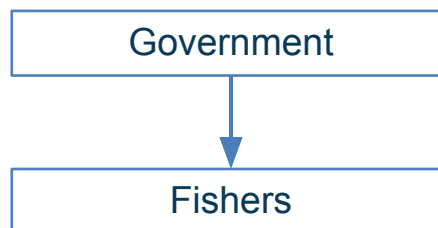
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Co-management

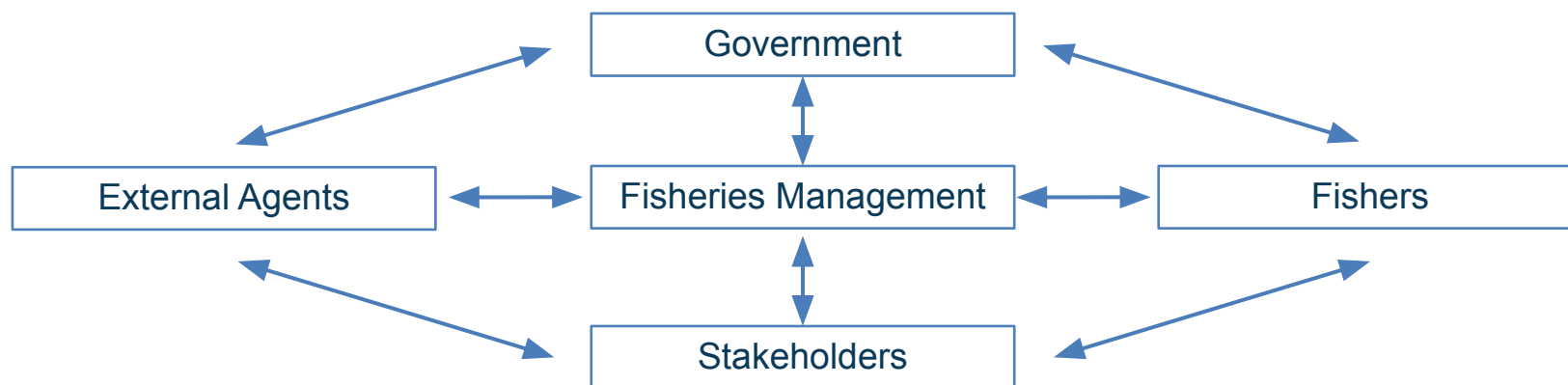
Cooperative management or ***co-management*** can be defined as:

a ***partnership*** arrangement in which the community of local resource users (fishers), government, other stakeholders (boat owners, fish traders, boat builders, business people, etc.) and external agents (non-government organizations, academic and research institutions) ***share the responsibility and authority for the management of the fishery***

Top-down management



Co-management



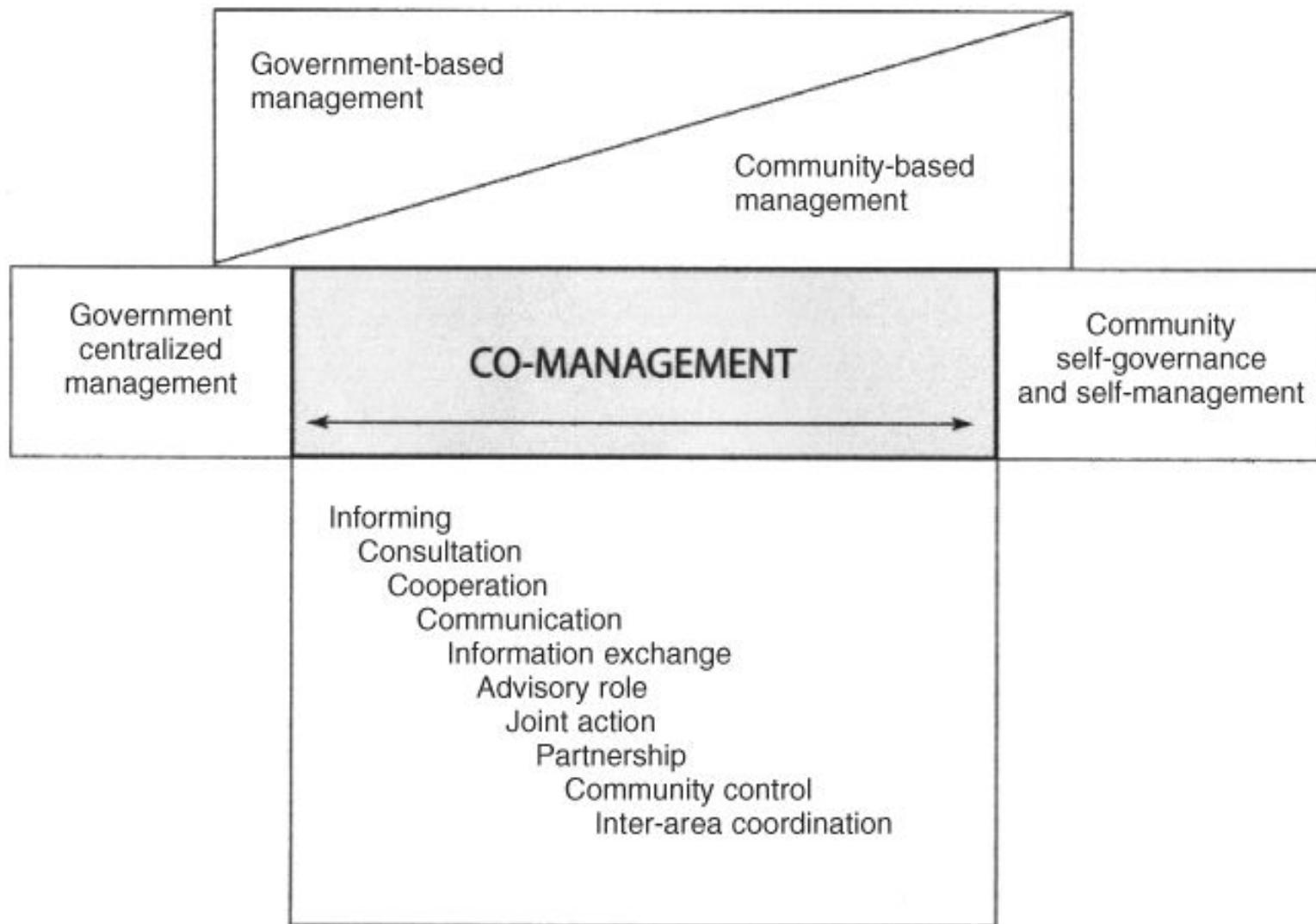


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Co-management – Key Ingredients

- Regular, two-directional consultations and negotiations
- Iterative and evolving process
- Formal agreement on roles, responsibilities, and rights of partners
- Integration of local (informal, traditional, customary) and centralized government management systems
- Involves aspects of participation, social empowerment, power sharing, and decentralization

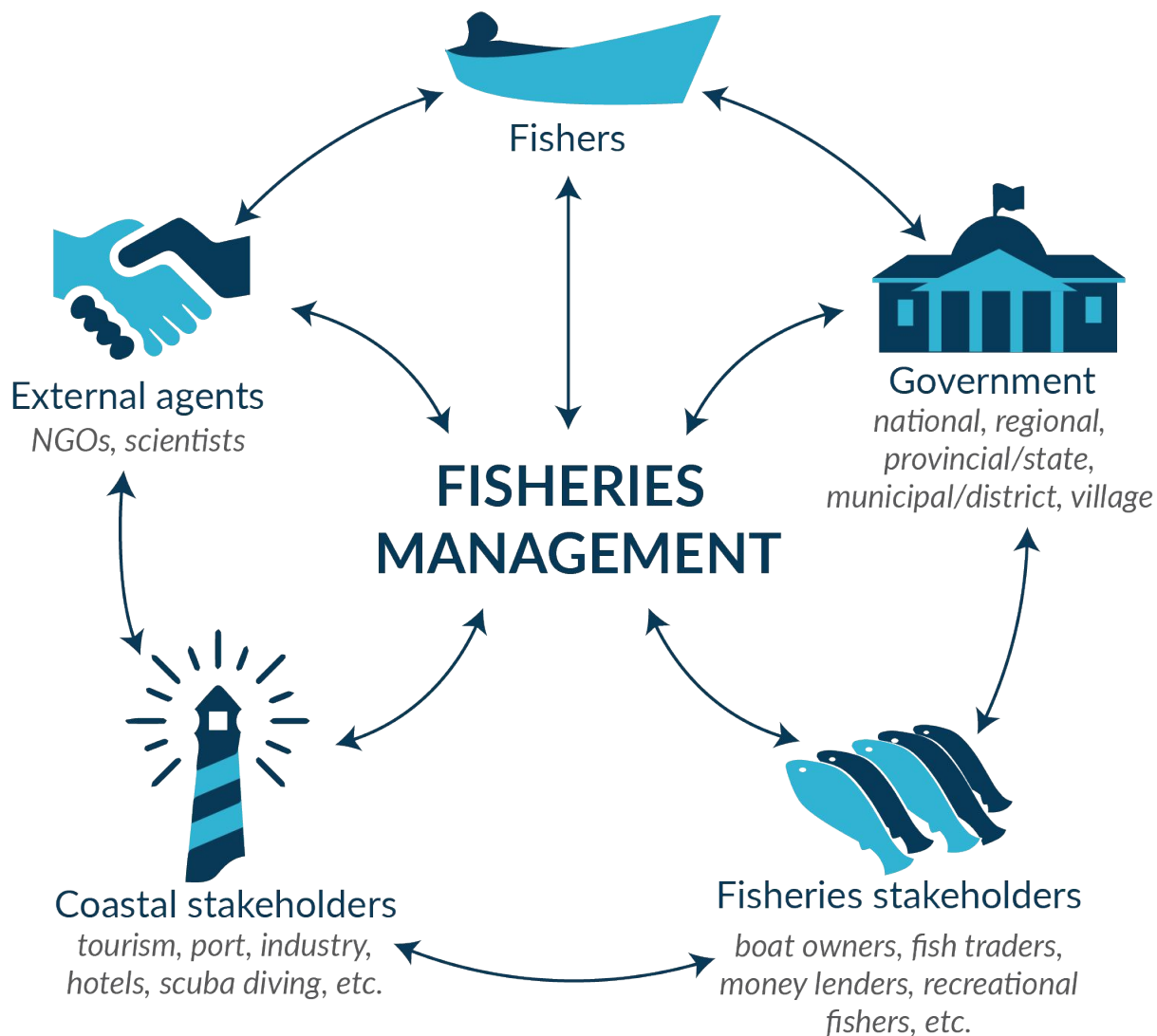
Types of Power Sharing



Types of Power Sharing

- **Community control** - Power delegated to community to make decisions and inform government of these decisions
- **Advisory** - Users advise government of decisions to be taken and government endorses these decisions
- **Communicative** - Two-way information exchange; local concerns are represented in management plans
- **Cooperative** - Community has input into management
- **Consultative** - Mechanism exists for government to consult with fishers; government makes all decisions
- **Informative** - Community is informed about decisions

Co-management is a Process





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Potential Advantages

- Open, transparent, accountable, and autonomous management process: builds trust
- Improved resource stewardship through public awareness
- More economical – less spent on administration and enforcement in the long run
- Management is more flexible and creative
- Local ownership over enforcement and solving problems, creates more legitimacy
- Incentivizes long-term resource management and sustainability

Potential Disadvantages and Challenges

- Not be suitable for every fishing community: unwilling or able to take on the responsibility of co-management.
- Sufficient political will may not exist
- Lengthy: may take 3 – 5 years to establish
- Costly to establish
- Shifts in power bases may not be in best interest of all partners
- Vested interests and policies may resist social empowerment and power sharing and national social and political goals.

Conditions for Success in Africa

- Partnership with government.
- Conflict management mechanism.
- Consultative process.
- Traditional leadership.
- Sector management.
- Meeting expectations.
- Sufficient powers.
(From research by Sverdrup-Jensen and Nielsen 1998)

Conditions for Success in Africa

- Securing access rights to resources.
- Benefits must exceed costs.
- Participation in and commitment to co-management processes.
- Legitimate, accountable and representative local structures.
- Objectives must be agreed upon by all parties.
- Importance of training, capacity building and empowerment.
- Consider supplemental or alternative economic opportunities.
- Effective enforcement.
- Long-term champion.



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Available Case Studies

1. Kenya
2. Tanzania
3. Mozambique
4. Liberia

Kenya

Co-management Type: Advisory



Structure

Elected executive committee
Assembly/committee
Sub-committees



Funding

Registration/permit fees
Tourism fees
Donor funding



Legal Framework & Foundational Documents

Local bylaws/rules

Monitoring & evaluation framework

Financing plans

Co-management plan

National registration

Fisher membership requirement

Kenya



Management Functions

Set fishing areas/boundaries
(either exclusive or collaborative areas)

Enforcement/compliance monitoring

Ban gear

Restrict access to certain people

Collect fees for tourism

Establish bylaws

Establish management plan

Monitoring and Evaluation

Promote sustainability

Business management

Issue permits/licenses

Protect areas

Education

Mozambique

Co-management Type: Consultative



Structure

Elected executive
committee
Assembly



Funding

Donor funding
Registration/
permit/licence
fees

Fines for illegal
activities
Fees for
external fishers



Legal Framework &
Foundational Documents

Mozambique



Management Functions

Set fishing areas/boundaries (*either exclusive or collaborative areas*)

Catch Data Collection

Conflict mitigation

Ban gear

Restrict access to certain people

Contribute to national legislation/policies

Promote sustainability

Issue permits/licenses

Set fishing times of day and/or seasons



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What is the state of fisheries management in Somalia?

1. What are the major issues?
2. Is it: top-down, bottom-up, co-management?
3. What different management bodies need to be considered?
4. Is there a management plan (give fishery)?
5. Is there fisheries management legislation?
6. Are there fisher organizations?
7. Are there formal rules – e.g., laws?
8. Are there informal rules – e.g., customs or norms?



Photo: Tanaka Juuyoh



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Next Steps

- What do local communities need?
- What interaction does the government foresee having with local communities?
- How can Secure Fisheries and other groups contribute?
- What concerns do you have about this approach?

Somalia's Marine Fisheries

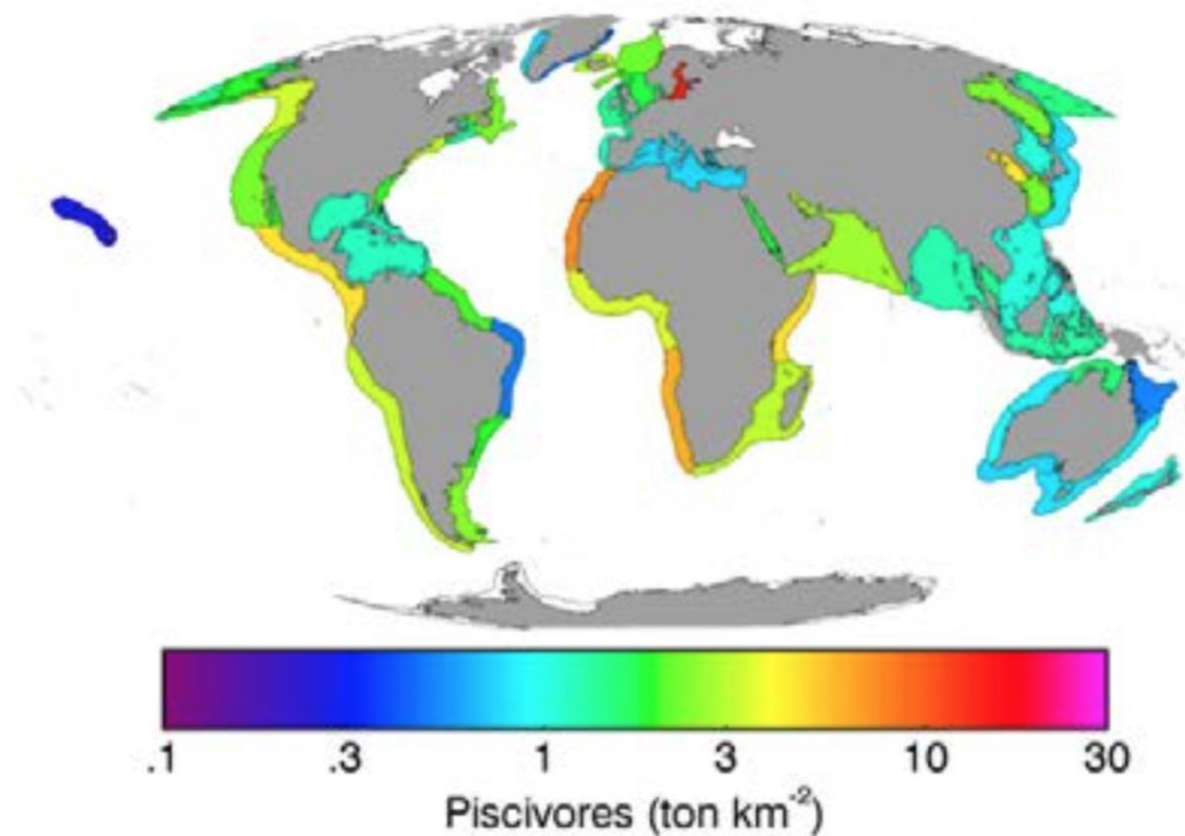
Sarah Glaser, PhD
Deputy Director of Secure Fisheries



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PEACE THROUGH GOVERNANCE

Fisheries Production Potential in Somali Waters

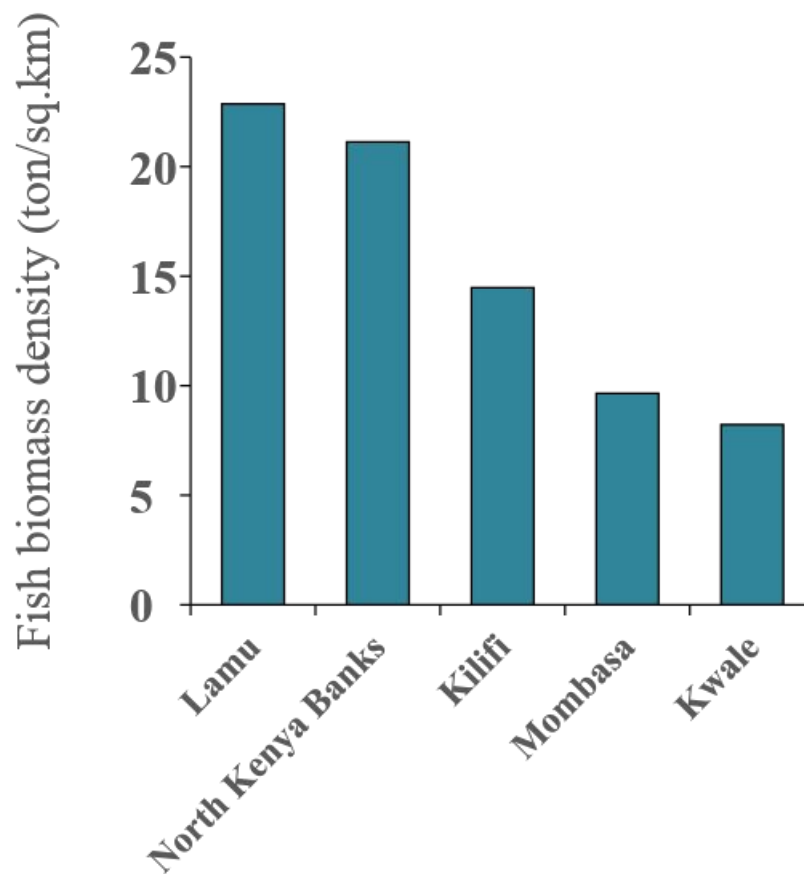
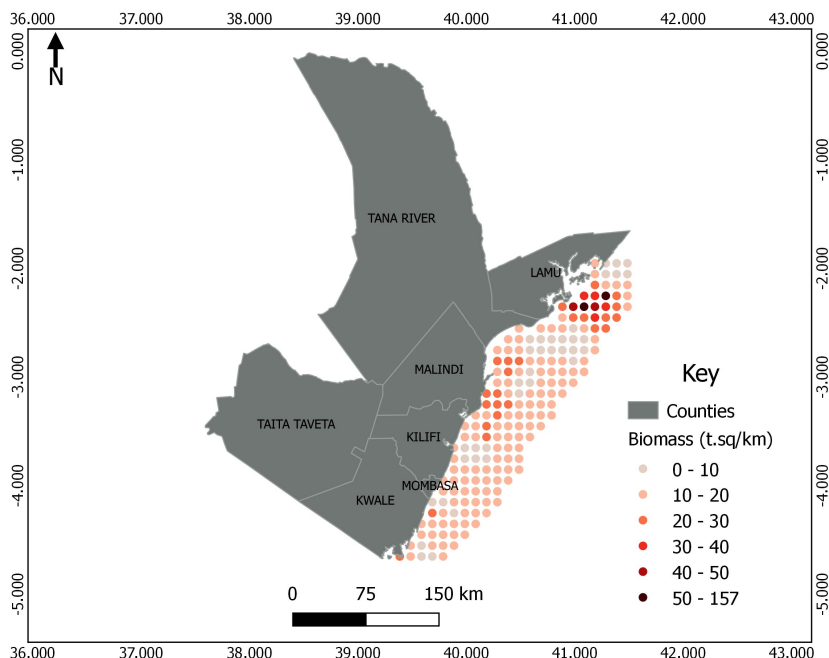


**4th
highest
in the
world**

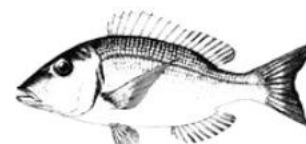
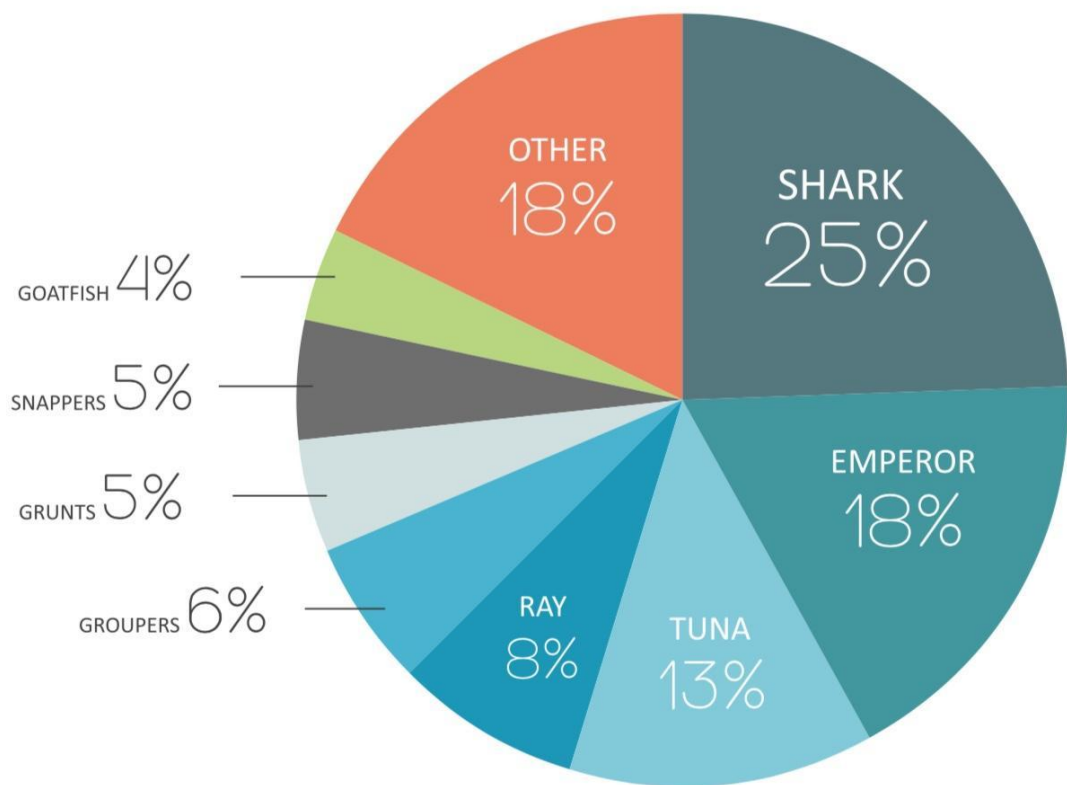
FAO 2014

How Many Fish are in Somali Waters?

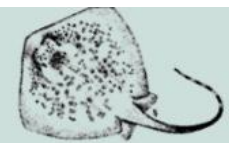
Research provided by Kenya Marine and Freshwater Research Institute



What Types of Fish are Caught?



Emperors
(*gaxash, dhuuwane, miraamir, afdheere*)



Rays
(*safan, baalalay*)



Groupers
(*summaan, caalo, gadiir, yaagur*)

Sustainable Fishing: Fish Biology



1. Size

1. Small

1. Large

2. Behavior

2. Large schools

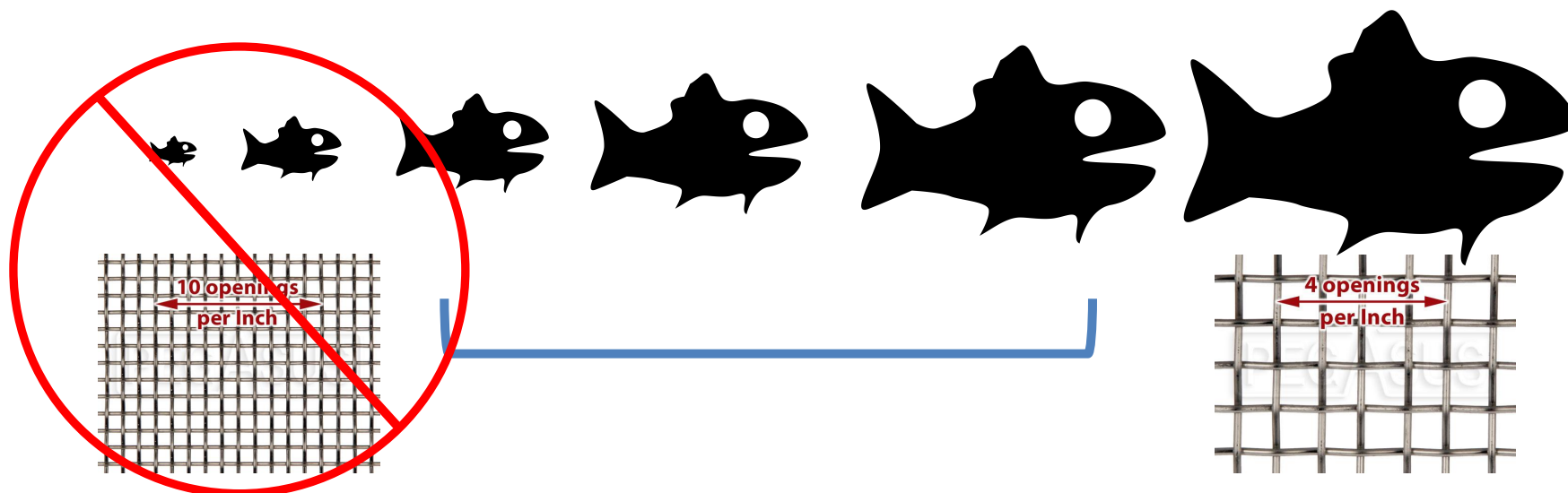
2. Solitary, few

3. Births

3. Fast, often

3. Slow, rare

Sustainable Fishing: Gear Selectivity



Example: a Fishery Collapse

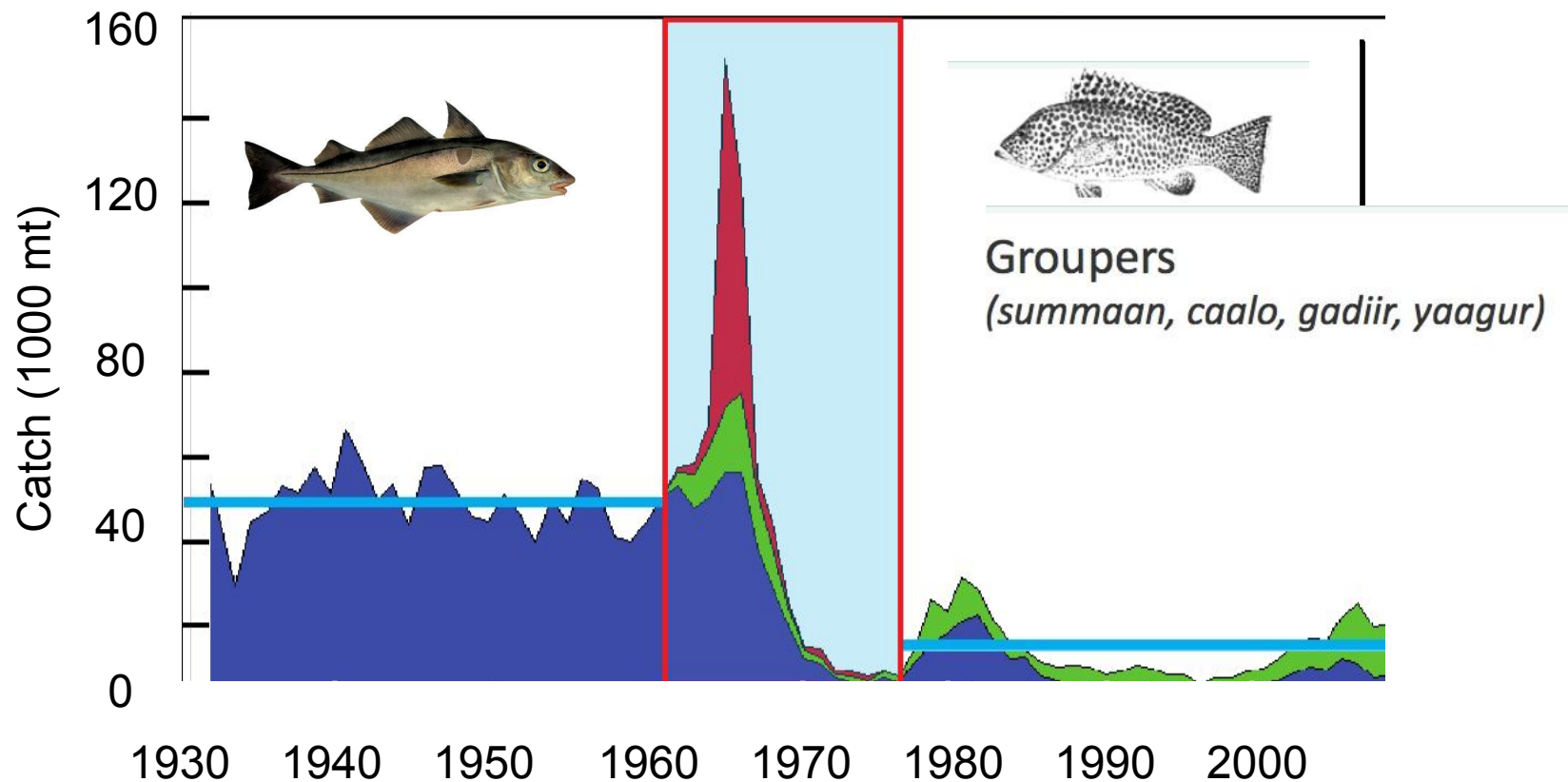


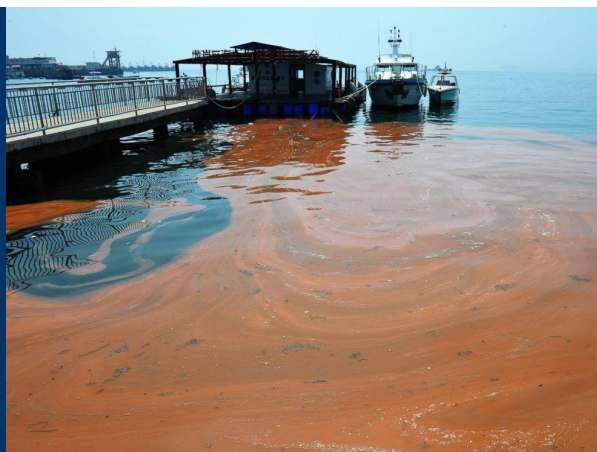
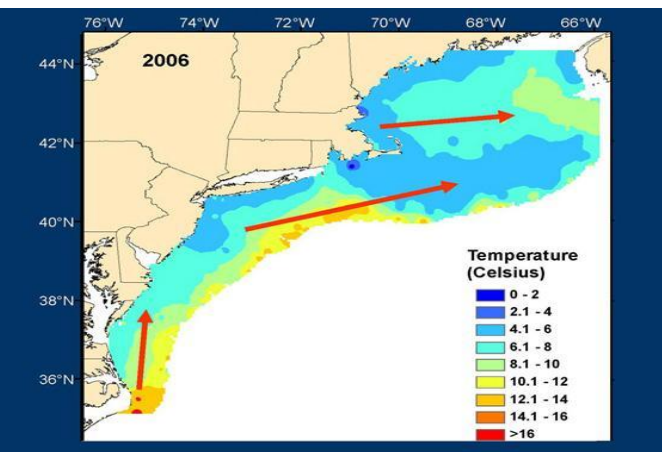
Figure courtesy Mike Fogarty, NOAA

Outside Threats to Fisheries

Climate change: fish will change migration, breeding habits

Pollution from land affects fish: sewage, agriculture, erosion

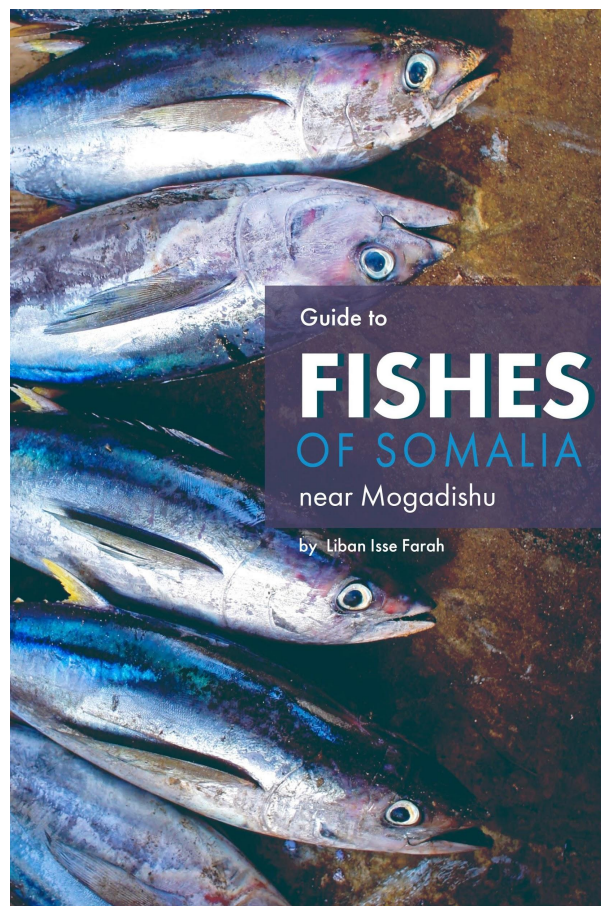
Coastal development: sensitive habitats can be damaged



What We Need to Know

- Where is overfishing occurring (if anywhere?)
- Where are important breeding habitats?
- Where is coastal development impacting important ecosystems?
- How large are the non-migratory stocks?
- Where are the boundaries for coastal pelagic species (e.g., bullet tuna – booray)?
- How much fishing pressure is occurring?

Coming Soon: Fish ID Guide by Libaan Isse Farah





Impacts of Artisanal Bait Fishery in the Mangrove Ecosystem in Kenya

Muthumbi Awn¹, CM Kihia² & J Okondo³

1. School of Biological Sciences, University of Nairobi

2. Biological Sciences, Egerton University

3. Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute

Introduction

Artisanal Fishery:

- Traditional subsistence fishing, low technology and low input (beach seines, gill nets, hand lines, basket traps etc)
- In Kenya:
 - 11000 fishers landing
 - Land between 15000 and 26000 metric tons



Bait Preference

Mangrove whelk



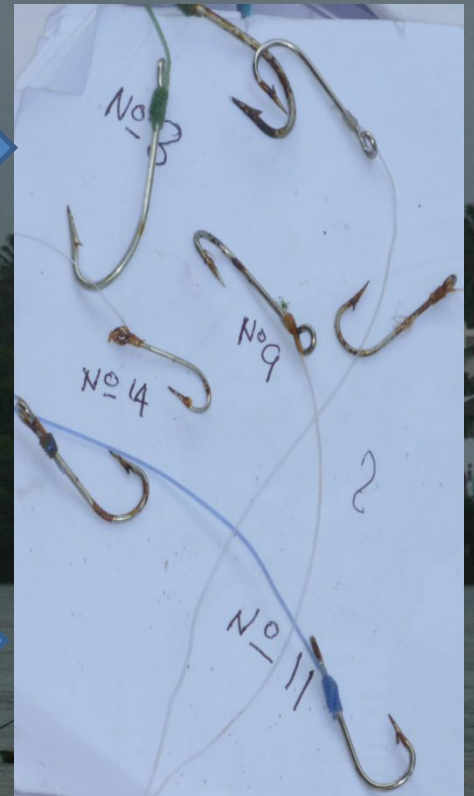
Grooved razor Shell-Solen



Hermit crabs



Catch per hour



Size of fish caught



Mangrove as home for whelks, crabs and others



The mangrove forests as nursery habitats for the ichthyofauna of Mida Creek (Kenya, East Africa)

LAURA GAJDZIK^{1,2,3}, ANN VANREUSEL¹, NICO KOEDAM², JAN REUBENS¹
AND AGNES WANGUI N. MUTHUMBI⁴

¹Marine Biology Research Group, Biology Department, University of Ghent, Krijgslaan 281, S8, B-9000 Gent, Belgium, ²Laboratory

Mangroves in the Gulf of California increase fishery yields

Octavio Aburto-Oropeza^{*††}, Exequiel Ezcurra[§], Gustavo Danemann[¶], Víctor Valdez[¶], Jason Murray^{||}, and Enric Sala^{*.***}

^{*}Center for Marine Biodiversity and Conservation, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0202; [†]Departamento de Biología Marina, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur, Carretera al Sur Km 5.5, La Paz, Baja California Sur, CP 23081, México; [§]San Diego Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 121390, San Diego, CA 92112-1390; [¶]Marine Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries Program, Pronatura Noroeste A.C., Calle Décima No. 60, Zona Centro, Ensenada, Baja California, CP 22800, México; ^{||}Department of Economics, Moore School of Business, University of South

letters to nature

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Mangroves enhance the biomass of coral reef fish communities in the Caribbean

Peter J. Mumby¹, Alasdair J. Edwards², J. Ernesto Arias-González³,
Kenyon C. Lindeman⁴, Paul G. Blackwell⁵, Angela Gall²,
Malgosia I. Gorzynska², Alastair R. Harborne¹, Claire L. Pescod²,
Henk Renken¹, Colette C. G. Wabnitz⁶ & Ghislane Llewellyn⁷

¹Marine Spatial Ecology Laboratory, School of Biological and Chemical Sciences, University of Exeter, Prince of Wales Road, Exeter EX4 4PS, UK

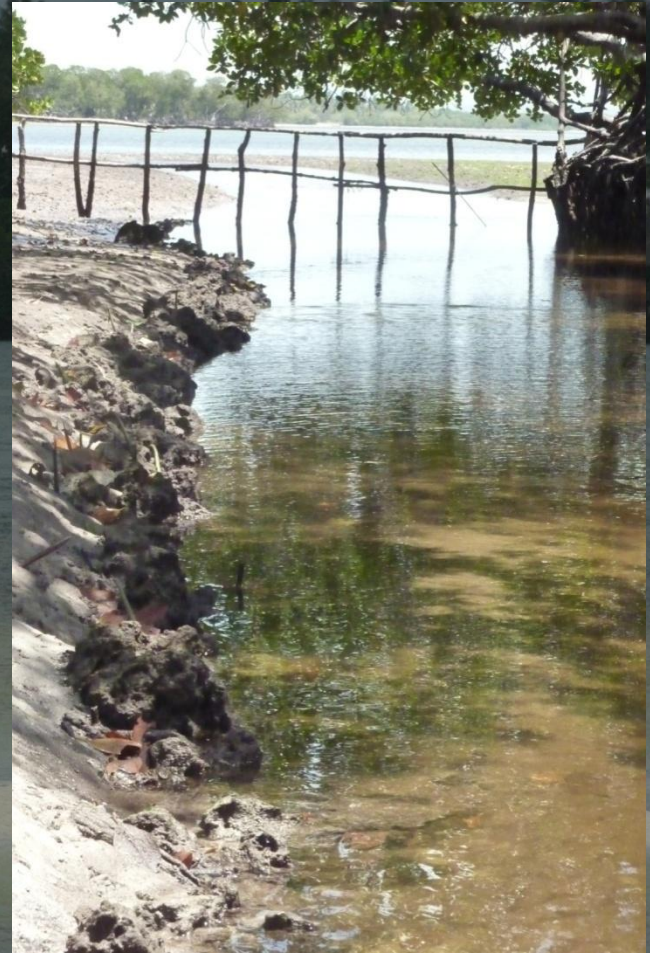
Fishery or Environment Conservation?

- Sustainable fishery: Balance between the ecological, economic and socio-cultural needs
 - Collaboration between stakeholders (user, policy maker, manager, researcher etc)
 - Community involvement in management of the fishery (co-management arrangement)
 - Policy to regulate fishery
 - Compliance enhanced by strong leadership and social cohesiveness
 - Generation of data and information to inform policy
 - Conservation: Protected areas

Alternative use of mangroves ecosystems



Eco tourism



Mariculture-fish fattening



Thank you

**Mahadsani
d**



Marine Ecosystem of Somalia



29.04.2019

LCM

DEFINITION OF ECOSYSTEM

- **Ecosystem** is a term used to represent a whole community of organism and its environment as a unit.
- It consist of **Biotic factors** that include(**all living organisms in the ecosystem**) like animlas ,plants ,fungi ,Bacteria and **abiotic factor (non-living factors)** ,like temprature.

Types of Ecosystem

Ecosystem can broadly be divided into **Terrestrial ecosystem** and **Aquatic ecosystem**.



AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

Aquatic ecosystems are found in **marine habitats, estuaries, rivers, streams, lakes** and etc.



Marine Ecosystem

Marine ecosystems are the largest of Earth's aquatic ecosystems and are distinguished by waters that have a high salt content.

These systems contrast with freshwater ecosystems, which have a lower salt content.

- **Marine ecosystems** include **nearshore systems**, such as the salt marshes, seagrass, mangroves, rocky intertidal systems and coral reefs, **offshore systems**, such as the surface ocean, pelagic ocean waters, the deep sea, , and the sea floor.
- **Marine ecosystems** are characterized by the biological community of organisms that they are associated with and their physical environment.

Seagrass

What Ecosystem services do seagrasses provide?

Seagrass beds provide many benefits for wildlife, people and the planet, from the provision of **food** and **shelter** to **environmental regulatory processes**.

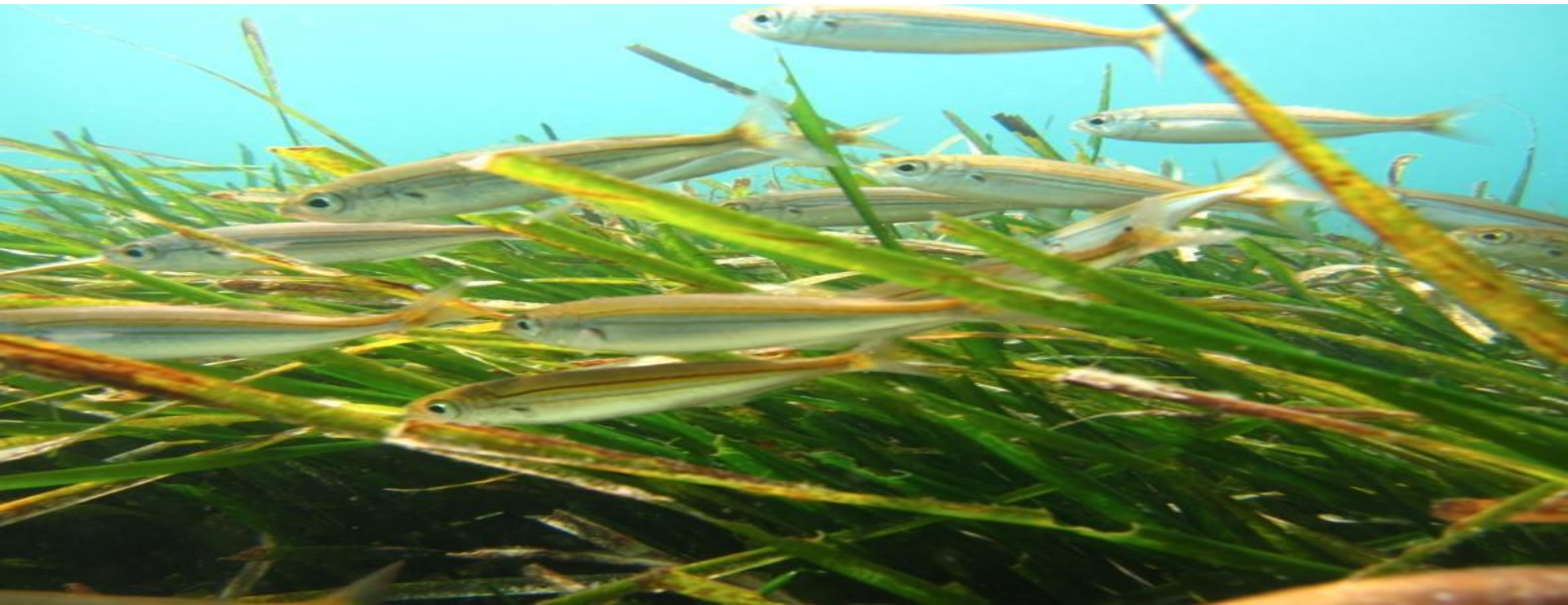


Seagrasses represent good bioindicators of marine and coastal health due to their:

- widespread distribution.
- important ecological role.
- sessile nature.
- measurable and timely responses to environmental conditions and impacts (e.g. dredging, pollution, temperature, sediment resuspension, salinity).

1. Nursery and Habitat

- **Juvenile fish** find shelter and grow up in seagrasses.
- Seagrasses also serve as habitat for **crabs, shrimp, mussels and octopus.**
-



2. Food for grazers

Seagrasses are an important food source for large herbivores such as dugongs and turtles . Invertebrates like lobsters, crabs and sea urchins also rely on seagrass for food.



3. Primary productivity

- During photosynthesis seagrass takes up carbon dioxide (CO₂) and converts it to food for the plant.
- As they grow they release oxygen (O₂) into the water which supports other marine life
Seagrasses recycle nutrients to nourish plants and animal.

4. Fishing grounds for coastal communities

Fish that mature in seagrass beds provide food and income for local communities .

Crabs, shrimps, scallops and mussels living in seagrass beds also provide food and incom.



5.Coastal protection

Seagrass roots stabilise sediments and so reduce coastal erosion.

This protects coastal infrastructure and homes from storms and flood.



6. Water filtration

- Seagrass leaves trap sediment particles that cloud the water.
- Seagrasses are also good indicators of water quality and can be used to assess the overall health of marine ecosystems .
- Filtration keeps the water clear for coral reefs, which support fisheries and attract the tourism that often sustains local economies.

Quality control

Introduction to Quality control

introduction

- *Quality* is difficult to define, since it means different things to different people. One general definition is 'degree of excellence'. In commerce, quality limits are set by what the customer is prepared to pay for; generally the customer will pay more for fish that he considers to be of higher quality, and will continue to buy as long as quality remains constant. Some of the more important factors that determine quality from the customer's point of view are species; ease of preparation; appearance; odour; flavour; freshness; size; presence or absence of bones, blood and filth; absence of specific microorganisms; condition; packaging; composition.

Obstacles inhibiting to improved quality control in Somali fishing sector

- Fish processing and quality control in Somalia are still poorly developed. Traditional fish processing methods are widely employed resulting in considerable post-harvest losses.
- One of the major challenges to steady and sustainable development in fish processing and quality management is the lack of adequately trained personnel. This is directly reflected in poor institutional capacity
- As a least developed country, development of a vibrant fresh fish quality control, processing and preservation in Somalia is hampered by many problems, both social and economic. These have led to the continuation of primitive fish quality and processing methods in Somalia. The main challenges include the lack of knowledge and infrastructure.
- Traditional fish processing methods, sun drying with salt and smoking, are most common in Somalia. Fishermen, local fish processors and fish traders (middle men) have little knowledge of fish quality, processing, preservation and handling.

- The distance from landing sites, where most of the fish is caught, to retail markets is often very long. This is compounded by poor road conditions and vehicles that are not designed for transportation of fresh fish. There is also a lack of fresh fish facilities and services such as availability of ice, refrigerators etc. in the retail markets due to lack of cheap electricity and inadequate ice production machines. As a result, fresh fish without ice is sold in areas closer to the landing sites like Bosaso.
- The conditions on most fishing boats are not conducive to fresh fish preservation, e.g. lack of ice and refrigeration on boats and poor and/or unclean fish handling materials such as boxes and shovels.

- *Lack of consumer awareness of fish quality standards*: When fish arrives at the markets, consumers buy irrespective of the condition it is in apparently due to the high demand for the product. Most consumers lack basic fresh fish sensory knowledge such as fresh fish flesh condition.

Possible solutions for improving fishery quality control in Somalia

- We need capacity building for fish processing and good quality management.
- Improvement in the teaching of fish processing and quality management in the universities and other fishery academies and is the major gap that needs quick action to be taken.
- It is important to get teaching manual/handbooks on fish handling, processing and quality management
- We need colleges that has laboratory to control quality of fish.

- Higher education training institutions such as universities play an important role in national and international development through research, training and outreach activities. So there is a need to develop a
- comprehensive teaching package on fish quality and processing that can be used for both teaching and training staff in this field
- The government should enforce quality control and quality assurance measures considering global requirements and issuances of health certificate for exportable fish and fishery products.

QUALITY CONTROL



29.04.2019

LCM

INTRODUCTION

- The fisheries sector provides both food and employment for millions of people as well as fish for consumers who have a right to eat food which has been caught, handled and treated in a good way.
- Some consumers worry about what happens to their food before they eat it.
- They look for quality and they worry about what may have happened to fish before they eat it.

Definition

Quality control can be defined simply as
'maintenance of quality at a level that satisfies the
customer and that is economical to the producer or
seller'.

1. FISH SPOILAGE & QUALITY ASSESSMENT



HOW DO WE KNOW FISH IS GOOD OR BAD?

- SMELL
- TEST
- APPEARANCE
- GILLS
- TEXTURE



WHAT MAKES FISH SPOIL?

- BACTERIA

- ENZYMES



BAD HANDLING CAUSES SPOILAGE



2.PERSONAL HYGIENE:

Fish handlers (fishermen, landing site workers, transport workers, processors and traders) will understand the link between poor personal hygiene and contamination of fish with disease causing germs.



3. USE OF ICE:

Using of ice properly maintain the quality of fish during fishing, on landing sites and during transportation .



4. FISHING:

There are a number of things that make fish unsafe to eat during fishing:

- physical hazards such as pieces of wood or metal.
- chemical hazards such as fuel or oil.
- Contamination of fish with disease causing germs found on the boat and other surfaces.
- Cleaning .



5. LANDING SITE

Dangers that might make fish unsafe to eat and can be found at fish landing sites include:

- Contamination of fish with germs from surfaces. the fish make contact with e.g. landing site floor.
- Contamination of fish with germs carried by the fish handlers;
- Contamination of fish with germs present in unclean water and ice, etc.

6.PROCESSING:

Processing often removes water from fish making it hard for bacteria and enzymes to survive.

Heat during smoking will kill bacteria and destroy enzymes.





Collecting Catch Data

a presentation by

Fardowsa Mohamud Weheliye of City University,

Mogadishu

at the

Somali Fisheries Forum, Garowe

April 29-30 2019

Data Collection at City University: **Project Kalluun**

- Project Kalluun is a catch data collection project that CU is doing in partnership with the **One Earth Future**
- A pilot program has just been successfully completed
- Over a period of six months, a team of students went out into the field and collected aggregate catch data and biometrics on being fish being landed at Lido beach



Positive Results

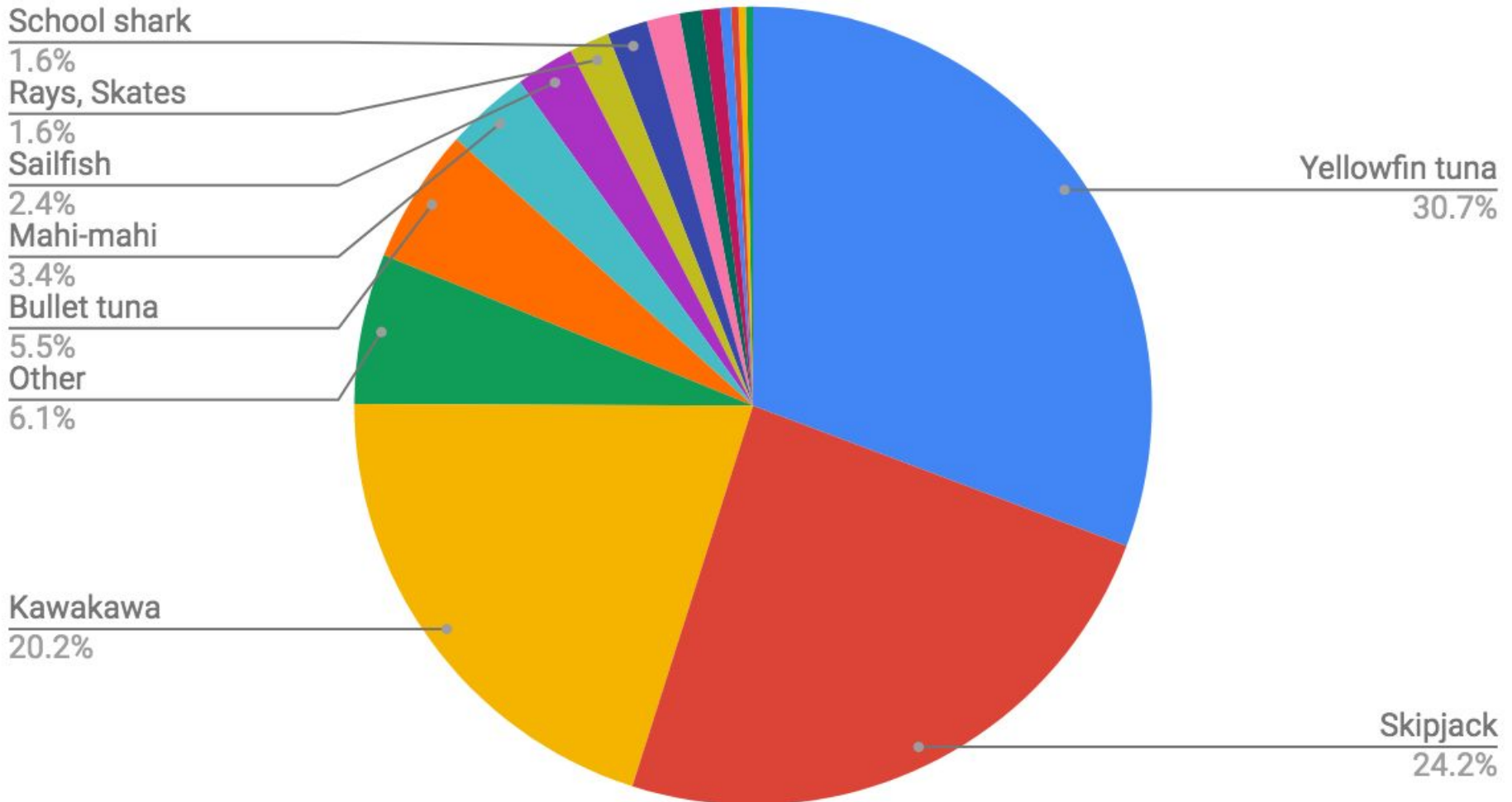
- Pilot project has demonstrated the feasibility of collecting catch data in Somalia in spite of the local circumstances
- Students have been trained in data collection, and are well placed to become the fishery officers of tomorrow
- A good rapport has been established with the local fishing community, paving the way for a more in-depth data collection project

Challenges

- Educating local people in the need for data collection, and its long term benefit to the local fishing community
- Dispelling any misconceptions and mistrust
- There is some confusion about the names of certain species of fish (multiple names are used for the same species of fish)

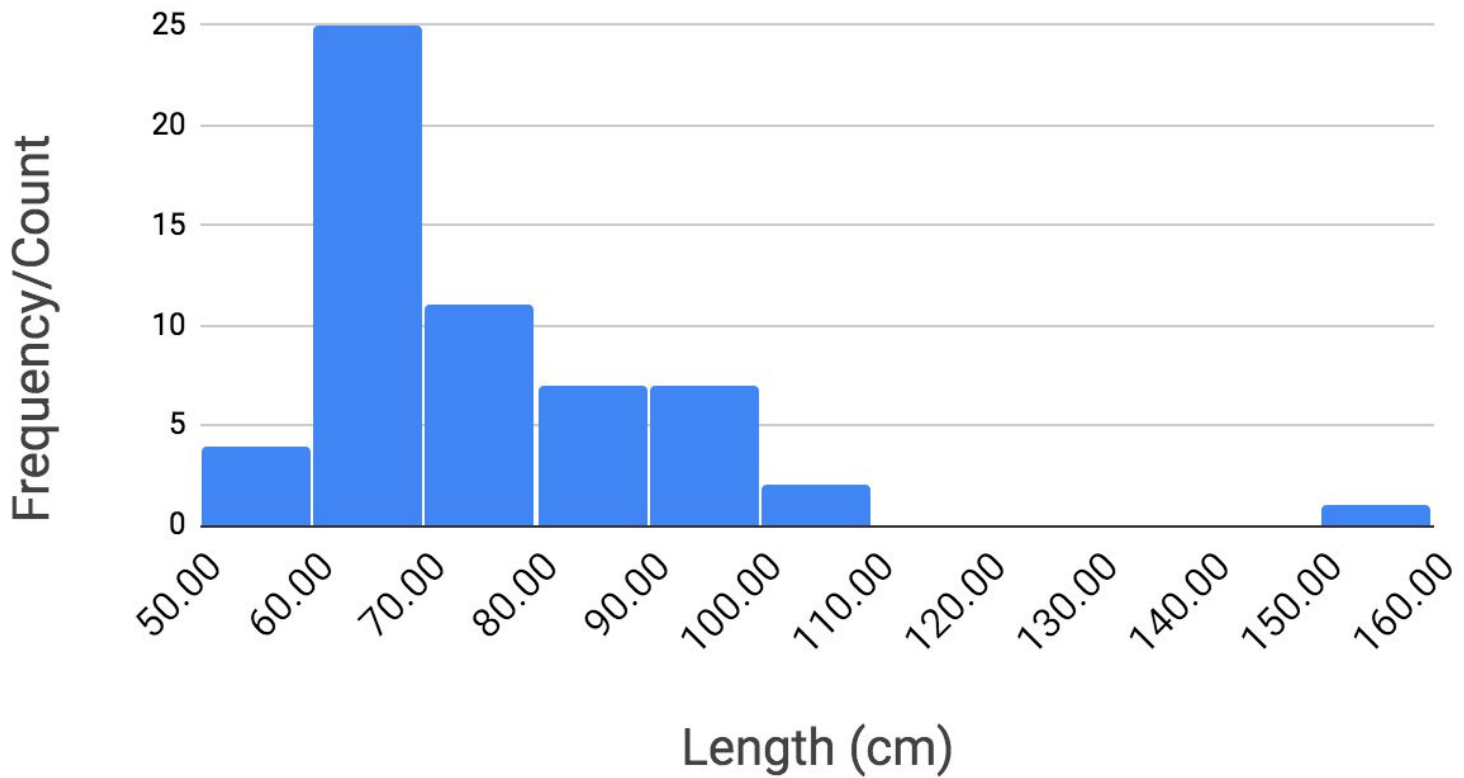
Project Kalluun: Initial Results (Nov-April)

Proportion of species landed at Lido Beach



Project Kalluun: Initial Results

Length distribution of yellowfin tuna near Lido Beach



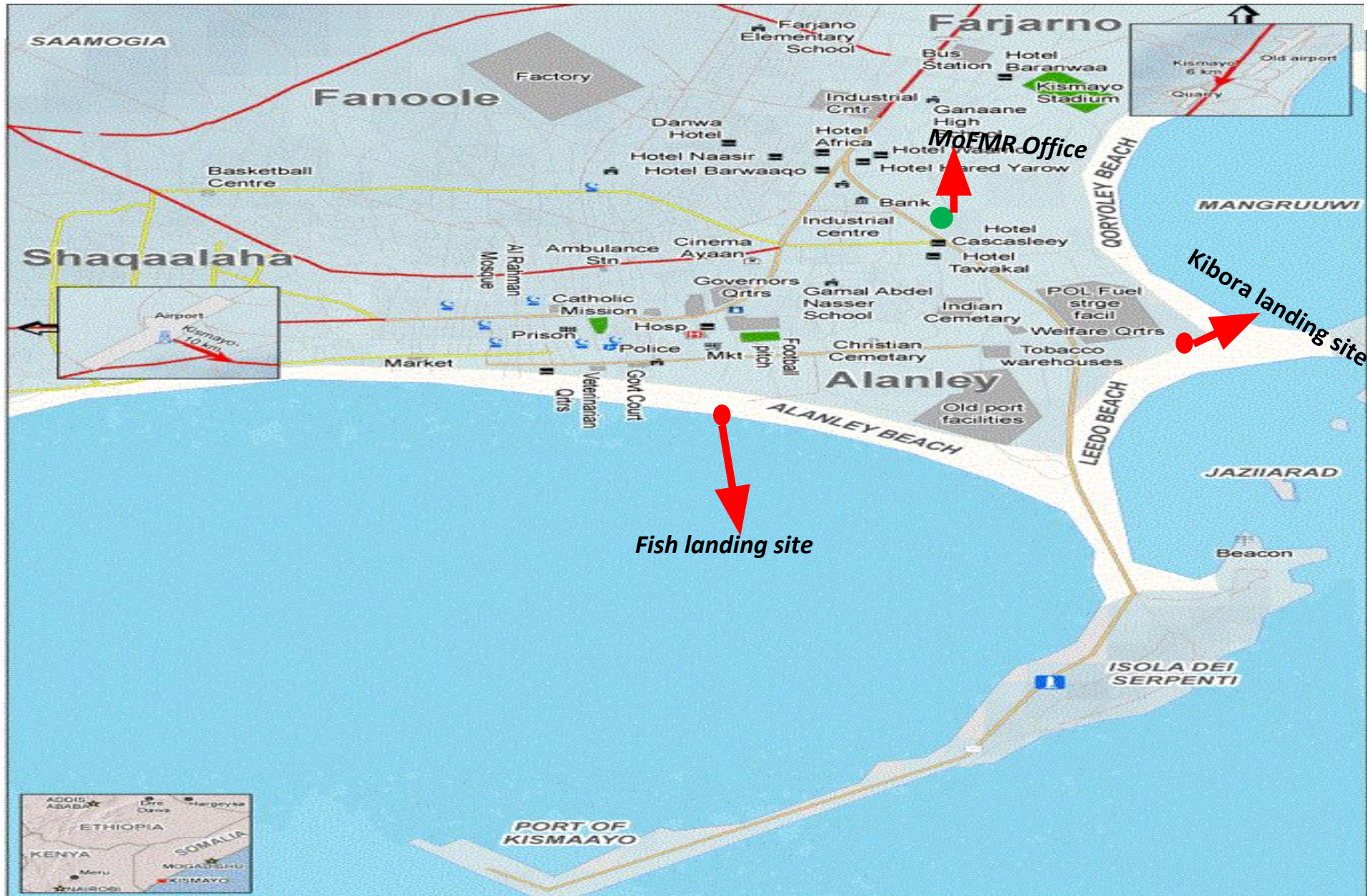
Thank you for listening



FISH FOR NUTRITION PROJECT: Fish Catch Data Session



The overall objective of the project is to improve the food and nutrition security of returning refugees, internally displaced persons and vulnerable host



Fish for Nutrition Project (Fish Catch Data Presentation)



Fish for Nutrition Project (Outputs and Activities)

Output A: Food insecure people in Kismayo are better informed about the nutritional-physiological benefits of fish consumption

Output B: The availability of qualitatively high fishery products for the vulnerable population groups of Kismayo is increased

Output C: The infrastructural conditions for improved availability and use of nutritionally relevant foods are created.

Activities

- Undertook multi-media campaigns, community awareness campaigns & pilot projects for schools and health facilities.
- Capacity building measures to strengthen line ministries & fishermen and -women.
- Provision of basic health care facilities with nutrition counselling.
- Provision of fish outlets in existing markets as well as provision of cold storage facilities, and improvement of hygiene and sanitation of fish outlets.



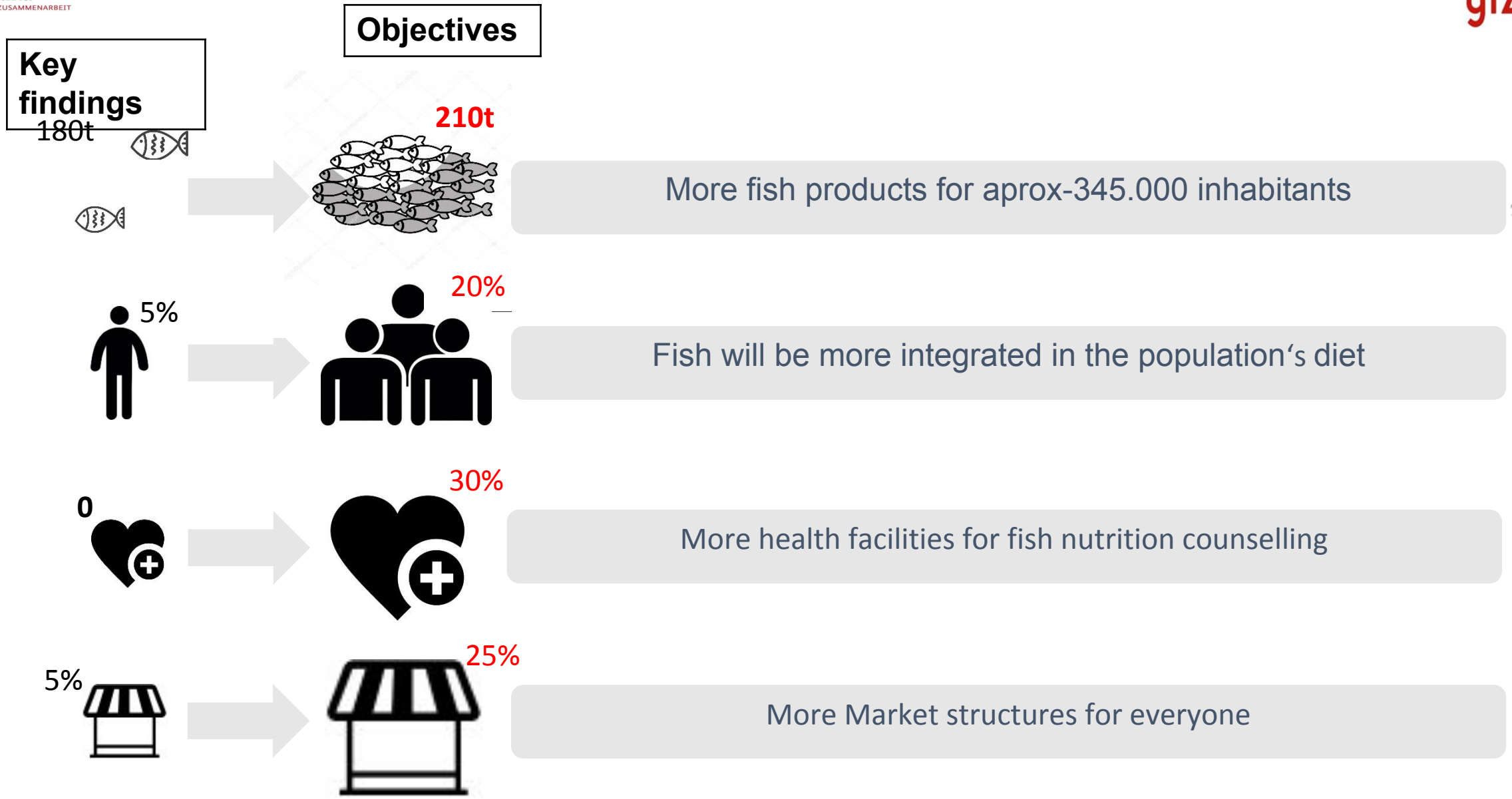
Fish for improving the food security of Kismayo's population

Outcome

Knowledge about health benefits
and preparation

Fish in the market by reducing the
post-harvest fish losses

Mobile and permanent market
structures





Fish for Nutrition Project Plan of - 2019

- ✓ Awareness Campaigns on Fish Nutrition both in (Health facilities and Schools)
- ✓ Media Campaigns for fish awareness campaign
- ✓ Fish Cooking Classes
- ✓ Reduction of post-harvest losses
 - x. Build capacities of traders & cooperatives
 - x. Build capacities of fishermen & fish vendors
 - x. Provide cooling provisions to market
- ✓ Promote fish preservation
- ✓ Increase number of market outlets
- ✓ Provide fish nutritional counselling in health care facilities



Capacity Development and Data collection training

The main objective of the capacity development training for the key Ministry's staff:

- Fish data collection in to two landing sites
- Types of data (identified by qualitative and quantitative)
- Material required for fish data collection
- Data collection techniques
- Key factors for high quality data
- Fish handling
- ICE data
- Identifying fish species
- Collecting data for fish drying



Gani recording fish data at Alanley landing

Over view of fish production 2019



- [Data collection at Kibora landing site](#)
- <https://www.appsheet.com/start/925114e4-c035-48b7-a803-5ba51f0d48d1#appName=AppLauncher-663517-19-01-07&page=gallery&sort=%5B%5D&table=MOFMR+APPS&view=MOFMR+APPS>
- [Data collection at Alanley landing site](#)

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1KIV6XCsvachQXLYBJ7qSkTQllkllG6QCaqAiwBkmRO0/edit?ts=5cc68160#gid=1475386727>



MoFMR staff recording fish data at Kibora landing site



Challenges of data collection system

There are a lot of challenges of fish catch data in Kismayo, below is the major ones:

- Lack of proper data collection tools
- Lack of communities sensitization to the benefits of a data collection
- Lack of ability to identify the fish species
- Lack of training in data collection and data analysis
- Lack of data shades or weighing fish and the physical structure/data shades, will be used to enable the data collectors to more easily collect this needed data.



COMMON SOMALI NAMES FOR FISH CATCH DATA IN KISMAYO

1. LIBAAX (GEESOOLE, DHAGA BALAQA, ULULUQ)
2. JEEDAL
3. FARAS
4. CAMBARSHE
5. TARAAQAD (SEYNUUB/TABADIN)
6. BALAALEY/ JIIBAR
7. MALAY QAREED (TEEBADA, GAXASHKA, GADUUDANE)
8. MALAYGA SARE (FISH SNIPERS) (SUBCAAN, ILQARSHAHA, GOCORE, BAAWUUDI)

Thank you for your attention!



FISHING IN THE HORN OF AFRICA



FairFishing 2013-2019

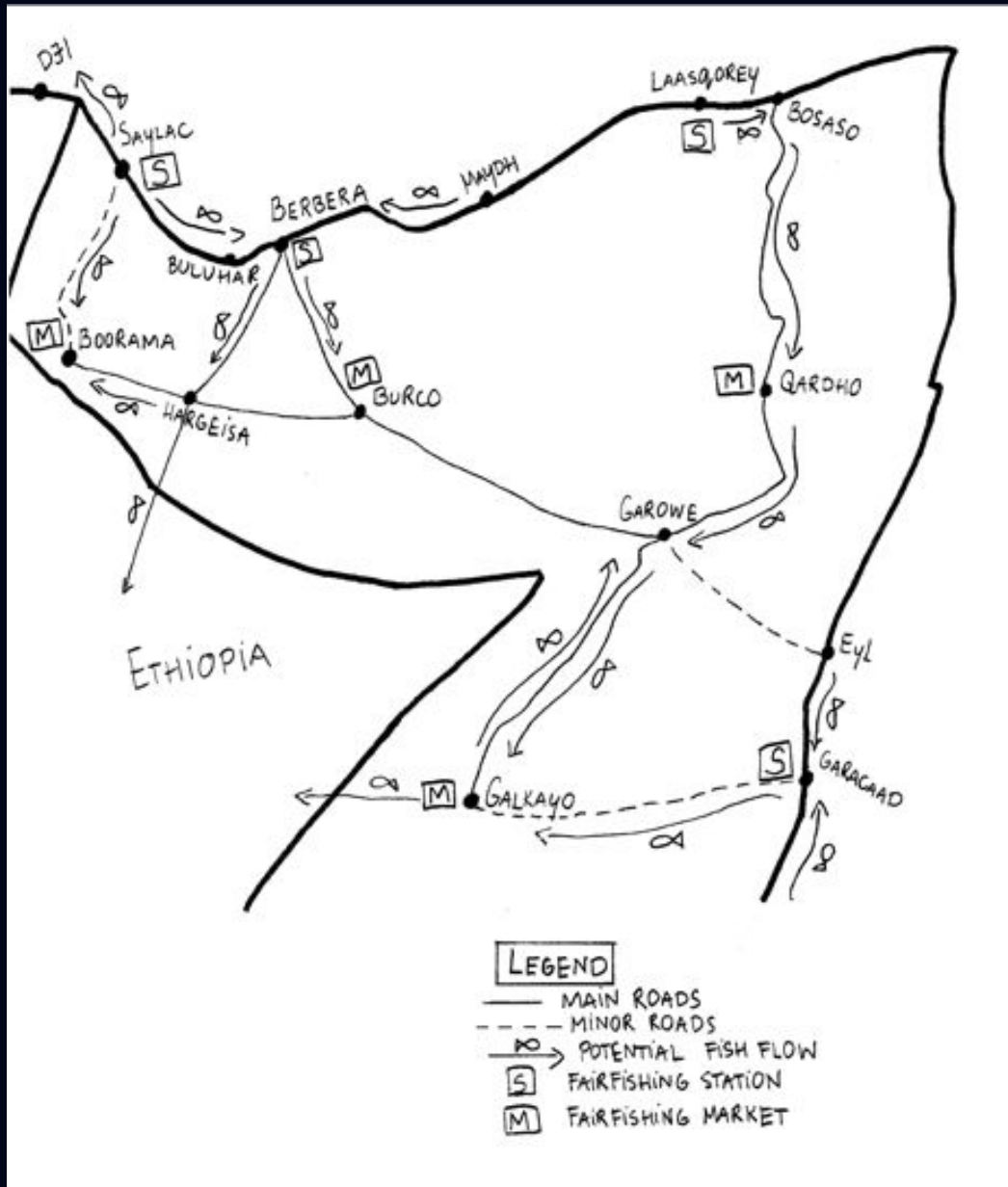
- Berbera Centre of Excellence (since 2013)
 - 1.200.000 KG fish registered in 2018
 - Efficient registration system of KG fish - but nothing else
- New fish facilities with necessary infrastructure established in Puntland and Somaliland ultimo 2018 (EU funded program)
- Next step: improve registration system to include specific catch data

CATCH DATA COLLECTION: FAIRFISHING STATION BERBERA



Pilot project (start 01.03.2019)

- Species differentiation
- Capacity (boats, crew, days, area)
- Day to day registration
- Aim to replicate registration on all FairFishing established facilities

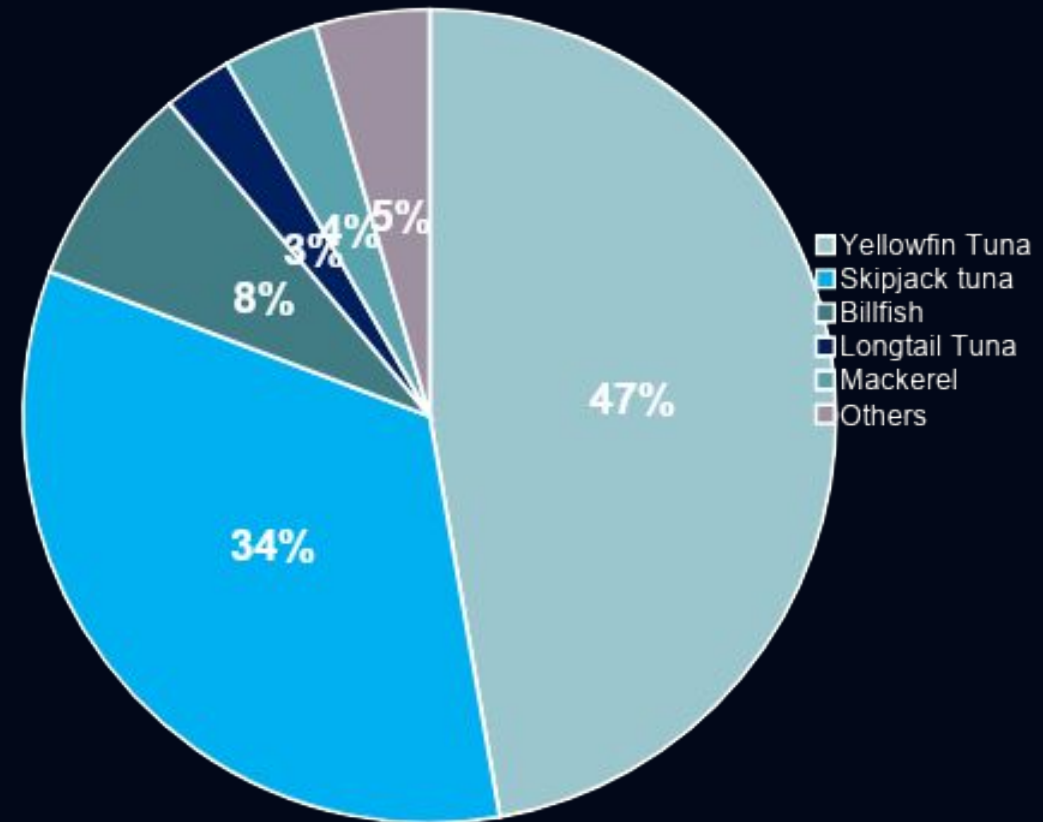


INITIAL RESULTS

- The average nr of days for fishing trip is 4-5 days
- Average nr of crew of 4-5
- Average catch between 600-1200 KG



Catch composition Berbera (March 2019)



Day	Date	Name of the owner	Vessel type	Fishing Gear	Fishing Area	Fishing trip	nr. Crew	Species	kg	Size/notification
Wednesday	17/04/2019	Khadar	volvo	net	Conqorka		5	4skipjack tuna	823	Normal
Wednesday	17/04/2019	Biisaaye	volvo	net	Karin		5	5skipjack tuna	251	Normal
								sword fish	364	bigger than usual
								yellowfin tuna	485	Normal
Wednesday	17/04/2019	Mukhtar	volvo	net	Dabasalis		5	5sword fish	271	bigger than usual
								skipjack tuna	279	Normal
Thursday	18/04/2019	Koombow	volvo	net	Gerri		5	5yellowfin tuna	217	Normal
								skipjack tuna	383	Normal
Thursday	18/04/2019	Cakaar	volvo	net	Raas-katiib		5	5skipjack tuna	377	Normal
								sword fish	185	bigger than usual
Thursday	18/04/2019	Frahan	volvo	net	Dhagax-guduuud		5	5yellowfin tuna	233	Normal
								skipjack tuna	301	Normal
								sword fish	78	bigger than usual
Friday	19/04/2019	Af-sadaad	volvo	net	karin		4	5skipjack tuna	385	Normal
Friday	19/04/2019	Saleban	volvo	net	Conqorka		5	5skipjack tuna	396	small than usual
Friday	19/04/2019	Xaydari	volvo	net	siyara		4	4mackerel	263	small than usual
Staurday	20/04/2019	Guureeye	volvo	net	Shallacow		4	3skipjack tuna	253	small than usual
Saturday	20/04/2019	Abdi baasto	volvo	net	Dabasalis		4	4mackerel	189	small than usual

- Above a screen of how the data is registered daily
- Continously developing the sheet, data and procedure to get needed data and details

LONG TERM OBJECTIVE



A sustainable fishery and fish value chain

- Environmental protection by mapping and controlling the stock in Somali waters
- Governmental control by policies and supervision of fishery (small-scale and IUU fishing)
- Use to link supply and demand based on species for efficiency in the value chain



Building Knowledge Through Education

A short presentation by

Jamal Hassan of City University, Mogadishu

at the

Somali Fisheries Forum, Garowe

April 29-30 2019



Training the fishery business people and marine professionals of the future

- At City University we have a four year program in marine science and fisheries, run by a small but dedicated team of staff
- Developing students' research methodology and business skills
- Data collection: training students to become the marine professionals and fishery officers of the future
- Encouraging student led research and other initiatives: [Guide to the fishes of Somalia near Mogadishu](#): a book authored by Liban Isse Farah and sponsored by the One Earth Future

Student led research at City University

- Student led data collection at CU started in 2016-17
- Project Kalluun: a fishery catch data collection project being conducted in partnership with the One Earth Future, and other interested parties (Federal Ministry and the FAO)
- Next stage: research to be scaled up in partnership with more stakeholders, with a view to working towards a national catch database



Promoting collaboration: building up a network of research teams

We collaborate with:

- One Earth Future
- The FAO
- The University of Nairobi
- The University of Tromsø
- Federal Ministry of Somalia
- ADESO

Aims for the future:

- Greater collaboration with Somalia based institutions
- Joint research by teams in Somali institutions
- Working together to build up a national catch database

Distance learning: a way of tapping the expertise available cross-nationally

- Video conferencing
- Began at CU with scientists from the One Earth Future (United States) in 2018
- Currently engaged in a pilot program with academics at the University of Tromsø (Norway), in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- Students have responded very positively to distance learning

Thank you for listening

NO CHAIN IS STRONGER THAN THE WEAKEST LINK

The importance of a stable cooling chain in the fisheries



COOL



CLEAN



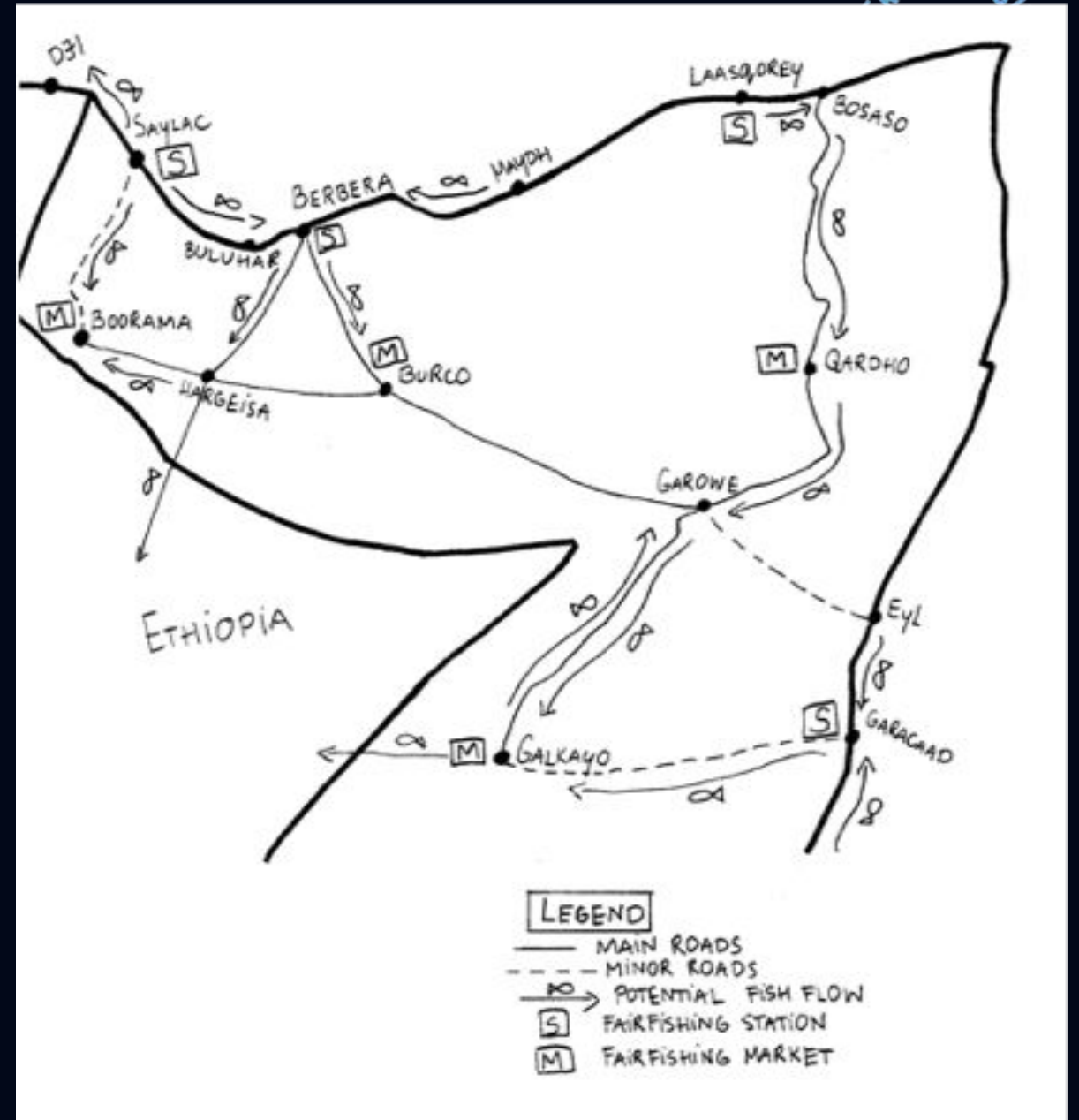
TASTY

Physical infrastructure for a small-scale fishery and fresh fish value chain

in the Horn of Africa

Eu funded program: fish facilities along the Horn

- FairFishing concept (ice, cold storage, access to market)
- Initiatives to improve the cooling chain
- Lessons learned





Physical infrastructure for a small-scale fishery and fresh fish value chain

in the Horn of Africa



Ice production

all established fish facilities



Cold storage

all established fish facilities



sales and processing facilities

In market facilities

A COOLING CHAIN WITH NO COOL OR CLEAN



Fish station



transportation



fish shop

A COOL AND CLEAN COOLING CHAIN



Fish station



transportation



fish shop

IDENTIFIED GAPS TO CLOSE IN THE COOLING CHAIN



- Fresh fish not kept below 4 degrees from sea to the table.
- No gutting at sea and lacking ice at sea.
- Lacking cool and clean transportation to markets.
- Lacking cool and clean processing and storage in fish shops.
- Lacking knowledge of why to keep fish cool and clean along the whole chain



FAIRFISHING NEW INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE THE COOLING CHAIN



- Gutting at sea
- Improved transportation to be cool and clean
- Possibilities for fish shops to instal solar panels for lower electricity costs to keep fish cool in freezers and fridges
- Knowledge of the cooling chain among all stakeholders along the chain, from fisher to consumer.

FAIRFISHING CHARTER

FRESH FISH ON THE DISH

COOL

ALWAYS ZERO DEGREES

CLEAN

CLEAN BOATS, CLEAN HANDS,
CLEAN SHOPS, CLEAN KITCHENS

TASTY

TASTY DISHES FOR FAMILY MEALS,
STREET FOOD AND RESTAURANTS

SUSTAINABLE

SUSTAINABLE FISHING METHODS,
NO TRAWLING, NO ILLEGAL FISHING,
NO OVER-FISHING



LOCAL OWNED

LOCAL FISHERY ORGANIZATIONS, THE GOVERNMENT,
MUNICIPALITIES AND FAIRFISHING COLLABORATE

OPEN

OPEN AND EQUAL TO ALL, MEN AND WOMEN,
YOUNG AND OLD, LARGE AND SMALL SCALE FISHERS

LEGAL

FOLLOWS NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL
FISHING REGULATIONS

SAVING 20% FOR TOMORROW

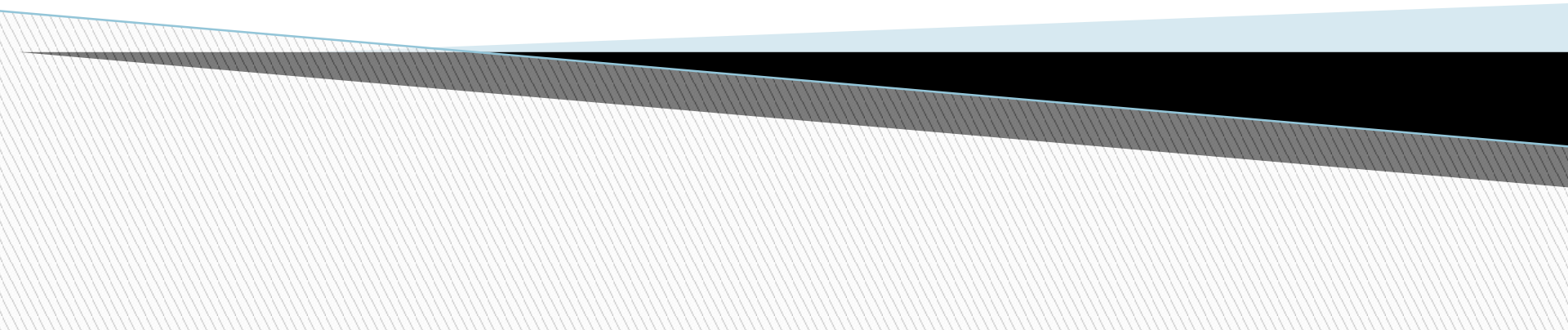
CONSTANTLY IMPROVING TO MAINTAIN FOOD SECURITY,
ENSURE NUTRITION AND BOOST INNOVATION

FAIR IS FAIR

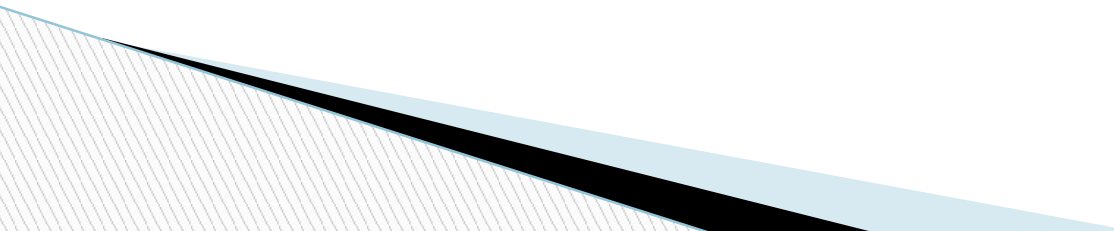
TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE, HONEST BUSINESS ETHICS,
SHARED PROSPERITY

SOMALI FISHERIES FORUM Business and Management Skills Workshop

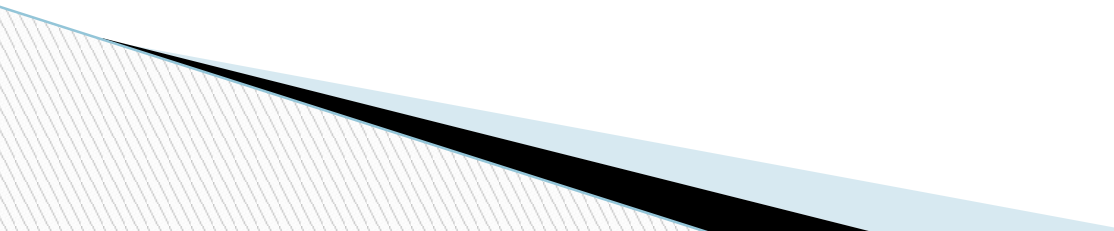
Presenter name: Mohamed Mohamud
Osman(Lambo)

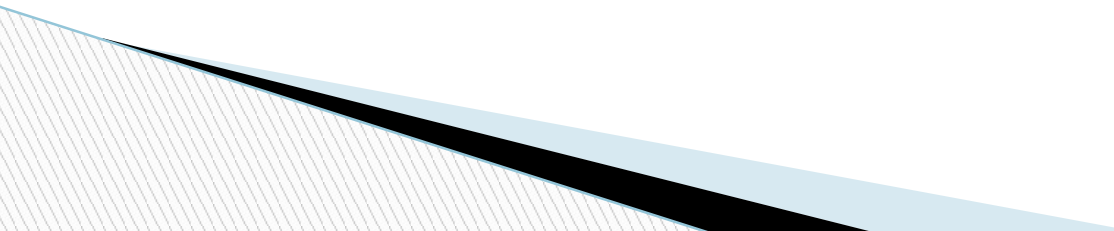


Things Business Fisher to Consider while planning

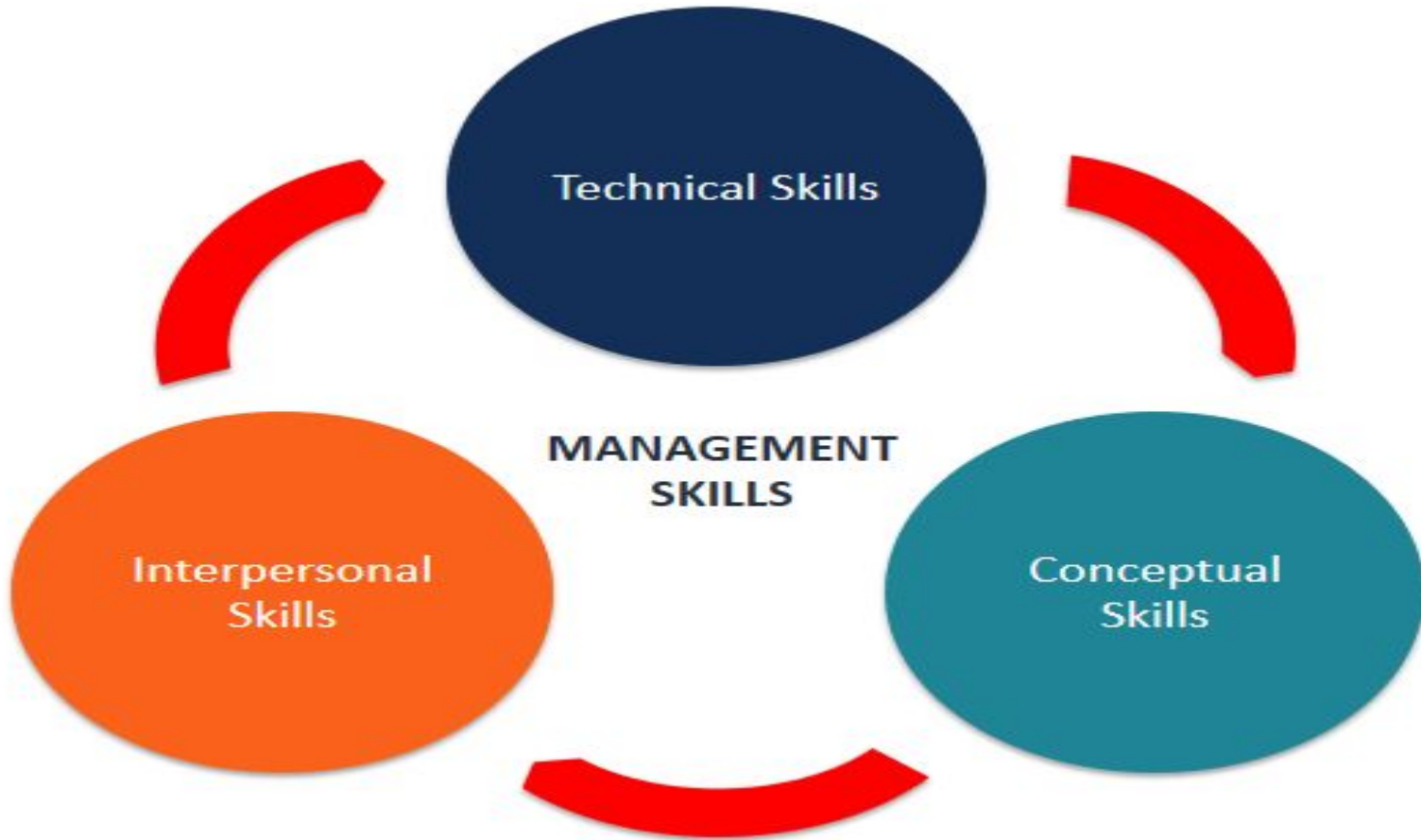
- Overfishing-
 - Habitat damage-bottom trawling/Illegal Fishing.
 - By catch of vulnerable species.
 - Pollution.
- 

Business Skills

- ❖ Management Skills.
 - ❖ Resources Management Skills.
 - ❖ Marketing , sales and customer Skills.
 - ❖ Financial Skills.
 - ❖ Human Resources Management Skills.
 - ❖ Preparation of Business plan.
 - ❖ Communications and Interpersonal Skills.
 - ❖ Digital Skills-Computer Skill.
 - ❖ Economics.
 - ❖ Delegation and time management skills.
 - ❖ Professional Development.
 - ❖ Negotiation skills.
- 

- Environment Scanning skills
 - Planning skills
 - Decision making Skills
 - Problem Solving skills
 - Motivating skills
 - leadership skills
 - Crisis Management skills
- 

Management Skill



Way to increase business knowledge and skills.

- Be A Visionary
 - Be Adaptable
 - Be Persistent
 - Do Things Differently
 - Learn Everyday
 - Motivate Staff
 - Know Your Limits
- 

Thank you

SOMALIA

FISHERIES FORUM 2019

BUILDING A ROAD-MAP FOR SMALL-SCALE SOMALI FISHERIES

**ENABLING SUCCESS THROUGH
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS**

PRESENTED BY

MR. ABDIRAHMAN HASSAN YUSSUF

**EX-VICE MINISTER FOR PUNTLAND MINISTRY
OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES**

INTRODUCTION TO PPPs

- **An African Proverb “If you want to go quickly, go alone and, if you want to go far, go together”.**
- **SDG 17: PARTNERSHIP: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development [1. Finance ; 2. Technology; 3. Capacity building; Trade ; 4. Systemic issues**
- **Partnership refers to an ongoing working relationship between different organizations-Public and Private.**

DEFINITIONS

□ PPP refers to any arrangement where there is a collaborative relationship between public sector institution(s) and private sector(s), built on:

□ the expertise of each partner and aimed at harnessing (and optimizing the use of) all available resources, knowledge and facilities required to promote efficient, effective, affordable, accessible, equitable and sustainable delivery of services, while sharing the risks and rewards involved.

PPPs IN FISHERY SECTOR

DRIVERS OF PPPS IN FISHERY SECTOR

- **Private sector efficiency**
- **Revenue generation by the gov't**
- **Creates availability of potential partners for gov't**
- **Opportunity to leverage private investment for the benefit of public services**
- **Retention of government ownership**

PROSPECTIVE BENEFITS OF PPPS

- i. **Speed up infrastructure**
- ii. **Enhance cost-effectiveness**
- iii. **Enhance the quality of services**
- iv. **Increase investment without raising public debt**
- v. **Improved allocation of risks**
- vi. **Increased investment in technical innovation**

Conti..

**PROSPECTIVE BENEFITS
(CONTI..)**

**vii. Ensure better used
of existing capacity**

✓ **Government** in **technical expertise**

✓ **Private sector** in **management skills.**

**viii. Improve on creative
production process**

**ix. Ensures faster
implementation**

**CONDITIONS NEEDED FOR
PROSPECTIVE BENEFITS**

◆ **Existence of favourable and
enabling business
environment**

◆ **Stable legal and regulatory
framework**

◆ **Avoiding monopolies and
encouraging competition**

◆ **Transparency and
accountability**

◆ **Timely infrastructural
development**

◆ **Provision of Capacity building**

◆ **Existence of reliable MIS for
marine resources**

(Conti..)

ASSOCIATED RISKS OF PPPS

- a. **Inadequate skilled manpower**
- b. **Susceptible to financial risks**
- c. **Inflexibility of legal and gov't framework**
- d. **Potential loss of reputation**
- e. **Breakup of relationship**
- f. **External risks [PESTLE]**
- g. **Failure to contribute to the partnership**

DECISIVE FACTORS FOR PPP SUCCESS

- a. **Transparency and role @ partner**
- b. **Access to financial and other resources**
- c. **Existence of shared vision**
- d. **Adequate leadership which is consistent and coordinated**
- e. **Open channels of communication**
- f. **An effective method of identifying each partner's changing needs**
- g. **Building a culture of trust and cooperation**
- h. **sufficient access to vital information**
- i. **A useful way of identifying each partner's changing needs**

OPPORTUNITIES TO USE PPPS IN SUPPORT OF FISHERIES

- 1. Promoting food safety and quality**
- 2. Enhancing financial services**
- 3. Improving capacity building and extension services**
- 4. Improving access to national and international markets**
- 5. Enhancing information and communication**
- 6. Improving Technology development and research**
- 7. Improving sector-specific infrastructure services**
- 8. Improving physical and technical infrastructure**
- 9. Privatizing government-owned facilities and services**
- 10. Improving revenues and economic devpmt.**



MAHAD MOHAMED ABDI

MANAGING DIRECTOR

www.Yustanseafood.Com | mahadcade@gmail.com

| +252 906040489 | +252 633861057 | +251 973101539

CONTENTS

- INTRO TO YUSTAN
 - FACILITIES
 - PRODUCTS
- SOMALI FISHERIES
- MANAGING SEAFOOD COMPANY
 - EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES
 - OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS

YUSTAN SEAFOOD

- Yustan is an enterprise that provides markets in the Middle East and East Africa with fresh and frozen seafood from Somalia
- Supply chain starts off the coast of Somalia and is composed of a network of
 - fishermen's cooperatives,
 - distributors,
 - transporters,
 - cold storage facilities and
 - retailers.

EYL



BOSASO



CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- *Creating job opportunities and a ready market for Somali seafood.*
- *Working with fishing cooperatives in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central Somalia to ensure fair pricing for fishermen.*
- *Collaborating with stakeholders to ensure increased investment in processing and cold storage (ice-making/freezing).*
- *Exploring integration of renewable energy sources in Somali cold chain.*

FACILITIES

- Garowe aggregate center
- Hargeisa Distribution center
- Addis Ababa Depot
- Bosaso HACCP plant (to be completed June 1st 2019)



Yustan's processing centres and cold storage facilities



PRODUCTS

SHELLFISH/SEAFOOD

- Lobster
- Crabs
- Shrimp/Prawns
- Octopus
- Cuttle fish
- Squid (Calamari)

DEMERSAL

- Snapper
- Groupers
- Sea Bream
- Emperors
- Barracuda

PELAGIC,

- Yellow fin tuna
- Mackerel
- Swordfish
- Bigeye tuna
- Skip jack
- Cobia (black salmon)
- King Fish



Arrow Squid

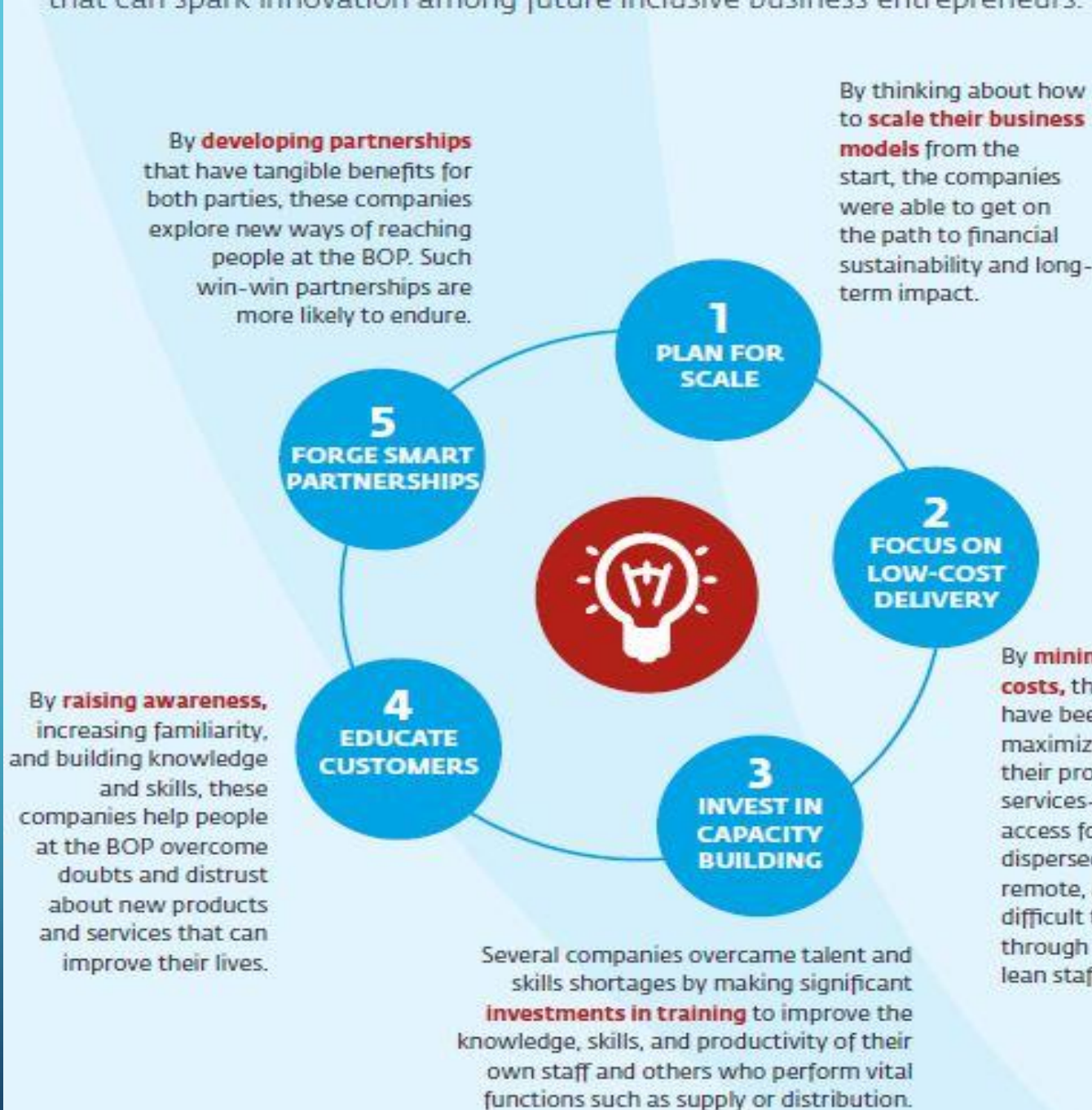




5 WAYS TO SUCCEED IN FISHERIES

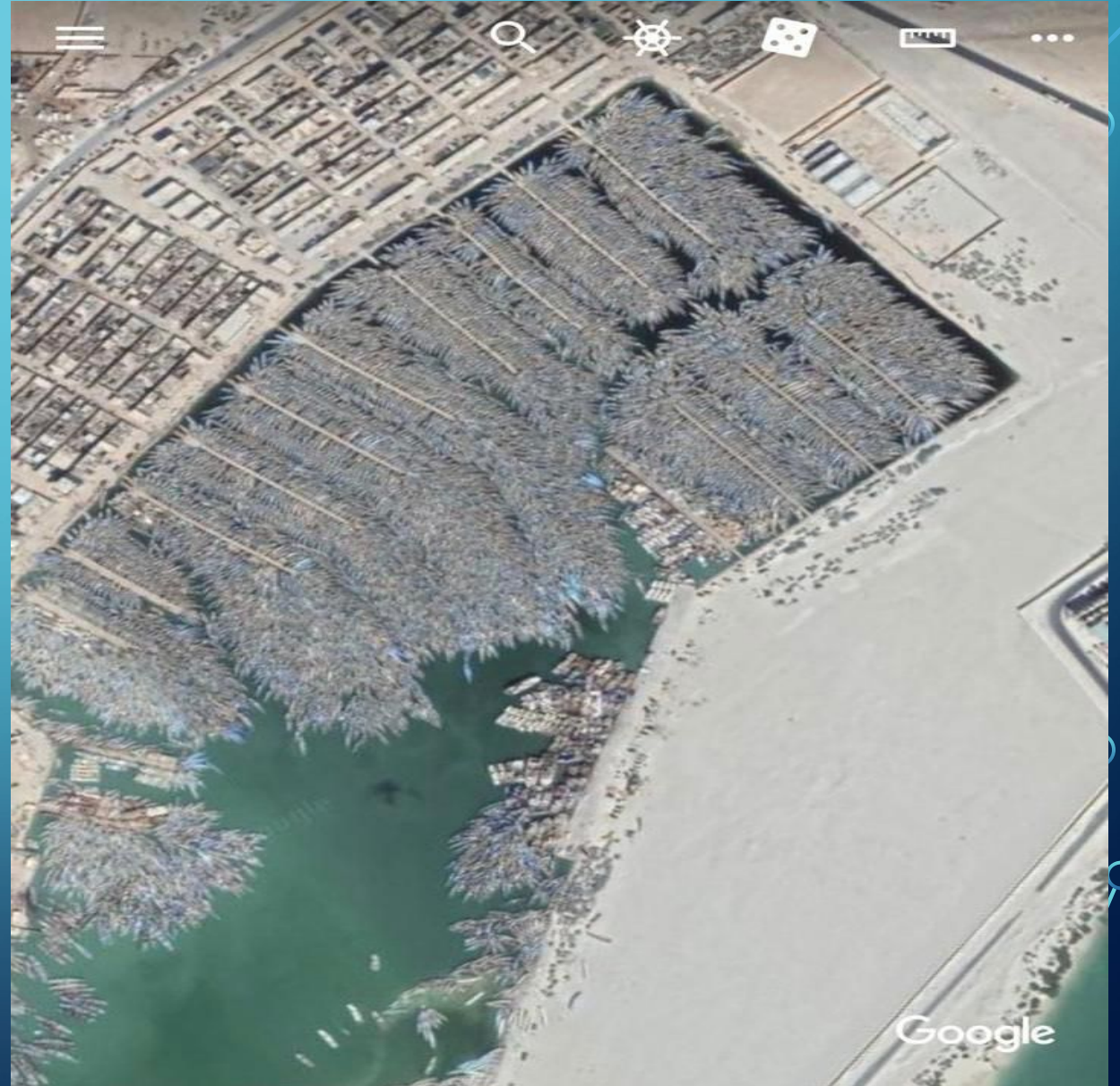
- **Access to Certified Seafood:** Satisfy customer demand for certified seafood products, through **HACCP-certified** facility in Djibouti and soon, in Bosaso
- **Sustainability:** Strengthen your supply chain by working with a firm committed to the sustainability of the Somali fisheries sector.
- **Efficiency:** Get the product you need faster through our efficient distribution network with Djibouti sea and air port, as well as Bosaso and Garowe, Somalia
- **Expertise:** Our management has combined experience of 50 years in the fisheries sector.
- **Save Big:** Get the best quality seafood at the best prices!

Successful fishing business needs these 5 steps



PRODUCTION BOTTLENECK

Bosaso (pop. 700K-1M) and Nouadhibou (pop. 118-140K)



ACCESS TO MARKETS MYTH

- **Global Seafood Market** was valued at \$120,848 million in 2016, and is expected to reach \$155,316 million by 2023
- **Horn of Africa Region**
 - Addis Ababa (300 MT/ day consumption)
 - 200 million population
- **MENA Region**
 - GCC imported US\$995.5 million worth of fish and seafood products from the world in 2014, an increase of 21.4% from 2013
- **Far East Asia and EU**

THANK YOU



SOMALI FISHERIES FORUM 2019

ENABLING SUCCESS THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP 2019

PRESENTED BY

MUSTAFE MOHAMED MOHAMOUD, FIELD MANAGER, SECURE FISHERIES-PL

DEFINITION OF PPP

- Public private partnerships (PPPs) are agreements between government and the private sector for the purpose of providing public infrastructure, community facilities and related services.
- The private sector enter into a contract with government for the design, delivery, and operation of the facility or infrastructure and the services provided.
- The private sector finance the capital investment and recover the investment over the course of the contract.
- The asset transfers back to the public sector at the end of the contract

PRINCIPLES OF PPP

Output based specification

- Contracting Authority defines the service required
- Design of the works to deliver that service lies with the private sector

Long-term contractual arrangements

- The contract can be for 25/30 years plus

Value for money

Transfer of risk

Market competition

- Competition will drive best value
- Gives public sector access to innovation

Whole life costing

WHY USE PPP?

- Focus on outputs
- PPPs make projects affordable
- Better value for money over the lifetime of the project
- More efficiency in procurement
- Faster project delivery with more projects in a defined timeframe
- Risks are allocated to the party best able to manage the risk

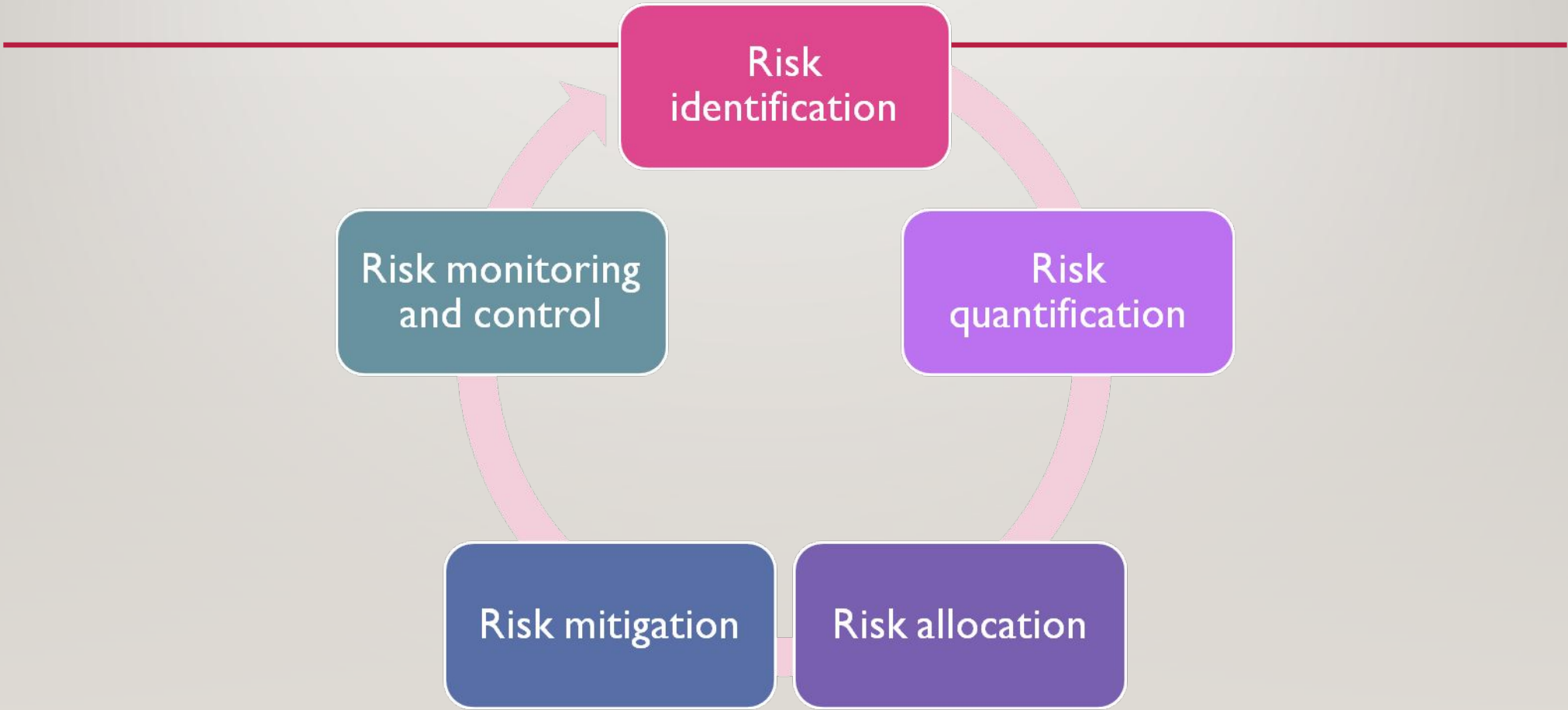
CRITICAL STAGES OF A PPP

- Initial feasibility
- Procurement phase
- Construction phase
- Operation phase

STAGES IN PROCUREMENT

- Procurement strategy stage
- Qualification and selection stage
- Dialogue
- Award

STAGES OF RISK MANAGEMENT PPP



CONCLUSIONS

- Undertake projects for the benefit of the citizens, including the socially and economically disadvantaged
- Allows governments to approach projects hitherto unobtainable due to lack of funding
- Provide incentives to the private sector to adopt green criteria
- PPPs allow the injection of private sector capital

5B) Enabling Success through Public-Private Partnerships.

Prepared by : Abshir Raage

Background

- ▶ The country's 3,330 km of coastline, the longest in Africa remains one of the country's most untapped resource. Some of the main reasons attributing to this include poor infrastructure, which has restricted access to fish for a significant proportion of the population, the effects of seasonality on fish supply and the general lack of familiarity with fish among the population that are largely red meat consumers.
- ▶ Coastal fishing is the indirect source of income for about 400,000 Somalis but has the potential of becoming a significant source of foreign exchange earnings and new employment. Likewise, the potential for aquaculture with approximately 188,384 Km² of water sources inland is still not being utilized, however if this was developed it would be an important source of rural employment and income and resulting in improved household food security.

Definition of Public Private Partnerships

- ▶ Public private partnerships (PPPs) are agreements between government and the private sector for the purpose of providing public infrastructure, community facilities and related services.
- ▶ The private sector enter into a contract with government for the design, delivery, and operation of the facility or infrastructure and the services provided.
- ▶ Government and a private corporation combine to provide a public service through the creation and use of new assets for a set time period

Why its important to use PPPs

- ▶ Focus on outputs
- ▶ PPPs make projects affordable
- ▶ Better value for money over the lifetime of the project
- ▶ More efficiency in procurement
- ▶ Faster project delivery with more projects in a defined timeframe
- ▶ Risks are allocated to the party best able to manage the risk.

Advantage of public Private Partnership

- ▶ They provide better infrastructure solutions than an initiative that is wholly public or wholly private. Each participant does what it does best.
- ▶ They result in faster project completions and reduced delays on infrastructure projects by including time-to-completion as a measure of performance and therefore of profit.
- ▶ A public-private partnership's return on investment, might be greater than projects with traditional, all-private or all-government fulfillment.

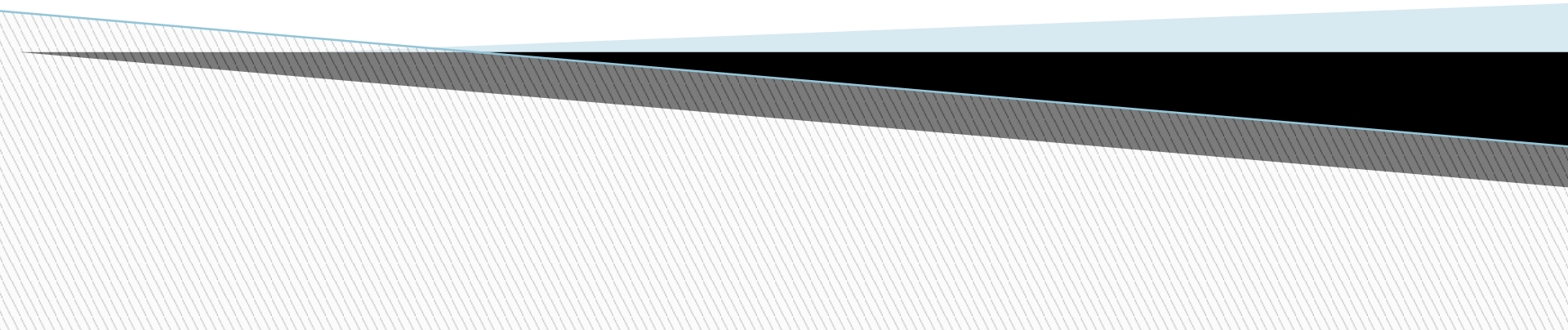
Lessons learnt from previous PPP projects

- ▶ Long-term stability and impact: Achieving greater 'reach' by being efficient and effective means an expanded sustainable development impact. This is a direct objective of government and civil society.
- ▶ Reputation and credibility: both Public and private will earn organizational reputation and greater credibility
- ▶ Access (to knowledge): Mitigating risk and reducing potential mistakes by greater understanding of the operational context
- ▶ Promotion service delivery and creating jobs.
- ▶ Effectiveness and Efficiency.
- ▶ Human resource development: Enhancing professional skills and competencies in the work force

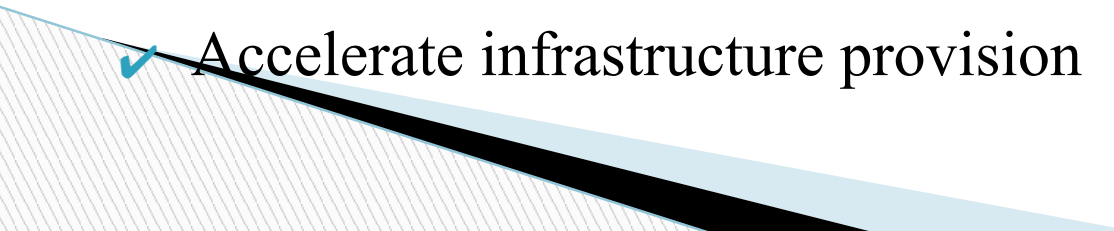
END

Thank you for

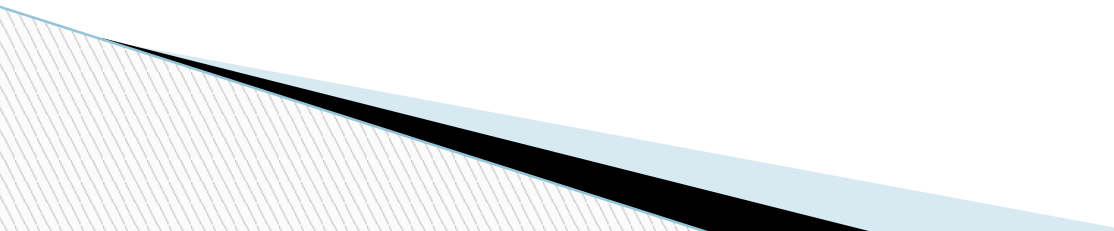
Public Private Partnership (PPP):

- ✓ PPPs: is becoming increasingly important for furthering development goals
 - ✓ PPPs: are for profit partnership to provide public service or public infrastructure with shared responsibility and skills.
- 

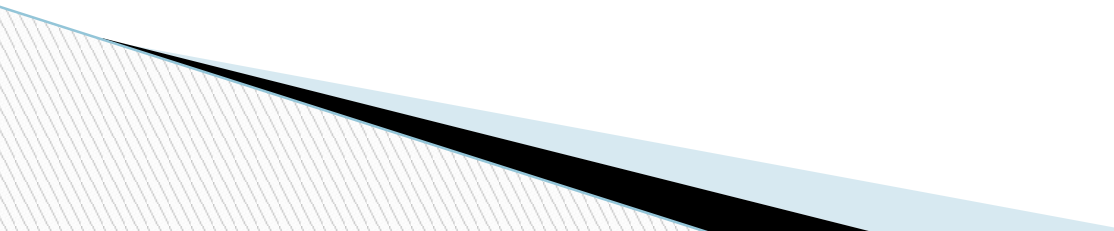
The potential benefits of public partnership can:

- ✓ Improve the quality service
 - ✓ Improve cost effectiveness
 - ✓ Increase investment
 - ✓ Better allocation of risk
 - ✓ Faster implementation
 - ✓ Accelerate infrastructure provision
- 

Advantages for the (PPPs):

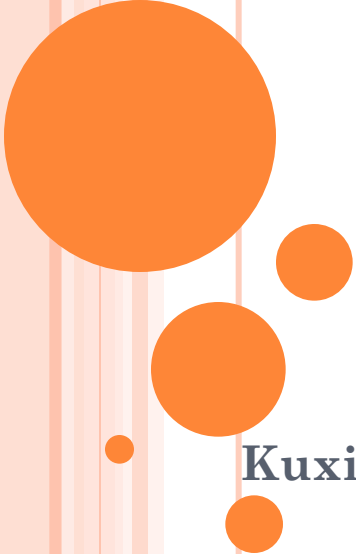
- ✓ Better infrastructure solution
 - ✓ Faster project completion and reduced delays on infrastructure projects
 - ✓ risk are fully appraised early on determine project feasibility
- 

Disadvantages for the (PPPs):

- ✓ Limit the completeness required for cost effective partnering
 - ✓ Profit for the projects can vary depending on the assumed risk
 - ✓ Can increase government cost
- 

The necessary infrastructure for Somalia fishing sector:

- ✓ Construction of fish landing jetties
- ✓ Construction of fishermen community halls
- ✓ Construction of marketing halls
- ✓ Provision of road, domestic water electricity
- ✓ Investment for light industries



KALUUMAYSIGA SHARCI DARADA AH

Xiis Maxamed

Kuxigeenka Xeer-ilaaliyaha Guud ee Qaranka

Mogadishu,2019

TUSMADA

- Hordhac
- Qeexitaanka Kaluumaysiga Sharci Darada
- Sharciyada Khuseeya Kaluumaysiga Sharci darada



HORDHAC

- ❑ Soomaaliya waxay leedahay Xeebta ugu dheer Afrika qiyaastiina waa 3,333 km balaceeduna waa 200Mayl badeed
- ❑ Wadanku wuxuu leeyahay biyaha gudaha oo ku eg ilaa 12 NM(Mayl Badeed)waana agagaarka loo xadiday kaluumaysada Soomaliya.
- ❑ Aaga ilaalintu waa ilaa 24 mayl badeed(eeg.Qod.3 xeerka Kaluumaysiga 2014)



□ Maraakiibta xadda kalluunkeenna waxaa ugu badan kuwa:-

1. Iiraan

2. Yemen

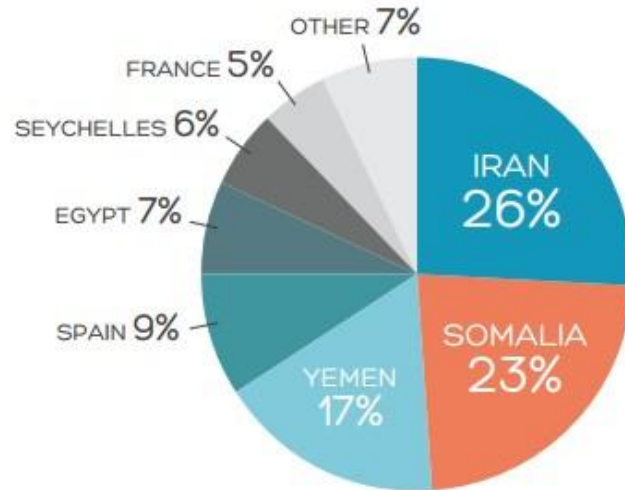
3. Spain

4. Iyo kuwa kale oo reer galbeed, reer bari iyo Carabba ayaa jira.

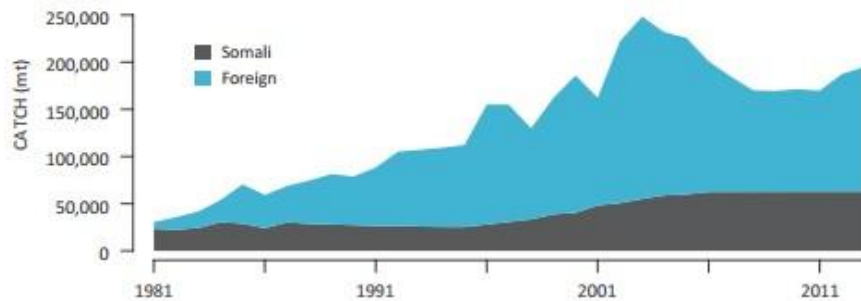
Qiimaha kalluunka ay xadaan sanadkii waxaa lagu qiyaasay \$300.000



FOREIGN FISHING IN SOMALI WATERS



Foreign vs Domestic Fishing in Somalia (1981-2013)



SECURE FISHERIES

Advancing Sustainable Fisheries

www.securefisheries.org

QEEYID KALUUMAYSIGA SHARCI DARADA

- Kaluumaysiga Sharci darada(IUU Fishing) waa kaluunka lagu jilaabto ,lagu dabto ama qabsado Shati La'aan,gaar ahaan ereyada IUU,waxaa loo soo gaabiyay sidatan
- Ereyga(**I**)-waa **Illegal** waa kaluumaysiga sharci darada ah
- Ereyga(**U**)-waa **Unreported** waa kaluumaysiga aan dowladu warbixin ka hayn
- Ereyga(**U**)-Waa **Unregulated** waa kaluumaysiga aanay dowladu nidaamin warna ka hayn inta la jilaabanayo

SHARCIYADA KHUSEEYA KALUUMAYSIGA SHARCI DARADA

- Soomaaliya waxay leedahay Xeerar badan oo khuseeya kaluumaysiga iyo badaha guud ahaan waana sidatan:
- 1.Sharciga Baddaha Soomaaliyeed 1989
- 2.Sharciga Kaluumaysiga Soomaaliyeed 2014



TAARIIKHDA SHARCIYADA BADDA SOOMAALIYA

- Soomaaliya waxay soo saartay dhowr Qaanuun ay ku maamulato BADEHEEDA, sida:-
 1. Qaanuun L.1 ee 21 Febrayo 1959kii
 2. Qaanuun L.7 ee 1 November 1966 oo beddel ku sameeyey Dhowr Qodob ee Qaanuun L.1 ee 21/02/1959kii
 3. Qaanuun L.37 ee 10 September 1972kii iyo



- 4. Qaanuun L.5 ee 26 Jannayo 1989kii (waa kan) oo ah midka Rasmiga oo wada beddelay (Nasakhay Qawaaniintii ka horreysay).
- Madaxweynuhu wuxuu Saxiixay 26/01/1989.



TAARIIKHDA SHARCIYADA KALUUMAYSIGA

- Soomaaliya waxay yeelatay sharciyada kaluumaysiga ee soo socota:
- 1.Sharciga Kaluumaysiga 1985
- 2.Sharciga Kaluumaysiga 2014



DENBIYADA KU XUSAN SHARCIGA KALUUMAYSIGA 2014

- Qodobka 29 ee xeerka kaluumaysigu wuxuu sheegayaa waxyaabaha ka mamnuuca ah inta lagu jiro kaluumaysiga sida isticmaalka walxaha qarxa, sunta wax suuxisa ama awood tirta kaluunka iyo noole biyoodka kale, markabka aan haysan shatiga ama ka diiwaan gashanayn wasaaradda Iwm waxaa la horgeynayaa maxkamad



- Qodobka 30aad ee xeerka kaluumaysiga waxaa ku xusan ganaaxyada lagu xukumayo qofkii jebiya xeerka kaluumaysiga, ganaaxaasi wuxuu u dhexeeya \$200 oo doolar ilaa 500,000,000 iyada oo la qadarinayo xadiga denbiga



MCS IYO CIDA SHAQADAAS LAGA RABO

- Ereyada MCS waxaa loo soo gaabiyay Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
- Ereyga Monitoring waa Kormeerida shaqada kaluumaysiga
- Ereyga Control-na waa Xakamaynta shaqada kaluumaysiga
- Ereyga Surveillance-kuna waa ilaalinta shaqada kaluumaysiga



YAA LAGA RABAA SHAQADA MCS(WHO)

- ❑ Waxaa laga laga rabaa shaqada MCS oo ah kormeerida, xakamaynta iyo ilaalinta kaluumaysiga waxaa laga rabaa wasaarada kaluumaysiga iyo khayraadka Badda Soomaaliya sida ku cad Qod.4aad ee Xeerka Kaluumaysiga 2014 kaasoo ka hadlaya masuuliyadda wasaaradda wuxuuna sheegayaa qodobkaasi (in wasaaraddu masuul ka tahay maaraynta iyo hurumarinta khayraadka badda ee soomaaliya iyo meelmarinta xeerka kaluumaysiga).
- ❑ Hadaba howlaha kormeerida, xakamaynta iyo ilaalinta kaluumaysigu waxay ka midyihiinta howlaha maaraynta khayradka badda



MAXAA LAGU SAMEYNAYAA MCS(WHAT)

- Waxyaabaha lagu samaynayo kormeerida, xakamaynta iyo ilaalintu (MCS) waa kaluumaysiga sharci darada ah sida ku xusan qod. 7 aad ee xeerka kaluumaysiga oo sheegaya (in wasaarada kaluumaysigu ay diyaarinayso ama keydinayso qorshaha maamulka iyo horumarinta kaluumaysiga biyaha soomaaliya.



SIDEE LOO SAMAYNYAA MCS(HOW)

- ❑ Qod.8aad ee Xeerka Kaluumaysigu wuxuu ka hadlayaa Maaraynta Kaluumaysiga wuxuuna sheegaya sidatan:
- ❑ 1.wasaaradu waxay dejinaysaa xeerka lagu dhaqo maaraynta ugu haboon kaluumaysiga
- ❑ 2.talaabooyinka loo dejiyay maaraynta kaluumaysiga waxaa ku jira oo aan ku koobnayn:
- ❑ A.meelaha loo xadiday kaluumaysiga iyo noocyadiisa
- ❑ B.xadidida hababka iyo qalabka uu ku jiro isha cabirkeeda
- ❑ 3.nidaaminta iyo dejinta kaluunka iwm



□ THANK YOU



DOWLADA PUNTLAND EE SOOMAALIYA



Ujeedooyinka xeerka guud ee kalluumaysiga iyo xad-gudubyada dembiyeed ka dhaca xuduud badeedka DPS

Qeybta 1aad:-Ujeedooyinka iyo ahdaafta loo sameeyay xeerka guud ee kalluumaysiga DPS waxaa ka mid ah:-

1. In aysan dabar go'in noocyada kalluunka.
2. ka illaalinta xaalufinta noocyada kalluunka.
3. Ka faa'ideysiga noocyada kalluunka.
4. In la ilaaliyo tirada iyo tayada kalluunka.

Ujeedooyinka.....

5. In laga helo canshuur si ay u hesho DP dhaqaale ay ku hor-mariso arimaha bulshada ee shacabkeeda.
6. In Lagu dhiiri geliyo shacabka Puntland soo saarista iyo intifaacsiga noocyada kalluunka.
7. In shaqo abuur loogu sameeyo dhalinyarada si aysan u noqon kuwo naftooda ku haliga tah-riibta iyo si looga hortago falal dembiyeedyada ay sameyn lahaayeen jiilka soo koraya kana sameyn lahaayeen berriga iyo baddaba.

Ujeedooyinka.....

8. Si loo joojiyo doonyaha iyo maraakiibta sharci darada kaga kalluumeysta xuduud badeedka DPS maadaama aysan lahayn dowlada Puntland awood ay wax kaga qabato.
9. Si aan loo sumeyn ama aan loo wakhayn ama aysan u noqon baddaha DPS meel lagu qubo wasakhda wershadaha dalalka shisheeye maadaama aysan lahayn dowlada Puntland awood ay wax kaga qabato.

Ujeedooyinka.....

10. In maraakiibta iyo doonyaha shisheeye la siiyo rukhsado iyo ogolaansho ay bixisay DPS ay kaga kalluumeystaan xuduud badeeda Puntland isla markaana loo sameeyay Xeer Lr. 2 ee 25/08/2016 ahna xeerka khidmadaha iyo ujuurooyinka kaluumaysiga badaha ee DPS.

Qeybta 2aad:- Xad-gudubyada iyo dembiyada ka dhaca xuduud badeedda DPS,

Dembiyada iyo xad-gudubyada ka dhaca xuduud badeedda DPS waxaa ka mid ah:-

1. Kalluumaysiga sharci darada ah.
2. Daabulka iyo ka ganacsiga dadka.
3. Hubka sharci darada.
4. ka ganacsiga daroogada.
5. Bur-cad badeeda.

Xad-gudubyada iyo.....

6. Marinada ay maraan dadka ku biiraya ururada argagixisada iyo isaga gudubka dadka ka midka ah ururadaas.
7. Marinada ay soo maraan dadka dembiyada ka soo gala wadamo kale si ay gabaad uga dhigtaan ama ugu dhuuntaan wadankan ama uga sii gudbaan wadan kale.

Gabagabo:-

Xeer Lr.08 ee 18/04/1999 ahna xeerka guud ee kalluumaysiga DPS iyo Xeer Lr.08 soona baxay 06/12/2011 waxaana lagu magacaabaa xeerka wax ka bedelka kaluumaysiga ee DPS waxaa ku qeexan ganaax sida ku cad Qod.46aad, waxaa kaloo ku qeexan xad-gudubyo sida ku cad qeybta Ixaad siiba cutubka 1aad gaar ahaan Qodobada 87 iyo 88.

Xeerar kaloo la xiriira xeerkan:-

Xeer Lr. 2 ee 25/08/2016 ahna xeerka khidmadaha iyo ujuurooyinka kaluumaysiga badaha ee DPS.

Xeer Lr.18 ee 19/11/2012 xeerka wax ka bedelka burcad badeeda.

Xeer Lr.05 ee 15/01/2007 ahna heshiiska baddaha iyo ilaalinta xeebaha DPS ee shirkada Al xabaabi

Diyaariye:-

Xafiiska xeerilaalinta guud ee DPS.

Qore:-

Ku xigeenka xeerilaaliyaha guud ee DPS

Max'ed Xareed Faarax.

Dhamaad.

BANDHIGA KALLUUNKA SOOMAALIYEED

Wasaaradda kalluumaysiga iyo Khayraadka Badda Puntland

APRIL-2019

Hordhac

- Wasaaradda kalluumaysiga waxay ka mid tahay wasaraddihii lagu aasaasay dhismihii Puntland 1998
- Waajibaadka wasaaradda kalluumaysiga waa maareeynta, horumarinta iyo ilaalinta khayraadka Badda iyadoo bixinaysa adeegyo tayo leh oo hufan lana siinayo bulshadda kalluumaysadda ah ee Puntland.
- Wasaaraddu waxay leehaday ujeedooyin fog-fog ku waas oo ah horumarinta ilaalinta iyo beekhaaminta khayraadka Badda Puntland, iyadoo la dardargelinayo lana taageerayo habka ugu wanaagsan ee uu u waraari karo khayraadkeenu,

Dhaqangelinta Sharciyadda

- **qodobka 53aad** ee Dastuurka Puntland wuxuu qeexayaa khayraadka dabiiciga ee badda iyo beriga waxaa leh dadka Puntland, waxaana looga faa'iideeysan karaa sifo waafaqsan sharciga. Dawladda Puntland ayaa ka mas'uul ah ilaalinta iyo ka faa'iidaysiga khayraadkeeda dabiiciga ah **Qodob 5aad** ee dastuurka Puntland wuxuu qeexayaa dhulka Puntland waxaa ku dhan hawada sare, Berriga, Dadda iyo dhulka hoostiisa, jiidda dhaqaalaha ee badda oo dhan **200 maylka** badda ah oo ka bilawda halka uu ku dhammaado hirka ugu dambeeya, waxaana mas'uul ka ah Dawladda **EEZ**. Sidda uu qeexayo sharciga Qaramada Midoobay 10, Dec, 1982.
- Sharciyada Kaallumeysigga ee haatan Wasaaradda Kallumeysigga ku dhaqanto waxaa la asaasay 2004, ka dib markii madaxda wasaaraddu garatay in loo baahan yahay ku dhaqankooda.

Socotaa---

- Wasaaraddu waxay magcowday guddi farsamo uu madax u ahaa Wasiir ku xigeemkii xilligaas iyo xubno aqoom yahano ah kana koobnaa khubaro dhanka kalluumeysigga iyo sharci yaqaan (fishery professional and lawyers). Guddigaa sannad ka dib ayuu soo bandhigay sharci ballaran si loogu hago wasaaradda kalluumeysgga dhanka kheyraadka badda oo aay masuul ka tahay. Waxaa loo gudbiyay Golaha wasiirada oo ansixiyay ka dibna si gacan tag ah u ansixiyeen golaha sharci dejinta Puntland.
- Sharcigan kalluumeysigga waxaa badanaa laga soo minguuriyay sharcigii horay u jiray (Law N0. 23) ee aay ku dhaqmi jirtay Wasaaradda Kalluumeysigga iyo Kheyraadka badda kahor intaan dalka burburin. Waxa keliya ee laga bedalay waa ganaaxyada iyo lacagaha oo badanaa aan la jaan qaadi Karin xilligan.

Socotaa---

- Sharcigan waxaa sabab u ahaa ka dib markii loo caal waayay maraakiibta jariif leyda ah iyo doonyaha waaweyn oo u soo duulaan tegay boobka kheyraadka dalkeena.
- Maraakiibtaas iyo doonyahaas waxay ka xadi jireen biyaha Puntland qoondo fara badan ee aan la garaneyn cadaka aay xadeen iyo goobaha aay u dhigeen.
- Waxaa kaloo sabab u ahaa sharciyadan in la soo saaro ka dib markii reer Puntland iyo kalluumaysato ka yimid koofurta Somaaliya aay ku jilaaban jireen saxiimado iyo doonyo meel dhexaad ah oo buux dhaafshay goobaha laga kaluumeysto iyagoon u aaba yeelin argoostada riman iyo mida dhalaanka ah.

Hababka ugu haboon ee ku dhaqanka sharciyada kalluumeysigga

- Wasaarada iyadoo kaashaneysa Hayadda FAO ayay hirgelisay ugu horeyn in la diiwaan gasho Kalluumeystada, naakhuudayaasha iyo milkiilayaasha iska leh saxiimadaha iyo doonyaha yaryar ee kalluumaysiga si loo ogaado tayadda iyo tiradda ay lee yihiin.
- Waxaa ka dib la hirgeliyey barnaamijka lagu magcaabo **MATRIX** oo diwaangelin ah loona tababaray dhawr sarkaal oo ka tirsan shaqaalaha wasaaradda, Barnaamijkaan wuxuu wax ka tari doonaa in la ogaado doonyaha iyo maraakiibta ku jira biyaha Puntland.
- Waxay wasaaraddu u qaybisay kalluulmaystadda alaaladdaha **GBS, VHF iyo Signal** si ay ay isu gartaan una gartaan meelaha ay ka jilaabanayaa, waxaa ka marnayn in ay is caawiyaan marka dhibku jiro.

Dabagalka Xakamaynta iyo Kormeerka MCS

- MCS habka dabagalka kormeerka iyo xakamaynta waa hab farsamo oo lagu fulinayo siyaasadaha ama qorshayaasha badda iyo maareynta kalluumeysiga. MCS waa furaha fulinta qorshe kasta oo istarataajiyadeed. Waxaa muhiim ah in lagu dhaqmo habkan lagu ilaalinayo lagulana soconayo khayraadka badda
- Maqnaanshaha hawlgallada MCS waxay keenaysaa / yaraynaysaa nidaamka maareynta kalluunka ee aan dhameystirnayn iyo waxtarkeedaba.
- Ujeedada MCS waa mid si cad gacan uga geysanaya maareynta kalluumeysiga wanaagsan iyada oo la hubinayo in ilaalin la sameeyo, la kormeero lana socdo gaadiidka badda ku jira.

Tababaradda iyo wacyigelinta

- Tababaradda iyo wacyigelinta loo qabto kalluumaystadda iyo dadka xeebaha ku dhaqan, waxay soo dedejinayaan in kalluumaysataddu ay ku dhaqmaan sharciyadda tixgeliyaana hababka ay u degan/samaysan yihiin. Marka lagu celcesho tabaradda iyo wacyi gelinta waxaa sahlanaan doona in sharciyadda si rasmi ah loogu dhaqan geliyo.
- Barnaamijyadda noocan ah horaa loo tijaabiyey badankoodna waa lagu guulaystay oo natiijo fiican ayaa laga gaaray. Haddaba taladu waxay tahay in goob kasta ee laga kalluumaysto la gaarsiiyo barnaamijyaddaan si xog ogaal ah dadkoo dhan u noqdaan. Barnaamijkaan waa in ay fuliyaan shaqaalaha wasaaradda kalluumaysiga iyo quburo soomaaliyeed oo laga soo xulo bulshaweynta Puntland hormuudna looga saraakiil ka tirsan was.kall.khayraadka badda.

socdaa----

- Inkastoo loo soo tabaray saraakiil ka tirsan shaqaalaha wasaaradda kalluumaysiga hadana waxaanaan isku afgaran dawlad goboleedyadda iyo dawladda federaalka siddii uu ushaqayn lahaa nidaamka VMSka (vessel monitoring system) si loola socdo gaadiidka ka kalluumaysanaya biyaha puntland

socdaa-----

- Si loo ogaado qoondada khayraadka badeena ee la jilaaban karo sanadkii, waa in marka hore la tira koobaa maraakiibta jiriifka (trawlers) ee sharciyadda leh, ka dibna la mala awaalaa kuwa tuugadda ah oo iyana kabarbar jilaabanaya kuwa sharciga leh. Dawladda Puntland waxay heshiis la geli karta shirkado waddani iyo ajnebibaha ah waxayna siin kartaa ruqsadda ka faa'iidaynta khayraadka dabiiciga ah.
- Haddaba iyadoo la tixgelinayo qorshahaas waa in lagu saleeyo oo kooxkasta loo soo bandhigo inta loo ogolyahay inay jilaabtaan cadad go'an oo kalluunkan (**total allowable catch**) iyo goobaha loo ogolyahay inay ka kalluumaystaan/jilaabtaan.

Caqabaddaha

- Waxaa ka mid ah caqabadaha baddeena ee xadidaya in si fiican loo kormeero baddeena in aanay jirin gaadiid dheereeya oo lagu ilaaliyo si joogto (coast guard) biyaha Puntland waxaynuna u baahanay in dawladda dhexe inaga taageerto si ay u badbaadaan xaddi baddan oo kalluun ah in kastoo Puntland ay leedahay ciidan ilaalo ah oo aad wax uga qabta soona qabta doonyaha sharcidarada ku kaluumaysanayo, waxaa iyana garab taagan ciidanka PMPF oo iyana garab siiya haddii loo baahdo
- Waxaan jirin qalabka lagu ogaan karo maraakiibta sharciga leh iyo kuwaan lahayn oo ka kalluumaysnaya biya puntland

- Waxaa aad u kooban in dabagal lagu sameeyo ama xoog lagu fuliyo iyadoo la isticmaalayo sharciga dalka ka jira. Waxaan ogsoonahay in Puntland aay ka howl galaan ciidanaka loo igmaday ilaalinta badda, burcad badeeda iyo wixii la mid ah. Ciidankaas ma aha mid ku filan ilaalinta xeebaha oo dhan waayo gaadiid iyo qalab ku filan ma heystaan. Hadaba iyadoo taasi jirto ayaa Wasaaradda Kalluumaysiga iyo kheyraadka badda isu xilqaantay in dhinaceeda aay ka ilaaliso xeebaha iyo kheyraadka badda, waxay aasaastey ciidan koonban oo waayo aranimo leh intii aay jireena soo qabtay doonyo ku xadgudbay xeebaheena ka dibna qaarkood la ganaaxay qaar kalena lala wareegay iyadoo loo cuskanayo qawaaniinta iyo xeerarka u yaal wasaaradda.
- Si daa darteed waxay wasaaraddu gacan uga baahantahay Hay'adaha ku shaqo leh si looga eryo hororka looga maara la' yahay bobka kheyraadka badda.
- Caqabadaha aad bey u tira badan yihiin, waxaana la hubaa in hadii la isku dayo in mid mid wax looga qabto aay markasta jirayso dhutin muuqaneysa, waxaase loo bahan yahay in si duuduub ah wax looga qabto.

Talo soo jeedin

- Wasaaraddu waxay talo ku soo jeedineysaa in si loo gaaro eber (Zero degree) aduun weynaha ay kala qayb qaataan ladagalnka kaluumaysiga sharci daradda ah waayo waxaan xusuusanaa in si wanaagsan oo wadajir ah wax looga qabtay burcad badeedii ka bilaabatay dhamaadkii 2010kii oo haatan aan la haweysan Karin arimahaas in aay soo laba kaceeyaan.sidaa oo kale ayaan ku talineynaa.
- Wasaraddu waxay ku talineysaa in dhallinyarada loo abuurto mihnado kalluumeysi maadaama badeenu ballarantahay una baahantahay dhiig cusub oo bedela kii hore.
- Waxaa hada ka howl galay Machad lagu barto xirfadah badmaaxida iyo kalluumeysigga laguna magacaabo SMAFSI kaas oo aay hirgeliyeen odayaal ku soo takhasusay cilmiyadaas. Waxay hal qab ka dhigteen **waari meysidee war ha kaa haro**, taas oo aay ula jeedeen in aay soo saaraan dhallinyaro hanan karta kana shaqeysan karta kheyraadkooda. Machadkan wax taageero ah ma heysto aan ka aheyn odayaashaas oo ku deeqa jeebkooda waxay ka bixiyaan si loogu wado howl maalmeedka machadkan.

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Somalia Fisheries Forum 2019

Building Safety and Enforcement Capacity

Track C: Increasing Management Capacity



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

**Reading from the brief provided on the session – have
divided my 5 slides into 2:**

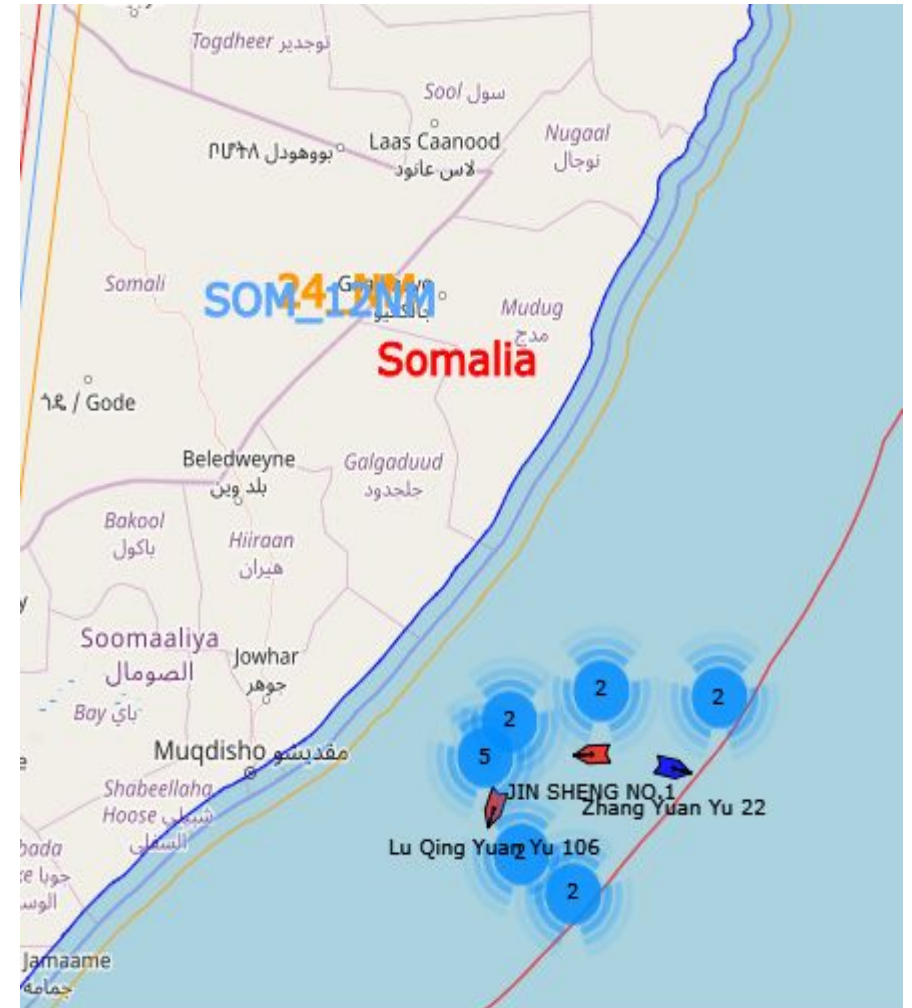
1) Recent work on expanding safety and enforcement
capacity

And

2) Needs for the future: food for thought in
enforcement

Vessel monitoring for compliance: FAO/Somali Government/Italian Co-operation:

- 2017 Feb – Provision of Vessel Monitoring System for FGS and FMS – VISMA - still running.
 - VMS is designed to monitor fishing vessels under license;
 - Since licensing of foreign vessels by FGS in late 2018 the system has been monitoring fishing vessels.
 - If vessel is granted a fishing license by FGS MFMR, details introduced in the system, vessel becomes visible and reports are received;
 - Future requirement maybe every foreign fishing vessel fishing in Somali waters will be on the VMS



Vessel monitoring for safety and management: FAO/Somali Government/ Counter-Piracy Trust Fund – Pilot project

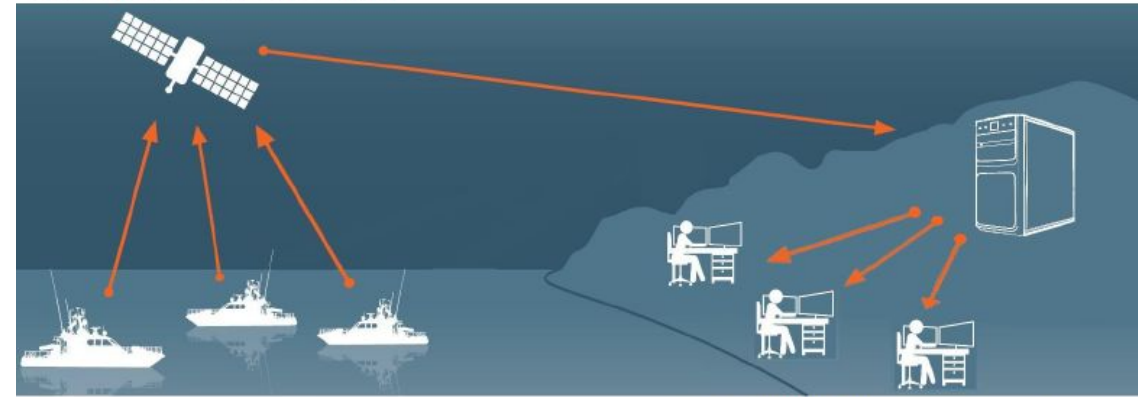
Since Aug 2017 - AIS system (Automatic Identification System): in Bossaso for 175 small scale fishermen aiming to increase safety at sea:

- Terrestrial AIS signal and satellite AIS signal (1 signal/hour)
- AIS is not mandatory – Can be switched off.
- Who will answer in case of Emergency?
- Provision of VHF-DSC marine radios to fishermen also: they can communicate among them in case of emergency. Range±10km.
- Provision of VHF marine radio repeater to increase range ± 30-35km radius.
- Provision of items to increase safety at sea for fishermen (life jackets, solar light, radar reflector, compass)

How does it work?

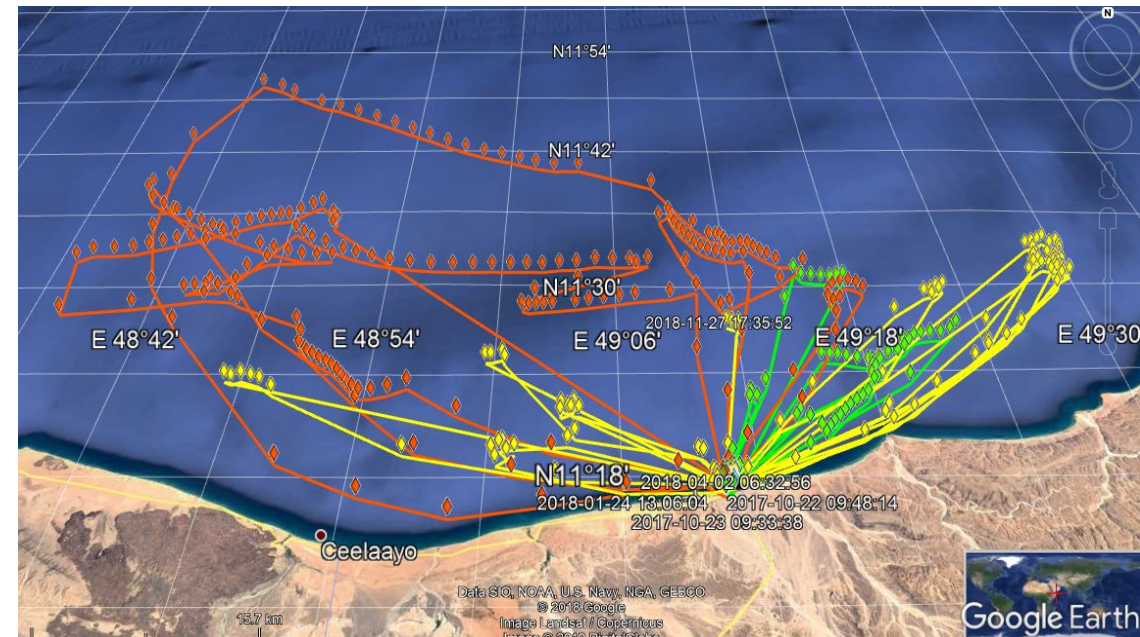
2 - Satellite receives AIS Identifier transmissions and forwards to ground station

3 - GEOVS HUB receives data from ground station via internet



1 - Transmission from AIS Identifier on vessel

4 - GEOVS HUB shares information with GEOVS Viewer machines via LAN or Internet



Needs for the future: food for thought

- Increased use of soft-power to improve compliance and MCS:
 - Collaboration (eg. effective co-management – communities are the partners, private sector)
 - Communication (eg. inter-agency communication, regional level - IOTC, global systems)
 - Transparency (eg lists of vessels, website, share information to communities, eyes and ears)
 - Capacity building (eg long term skills development, degrees, Inspector training, police)
 - Legislative development (eg penalties, prosecution process)
- Increased use of remote electronic monitoring systems for improved compliance
 - VMS, AIS, Mobile phones, Global Tracking
- Begin planning for at sea presence (hard – power)
 - Training, partnerships, build field experience

Thank you!