

FISHERIES TSUNAMI EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

SOMALIA

End of mission report

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OSRO/SOM/501/NOR – OSRO/SOM/505/CHA

END OF ASSIGNMENT REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides information on the activities carried out by the CTA from 14 April 2005 to 14 October 2005 according to terms of reference attached as Annex 1. More detailed information is provided in each of the monthly reports and the reports of the second assessment mission to Puntland carried out to confirm previous findings, as well as in the Central and South coast of Somalia to assess damages of the tsunami, all submitted to TCES.

The first chapter is on the establishment of the project team and personnel related issues, as well as missions undertaken by the consultant and the project team, and the results obtained. The second chapter presents the relationships between the two FAO projects and the institutional forums dealing with fisheries matters, at Nairobi and Somalia level. The third chapter describes the CTA's perception of the small scale fisheries in Puntland coast before the tsunami and the state of the fisheries and the marine environment after the tsunami, and the fourth chapter includes the process of selection of beneficiaries and the evolution of the fishermen associations to get a proper delivery of the inputs, as well a vision of the integration of other cooperating agencies and NGOs. The fifth chapter is related with the baseline OSRO/SOM projects: NOR and CHA, how they are being developed and what their actual status is; the sixth chapter deals with new projects of the OSRO/SOM group: CND, CEF, COGIC, BMVL and ZAM. Finally, the seventh chapter deals with recommendations for dealing with pending activities.

BACKGROUND

After the tsunami struck the coast of Puntland State and left behind death and destruction along the coastal villages, the international community responded by fielding a multi -agencies Task Force and an Interagency Assessment Team visited the affected areas from 28 January 2005 to the 9 February 2005.

With the findings of the Assessment Team, several agencies, among them FAO, UNA, CARE, ADRA, SCUUK, Save the Children UK, and others, started to take action for the reconstruction of the fisheries in the affected area, most of them in order to provide replacement of the inputs lost; boats and gears.

From FAO's side, a strategy was established to implement a fisheries programme to take care of the immediate needs of the fishing communities by rehabilitating the fleet and by procuring the fishing gear in order to restore the fisher's income generation capability. A programme was planned to be implemented in two separate, but complementary, projects funded by two different donors. The programme has a joint project staff and office funded by the two projects: OSRO/SOM/501/NOR provides funds for procurement of fishing gear, as well as providing assistance in selecting beneficiaries, organizing fishermen and distributing inputs and OSRO/SOM/505/CHA focuses on procurement of boats and engines, in assisting the fishermen's communities to organize themselves in order to manage the rehabilitation process in a participatory way, including the selection of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs, as well to assess the parts of the Somali coast not

covered by the multi agencies mission. Guidelines and proposals for medium term fisheries rehabilitation and development projects will also be developed.

Key words: Puntland, Somalia, reconstruction post tsunami, small scale fisheries.

1. THE TEAM AND MISSIONS

The Team

The Chief Technical Adviser

The consultant was hired starting on 14 April 2005. He traveled to Rome for a briefing with TCES and FIIT staff, and arrived in Nairobi – base of operations - on 22 April 2005. In Nairobi he met Bruce Isaacson, at that time O-i-C Somalia, H. Shirwa, Programme Officer and Davide Signa, APO. Afterwards, in May, Graham Farmer became the O-i-C Somalia and D. Signa started to cooperate with the Somalia fisheries programme in operational matters.

The FAO Somalia APO

Being an agriculture specialist, D. Signa did not have experience on small scale fisheries; however, along the assignment, through diverse interaction and field work, the CTA trained him in basic technical aspects of the work. He has also gained experience and became necessary for FAO fisheries emergency & development in Somalia, and matured positively to interact with people with very different cosmic visions, as the Somali people.

The Local Project Coordinator (LPC)

Afterwards, at Somalia level action was taken to hire a National Project Coordinator, (successively redefined Local Project Coordinator due to the projects being carried out only in Puntland State.) Eight candidates presented their CVs, two of them were experts on fisheries, and the rest, some of them with experience on previous projects before the Somalia civil strife, lacked in academic formation.

After interviews at Nairobi (Kenya), Garowe and Bossaso (Somalia) level Dr Abdirahman Kulmiye PhD whose clan is from Puntland (Gara'ad) and has excellent relations with all the clans and government authorities of the area, was selected. Being expert in lobsters, with experience in previous fisheries projects, he was also trained on the job by the CTA to deal with the activities of the two projects. To complete his formation he only needs to become a little more familiar with FAO operational procedures and to work under pressure (in few more months). He is a very valuable Somali element.

The LPC actually has his Office in Bossaso. The CTA considered Bossaso as a natural location for the Project Office and as more suitable than Garowe, because it is located inland and is suggested in the projects documents, and because inputs will arrive at Bossaso port which is also a central point for fish marketing in Puntland.

The Extension Workers

The OSRO/SOM/505/CHA project document indicated the hiring of four (4) extension workers as casual labour at district level: Hafun, Bander Beyla, Eyl and Gara'ad. However, after the second assessment mission, the lack of trained personnel, the distances between fishing villages as well big transport difficulties (rough roads and scarce public vehicles), and after interviews with fishers along 28 villages, as well previous consultations with the

Team, the CTA decided to contact with the most proactive and educated fishers of each village in order to further train them in necessary topics for fisheries development and conservation under the TOT system, instead of having 4 extension workers anchored in their district capitals.

This selected temporary extension workers agreed to spread the knowledge they will receive among 20 to 30 of their fellows in each village, guided by personnel of the project. On a voluntary basis they also agreed to act as contact people for FAO for all purposes. They will receive small stipends as casual labor.

Temporary hired consultants

Daahir Mohamed Burale was contracted and trained to carry out an assessment from 24 June 2005 to 10 August 2005 on the damages produced by the tsunami in the central and the south coast of Somalia. He is a professional related with fisheries (trade) who could be useful for further FAO actions in the area, on which he has low clan constraints.

Alkadir Husein Gurhan "Shine" E-mail gurxan@hotmail.com is a professional who gained experience doing selection of beneficiaries for 'cash for work' projects for the NGO Horn Relief, an active organization in Somalia as well as in Kenya. He was hired by the project in order to perform the selection of beneficiaries in the communities according to a criteria of vulnerability, level of losses, as well as their involvement in fisheries. The selection was done in September as member of the multi-agencies task force created for that purpose, under the coordination of HADMA and the MoF of Puntland. After Ramadan, the mission will be completed with a cross reference and registering of data.

Missions

Missions to Somalia are rather complicated and expensive as special UN security measures have to be followed. For example only special UN flights can be used and all travel by car has to be carried out by two vehicles with a minimum of two international staff accompanied by one national staff and two armed guards.

The consultant performed four visits to Somalia, one to Mombasa (Kenya) and one to Jinja (Uganda)

In all the cases, except for the first mission to Somalia and the missions to Mombasa and Uganda, the PLC joined the CTA in Somalia.

The summary and outcome of those visits are presented as follows:

Field mission N° 1

Detailed ref: Hans Bage's (FIIT) travel report 1.6.05

Itinerary: **Nairobi – Garowe – Bossaso – Garowe (Somalia) - Nairobi**

Dates: 27.4.05 to 2.5.05

Purpose: Start up field activities in Somalia.

Personnel: H. Bage (FIIT), H. Shirwa (FAOKE P.O), and CTA

Activities carried out: meeting with authorities in Garowe, administrative center of Puntland State government; meeting with HADMA (Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management Agency), the government agency which coordinates the tsunami related projects of different organizations; and with the Development Research Center. In Bossaso had meetings with the Minister of Fisheries Authorities, and visited companies dealing with boat and engine repair, import and sale of fishing gear, boat construction, fish processing and trade and ice making. Visits were also made to fishing beaches.

Outcome: The CTA established contacts with different stakeholders and made contacts for the project management and the procurement process.

Field mission N° 2

Itinerary: **Nairobi – Mombasa (Kenya) - Nairobi**

Dates: 12.5.05. to 13.5.05

Purpose: Study characteristics of the Kenyan market of fish imported from Somalia; perceive status of Kenya's small scale fisheries; know availability of fishing gear, engines and boats.

Personnel: G. Tello CTA

Activities carried out: meetings with authorities of the Direction of Fisheries of Kenya; visit Mombasa's market of salt dry shark imported from Somalia; visit Kenyan suppliers of fishing gear and boats in Mombasa; interviews with fishermen of Bambury Beach Association and other stakeholders.

Outcome: The CTA perceived the state of processing and marketing of salt dry shark meat imported from Somalia; took knowledge *in situ* of Kenya's management of small scale fisheries as well as of the management of the industrial fisheries through trawling and freezing for export; and made contacts for an eventual procurement from a Somalia's neighboring country.

Contacts made: are included in the Annex 2.

Field mission N° 3

Detailed ref: Report of the second assessment mission, G.Tello, D.Signa, A Kulmiye, June 2005

Itinerary: **Nairobi – Garowe - Bossaso – Bargal – Hafun, Bandar Beyla, Eyl, Gara'ad and satellite villages (Somalia) – Garowe - Nairobi.**

Dates: 18.5.05 to 7.6.05

Purpose: Participate in HADMA meeting with cooperation Agencies; first technical visit to 34 tsunami affected fishing villages of N.E. Puntland coast, verify and complete data collected by the multi agencies assessment team; test one of the candidates for the position of Project Local Coordinator acting as mission assistant.

Personnel: CTA, D.Signa, Somalia APO and A. Kulmiye (Mission assistant). The Director General of Fisheries of Puntland State accompanied the team throughout the field mission by direct indication of the President of Puntland.

Activities carried out: in Garowe, met with the President of Puntland State, as well as with candidates for the post of Local Coordinator, participated in a HADMA meeting with the cooperation agencies, in Bossaso more interviews with candidates to PLC; on the shoreline: interviews with elders, women and fishermen and other affected stakeholders at villages level, filling questionnaires to verify and complete data as well determine status of fisheries and environment.

Outcome: established that villages to the north of Hafun (area not touched by the multi agencies team) also suffered damages by the tsunami and they have been included in the beneficiaries list of the projects; determined that lobster fishery was the main activity carried by approximately 25 000 fishermen, approximately 60 percent of them temporary (pastoralists), 40 percent permanent ones; that the lobster resource was close to collapse representing a serious hazard to the livelihood of the area; that post harvest loses of fish were very high (from 50 percent demersal and big pelagic up to 70 percent on sharks) due to lack of facilities and market network; that among fishermen there was a severe lack of knowledge on handling and processing; concluding that urgent measures on the project procurement and fisheries management were to be taken. The CTA noted a lack of technical knowledge on fisheries among Government and all agencies staff. This mission changed the scope of the CTA to handle the reconstruction/delivery of inputs in the most sustainable manner. On the basis of the findings, the CTA eliminated lobster nets,

corrodible lobster traps and diving equipment from the base list for procurement of the OSRO/SOM/501/NOR. Abdirahman Kulmiye confirmed his capabilities to act as Project Local Coordinator. FAO started to lead fisheries technical issues at Government and agencies level.

The names and geoposition of the visited fishing villages in Puntland are included in the annex 5.

Field mission N° 4

Detailed reference: Teutscher, Frans FAO - IDC Somalia Fisheries review, Assignment report. Sept. 2005.

Itinerary: **Nairobi – Hargeisa - Bossaso – Garowe (Somalia) – Hargeisa - Nairobi**

Dates: 3.8.05 to 9.8.05

Purpose: attend a HADMA meeting in Bossaso; coordinate action for the transportation and storage of inputs in Bossaso; accompany Frans Teutscher as international staff to complete an inventory for Somalia's fishery sector review, requested by FAO – World Bank.

Personnel: F. Teutscher FAO Consultant, G. Tello CTA and A. Kulmiye (Project Local Coordinator)

Activities carried out: meetings with authorities and stakeholders,

Outcome: accompanied consultant as international staff; performed consolidation of FAO leadership on fisheries technical matters among agencies; provided all the information requested by F. Teutscher; with Local project coordinator coordinated details for a long term small scale fisheries development of Somalia.

Field mission No 5

Itinerary: **Nairobi – Jinja (Uganda) – Nairobi**

Dates: 15.9.05 to 18.5.05

Purpose: study characteristics of the Nile perch fisheries in Lake Victoria and their evolving process as a case study to apply lessons learnt to Puntland coast.

Personnel: G. Tello CTA

Activities carried out: interviews with technicians of fish factories located in the vicinity of Jinja, which export frozen and chilled fillets of Nile perch; evaluated the production of fish leather; had meetings with authorities of research institutions to visualize level of management of Lake Victoria fisheries.

Outcome: the CTA observed the state of processing and marketing of Nile perch on Lake Victoria; on the basis of observations, he detected the possibility for Puntland coast of Somalia to further development the fish leather production industry using shark skins as an alternative source of income generation and integrated utilization of the resource (a shark leather wallet costs US\$ 80 in the international market of exotic leathers while in Puntland 70 percent of the sharks are thrown away after cutting the fins for drying and all the shark skins are discarded).

Contacts made: are included in the Annex 2.

Field Mission N° 6

Detailed references: BTOR Davide Signa FAO Somalia APO, October 2005

Itinerary: **Nairobi – Bossaso – Bander Beyla – Bossaso - Nairobi**

Dates: 28.9.05 to 10.10.05

Purpose: to perform a training of trainers (TOT) course for selected temporary extensioners of 35 villages along Puntland coast gathered in Bander Beyla.

Personnel: G. Tello CTA; D. Signa Somalia APO; A. Kulmiye Local Project Coordinator

Activities: performed ToT for 35 selected fishermen on fish handling and processing (G. Tello), Environmental Awareness and Marine Resources Management (A. Kulmiye), and Hygiene and Waste Management at Village Level (D. Signa); had a meeting with the Vice President of Puntland State and participated in a HADMA meeting with cooperation Agencies.

Outcome: the ToT resulted a success; fishermen returned to their villages satisfied and are ready, with the delivery of adequate training material by the project and adequate supervision, to train each one from 20 to 30 of their fellows in their respective villages (34) = base 600 trainees. The CTA recommended A. Kulmiye (Local Project Coordinator) to the Vice President of Puntland - PhD in lobster- as advisor in the lobster issue and the idea was welcomed.

Contacts made: are included in the Annex 2.

2. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FAO PROJECTS OSRO/SOM/501/NOR, OSRO/SOM/505/CHA AND NATIONAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES, COOPERATION AGENCIES/NGOS AND INSTITUTIONAL FORUMS

The emergency post tsunami OSRO/SOM/501/NOR and OSRO/SOM/505/CHA projects were designed to purchase, store, and deliver inputs through the cooperation of organized fishermen (estimated by the consultant L.Pierconti). During the first HADMA meeting that was also the perception of the other cooperation agencies acting in Puntland.

When the CTA and the project team performed the Field Mission N° 3 to 34 villages of Puntland coast, the existence of a chronic severe emergency in the operational and environmental context was confirmed, in parallel to the tsunami one. Due to the lack of post harvesting facilities and marketing services, and poor management of handling on board & on shore as well as in processing, there was an unacceptably high level of post harvest losses ranging averages from 50 percent for all demersal and school pelagic (snapper, grouper, tuna, sword fishes and others) and up to 70 percent for shark. It was confirmed that lobster fishing was the main income generation activity and Puntland's small scale fisheries was based on that resource. The yield per fishing journey had diminished from 100 percent ten years ago to approximate 20 percent at present (fish and lobster). Due to the severe continuous droughts the number of temporary fishermen (pastoralists) at present has grown to be 5 000 more than the permanent fishermen; due to this additional pressure the lobster catch sizes have diminished and now contain more undersized and berried females. Most of the lobster traders had financial difficulties and most of fishermen owed money to them; that there was not a single norm regulating the fisheries and the Minister of Fisheries staff was conformed by personnel with low technical formation and knowledge as well poor environmental awareness; that according with Abdirahman Kulmiye, PhD in Lobster research and LPC, lobster resource was near to collapse (as far back as 1995 Alessandro Lovatelli, FAO consultant, reported that the

lobster resource in Puntland was severely impacted by overfishing and no corrective measure was taken afterwards due the political instability of Somalia).

As an outcome of the mission, the CTA took the drastic decision to cancel procurement of lobster nets, lobster corrodible wire traps, diving equipment for lobster fishing (fins, goggles, tanks, compressors), as well as not including temporary fishermen (concerned with lobster fishing in nursery grounds from the shore line up to eight metres sea depth), as beneficiaries. All donor agencies were informed of the measure through the following HADMA monthly forum.

Considering that the collapse of the lobster resource could represent the most serious constraint to the livelihood in the coastal area, with much more critical consequences in the long run than the tsunami, the MoF of Puntland and HADMA started to establish measures in order to regulate lobster fishing: formally requesting all agencies to eliminate lobster nets and traps from their procurement, to procure GRP 8.5 m boats with inboard engines instead of the GRP 5.6 m with outboard engines. This measure produced a delay in the procurement of all the donors and diminished the impact of the project due to the much higher cost of the 8.5 m boats.

Through the presence of two fisheries specialists (CTA and LPC), FAO started to technically lead and orientate activities of the agencies in Puntland.

Opposition to the mentioned regulatory measures on the lobster catch started due to the involvement of Puntland and United Arabs Emirates businessmen in the lobster trade. However, efforts to cancel the measures were unsuccessful, due the clear evidence of the reduced size of traded lobsters originating from Puntland.

The project team planned to conduct a TOT training for 34 representatives of fishing communities and approached CARE International to share the expenses of the event through a proposed MOU; the NGO was to send eight of its extension workers to the event and five fishermen from the villages they worked with.

But, contrary to measures agreed by all the concerned agencies during the previous HADMA meeting, CARE International announced the procurement of 11,000 lobster nets during a HADMA meeting in Garowe, Puntland on 27 September.

As the TOT training had a component "Environmental Awareness and Management of Marine Resources" where it was recommended to avoid over-fishing of lobster it was no longer considered advisable to involve CARE personnel in the training. The CTA therefore decided to cancel all the activities with the mentioned NGO just before signing the MOU. The training was successfully carried out in Bander Beyla by FAO alone.

The irregular procurement of lobster nets was denounced in the multi agencies forum called by HADMA on 8 October in Bossaso, and CARE offered to reduce the procurement.

After the last HADMA and MoF meeting, FAO stays strong as technical leading agency.

At Nairobi level, the CTA also provided technical assistance to the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG) fisheries authorities, NGOs and INGOs through the monthly meetings of the Fisheries and Marine Resources Working Group (FMRWG) under the

Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB). The FMRWG meetings have been successfully co-chaired by Davide Signa FAO APO, member of the team.

Through the mentioned fora at the Somalia and Nairobi levels, as well as through the direct activities of the FAO Somalia Fisheries Programme, the CTA also gave advice and had contacts with the emerging institutions and private sector: NOVIB, Palangreros del Atlantico, Rainfish, RMSN and their mangrove appeal, as well as others in the post tsunami emergency, and beyond into fisheries development.

In September, the CTA attended participatory planning workshops regarding CAP planning to assist emergencies, in cooperation with personnel of Lion Place and suggested two integrated options (approx. US\$ 2 million) in order to obtain funds for 2006 to integrate fisheries activities in the field. The suggested actions have been included in the final appeal.

3. STATE OF THE SMALL SCALE FISHERIES IN PUNTLAND COAST, SOMALIA

Fisheries before the tsunami: cost of the political chaos

Somalia has one of the richest sea's jurisdictions in the world due to the upwelling on the Somalia current.

After independence in 1961, the management of Somalia's small and medium scale fisheries underwent an important evolution, due to cooperation with URSS and several cooperation agencies, including FAO. Big investments were made on fisheries development.

The civil war in Somalia in 1991 lead to the total collapse and destruction of the economy, infrastructure and institutions, and a large part of the Somali population, in particular educated persons, left the country. All the data collected by the fisheries projects was lost.

Since then, and due to the significant increase of the lobster demand in the northern developed countries, lobster trade started to grow in Puntland and the traders financed boats and gear to be operated by fishermen. This resulted in a "boom" in the fishing of lobster (average catch per boat ten years ago was 200 kg of lobster per one day journey). Most fishermen had a huge income and an increasing number of people started to catch lobster. This produced enormous pressure on this resource. This pressure continued to grow even more when, due to severe droughts that killed more than 95% of the camel and goats herds, many pastoralists turned to fishing to gain their livelihood. This resulted in a severely impacted lobster stock, which is now close to collapse. Through interviews it has been estimated that the yield for 2004 was 20 kg of lobster per boat for a one day journey, with a very high level of undersized and berried females.

For most fishermen catching fish has been a secondary option, where the main effort has been concentrated on catching 'king fish' to be sold to the Yemeni fleet, (who have been interested exclusively in this particular species), to be kept stored with ice and transported to the Yemeni market.

During the Field Mission N°3 the project team found that there is a huge level of post harvest losses due the lack of facilities for the post harvest sector, poor handling and processing as well to a very weak fish market network.

Somalia has a population of about seven million people and an average fish consumption of 1.5 kg/person/year with a local annual demand for Somalia estimated at 18 000 tonnes. Most of it however is consumed in coastal towns and very little in inland areas. Present coastal urban fish consumption may be estimated at perhaps 3 kg/person/year and rural inland fish consumption at 0.5 kg/person/year. In comparison, the average global fish consumption is around 15 kg/person/year and average fish consumption in Africa is around seven kg/person/year (Teutscher, Frans, Inventory for Somalia Fisheries Sector Review, 2005).

During the Field Mission N° 3 (18 May to 7 June) the team also observed that just before the strike of the tsunami most of the Puntland lobster traders who used 'thermo kiln' vehicles (around 150 in Puntland) and who in many cases financed boats & engines to lobster fishers, were in a good economic situation due to the poor economic return caused by the poor catch level of fishermen as well by the scarce availability of good commercial size lobsters and the abundance of undersized ones. This has been confirmed during the Field Mission N° 6, TOT training in Bander Beyla.

It is possible to affirm that the small scale fisheries of Puntland before the tsunami was mainly lobster fishery, that the resource was close to collapse and that its related livelihood was the most affected by the impact of the tsunami.

Fisheries after the tsunami, realities and perceptions

The tsunami of December 2004 killed around 280 persons along Puntland coast, and destroyed an estimate of 630 boats and 75 percent of all fishing gear. Details are included in the Multi Agencies Post Tsunami Damages Assessment Report.

At present, the Puntland Government institutions are better organized than before (i.e. the presence of HADMA to coordinate relief efforts), and the pastoralist economy is recovering with the end of several years of severe drought.

At the beginning of the post tsunami relief, most of the efforts were oriented to "recovery" from the disaster, mainly replacing boats and gear lost, without consider the environment effects.

From the point of view of the CTA, it is important to mention that, in spite of a having caused a tragedy, the seismic wave had the effect of halting the over-fishing of the lobster resource. The possible collapse of the lobster fishery would represent, for the coastal livelihood, a chronic and bigger tragedy for the population than the tsunami disaster.

In spite of a severe cut in the income generation due to the tsunami, it has been observed that the coastal population maintains an acceptable level - considering the circumstances- of catch for subsistence with the remaining gear. Main fishing villages also maintain a significant subsistence level of 'pastoralism' to support their livelihood.

Taking into account the above-mentioned, it is important to comprehend that to restore the livelihood of the fishing communities to the former level based on lobster fishing without management, would represent a serious mistake for the cooperation agencies. For this reason, it has been considered important to reconstruct the sector in another direction, assisting the emergency post-tsunami through the delivery of adequate inputs in order to divert as much as possible the fishing effort from lobster to fish, simultaneously providing training and facilities in order to at least diminish the huge level of post harvest losses of fish up to a reasonable level. The rational utilization and marketing of the traditionally discarded fish without increasing the fishing effort – applying the first regulatory measures towards an integrated management - would cover the first economic gap and start a recovery of the lobster stocks. This is the thesis launched by the CTA and the team in order to obtain the sustainable recovery of the small scale fisheries in Puntland. This thesis is shared by many fishermen along the coast, most of the agencies and Puntland authorities and HADMA.

In any case all the agencies, including FAO, are to deliver approximately 60 GRP 8.5 m boats leaving an estimated gap of approximately 60 fishing vessels to cover all the fishing fleet effort capability lost by the tsunami. The project is trying to increase the number of vessels for delivery through the new OSRO/SOM projects, but it has to be recognized that additional and bigger efforts have to be done on the issue.

4. PROCESS OF SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES AND THE FORMATION OF THE FISHERMEN ASSOCIATIONS TO GET A PROPER DELIVERY OF THE INPUTS.

The OSRO/SOM projects started at the end of the fishing season, in April 2005.

When the team performed the Field Mission N° 3 they found only approximately 30% of the fishers present in the 28 visited coastal towns; the rest had moved to the hinterlands to escape from the heat and it was not possible to do a proper selection of beneficiaries at that time. So it was decided to do the selection of beneficiaries before starting the next fishing season and before starting the delivery of the inputs, in September. The villages listed for delivery of inputs are included as annex 3A.

During the following cooperation agencies meetings called by HADMA and the MoF of Puntland it became evident there was a need to integrate efforts among all the agencies in order to provide an adequate and orderly distribution of the inputs and avoid overlapping as well duplicity of efforts. Lessons learnt from the south East Asian post tsunami experience tacitly gave that mandate. It was also noted that the decrease of the amounts of inputs to be delivered due to the regulatory measures regarding boats and lobster gear, could create tension among fishermen (many of whom are armed) if the agencies delivered the goods independently. It was decided to cooperate with the elders and leaders of Hafun, Bandesr Beyla, Eyl and Gara'ad in order to form four primary Fishermen Associations at district level and get the distribution of inputs done in the best manner, without conflicts. The satellite villages of each association were to form Fishermen committees in each place to integrate efforts in each association.

After several meetings with the agencies, the final list of villages to benefit from FAO inputs distribution was defined. The list is attached as annex 3B.

The CTA and the team prepared a proposal of Statutes for Fishermen Associations which was revised by TCES in Rome and by the agencies, HADMA and MoF of Puntland, before its presentation to the fishermen at district level. The statutes are being translated into the Somali language by the OSRO/SOM PLC, Dr Kulmiye.

In August, HADMA coordinated two - seven day multi-donor agency/Government field missions to Gara'ad and Hafun first and then to Bander Beyla and Eyl, to which the FAO PLC participated, providing technical support. The proposal of Statutes was presented to fishermen and was unanimously approved, after slight changes. During these missions, the Fishermen Associations of Hafun, Bander Beyla, Eyl and Gara'ad were also formed. The MoF of Puntland is now finishing all the legal documents.

The proposal of statutes has also been given to NOVIB (Angelina Adler) in order to have references for the formation of Fishermen Associations in the Central and South coastal areas of Somalia.

Observation: HADMA, the MoF of Puntland, the FAO team, the donor agencies and the fishermen are conscious that the establishment of Fishermen Associations should be done through a long process of consultation among the interested communities, and that a shortcut was made on this process mainly to solve the problem of the distribution of inputs. At least a first important step has been made, and further strong coordinated efforts to consolidate strong fishermen organizations at district level will be necessary.

The MoF of the Transitional Federal Government is aware of the activities undertaken. All the agencies, including FAO, are to deliver approximately 60 GRP 8.5 m boats. This leaves a gap of 100 fishing vessels to cover all the fishing fleet fishing effort lost by the tsunami. The project is trying to increase the number of vessels for delivery through the new OSRO/SOM projects, however, additional and more consistent efforts have to be made on the issue. Unfortunately, there is a weak institutional relationship between HADMA & MoF of Puntland and the MoF of the Transitional Federal Government. The FAO project team and the O-i-C Somalia have pending work on this issue.

After the formation of the Fishermen Associations, it was agreed to establish a multi-agencies task force under HADMA coordination with FAO as technical leading agency, in order to do a coordinated selection of beneficiaries. In September, with the cooperation of the leaders of the Fishermen Associations and elders, the multi-agencies task force performed a selection of beneficiaries along the coastal villages.

The inputs of all the agencies should be distributed uniformly and simultaneously to the beneficiaries through the Fishermen's Associations on an established date, before the end of 2005.

5. REALITIES AND ACTUAL STATUS OF THE PROJECTS

The activities in Somalia started in April with the projects OSRO/SOM/501/NOR and OSRO/SOM/505/CHA. Initially during the meetings held during the Field Mission N° 1 it seemed that the FAO integrated budget to operate the programme, purchase inputs (boats, engines and gear), as well as to provide support to fishermen (approx. US\$2.2 million) would be the most consistent among the cooperation relief agencies.

However, after the Field Mission N° 3 (18 May to 7 June) it became evident that the Italian funds (US\$1.15 million) would not be available for the emergency as was initially planned, which consequently implicated changes in the planning, including a certain level of security constraints, as well as a loss of confidence in the team by the fishermen groups who were expecting the provision of inputs purchased with these funds. Some of the staff from the cooperation agencies also seemed to feel that FAO has lost its importance as a deliverer. But all this was dissolved afterwards by the technical/community work of the team.

The final funds to be received are as follows:

- OSRO/SOM/501/NOR: total budget US\$486 105; 296 600 for procurement of fishing gear and to organize fishermen.
- OSRO/SOM/505/CHA: total budget US\$525 000; 217 000 for procurement and repair of boats and engines. The budget included the cost of the assessment of the tsunami damages to the central and South Coast of Somalia.

The activities performed and results obtained are as follows:

- a. A first procurement process of fishing gear for US\$212 785 was launched in May just before the Field Mission N° 3 and the Purchase N° 32241 was made by TCES, Rome on 2 June, as the real state of the lobster fisheries was still unknown at that time.
- b. After the Field Mission N° 3 the requisition was modified and the purchase of lobster nets was cancelled. The final amount of fishing gear for procurement is indicated in annex 3. The arrival and distribution of the inputs is expected to be done in December.
- c. The budgets for the two projects, after Giovanni Simonelli, Operations Officer, TCES, mission to Somalia and Ethiopia are shown as annex 4.
- d. The procurement of 56 GRP 5.6 m boats powered by 25 HP outboard engines was delayed by the discussions under way with the Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) and MoF of Puntland, who wanted all donor agencies to purchase GRP 8.5 mt fishing vessels with inboard engines instead of the smaller and cheaper ones arguing that the first had lower operational capability near the shore than the second, thus indirectly protecting the lobster nursery fishing grounds. Finally, at the end of July, Puntland State Authorities released a formal regulation on the issue and the procurement process of 13 GRP 8.5 m boats with inboard engines was launched in August by the CTA through the respective FAO Office in Rome.
- e. The delivery of the inputs of FAO and the relief agencies (boats and fishing gear) will be coordinated by HADMA and MoF of Puntland through the Fishermen Association and will be done simultaneously before the end of 2005. It has been decided by the agencies and the Fishermen Associations that the beneficiary fishermen who receive boats have to generate funds of 15% of the value of the boats to conform a revolving fund for community use, to be transparently managed through Assemblies.

- f. Arrangements are being made by the PLC in Puntland in order to transfer the gear purchased by the Project from Dubai to Bossaso in December, in time for delivery.
- g. For OSRO/SOM/505/CHA, in order to cover reasonably the repairing of engines damaged by the tsunami (70 to start with), the team has planned a repair on-the-job training workshop to be held after Ramadan (4 Nov.) in Bossaso at the charge of mechanics personnel of Yamaha Kenya (Capt. Andy's Boats and Engines, Mombasa). The project will cover transportation costs and DSA only. Mechanics from 35 villages of Puntland coast have been selected and invited to the workshop and their names are included in annex 6. It has been planned that each mechanic will bring two engines for repair. The project will provide transportation and DSA for the trainees, a basic tool kit to each trainee, one special tool kit to each Fishermen Association (4), and will cover the cost of the spare parts. The procurement of these tools is presently being done by FAO Somalia. The possibility to do the repair on-the-job training with a mobile workshop going along the villages has also been considered, as the team became conscious of the logistic difficulties in gathering personnel in a single place on the coast. For this repair on-the-job training the involvement of CARE International has been planned to share the expenses, but the correspondent MoU is under observation due the cancellation of a previous compromise with this Agency for the ToT in Bander Beyla.
- h. As already mentioned, from 1 to 6 of October, during the Field Mission N° 6, a TOT course in Bander Beyla was successfully held for fishermen of 35 fishing villages along Puntland Coast. The trainees will train approximately 20 of their fellow fishermen in each village; the project team has prepared a manual for the TOT with figures, which is actually being printed in Nairobi, as well as a set of flip charts to be delivered to each trainer to perform the participatory training. The detailed report of the event is being prepared by the Somalia APO, member of the Team. As a reference, annex 7 and 8 show respectively the list of the ToT trainees invited to the event and the evaluation sheet of the event done by the trainees.
- i. From 24 June to 10 August the consultant Daahir Mohamed Burale carried out an assessment on the damages done by the tsunami on the central and south Somali coast according to the objectives of OSRO/SOM/505/CHA. The tsunami also produced damages on the central coast but less severe than in Puntland; on the south coast there were some losses but less important than on the central coast. Annex 9 shows a summary of the damages. The detailed report of the assessment mission is available in TCES. During the assessment the consultant also found containers with apparently toxic substances on shore and close to the shore, but this seems not to be related with the tsunami.
- j. The NGO UNA was the only relief Agency which started procurement in April and distributed 11 boats and gear for Bander Beyla fishermen in August. As this agency didn't coordinate with the rest nor participated in the multi-agencies meetings it had further problems: it has been verified by the CTA that 7 of the 11 donated boats by UNA have been seized by traders from the fisher beneficiaries in order to cover previous debts. This case has to be studied with the Authorities and urgent

decisions taken in order to avoid repetition of similar cases with the inputs to be delivered by the agencies.

- k. The Field Account Control Form (allotment control forms) for all the OSRO/SOM projects are regularly updated by the FAO Somalia Administration and Finance Officer, Ms Emmah Muthanje.

6. New projects of the OSRO/SOM group: CND, CEF, COGIC, GER, and ZAM,

In order to reconstruct the fisheries better through new funds which are arriving and will arrive, specially oriented to cover the gaps on post harvest :facilities and training the CTA worked in close contact with TCES and FIIT preparing five (5) project proposals which has already been cleared by Rome. From those two: OSRO/SOM/507/CND, OSRO/SOM/508/CGC are ongoing projects and three: OSRO/SOM/506/ZAM, OSRO/SOM/509/CEF and OSRO/SOM/046/GER are in the pipeline, with funds still not in Bank accounts.

The annex 10 summarize the data of those projects.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS/ PENDING ACTIONS

- To renew Abdirahman Kulmiye, PLC of the OSRO/SOM projects for a further six months. November.
- In the interim period prior to the nomination of the CTA for the OSRO/SOM - FAO Somalia Fisheries Programme it would be important for the PLC to maintain closer contact with FIIT, FIU and other technical Offices of FAO Rome, coordinating the activities in with the FAO Somalia APO.
- The PLC to obtain an official letter from Puntland's Government Authorities regarding his position as FAO official technical advisor on fisheries to the Puntland Government.
- FAO Somalia APO Davide Signa has been trained in the basics of fisheries matters & management. It is strongly recommended that he continues supporting the Somalia fisheries projects on operational matters and supervision based in Nairobi, with travel to the field when necessary.
- The PLC is to finish the translation into the Somali language of the Fishermen Associations revised statutes. The statutes have also been recommended for the rest of the fishermen communities of the Central and South coast of Somalia starting with NOVIB. It would be important to involve the Vice Minister of the MoF of the TFG, Mr. A. Nur Arale in this task. It also would also be important to maintain contact with NOVIB (A. Adler) for the promotion of the Statutes in that area.
- The PLC is to be attentive of the delivery of the OSRO fishing gear to Dubai (TCES to give exact date), to prepare arrangements with an adequate shipping agent of Bossaso with offices in Dubai for the transfer to Bossaso, and storage upon delivery of all the inputs. Also coordinate with the rest of the agencies and HADMA the details for the distribution of the inputs to the selected beneficiaries, preparing also the necessary logistic arrangements.
- It is important to monitor the HADMA and MoF of Puntland work to definitively legalize the Fishermen Associations.

- In the next multiagencies & HADMA meeting the PLC should present and reinforce the necessity of training in management & leadership, accounts, and gender relationships for the members of the Fishermen Associations. CARE has informally offered to get funds for those necessary activities.
- Mr Ali Sabrie, fisheries expert based in Mogadishu is proposed for further FAO activities on fisheries in the central and south coast of Somalia. Mr Daahir Mohamed Burale could be considered as assistant, to act in areas where Sabrie has clan constraints.
- Considering that containers with possible toxic substances were detected during the assessment of the central and south coast, it could be a good idea to inform UNEP so that a similar assessment to the one performed in Puntland in June could be performed. (O-i-C Somalia). If necessary, prepare a project proposal.
- The new CTA should help recreate a reference library as well as a digital database on Somali fisheries and fisheries-related information, updating and completing the information generously left by Frans Teutscher (more than 4GB) in the former CTA PC of Nairobi. Once ready, this database on fisheries is to be presented and transferred to all the related stakeholders at Somalia and Nairobi level, as well as forums of HADMA/MoF Puntland and SACB FMRWG Nairobi. The data includes files on fish technology, almost all technical documents of FAO and technical fisheries reports from all over the world, including Somali documents. James Nyawallow could be of help. james.nyawallow@fao.org, FAO Somalia IT Officer.
- It would be convenient to prepare samples of shark leather through a MoU with Uganda Fish Skin Tannery Ltd, Jinja, Uganda, to launch later a small project of fish leather in a selected fishing village of Puntland (Bargal?). Also the fish leather technologist of that company, Mr Hussian Vapria would be interested to be hired for a short time consultancy on the matter.
- On the basis of observations on Lake Victoria Nile perch fisheries, reactions of Yamaha boats staff, and the successful experience of the Yemeni fleet buying and carrying fish (king fish) from the Somali coast, the CTA ratifies in his proposal (released in the Second Assessment Mission Report) recommending a feasibility study for the establishment of a shuttle service to collect fish from Puntland's fishing villages to be commercialized in neighbour countries. The service company would charge a fixed percentage to fishermen with the supervision of a to be created Puntland Foundation for the Development of the Fisheries (Board:Min.of Fisheries, HADMA, FAO & Cooperating Agencies, Fishermen Associations).
- Promote closer institutional relationships between HADMA and MoF of Puntland and the MoF of the TFG in order to integrate efforts. On this the intervention of the O-i-C FAO Somalia is crucial.
- Contact Pasiencie Magoha, fish processing expert, to perform practices on handling and processing with members of the communities who traditionally catch and process salt dry shark meat: (from Hafun to the North), produce samples of shark dry meat, well packed, with the objective of doing tests to traditional markets, with the assistance of a market network development consultant. Contact through hans.bage@fao.org
- In the future, to avoid the problems created by the unavailability of the Italian funds for the post tsunami emergency relief, it would be recommendable for FAO to assign a number only to projects with funds already in open bank accounts; and also define the availability of offered funds by donors for the projects OSRO/SOM/CEF, ZAM, BMVEL.

- For further purchasing operations under the emergency context it, would be recommendable to establish exceptions in FAO regulations in order to allow procurement to be done from FAO Somalia, in order to speed up the delivery of the necessary inputs.
- After Ramadan, verify the completion of the mission of 'Shine' on the selection and transparent registering of beneficiaries through cross-reference of information with the rest of the agencies and HADMA, for a correct distribution of the inputs of the OSRO/SOM, avoiding overlapping and duplicity.
- As the GRP 8.5 boats are going to be delivered to six affected fishermen, The PLC should coordinate the mechanism that will permit the sharing of the property of the boats among beneficiaries with HADMA and the rest of the donors (a solution could be the establishment of a small fishing enterprise for each fishing unit)
- Continue the lobbying with HADMA and MoF of Puntland as well as initiating procedures with the TFG to establish precise regulations in order to avoid seizures of donated fishing inputs due to previous debts of fishermen. Establish similar regulations to avoid the sale of donated inputs by beneficiaries. This is urgent.
- One of the main tasks of the new CTA should be to continue preparing project proposals to be submitted to donors concerning the provision of more GRP 8.5 m fishing vessels in order to cover the gap of approximately 60 boats. This should be coordinated with the rest of the agencies.
- Contact CARE to see if they are interested in continuing preparing a MOU to share expenses with the project on the repair-on-the-job training workshop for mechanics to be held in Bossaso, planned by the project for November (after Ramadan).
- APO and PLC to prepare a workshop with lobster traders, Fishermen Association and Investors, once the market niches study to commercialize Puntland's fish is ready. Prepare projects proposals on investment alternatives on processing for the event, as a primary bank of projects. The results to be distributed to the donor Agencies.
- Coordinate in the next multi agencies/HADMA meetings the involvement of women in fisheries projects/activities. i.e. promote fish consumption through adequate training with Bajuni women as trainers, prepare training material as 'comics' books, in order to increase fish consumption in Puntland.

Annex 1.

Terms of Reference for the CTA

Under the general guidance of the Chief TCES, the technical guidance of the Chief FIIT and under the direct supervision of the FAO Officer-in-Charge and Emergency Coordinator for Somalia and in cooperation with the Transitional Government, national and provincial authorities and other international and national organizations (UN Agencies and NGOs), the Fisheries Advisor shall establish an operational structure for the provision and monitoring of management support and back-up technical assistance for the co-ordination of emergency relief interventions in the fisheries sector and initiate interventions and rehabilitation assistance. Specifically the consultant shall:

1. Prepare the final specifications and list of the material (boats and fishing gear) to be purchased and delivered in collaboration with the fishermen and their organizations where they exist.
2. Organize the procurement and repair of fishing gear and other fishing equipment.
3. Direct and support the formation of fishermen's organizations, or other fisher coordinating mechanisms.
4. Organize and coordinate damage assessments along the parts of the coastline of Somalia not yet covered by the UN teams. Organize and present data from other organizations assessments.
5. In cooperation with these Organizations/coordinating mechanisms and other local partners assist them in determining a modality for identifying beneficiaries and prioritizing same for distribution of products procured under the projects.
6. Supervise the work of all project personnel and associates contractors.
7. Develop with the fishers and government, longer term rehabilitation and reconstruction strategies and initiatives for the second phase of operations
8. Meet all the requirements in line with the FAO's rules and procedures, as well as ensuring proper reporting to the project steering committee. This would include an inception report with a detailed work plan as well as six monthly progress reports and project status reports for the project steering committee.
9. Function as secretariat for the project steering committee
10. Perform any other duties as required.

Annex 2. Contacts/persons meet

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Annex 3 A First list for distribution of inputs

Fishing villages	GRP 8.5 Boats	Nets		Lobster traps	Fishing lines		Hooks		Mending twine		Lead sinkers		Floats
		Fish nets	Shark nets		Fish	Shark	Fish	Shark	210D/36	210D/72	7 mm d.	13 mm d.	
Tooxin*		14	14	53	24	24	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Anood*	1	14	14	53	24	24	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Bargaal*	1	22	22	97	52	52	21	287	18	18	267	267	8946
Handa*	1	24	24	73	32	32	16	190	10	10	178	178	5964
Hurdiye*													
Hafun*		20	20	77	32	32	10	190	10	10	178	178	5964
Foar*	1	20	20	73	34	34	10	190	10	10	178	178	5964
Garan*		14	14	73	24	24	5	95	5	5	89	89	2982
Lamiye*		14	14	53	22	22	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Barmadobe**		20	20	77	32	32	10	190	10	10	178	178	5964
Fundu'ulle**		26	26	93	42	42	15	287	15	15	267	267	8946
Hul Anod**		26	26	93	42	42	15	287	15	15	267	267	8946
Aris**		14	14	73	24	24	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Bandar Beyla**		15	15	54	32	32	15	95	5	5	90	90	2982
El Didir**													
Kulule**		22	22	73	36	36	10	95	10	10	178	178	5964
Durdiuri**		14	14	54	24	24	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
DarinBar***		8	8	54	24	24	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Kudhed***		30	30	93	42	42	15	287	15	15	267	267	8946
FalFalal***		14	14	53	24	24	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Suj***	1	14	14	53	24	24	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Garmal***	1	20	20	73	34	34	10	190	10	10	178	178	5964
Kabal***		14	14	53	24	24	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Maraya***													
Darin Rakas***													
Gaba'***	1	14	14	53	24	24	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Badey(Eyl)***													
Ilig***	1	20	20	73	34	34	10	190	10	10	178	178	5964
Danane***		14	14	73	24	24	5	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Jifle***		14	14	53	24	24	7	95	5	5	90	90	2982
Gala Od***		14	14	53	24	24	8	95	11	11	90	90	2982
Dinawda Digdigley****		20	20	73	36	36	10	190	16	16	178	178	5964
Gara'd****		20	20	73	34	34	10	190	16	16	178	178	5964
Domarlo****	1	20	20	73	34	34	10	190	16	16	178	178	5964
Ilfoshe****	1	14	14	53	24	24	8	95	7	7	90	90	2982
Kulub****		29	29	73	34	34	10	190	12	12	178	178	5964
Gara'ad****	1	27	27	93	52	52	21	287	14	14	267	267	8946
Kori Gess Dere****	1	29	29	53	32	32	15	188	14	14	178	178	5964
Dinawda Koryo Wayn****	1	14	14	73	22	22	8	95	5	5	90	90	2990
TOTAL INPUTS	13	628	628	2317	1046	1046	324	5233	314	314	5000	5000	167000

IMPORTANT NOTE. Each boat will be provided with: 8 fish nets; 8 shark nets; 4 coils dia.6mm; 4 coils dia 14,12,10,8,4 mm; 8 boxes 100 u. fish hook No 6; 100 shark hooks japan tuna type;12 coils hand line 1 mm;12 coils hand line 1.5 mm; 30 non corr. lobster traps; 7 coil mending twine 210D/36; 7 coil mending twine 210D/72; 89 kg lead of 7 mm dia., and 89 kg lead 13 mm dia.

Annex 3B

OSRO/SOM/501/NOR & OSRO/SOM/505/CHA

Second list of distribution of inputs

Fishing villages	GRP 8.5 Boats	Nets		Lobster traps	Fishing lines		Hooks		Mending twine		Lead sinkers		14
		Fish nets	Shark nets		1mm	1.5mm	Fish	Shark	210D/36	210D/72	7 mm d.	13 mm d.	
Bargaal*	2	36	36	150	76	76	26	382	23	23	357	357	
Handa*		31	31	99	44	44	19	235	13	13	223	223	
Hurdiye*		27	27	104	44	44	12	240	12	12	223	223	
Foar*		34	34	126	56	56	15	285	15	15	268	268	
Garan*		34	34	150	56	56	15	285	15	15	267	267	
Aris**		40	40	166	66	66	20	382	20	20	357	367	
Bandar Beyla**	4	105	105	366	176	176	63	954	62	62	806	806	
Durdiuri**		36	36	127	60	60	15	190	15	15	268	268	
Suj***		28	28	106	48	48	15	185	15	15	270	270	
Garmal***		28	28	127	58	58	10	190	10	10	178	178	
Badey(Eyl)***	4	103	103	398	182	182	53	762	44	44	891	891	
Ilfoshe****		34	34	126	58	58	18	285	23	23	268	268	
Gara'ad****	3	58	58	126	66	66	25	378	26	26	356	356	
Dinawda Koryo Wayn****		34	34	146	56	56	18	285	21	21	268	268	
TOTAL INPUTS	13	628	628	2317	1046	1046	324	5038	314	314	5000	5010	

IMPORTANT NOTE. Each boat will be provided with: 8 fish nets; 8 shark nets; 2 coils dia.6mm; 2 coils dia 14,12,10,8,4 mm; 8 boxes 100 u. fish hook No 6; 100 shark hooks japan tuna type;12 coils hand line 1 mm;12 coils hand line 1.5 mm; 30 non corr. lobster

* Iskuban District ** Bander Beyla District *** Eyl District **** Jariban district

Annex 4

Budget of the OSRO/SOM

Code	OSRO/SOM/501/NOR	US\$
5300	Personnel: Sub Total	79,800
	Project coordinator	63,000
	Project local coordinator	13,800
5652	Casual labor/temp. assistance	3,000
5900	Duty travel Flights, car hire	40,000
6000	Fishing gear (expend. equipment)	296,000
6300	GOE (communic., rental of premises, UN sec. std. compliance, etc	30,000
6150	Technical assistance Reporting and monitoring	10,000
6130	Direct operating costs	29,705
	Grand total	486,105

Code	OSRO/SOM/505/CHA	US\$
5300	Personnel: Sub Total	51,000
	Project coordinator	45,000
	Project local coordinator	6,000
5652	Casual labor/temp. assistance	27,000
	Extension workers	18,000
	Administrative support	9,000
5650	Contracts	25,000
5900	Duty travel Flights, car hire	35,000
6100	Boats and engines (non expend. procurement)	210,000
6000	Spare parts for repair (expend procurement)	21,000
6150	Technical assistance	5,000
6300	GOE	25,061
	Sub Total	399,061
6130	Direct operating costs (6.5%)	25,939
	Grand total	425,000

Annex 5

VISITED FISHERIES VILLAGES OF SOMALIA INDIAN OCEAN COAST

Geopositioned by OSRO/SOM/501/NOR and OSRO/SOM/505/CHA
(Nor to South) – June – August 2005

VILLAGE	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	DATE
PUNTLAND STATE (NE)			May 18 to June 6
Bargaal	11o 16' 57.2"	51o 4' 38.5"	
Hurdiya	10o 33' 42.2"	51o 8' 4.1"	
Handa	10o 25' 23.3"	51o 15' 34.8"	
Hafun			
Foar	10o 18' 50.6"	50o 53' 51.5"	
Barmadobe	10o 4 ' 22.4"	50o 53' 19.3"	
Bandar Beyla	9o 29' 49.6"	50o 48' 36.2"	
Arris	10o 15' 27"	50o 48' 36.2"	
Darin Bar	8o 56' 5"	50o 28' 30.6"	
Kudhed	8o 53' 37.6"	50o 26' 32.7"	
Fal Falah	8o 46' 31.3"	50o 23' 49.1"	
Suj	8o 41' 10.7"	50o 21' 46.3"	
Garmal	8o 34' 36.4"	50o 19' 31.1"	
Kabal	8o 28' 45.7"	50o 6' 45.1"	
Maraya	8o 16' 32.5"	50o 6' 45.1"	
Darin Raquas	8o 16' 32.5"	50o 6' 45.1"	
Gaba'	8o 8' 15.3"	50o 3' 35.1"	
Badey (Eyl)	7o 57' 48"	49o 50' 45.6"	
Dinawda Digdigley	7o 20' 17.2	49o 35' 54 "	
Domaryo	7o 15' 59.6"	49o 32' 48.4"	
Gar'ad	7o 14' 15"	49o 31' 27.5"	
Ilfoshe	7o 10' 14.9"	49o 28' 20.7"	
Kulub	7o 1' 53.5"	49o 22' 38.8"	
Gara'ad	6o 56' 45.4"	49o 19' 16.1"	
CENTRAL & SOUTH COAST			June 24 to August 10
Mogadishu	2o 1' 26.574"	45o 20' 0.600"	29/06/05 25 m
El Ma'an	2o 10' 45.312"	45o 35' 43.442"	05/7/2005 15 mt
Jazira	1o 56' 59.74"	45o 10' 46.424"	30/06/2005 23 mt
Dhanane	1o 52' 23.463"	45o 1' 38.349"	2/7/2005 2 mt
Warsheikh	2o 18' 3.72"	45o 47' 52.459"	6/7/2005 24 m
Adale	2o 45' 33.44"	46o 19' 20.458"	7/07/05 9 mt
Ega	3o 38' 31.473"	47o 11' 15.884"	8/7/2005 38 mt
Haradhere	Conflict area, with restrictions of	Conflict area, with restrictions of	5/7/2005 0 mt

	movement	movement	
Mareeg	3o 45' 14.189"	47o 18' 4.408"	8/07/05 0 mt
Hoby	Conflict area, with restrictions of movement	Conflict area, with restrictions of movement	
Merca	1o 41' 44.923"	44o 44' 53.507"	15/7/05 16 mt
Jilib Merca	1o 47' 56.261"	44o 54' 23.217"	8/8/05 17 mt
Gendershe	1o 50' 4.61"	44o 57' 59.397"	8/8/05 -22 mt
Mungiye	1o 36' 8.574"	44o 36' 46.852"	17/7/05 -15 mt
Lihmooro*	1o 38' 24.610"	44o 39' 45.652"	17/7/05 0 mt
El Ahmed*	1o 36' 37.356"	44o 37' 27.962"	17/7/05 27 mt
Barawe	1o 6' 55.799"	44o 1' 40.202"	17/7/05 3 mt
Kismayu	0o 21' 39.655"	42o 33' 9.927"	20/7/05 30 mt.
Nafta Qur	migrated	Migrated	-----
Goobweyn	0o 14' 59.969"	42o 36' 15.663"	22/7/05 18 mt
Qandal	0o 26' 55.707"	42o 29' 7.108"	21/7/05/ 0 mt
Yamani	migrated	Migrated	-----
Istambuli	0o 50' 34.489"	42o 5' 48.507"	25/7/05 11 mt
Qanbalayu	0o 53' 48.758"	42o 8' 12.899"	25/7/05 -34 mt
Jama Araale*	0o 47' 54.60"	42o 10' 59.967"	25/7/05 14 mt
Kudhaa	1o 1' 58.991"	41o 58' 25.366"	26/7/05 -23 mt
Badhadhe	District	District	-----
Burgabo	Fundamentalist controlled area*	Fundamentalist controlled area*	-----
Kiyanboni	Fundamentalist controlled area*	Fundamentalist controlled area*	-----
Madoga	1o 0' 49.95"	42o 1' 45.383"	27/7/05 -33 mt
Ilisi	0o 30' 5.779 "	42o 24' 56.823 "	
Juula	0o 59' 59.995"	42o 2' 22.561"	28/7/05 17 mt
Jovay	0o 52' 20.119"	42o 9' 20.508"	28/7/05 20 mt
Fuuma	0o 32' 34.969"	42o 22' 58.391"	29/7/05 13 mt
Koyama	0o 37' 57.712"	42o 20' 23.378"	29/7/05 23 mt
Koyamani	0o 38' 29.466"	42o 20' 17.82"	29/7/05 35 mt
Usiwangumi	0o 43' 36.479"	42o 16' 49.969"	29/7/05 -10 mt

- Important seasonal fishing camps(4 months each year)
- No way to get in. Very dangerous area. Impossible to work on fisheries emergency /development, by the moment.

Annex 6

List of mechanic trainees for the repair-on-the-job-training in Bossaso

BARGAL DISTRICT						
Village	Mechanic	Engine Type	Engine No.	HP	Status	Spares required
Abayaro	Dek Mohamed Bile	Yamaha Yamaha		15 25	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Abdehan	Said Ahmed Mohamud	Yamaha Yamaha		15 25	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Garguriya	Abshir Salah Guled	Yamaha Yamaha		25 30	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Bargal	Warsame Khalif	Yamaha Yamaha		30 30	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Bina	Abdisaid Nur	Yamaha Yamaha		15 25	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Adayo	Gure Ali Dad	Yamaha Yamaha		15 25	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Gumbah	Farah Guled Omar	Yamaha Yamaha		25 30	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
HAFUN DISTRICT						
Village	Mechanic	Engine Type	Engine No.	HP	Status	Spares required
Handa	Ayanle Mohamed Muse	Yamaha Yamaha	802822R	15 25	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Hurdiya	Kenadid Abdulahi Ali	Yamaha Yamaha		25 25	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Hafun	Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud	Yamaha Yamaha	L 1002164 L 502030	25 15	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Foar	Yasin Ahmed Haji	Yamaha Yamaha		15 25	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Garan	Jama Mohamud Filfil	Yamaha Yamaha	L050709 L1014173	10 15	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Barmadobe	Mohamed Sheikh Moto	Yamaha Yamaha	L802248 L802126	25 25	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
Fund'ulle	Moahmed Herzi Mohamed	Yamaha Yamaha	L453339	25 15	Faulty Faulty	unknown unknown
BENDER BEYLA DISTRICT						

Village	Mechanic	Engine Type	Engine No.	HP	Status	Spares required
Hul Anod	Ibrahim Abdi Dere	Yamaha		15	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
Arris	Mohamed Yusuf	Yamaha		15	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha		40	Faulty	unknown
Bander Bayla	Abdulahi Yusuf	Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha		48	Faulty	unknown
El Didir	Ahmed Ibrahim Guuf	Yamaha		15	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
Kulule	Jamal Jama Isse	Yamaha		15	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
Dur Duri	Abdinur Issa Nugurshe	Yamaha		15	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
Darin Bar	Mohamed Dere	Yamaha		15	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
DAN GOROYO DISTRICT						
Village	Mechanic	Engine Type	Engine No.	HP	Status	Spares required
Suj	Abdinur Isse Said	Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
Garmal	Muhyadin Haji Osman	Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
EYL DISTRICT						
Village	Mechanic	Engine Type	Engine No.	HP	Status	Spares required
Kabal	Mohamed San'o Muse	Yamaha			Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha			Faulty	unknown
Maraya	Omar Abdulkadir Jama	Yamaha			Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha			Faulty	unknown
Darin Raqas	Ga'she Mohamed Farah	Yamaha			Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha			Faulty	unknown
Gaba'	Siad Farah Nur	Yamaha			Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha			Faulty	unknown
Eyl	Muse Osman	Yamaha			Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha			Faulty	unknown
Danane	Mohamed Yasin Ali	Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha		30	Faulty	unknown
Jifle	Abdulkadir	Yamaha		25	Faulty	unknown

	Gadgad	Yamaha		30	Faulty	unknown
JARIBAN DISTRIC						
Village	Mechanic	Engine Type	Engine No.	HP	Status	Spares required
Dinawda	Ahmed Hashi	Yamaha	383469	48	Faulty	unknown
Digdigoley	Gurey	Yamaha	1004409	40	Faulty	unknown
Domaryo	Aways Moto	Yamaha	100890	25	Faulty	unknown
		Yamaha	453900	25	Faulty	unknown
Gar'ad	Ahmed Warsame	Yamaha	100715	25	Faulty	unknown
	Nuryey	Yamaha	316151	30	Faulty	unknown
Ilfoshe	Mohamed Osman	Yamaha	313410	25	Faulty	unknown
	Banaforde	Yamaha	454301	25	Faulty	unknown
Kulub	Abdulahi	Yamaha	308482	25	Faulty	unknown
	Koshin Egal	Yamaha	800801	30	Faulty	unknown
Gara'ad	Mukhtar Ahmed	Yamaha	317499	25	Faulty	unknown
	Ilkase	Yamaha	317398	25	Faulty	unknown
Dinowda	Omar Moallin	Yamaha	304533	25	Faulty	unknown
Koryo Wayn		Yamaha	317258	30	Faulty	unknown

Annex 7

List of ToT Trainees. Program of the ToT training course held in Bander Beila from October 1 to October 6.



PROJECT OSRO/SOM/NOR, CHA, CND, COGIC

FIRST TRAINING COURSE FOR FISHERMEN TRAINERS (TOT):

- HANDLING AND PROCESING OF FISH
- ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE RESOURCES
- HYGIENE AND FISHERIES WASTE MANAGEMENT

BANDAR BEYLA, PUNTLAND COAST, SOMALIA

1- 6 October 2005

Background

The principal objective of the projects, OSRO/SOM/501/NOR, OSRO/SOM/505/CHA, is to procure and distribute fishing boats and gear to the artisanal fishermen of Puntland coast who were affected by the tsunami of December 2004.

Following an assessment carried out by FAO in 34 fishing villages from 18 May to 6 June, 2005, it has become evident that there was a severe lack of knowledge on fish handling and processing both onboard and onshore as well as a lack of environmental awareness, basic hygiene and waste disposal management among the fishermen of Puntland coast.

As the core of the FAO emergency strategy is to reconstruct/reorganize the fisheries sector, and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries contains the main principles and precepts for the Organization's actions on fisheries worldwide, it was considered necessary to prepare, as complement of the main activities of the projects, a training course to be given to selected fishermen who will, in turn, be able to transfer knowledge acquired to their fellow fishermen in their villages at a symbolic fee, instead of training only four extension workers operating in each district capital. This change was effected taking into account the large distances involved, the lack of transport and rough roads of the area, which together limit the extension workers' movement within the district.

Furthermore, the projects, OSRO/SOM/506/ZAM and OSRO/SOM/508/CGC have components specifically dealing with the training of fishermen on handling and processing of fish as well as Environmental Awareness.

For the above reasons, the project team has decided to hold a training course for selected fishermen from 37 fishing villages to endow them with the technical knowledge of fish handling and processing as well as environmental awareness and management of marine resources; and hygiene and waste disposal management.

Location of the training: Bandar Beyla, Puntland coast, Somalia.

Date: 1 – 6 October 2005.

Organizing Agencies: The event is being organized by FAO Somalia under the Emergency Fisheries Programme and CARE International who share the cost of the logistics on a 50/50 basis. The TOT course will be carried out by the following resources persons:

- Fish handling and processing: Gonzalo Tello CTA OSRO/SOM/501/NOR – OSRO/SOM/503/ITA.
- Environmental Awareness and Marine Resources Management: Abdirahman Kulmiye, PhD. Local Coordinator
- Hygiene and Waste Disposal Management: Davide Signa, Programme Officer, FAO Somalia APO

Participants: The organizers have invited selected fishermen/extensioners of each of the following villages of the Districts of Iskushuban, Bandar Beyla, Eyl and Jariban Districts :

N°	Site	Name of trainee/extension worker
1	Abayaro	Ahmed salah Mohamed
2	Abdehan	Mohamud Said Mohamed
3	Garguriya	Ahmed Mohamed Holoside
4	Bargal	Ahmed Nur Ade
5	Bina	Hussein said Seif
6	Adayo	Shire Salah Jama
7	Gumbah	Abdirahman Mohamud Bari
8	Handa	Aden Yusuf farah
9	Hurdiya	Said Haji Nur
10	Hafun	Mohamud Mohamed Yusuf
11	Foar	Said Nur isse
12	Garan	Mohamed Jama Hasan
13	Barmadobe	Hasan Mohamed Shire
14	Fund'ulle	Salad Ali Sugulle
15	Hul Anod	Said Khalif Muse
16	Arris	Nur Muse Jama
17	Bander Bayla	Jama Mohamud Ali Jama
18	El Didir	Abdirisak Osman Said
19	Kulule	Mohamed Jama Omar
20	Dur Duri	Moahmud Ali ahmed
21	Darin Bar	Mohamed Ali Ahmed
22	Suj	Abdiasis Osman Yusuf
23	Garmal	Isse Abdulkadir Mohamud
24	Kabal	Jeni'ad Muse Dagayare
25	Maraya	Askar Haji Mohamed Nur
26	Darin Rakas	Jama Abdulahi Karkar
27	Gaba'	Abdulahi Mohamed Awl
28	Eyl	Abdinasir Yasin Ali
29	Danane	Mohamed Aden Awad
30	Jifle	Mohamed Hasan Hagarlo'
31	Dinawda Digidigley	Abdi Abshir Warsame
32	Domaryo	Ali Ahmed Faradub
33	Gar'ad	Mohamed Horeye
34	Ilfoshe	Awale Aden Jama
35	Kulub	Mahat Sardeye
36	Gara'ad	Sandere Abdi Hasan
37	Dinawda Koryo wayn	Ali Mohamed Farah

* Observed personnel

Strategy and Methodology of the TOT

The training will run for six (6) days: the first three days will tackle the module on handling and processing of fish whiles the day 4 and day 5 will cope with the modules on the environmental awareness and management of the marine resources. The last day will deal with the component on the hygiene and waste disposal management.

Each module will be given through succinct presentations of the theme followed by participative analysis of the concepts and interactive discussions between trainer and trainees.

If the condition of the sea allows, there will be practical demonstrations/activities at the end of each module intended to enhance the participants' knowledge on the main themes offered at the training. The expositions of the three modules will be simultaneously translated into the Somali language by an expert on fisheries. At the end of each module, training material in the Somali language will be distributed, in the form of flipcharts and manuals.

Programme for the training:

Note: No smoking, no chewing qaad in the training hall

Day – 0

Arrival of trainees of the ToT course in Bander Beyla, registration, accommodation and general arrangements.

DAY – 1

Translator to Somali: Dr Abdirahman Kulmiye

07.30 – 08.00 hrs. – End of the registration and participants' checking-in.

08.00 - 10.00 hrs. – Official opening remarks:

- Representative of Puntland Authority
- Chairman of Fishermen Association
- Introduction, benefits and use of the training. Rules of the event– A. Kulmiye

10.00 –10.30 hrs. -

- Brake. Cha time

10.30 – 11.30

- The use of the trainers guide - G. Tello

11.30 – 12.30

Starting first module: Fish handling and processing – G. Tello

- Fish as source of protein
- Fish as nutraceutical food. Puntland's potentialities.
- Fish as a merchandise.

Discussion

12.30 – 14.00 hrs.

- Lunch/Resting time

14.00 – 16.30

- The fish and the sanitary aspects of fishing
- Hygiene and cleaning on artisanal fisheries.

Discussion

16.30 – End of the session.

Day 2

08.00 – 09.30 hrs.

- Freshness and quality of fish
- The fish as easy spoiling food: causes and factors affecting its spoilage.

Discussion

09.30 - 11.00 hrs.

- Fish handling during the catch
- Fish handling after the catch

Discussion

11.00 –11.30 hrs.

- Break. Chai time.

11.30 – 12.30

- Use of ice to preserve fish on board and on shore. Other cooling methods

Discussion

12.30- 14.00 hrs.

- Lunch/ resting time

14.00 -16.30

- Previous remarks to artisanal fish processing.

Discussion

16.30 - End of the session

Day 3

08.00 – 09.30 hrs.

- Fish salting principles
- Common salting methods: dry pile and wet pile salting

Discussion

09.30 – 11.00 hrs

- Fish drying principles
- Drying methods

Discussion

11.00 –11.30 hrs.

- Break. Chai time

11.30 – 12.30 hrs

- Fish smoking principles. The burning material. The kiln.
- Common smoking methods: hot smoking, cold smoking.

Discussion

12.30 – 14.00 hrs.

- Lunch/resting time

14.00 – 16.30

- Handling and packing fish products
- Possible alternatives of small scale processing for Puntland coast
- Strategic alliances
- Marketing strategies

Discussion

16.30 End of the session

Day 4

08.00 – 12.30 hrs

- Practical demonstrations; interaction with the fishing practices

12.30 -14.00 hrs

- Resting time

14.00 – 16.00

Starting the module: environmental awareness and marine resources management A.
Kulmiye

- The different marine and coastal ecosystems and their interactions
- Uses and threats to marine environment and its resources.

14.30 End of the session

Day 5

07.00 – 09.30 hrs. –

CONSERVATION ISSUES

- Marine protected areas and the opportunity for their establishment in Puntland.

Discussion

09.30 – 11.00 hrs

- Threatened species of the Somali Marine Environment

Discussion

11.00 – 11.30 hrs.

- Break

11.30 – 12.30 hrs

- Use of illegal destructive fishing methods/gear
- Over-exploitation of fisheries resources

Discussion

12.30 – 14.00 hrs.

- Rest time

14.00 – 16.30

- Fisheries management
- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
Discussion

16.30

- End of the session

Day 6

07.30 - 11.00 hrs

- Practical demonstrations; interaction with the fishing practices

10.30 – 11.00 hrs

- Break

11.00 – 12.30 hrs.

Starting the module: hygiene and waste management D. Signa

- Basic rules on personal hygiene and food safety
- Concepts of biodegradability and its implications

12.30 – 14.00

- Rest time

14.00 – 16.30 hrs.

- Basic concepts of community waste management
- Management of organic waste with particular focus on the fisheries activities
- Management of inorganic waste
- Management of inorganic toxic waste: chemicals, drugs, batteries
Discussion

16.30

- End of the ToT
Closing ceremony.

Annex 8

Evaluation sheet TOT training course Bander Beyla -
(average/score of answers from 35 trainees, on October 6th)



FINAL EVALUATION SHEET

Instructions: this is an anonymous test. Please don't put your name and answer all questions freely.

This will help us to improve our future activities. Thanks

TOPIC	EVALUATION (%)				
	Very good	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Very Bad
General organization	59	31	8	3	
Transport	41	22	11	27	
Venue	68	20	8	5	
Dsa payment	48	14	31	3	3
Time Keeping/Punctuality	58	33	3	6	
Translation	80	8	10	3	
Pre and Post Learning Test	84	13	3		
Quality of the Trainers Module 1	84	13	3		
Quality of the Trainers Module 2	83	15	3		
Quality of the Trainers Module 3	66	17	14	3	

Do you think that the duration of the training was enough for you?	YES (%)	NO (%)
Do you think that there was enough space for question and discussion?	54	46
Do you think that the course was useful for you?	74	26
Do you fell now familiar with holding a similar training in your community	92	8

- What was the most interesting part for you? _____

- a) Module 1
- b) Module 2
- c) Module 3

- What was the less interesting part for you? _____

Generally the trainees considered all the three modules as interesting though few responded that Module 3 was less interesting than the other two modules

- What was the main constraint of the training? _____

In response to the above question, the trainees listed down the following constraints:

- a) *lack of translated learning material*
- b) *Language problem*
- c) *Short training time*
- d) *Amount of DSA paid to the trainees was not enough*
- e) *TOT was too advanced*
- f) *TOT was too basic*
- g) *Long journey and bad roads*
- h) *Too much teaching and tight schedule/programme*

- What do you suggest in order to improve this training? _____

The trainees put forward the following suggestions in order to improve the training:

- a) *Continue conducting similar trainings*
- b) *Make translated learning and training material available at the beginning of the training*
- c) *Give more DSA to the TOT trainees and look ways to pay DSA to the participants in the planned village trainings*
- d) *Some of the contents of the modules was too basic, make them a little bit more advanced*
- e) *Include a module on fishing techniques in the TOT programme*

Please write here any other comments:

The following additional comments were provided by some of the trainees:

- a) *Since villagers (fishermen included) are get used to receiving DSA whenever an agency holds training at their respective villages, it would be difficult to convince the fishermen to attend the planned village training without DSA. We therefore urge FAO to reconsider its decision of not providing DSA to fishermen trainees in order to hold successful trainings at the village level.*
- b) *Being a technical lead agency, FAO to play a major role in the development and management of the fisheries sector and to make more effort to satisfy the needs of Tsunami affected communities*
- c) *FAO to immediately address the problem of IUU*
- d) *Make the training programme less tight*
- e) *We thank FAO for giving us this opportunity to enhance our knowledge towards the taught modules.*

Annex 9

OSRO/SOM/501/CHA

Table of the damages of the tsunami on the Central and South coast of Somalia

Village/ Area	Fiber boats		Wooden boats		Engines		Nets	Traps	Diving Sets
	Lost	Need Repair	Lost	Need Repair	Lost	Repair	Lost	Lost	Lost
Mogadishu	24	58	-	32	24	-	5,400	-	-
Jaziira	30	7	-	30	30	7	320	120	-
El Ma'an	6	26	17	4	6	-	1,645	-	-
Warsheikh	-	10	-	20	-	10	700	-	-
Adale	97	10	75	-	61	10	1,678	-	-
Ega	20	6	14	-	6	6	673	-	-
Mareeg	11	40	-	10	11	40	2,760	3,000	-
Dhanaane	-	-	10	3	-	-	240	280	-
Gendershe	7	-	5	3	2	-	50	-	11
Jilib Merka	-	-	18	15	-	-	70	-	-
Merka	7	33	6	30	1	33	2,200	-	-
Lihmooro	-	-	1	-	-	-	450	30	-
El Ahmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mungiyee	10	-	30	4	10	-	600	300	150
Barawe	8	29	40	17	8	29	3,428	-	-
Kismayu	1	4	-	7	1	2	530	-	-
Goobweyn	2	-	40	3	2	1	504	-	-
Qandal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilisi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuuma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koyama	-	-	-	3	-	-	50	-	10
Koyamani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usiwangumi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jovay	-	-	-	7	-	-	1,250	-	50
Ganbalayu	-	-	-	4	-	1	24	-	10
Istanbuuli	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Juula	-	-	1	24	-	-	1,200	-	6
Madowa	-	1	-	7	-	4	750	-	350
Kudhaa	-	-	-	7	-	-	660	-	-
Total	223	224	257	232	162	143	24912	3730	587

Annex 10

New OSRO / SOM ongoing and on pipeline projects

ONGOING PROJECTS						
Project symbol	Donor	Starting	Completion	Budget US\$	Inputs/activities	Status
OSRO/SOM/507/ CND	CONAD	Sept.05	May 06	240,000	6 x GRP 8.5 m boats; 14 roof structures with fish handling tables; training material & training on fish handling	starting
OSRO/SOM/508/CGC	COGIC	Sept.05	May 06	150,000	3 ice making machines; 3 cold storage rooms(isot.); training material& training on fish handling, processing and consumption; complete fishermen associations	starting
PROJECTS IN PIPELINE						
OSRO/SOM/506/ZAM	ZAMBIA	Aug.05	Jul. 06	250,000	10x GRP 8.5 m boats; training on fish handling and processing; Fishermen associations	
OSRO/SOM/509/CEF	UNICEF	Aug.05	Jul.06	500,320	10 salting and drying facilities; transportation;training in post harvest 34 villages; improving market network, boats	
OSRO/SOM/ / BMVEL	GERMANY	Aug.o5	Jul.06	137,349	4 Salting and drying facilities; training in fish handling and processing; improving market network	