

SOMALIA FISHERIES FORUM 2019

Building a Roadmap for Small-Scale Somali Fisheries

OUTCOME REPORT



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

*This report details the results of the Somalia Fisheries Forum 2019
held in Garowe, Puntland, April 29–30, 2019.*

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Advancing Sustainable Fisheries
a program of One Earth Future

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I. FOREWORD

On April 29 and 30, 2019, the Federal Government of Somalia's Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Puntland Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, and Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future, hosted the Somalia Fisheries Forum 2019 (SFF 2019) with the theme "Building a Roadmap for Small-Scale Somali Fisheries."

SFF 2019 built upon the success and excitement generated by the Somalia Fisheries Forum 2017, which was the first private-sector event in Somalia to bring together fisheries stakeholders from across the Somali region and the international community, focusing specifically on building knowledge, skills, and capacity in small-scale domestic fisheries.

In the development of SFF 2019, we brought together a steering committee of Somali and international experts to design a two-day forum to address the key challenges facing small-scale Somali fishers. Thanks to the contributions and hard work of partner groups including the Puntland Nonstate Actors Association (PUNSA), who played an important role in identifying sponsors for the forum, and the Puntland Business Women Umbrella, SFF 2019 succeeded in providing a venue for policymakers, donors, technical experts, development partners, business leaders, and fishers to identify sector priorities, needs, and opportunities for building projects that can successfully and sustainably support small-scale fisheries.

The forum catalyzed multiple new projects and agreements to strengthen Somali small-scale fisheries. Specifically, the ministers of fisheries from the Federal Government of Somalia and all five federal member states agreed to support the expansion of fisheries data collection around the country. This will enable Somalia to improve fisheries management and inform good policy decision-making to support small-scale fishers. Additionally, policymakers, community leaders, donors, and investors all agreed to support co-management as a tool for successful fisheries management. Acknowledging the importance of education and collaboration in marine science, a scholarship opportunity was developed for a student from City University to study at the University of Nairobi for one year. Finally, a new export association was cultivated to increase awareness of export capacity and potential.

We are excited to build upon the strong momentum of the second Somalia Fisheries Forum and to collaborate with participants from a variety of sectors and backgrounds in taking the next steps towards improving small-scale fisheries for the Somali region.



Kaija Hurlburt
Director
Secure Fisheries
A program of One Earth Future



II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Somalia Fisheries Forum 2019, presented by the Federal Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Puntland Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, and Secure Fisheries, exhibited the strength of Somalia's fishing sector and businesses with full support and sponsorship from Somali organizations. The forum included:

- ▶ Opening addresses by the President of Puntland, the Federal Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources, and the Puntland Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources
- ▶ Active participation by the Federal Minister of Fisheries and those of each of the federal member states
- ▶ More than 300 participants, including international attendance from Kenya, Italy, Germany, Norway, the U.S., the U.K., Denmark, and others
- ▶ More than 50 speakers including scientists, professors, business owners, CEOs, international development experts, and donors
- ▶ 15 unique sessions plus opening and closing events
- ▶ 29 trade show booths representing Somali fishing sector businesses
- ▶ 100% of sponsorship from Somali organizations



The forum was an example of the importance of public–private dialogue in building new opportunities and addressing the obstacles facing Somali fisheries. It is a testament to the potential of the fishing industry that people traveled from all regions in Somalia and from outside the country to attend. Participants at SFF 2019 identified the following items as key for enabling and maximizing the success of the Somali fishing sector:

- ▶ Sustainable fisheries management is key to long-term development of the sector, and co-management is a top priority to create successful resource management and increase community leadership in fisheries.
- ▶ Fisheries catch-data collection can provide baseline information to build comprehensive management plans, and the organizations and agencies involved in fisheries catch-data collection will collaborate to bring together databases and build a set of knowledge about fisheries.
- ▶ Protection of the marine environment, including pollution from oil and land and prevention of habitat damage through trawling, must be addressed.
- ▶ Marine science education, even at the primary and secondary levels, is critical.
- ▶ Business planning must be connected to resource management, including enabling cooperatives to take an active role in managing resources and to include co-management systems to protect the fishing environment. This will reduce the financial risks faced by fishing businesses and mobilize access to international investors.
- ▶ New access to financing for fishing businesses that are involved in co-management is needed. This will create permanent jobs and increase economic security for fishing businesses.
- ▶ A comprehensive Somali export association to build knowledge and awareness of fish exports is needed.
- ▶ Quality control must be improved through appropriate regulations across the value chain, training and public awareness, and companies using voluntary measures against poor hygiene.
- ▶ Monitoring, control, and surveillance is needed to improve safety and combat illegal fishing.



III. KEY FINDINGS AND COMMITMENTS

The forum was divided into three outcome-focused tracks: increasing knowledge and skills, expanding sector capacity, and increasing management capacity. Each track built towards an outline of comprehensive next steps and commitments.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Track A: Increasing Knowledge and Skills

- A major constraint is access to finance and funding across the fishing sector. This challenge is especially significant for women.
- Research and education needs to be expanded with harmonized curriculums at all levels (primary, secondary, and tertiary schools) to build a broad base of knowledge in fisheries and marine life for both fishers and consumers.
- Capacity building is needed across the value chain and should be based on clear curriculums and include follow-up, especially in quality control, resource management, and business management, for all stakeholders in the fishing sector including fishers, processors, gear and equipment servicers, fishing companies, sellers, and buyers.

Track B: Expanding Sector Capacity

- Quality control-related knowledge and skills are needed for fishers, processors, and consumers to improve domestic and international demand for Somali fish.
- Production potential is a greater constraint to small-scale Somali fisheries than market access, and it needs more attention and funding to increase the quality of fish catch.
- Health and hygiene knowledge and control need to be improved.
- Increased knowledge, skills, and management capacity will enable greater access to finance to help expand fishing businesses that are successful and sustainable.
- Clarification is needed on when to develop through public–private partnerships, with donor or aid agency support, or through private investment only.

Track C: Increasing Management Capacity

- Co-management as a mechanism for fisheries management is supported by government representatives, but training and increased knowledge on the roles and responsibilities of each party are needed for effective and successful co-management.
- Collection of catch data in targeted communities can build a base of knowledge for understanding the health of domestic fisheries.
- Policies need to be harmonized, better communicated, and enforced to be effective.
- Outside support is needed to build safety, enforcement, and monitoring capacity.

DETAILED OUTLINE OF SESSION FINDINGS AND COMMITMENTS

TRACK A: INCREASING KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

1A - Ask the Experts: Creating Jobs in the Fishing Sector (Focus: Women and Youth)

This session explored the fishing sector's potential to employ people at all stages of the value chain, including crewing boats, processing fish catch, transporting fish products to markets, mending gear, and building boats.

SESSION FINDINGS: Panel members discussed constraints on growth and opportunities for future projects and investments to help overcome those constraints.

Sector Priorities: Panel participants focused on the need to overcome three leading constraints that currently limit growth of the fishing sector and increased employment, especially for women and youth:

- Access to finance
- Knowledge
- Skills

Needs and Opportunities: This panel discussion identified the following needs and opportunities for how those already involved in the fishing sector can create more jobs and develop livelihood opportunities for all populations, especially women and youth:

- Greater access to financing will enable increased growth across the fishing sector. This is especially true for women. Participants at SFF 2019 described women as the hardest-working and largest group of entrepreneurs in Somalia, but noted they lack financing and support.
- Inclusivity is vital to improving opportunities for women in the fishing sector. SFF 2019 participants noted that women's contributions are frequently unrecognized, and they are not included in meetings and discussions that lead to opportunities because these are generally limited to males.
- Research and assessments are needed to better understand the roles and needs of women and youth in the fishing sector. This data can then provide guidance for
- future projects and investments.
- Capacity building and sector-specific training are needed to increase fishing sector jobs for both women and youth. Specific training needs identified at SFF 2019 include fish processing, fish handling, health and safety, and quality control.

Commitments:

- There is ongoing funding directed to trainings on fishing across Somalia, many of which target women, such as those in Garad, Eyl, and Las Koreh.

2A) Somalia's Marine Ecosystem

This session focused on the importance of scientific understanding of the marine ecosystem for profitable fisheries businesses and effective fisheries management. In Somalia, scientific information is limited and therefore cannot answer fundamental questions such as: How big are the fish stocks that live in Somalia? What are the impacts of development and fishing on the health of those stocks? What new scientific data do we need?

SESSION FINDINGS: The panel discussed the state of knowledge in Somalia and included insights from research in Kenya to help shed light on Somali waters, including the importance of mangrove ecosystems, the integrity of the seafloor, current scientific surveys of living marine resources, and how important collecting scientific data is to effective fisheries management.

Sector Priorities:

- Research
- Protection of the marine environment, including pollution from oil and land and prevention of habitat damage through trawling
- Collection of data to build a baseline understanding of the marine ecosystem
- Raising awareness on the status and needs of the marine ecosystem

Needs and Opportunities: Panelists and the audience identified the following needs and opportunities for how those already involved in the fishing sector can create more jobs and develop livelihood opportunities for all populations, especially women and youth.

- Marine scientists can work together to generate maps of resources, including how much fish is coming from each area.
- Business cooperatives can help fishers be more successful by considering the marine environment while planning.
- Government can partner with universities and other groups to coordinate information collection, analysis, and sharing.
- The government, universities, and other organizations can work with local fishing communities on data collection.

Commitments:

- Somali ministers agree to collect fish catch data
- Scholarship opportunity developed for a student from City University to study at the University of Nairobi for one year

3A) Quality Control

Clean, healthy fish products are profitable in local and international markets. Ensuring the quality of Somali fish is important for achieving increased export capacity, fulfilling demand, and building the reputation of Somali fisheries. A wide range of skills and knowledge is necessary to maintaining quality standards, as are access to cold storage and financing. Training in this area is particularly useful for fishing communities that want to reduce waste and increase efficiency in pursuit of greater profits.

SESSION FINDINGS: This session identified the areas of greatest need for training and investment, and who is best suited to assist in those efforts.

Sector Priorities:

- Implementation and enactment of regulations related to quality control
- Training on quality control across the value chain, from fisher to buyer

Needs and Opportunities:

- Companies taking measures against poor hygiene practices and discouraging fishers who are not observing the quality measures by not buying from them
- Training in quality control for fishermen and fish processors
- Raising public awareness on the importance of the fish quality-control processes across the value chain

4A) Building Knowledge Through Education

Youth in Somalia play an active role in promoting sustainable fisheries by collecting data, advocating for sound policies, and engaging in public commentary on Somalia's marine environment.

SESSION FINDINGS: This panel explored the role of universities in building knowledge through offering skills-based trainings and education needed to lead fishing businesses, conduct research, and guide policy. It also explored how cross-national partnerships can expand opportunities and bring together common purposes in understanding the Somali marine environment while supporting student achievement.

Sector Priorities:

- Expand data collection skills and fisheries management expertise
- Prepare youth to be policymakers and resource managers

Needs and Opportunities: The moderator of this session highlighted a gap in the current state of knowledge on the oceans and marine species that needs to be remedied through targeted and specific education and curriculum, including increasing the number of teachers as well as education materials and equipment and the funding to improve knowledge and skills related to the fishing sector.

- Marine schools and institutes located on the coasts where fishing occurs are needed in addition to colleges and universities.
- Curriculum should be expanded to better address and maximize fishing sector opportunities, including:
 - Introducing marine science at an early stage of education as an environmental consideration
 - Collecting data
 - Promoting fish consumption
- Access to and availability of education infrastructure should be increased, including tools and equipment and sector-specific trainings.
 - Improve the academic training tools and laboratories
 - Provide fishing equipment and teach students to use it in the field
 - Build infrastructure for education institutions
- Education should be expanded to include and encourage the participation of youth in businesses and the private sector, such as through school-supported internships.
- Government support for educational institutions should be built so that they can achieve their institutional aims.

Commitments:

- The University of Nairobi and City University Mogadishu committed to a program to identify and support students at the master's level to earn a degree at the University of Nairobi while conducting research near Mogadishu on issues related to coastal development and fisheries.

5A) Business and Management Skills Workshop

Successful fishing businesses depend on healthy fisheries to ensure a reliable supply of fish, and healthy fisheries require strong resource management. Thus, successful fishing businesses need to coordinate with fisheries management measures and carefully plan for both economic and ecosystem success.

SESSION FINDINGS: In this session, panel speakers and session participants discussed key obstacles to and opportunities for building stronger understanding and adherence to resource management in fishing businesses.

Sector Priorities:

- Community-based management needs to be established and coordinated with government regulations and laws to achieve effective fisheries resource management.
- There is a need for more development and enforcement of marine resource-management laws, regulations, and policies.
- Increased emphasis is needed on research and data collection to identify sustainable and unsustainable species.

Needs and Opportunities: Panelists and the audience identified key elements for successfully combining business planning with fisheries management:

- Fishing businesses will be more successful if they receive Seafood Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) certification to ensure consistent quality and health standards of fish products; this will improve profits in the long run.
- Fishing business planning needs to take into account the fact that there are markets available for Somali fisheries if standards are clear and met, meaning that the challenge to overcome is a production problem and not a market problem.
- Business fishers should consider the following while planning:
 - Overfishing and its impacts on fisheries
 - Habitat damage from bottom trawling and illegal fishing
 - By-catch of vulnerable species and pollution to the marine environment
- Government is needed to develop and enforce marine resource-management laws, regulations, and policies to enable fishing businesses to understand and adhere to the rules with a level playing field for everyone in the fishing sector.
- Research and data collection are needed to identify sustainable and unsustainable species, and this can expand through coordination with educational institutions.
- Trainings on business management can be coordinated with co-management.
- Awareness should be raised to build support for resource management.
- Improving business and resource planning and management will attract international investment.

Commitments:

- Secure Fisheries will incorporate business training as part of its work with fishers engaged in co-management.

TRACK B: EXPANDING SECTOR CAPACITY

1B) Opportunities for and Obstacles to Expanding Local Markets

The relatively small domestic market for fish is an impediment to developing and expanding the fishing sector in Somalia. To address this challenge, it is crucial to identify the major obstacles to growing local markets and the opportunities that are undercapitalized.

SESSION FINDINGS: This panel discussed the challenges facing domestic markets and how they can be addressed through innovative business practices.

Sector Priorities:

- Health and safety of seafood products
- Engaging women to expand processing skills and knowledge

Needs and Opportunities:

- Change Somali perceptions about fish to promote incorporation in diets (moving away from just red meat)
- Establish fish-vendor shops with good hygiene practices, quality cold-chain facilities, and stainless utensils across Somalia to enable households to buy fresh and chilled fish which is fit for human consumption
- Infrastructure is needed, including the construction of docks and rehabilitation of roads to fishing villages
- Develop and enforce food safety laws, rules, and regulations
- Engage women: support Somali women with funding, access to grants and loans, and training, and introduce new technologies as they have a big role in the fisheries value chain in terms of undertaking fish trade activities, running fish shops, etc.
- There is ongoing need for boats and gear, and trainings on how to use them to more efficiently and sustainably catch fish and maintain quality-control standards
- Fishers would benefit from access to and training around fishing technology

2B) How to Build Export Capacity

How can Somalia capitalize on the growing appetite for seafood around the world? This session discussed the gaps in export capacity and how to close them. Improved regulatory requirements, quality control, partnerships, and more will be required to increase fish exports.

SESSION FINDINGS: The panel discussion focused on prioritizing next steps, how to address the challenges, and who is best suited to lead the way.

Sector Priorities:

- Increase knowledge on requirements for and access to international markets
- Build profits from fish (including through improved quality control)

Needs and Opportunities:

- Level of knowledge of export requirements is a major obstacle to growing local markets and undercapitalized opportunities
- Develop a comprehensive Somali association on export capacity to build knowledge and awareness around fish exports
- Establish cold-chain facilities and Seafood Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP)-certified facilities
- Implement quality-control measures

Commitments:

- Panelists and participants agreed to build an export association to clarify and harmonize export requirements.

3B) Financing Fishing: Overcoming Obstacles and Increasing Access

In the growing Somali economy, fisheries can be a reliable investment for donors and private investors. Accessing these financing opportunities may be difficult, however.

SESSION FINDINGS: This panel brought together financial institutions, fund managers, international donors, and local government officials to discuss creative financing options and the requirements to obtain them, along with solutions to overcome gaps in knowledge. It included a discussion on financing opportunities that target the fishing sector.

Sector Priorities:

- Reliability of investments/investment risk
- Job creation
- Economic security for small-scale fishing businesses

Needs and Opportunities:

- Identify obstacles to accessing finance
- Develop creative financing options that connect completion of trainings or workshops (e.g., with Secure Fisheries) to gaining access to finance (e.g., through Shuraako, Dahabshiil, or another source)
- Create new access to financing for fishing businesses that are involved in cooperative management
- Provide grants to women and youth entrepreneurs to launch new businesses in the fishing sector
- Provide low-collateral soft loans from existing microfinance institutions
- Attract international investment through creation of a better environment

4B) What is Needed to Complete the Cold Chain

Cold-chain capacity in Somalia is critical to a profitable fishing sector, yet little capacity currently exists outside of major cities. Even there, gaps in the cold chain impede delivery of quality fish to local and international markets.

SESSION FINDINGS: This workshop included active audience participation to discuss and identify gaps in the cold chain and potential ways to fill them, with special attention to opportunities for support by government and the international community.

Sector Priorities:

- Closing gaps in the cold chain
- Local and international marketability

Needs and Opportunities:

- Cold storage should be implemented along the value chain, including:
 - Offloading and storing unprocessed fish (in cold packing/boxes)
 - Processing in cold rooms
 - Packaging (EPS/Styrofoam vs. cool boxes)
 - Storing in cold storage (cold or freezing)
 - Transport—truck and then plane (appropriate packing) or ship (reefer)
 - Fish markets (storage and display) and vendors (fridges and freezers)
- Clarify the current status of cold-chain capacity in key locations (especially in major cities such as Bander Beyla and Zeila)

- Identify where the cold chain exists and where it breaks down, where it works, where it doesn't work, and why
- Identify what is needed from the government and how the international community and private sector can provide support
- Power the cold chain through solar power to reduce costs and improve environmental impacts or power it through a hybrid system of manual and automatic power (battery, generator, and electric)
- Incorporate gutting and ice on fishing boats
- Hold trainings to develop the cold-chain knowledge of all stakeholders along the value chain, from fisher to consumer

5B) Enabling Success through Public–Private Partnerships

Existing public–private partnerships can serve as models for future ones to address the ongoing needs of coastal communities as they develop the fishing sector. These partnerships may be between the government or the international community and the private sector.

SESSION FINDINGS: The active participation session discussed lessons from previous partnerships and a framework for new ones.

Sector Priorities: Regardless of the type of partnership, a plan for how public agencies can support private business is necessary to ensure benefits are optimized for both parties involved.

Needs and Opportunities:

- Identify existing partnerships between governments and the private sector, and between the international community and the private sector
- Identify fishing ventures where international and/or government partners could be useful

Commitments:

- Host future workshops and meetings to encourage new public–private partnerships

TRACK C: INCREASING MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

1C) Somali Co-management Workshop

Cooperative management (co-management) is a mechanism to manage local fisheries resources through partnerships between fishers and other stakeholders including governments and external actors like non-governmental organizations, international donor organizations, and scientists. Co-management has been implemented in fishing communities around the world with great success.

SESSION FINDINGS: This workshop included audience participation examining four examples of successful co-management implementation and discussed how a similar system might work in Somali communities. Participants broke into working groups to discuss opportunities for including co-management in Somali fishing villages.

Sector Priorities:

- Long-term livelihood security
- Multi-stakeholder participation

Needs and Opportunities:

- Form fishing community alliances to be a voice for sustainable management of fishery resources

- Participatory development of co-management policies to support and enhance fisheries management, tailored to traditional local systems as well as government priorities

Commitments:

- Secure Fisheries is developing two pilot projects for co-management and will coordinate with fisheries ministers.

2C) Government's Role in Co-management

For co-management systems to be successful, every level of government must participate in the process. There are a variety of functions the government can fulfill in co-management systems, and this session explored which of those will succeed in the Somali context.

SESSION FINDINGS: Representatives from the federal and member-state fisheries ministries came together to discuss the potential for co-management to support small-scale Somali fisheries. They identified the following items related to the government's role in co-management.

Sector Priorities:

- Establish government buy-in
- Identify areas where support is needed from government
- Increase communication and unity between federal government, regional states, and local fisheries management

Needs and Opportunities:

- Develop policies that support local fisheries co-management
- Identify a government actor to serve as a channel between community members and regulators/policymakers to amplify local voices

Commitments:

- The fisheries ministers agreed to support co-management.

3C) Collecting Catch Data

Catch data is fundamental to understanding fish stocks, including how much is caught, what species, and where. This is vital for business planning in the fishing sector. Currently, various projects led by universities, the government, aid agencies, fishing businesses, and NGOs are separately collecting important catch data.

SESSION FINDINGS: This panel explained the efforts that are currently underway, then used participatory collaboration to connect groups and provide methods for uniform and regular catch-data collection that can be used by the government and fisheries stakeholders. It included audience participation and identified the following:

Sector Priorities:

- Time and financial commitment
- Capacity development and data collection trainings
- Coordinating efforts of data collectors

Needs and Opportunities:

- Expand fisheries data collection throughout Somalia, which will improve fisheries management
- Engage fishing communities in collecting catch data

Commitments:

- Ministers agree to support expanded fish catch-data collection
- Identify new location for expansion of Project Kalluun
- Harmonize data collection of all groups
- Support fisheries officer training

4C) Cooperation for Policy Implementation

Policies and regulations form the framework of profitable, healthy long-term fisheries. Somalia has made significant progress in recent years implementing some fisheries regulations and laws at the federal and regional levels.

SESSION FINDINGS: This session explored the barriers to policy implementation and enabled participants to share ideas on how to overcome these barriers through support from NGOs, international actors, government, and community leaders. It included active audience participation to determine the following:

Sector Priorities:

- Parity among disparate laws
- Policy implementation measures
- Cooperation between the government and fishers to turn policies into actions

Needs and Opportunities:

- Clarify current policies, including catch limits and standards for quality
- Identify gaps in policy implementation and gaps in effectiveness of current policies as well as actors that can support these efforts
- Reach agreement on fisheries resource-sharing between federal government and member states
- Reinvest license revenue in the fishing sector
- Build capacity for enforcement (such as a coast guard) to protect against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing

5C) Building Safety and Enforcement Capacity

This session reviewed recent work on expanding safety and enforcement capacity and outlined stakeholders and needs for the future, especially as enforcement relates to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

SESSION FINDINGS: Laws and regulations are only effective when appropriately enforced. Participants emphasized that with the expansion of fisheries and other maritime policies in Somalia, it is important to consider enforcement capacity and how that capacity is divided among monitoring, control, and surveillance tasks in addition to rescue responses and other maritime activities. Panelists and audience participants identified the following items as key to moving forward with improved safety and enforcement in the fishing sector.

Sector Priorities:

- Safety and rescue capacity
- Enforcement capacity
- Monitoring, control, and surveillance—identify actors and gaps, synthesize tasks

Needs and Opportunities:

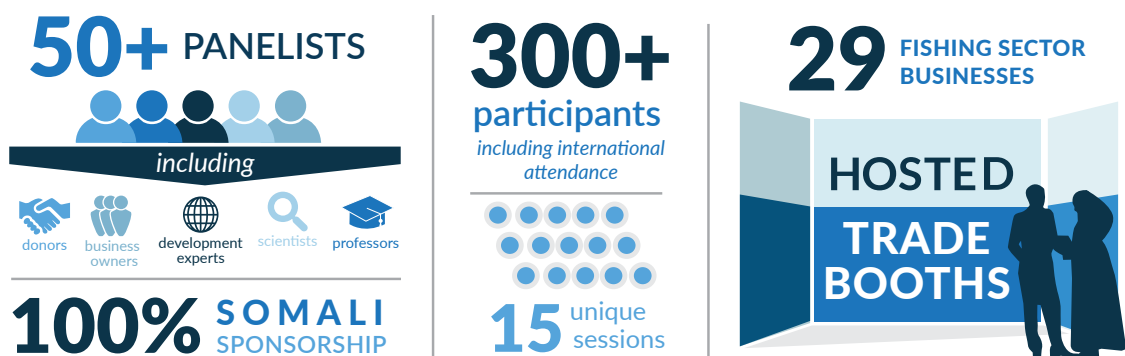
- There is a need for increased soft power to improve compliance and monitoring, control, and surveillance, including through:
 - collaboration, which is needed for effective co-management because communities and the private sector need to act as partners; and
 - communication, which is needed at many levels for success, including interagency communication, regional level (IOTC), and global systems.
- Transparency is needed, including lists of vessels, websites, sharing information to communities, and enabling community members to act as the “eyes and ears.”
- Capacity building is needed to build long-term skills development, including academic degrees and inspector and policy training.
- Legislative development should include penalties and prosecution processes.
- Increased use of remote electronic monitoring systems is needed for improved compliance, such as VMS, AIS, mobile phones, and global tracking in collaboration with international actors.

Commitments:

- Include coordination with the intergovernmental IUU fishing task force

IV. STATISTICS AND FIGURES

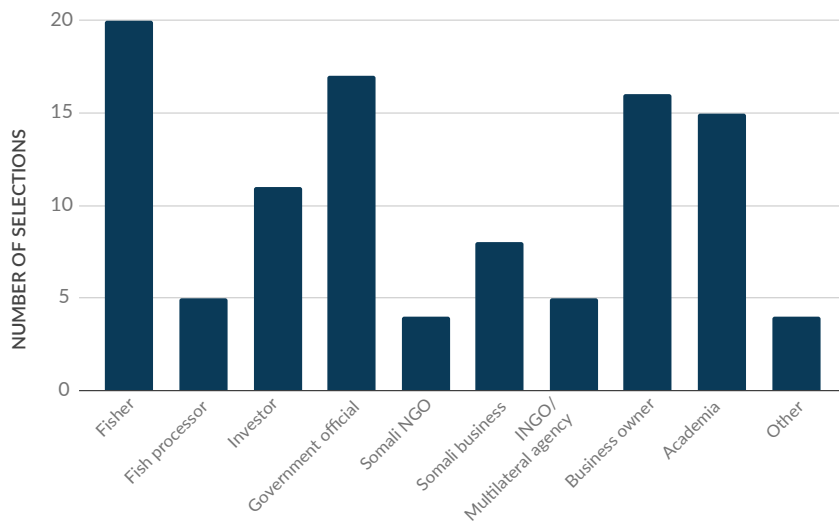
- More than 300 participants, including international attendance from Kenya, Italy, Germany, Norway, the U.S., the U.K., Denmark, and others
- More than 50 speakers including scientists, professors, business owners, CEOs, international development experts, and donors
- 15 unique sessions plus opening and closing events
- 29 trade show booths
- 13 sponsors
- All sponsorships were from Somali organizations



V. PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

Eighty participants completed an exit survey to assess the effectiveness of the event and develop a body of lessons learned. Surveys were provided in Somali and English. Participants represented many different occupations, including fishers, government officials, academics, and businesspeople, and many occupied multiple professions. Their reasons given for attending were primarily to learn new information and improve fisheries management. Overall, most participants were satisfied or very satisfied with the forum, but participants suggested adding other perspectives to increase the event’s diversity and requested several different follow-up actions to continue the momentum of the forum.

OCCUPATION OF PARTICIPANTS

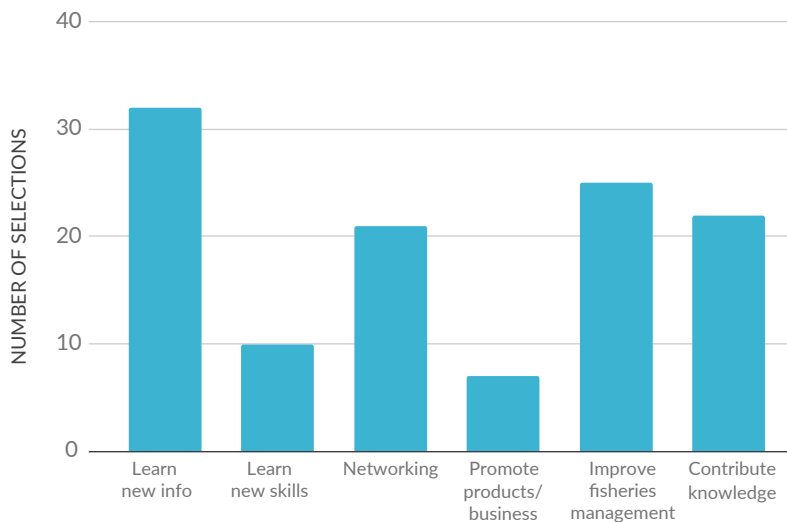


N= 79

80%
believed the forum
was **RELEVANT**
to their work

MOTIVATION FOR ATTENDING

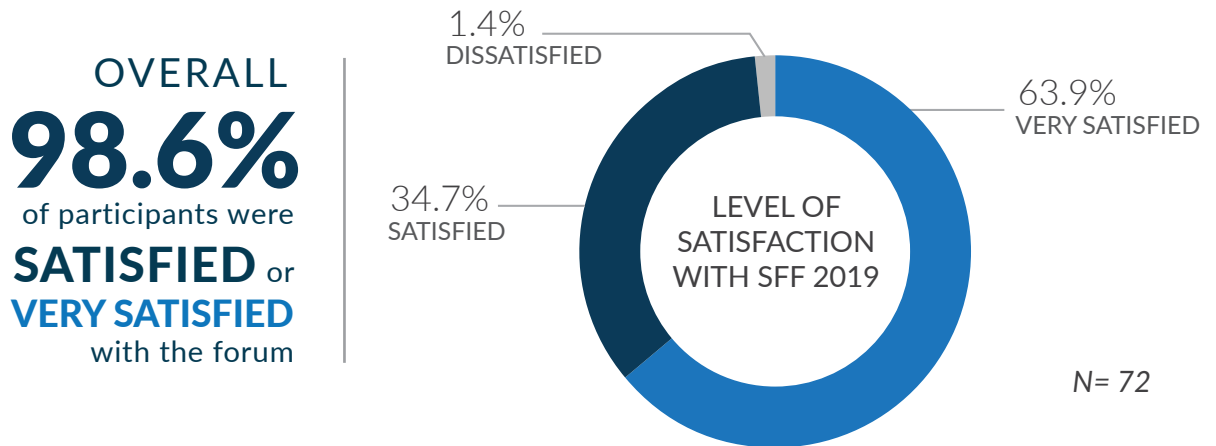
87%
of respondents
felt their goals
for attending were
ACCOMPLISHED



N= 78

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

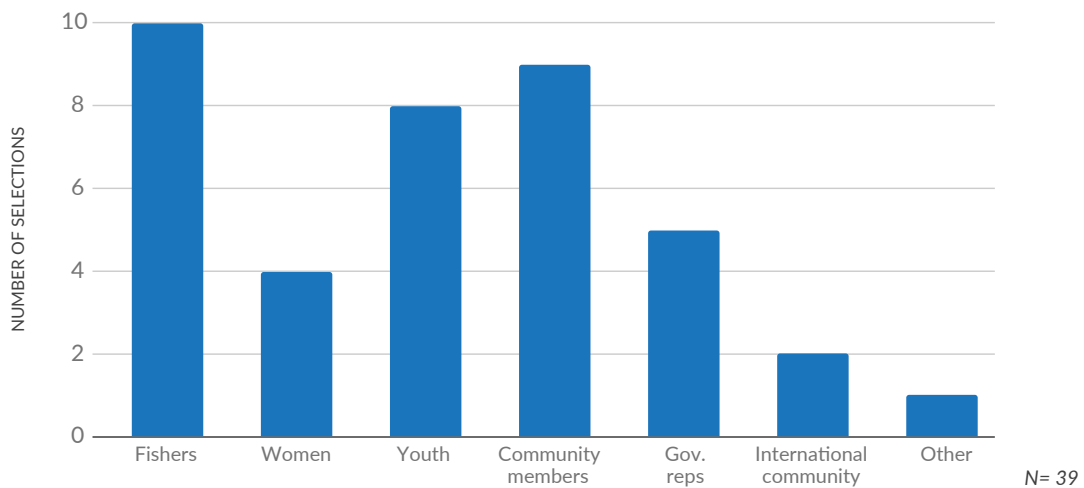
Participants were asked to rate their level of satisfaction with SFF 2019. Overall, 98.6% of participants were satisfied or very satisfied with the event.



MISSING PERSPECTIVES

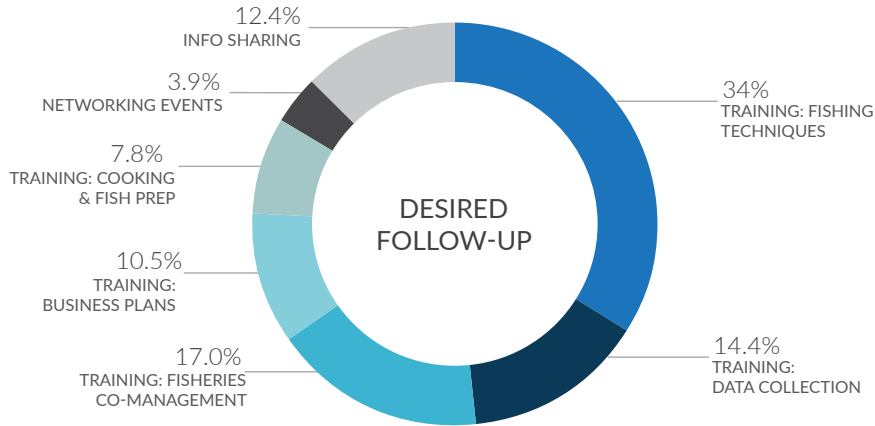
Diverse perspectives are key to understanding challenges in the fisheries sector and generating effective solutions. While most participants answered “Yes” to the question “Did the forum include diverse perspectives?”, participants recommended including more participants from the following groups, particularly fishers and Somali community members.

MISSING PERSPECTIVES



DESIRED FOLLOW-UP

Participants were asked which follow-up activities would be useful. Most selected multiple follow-up activities, especially training in fishing techniques.



VI. MEDIA COVERAGE

Mohamed Mohamud and 2 others Retweeted

MoFMR Puntland @MoFMR_Puntland · Apr 23
 Waan ku faraxsanahay inaan la qabano #Madasha 2 #Kaluumsaysiga #Somalia @fisheriesSom & @SecureFisheries. Faahfaahin & is diwangelin tadhlin guji hoos. Aan ku kulano Madasha & Garowe #supportSomaliFisheries
securefisheries.org/somalia-fisher...
 @deni_abdullahi @mrbiidhaan @FarahCawaash @OFFForj

Translate Tweet

Secure Fisheries @SecureFisheries · Apr 28
 The Somalia Fisheries Forum begins now! #SupportSomaliFisheries

Secure Fisheries Retweeted

Harun Maruf @HarunMaruf · Apr 29
 Photos from Somali fisheries Forum in Garowe. @SecureFisheries

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Secure Fisheries Retweeted

Puntland Business Women Umbrella @punt_women · Apr 29
 Aisha at #Somalia_Fishery_Forum2019 one of members of puntland business women umbrella in #eyel.

You, USAID Somalia, MoPIED and 6 others

Secure Fisheries Retweeted

Ministry of Fisheries @fisheriesSOM · Apr 30

Wasiirka Wasaaradda Kalluumeysiga iyo Kheyraadka Badda DFS Mud. @mrbidhan ayaa magaalada Garowe kaga qeyb qalaya shir heerkiisu sarreeyo oo lagaga hadlaayo arrimaha kalluunka & Hormarinta Kalluumeysatada Soomaaliyeed . @SomaliPM @TheVillaSomalia

Translate Tweet

Garowe Wasiirka Kalluumeysiga DFS Bidhan oo ...
Garowe Wasiirka Kalluumeysiga DFS Bidhan oo ka qeybgalay Madasha Kalluumeysiga Soomaaliya.
youtube.com

1 4 14

Secure Fisheries Retweeted

Farah Cawaash @FarahCawaash · Apr 29

#Somalia #Fisheries forum in Garowe #Puntland President of Puntland H.E Said Abdullahi Deni. @mrbidhan MoFMR SFG and @FarahCawaash Minister @MoFMR_Puntland @SecureFisheries @Shuraako @OEForg #SupportSomaliFisheries



1 12 33

Secure Fisheries Retweeted

Abdirahim I. Sheik Helle @squnrahim · Apr 30

In the past couple of years the sister programs of @SecureFisheries @Shuraako funded by @OEForg have created a momentum that made the Somali fisheries in the national limelight. Your efforts are worth to mention. You're the #Champions and the #ChangeMakers of #SomaliFisheries.



Sarah M. Glaser, Kaija Hurlburt, Abdillahi Bidhan and 5 others

3 9 16

VII. EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

Secure Fisheries signs MOU with the Somalia Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources



Secure Fisheries and the Somalia Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources sign a memorandum of understanding to ensure our work promotes successful small-scale fisheries in line with the goals of the Somalia National Development Plan.

Abdirahim Ibrahim presents during Somali co-management workshop



Abdirahim Ibrahim of the Federal Government of Somalia's Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources presents on the potential for fisheries co-management in Somalia. Secure Fisheries provided case studies of fisheries co-management in Africa, analyzing each study area's applicability to Somalia. Read the case studies [here](#).

Appetizing Somali fish recipes presented by the Puntland Business Women Umbrella

DHUUBAANI -EMPEROR

Emperors are coastal fishes that live in the tropical waters of the Indo-Pacific ocean. They eat small fishes and other organisms that live on the ocean floor, and they live in and near reefs. They can grow up to about 70 cm in length and can live for up to 28 years.

COMMON SPECIES IN SOMALIA

- Longface emperor (Lethrinus olivaceus)
- Sky emperor (Lethrinus mahsena)
- Spangled emperor (Lethrinus nebulosus)

NUTRITION INFORMATION
(per 90g or 3oz filet):

80 calories
16.4g protein
0.24g fat

Rich in Vitamin D, Vitamin B12

SUSTAINABILITY:

Marine Stewardship Council certification: not certified for any species

IOTC Stock Status: not assessed for any species



YUUMBI-ADE - KINGFISH

Kingfish are migratory fish that live in coastal waters and estuaries of the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific Oceans. They eat small fishes (like anchovy and sardine), squid, and shrimp. They can grow up to 6 cm in length and weigh up to 4 kg.

NUTRITION INFORMATION
(per 90g or 3oz filet):

114 calories
22g protein
2g fat
Low in cholesterol

Rich in Omega-3 and Omega-6 fatty acids, Vitamin B12, Selenium, Niacin, Phosphorus

SUSTAINABILITY:

Marine Stewardship Council certification: not certified

IOTC Stock Status: unknown



JEEDAR - TUNA

Tuna live throughout all oceans in the world. They eat fish and squid that swim in open ocean waters. Coastal tunas (kawakawa, longtail) grow to about 50 cm in length, but open ocean tuna (yellowfin, bigeye) can grow to over 2 metres long.

COMMON SPECIES IN SOMALIA

- Jeedar/Tawadiin (Thunnus albacares)
- Jeedar/Seynuub (Thunnus obesus)
- Dhiigloow/Dabagucun (Euthynnus affinis)
- Sanuuro (Katsuwonus pelamis)

NUTRITION INFORMATION
(per 90g or 3oz filet):

147 calories
20g protein
1 - 5g fat, depending on species

Rich in Vitamin B12, Vitamin D, Omega-3 EPA, Omega-3 DHA, Selenium

SUSTAINABILITY:

Marine Stewardship Council certification:

- Yellowfin certified (Pacific & Atlantic only)
- Bigeye certified in Western Central Pacific only
- Kawakawa not certified
- Skipjack certified in Western Indian Ocean

IOTC Stock Status:

- Yellowfin overfished
- Bigeye not overfished
- Kawakawa not overfished
- Skipjack not overfished

DHUUBAANI -EMPEROR

Dhuubanigu waa kaluun xeebeed kunool biyaha kulul ee badda hindiya iyo beesifiga. Waxay cunaan kaluunka yar-yar iyo waxaha kale ee ku nool badda sare, wuxuna dul heehaaba biyaha sare. Waxay korimadiisuu gaaraan ilaa iyo 70cm dherer ahaan, waxayna noolaan karaan ilaa 28 sano.

NOOCYADA KUNOOL BADDA SOMALIA

- Longface emperor (Lethrinus olivaceus)
- Sky emperor (Lethrinus mahsena)
- Spangled emperor (Lethrinus nebulosus)

MACLUUMAADKIISA NAFQAQ
(per 90g or 3oz filet):

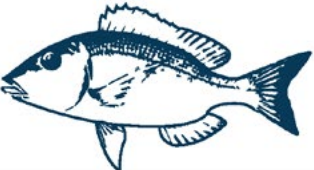
80 calories
16.4g protein
0.24g fat

Rich in Vitamin D, Vitamin B12

SII JIRITAANKIISA:

Cadaynta Gudiga Ilaalada Badda: Ma cadayn sii waaritaanka nooc kamida

Gudiga Tunaha ee badda hindiya: Lama Qiimayn xaalada sii jiritankisa



YUUMBI-ADE - KINGFISH

Yuumibe-Caduhu ama kingfishku waa Kaluunka socda kaasoo kunool biyaha xeebta agaga badda hindiya iyo galbeed beesifiga. Waxay cunaan kaluunka yar yar. Waxay korimadiisuu gaartaa 6 cm dherer ahaan, miisaan kiisuna waxa uu gaaraa ilaa 4kilo.

MACLUUMAADKIISA NAFQAQ
(per 90g or 3oz filet):

114 calories
22g protein
2g fat
Low in cholesterol

Rich in Omega-3 and Omega-6 fatty acids, Vitamin B12, Selenium, Niacin, Phosphorus

SII JIRITAANKIISA:

Cadaynta Gudiga Ilaalada Badda: Ma cadayn sii waaritaanka nooc kamida

Gudiga Tunaha ee badda hindiya: Lama Qiimayn xaalada sii jiritankisa



JEEDAR - TUNA

Jeedarta ama tunuhu waxa uu ku noolyahay badaha dunida oo dhan. Waxay cunaan kaluunka kale. Tuna- Xeebeedka sida Kawakawa tuna - Dhiigloow/Dabagucunka, waxay korimadiisuu gaartaa ila 50 cm dherer ahaan. Laakiin tunaha- badwaynta sida Yellowfin tuna - Jeedar/Tabadiinta, Waxay korimadiisuu gaartaa ila 2 mitir dherer ahaan.

NOOCYADA KUNOOL BADDA SOMALIA

- Jeedar/Tawadiin (Thunnus albacares)
- Jeedar/Seynuub (Thunnus obesus)
- Dhiigloow/Dabagucun (Euthynnus affinis)
- Sanuuro (Katsuwonus pelamis)

MACLUUMAADKIISA NAFQAQ
(per 90g or 3oz filet):

147 calories
20g protein
1 - 5g fat, depending on species

Rich in Vitamin B12, Vitamin D, Omega-3 EPA, Omega-3 DHA, Selenium

SII JIRITAANKIISA:

Cadaynta Gudiga Ilaalada Badda:

- Jeedar/Tabadiin (Yellowfin) Waxay si saxaan in laga kaxumayn-kono Badda Akaantiga iyo beesifiga oo keliya
- Seynuug (Bigeye) Waxa laga kaxumayn-kono Gabeedda iyo Bartamala Badda oo keliya
- Dabagucun (Kawakawa) ma cada
- Sanuuro (Skipjack) Waxa laga kaxumayn-kono karaa cirfifa Mada'is iyo galbeedka badda Hindiya

Gudiga Tunaha ee badda hindiya:

- Jeedar/Tabadiin overfished
- Seynuug (Bigeye) Luqama kaxumayn-kono siisad dhaafa
- Dabagucun (Kawakawa) Luqama kaxumayn-kono siisad dhaafa
- Sanuuro (Skipjack) Luqama kaxumayn-kono siisad dhaafa

The Puntland Business Women Umbrella hosted a lunch to showcase Somali fish and educate participants on appetizing ways to cook local fish.

The President of Puntland tours trade show



Puntland's recently elected President, Hon. Said Abdullahi Dani, provided opening remarks at the Somalia Fisheries Forum and toured the forum's trade show. The trade show provided an opportunity for 29 Somali businesses to showcase their work and products. Here, President Dani examines spiny lobster caught off the coast of Puntland.



President Dani speaks with Somali fishers and business owners at the forum's trade show.

SFF 2019 trade show booths



Somali women display their products, including frozen fish and lobster as well as prepared seafood items, during the trade show. The trade show featured 29 different booths representing a variety of businesses engaged in the Somali fishing sector.



Participants network during the trade show.

VIII. FORUM STEERING COMMITTEE

Abdirahman Mohamed, Shuraako, a program of One Earth Future

Abdirahman Osman, Federal Government of Somalia, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Abdirizak Osman, GIZ

Abdullahi Ahmed Ali, Hobyo District Commissioner

Ahmed-Said Nur, Growth, Enterprise, Employment, and Livelihoods (GEEL) - USAID

Ahmed-Yasin Moge, Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future

Faysal Warsame, PUNSA

Guglielmo Giordano, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation in Somalia

Minister Farah Muse, Puntland Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Abdullaahi Ali, Puntland Business Women's Association

Hamir Gedi, Sahan Seafood

Jama Mohamud Ali, CAFCO

Jamal Hassan, PhD, City University of Mogadishu

Joshua Mokaya, GIZ

Kaija Hurlburt, Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future

Laura Burroughs, Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future

Mahad Awale, Secure Fisheries and Shuraako, programs of One Earth Future

Martino Vinci, EU EEAS

Maryan Duelle, GIZ

Mohamed Abdullahi, Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future

Mohamed Barre, PIMS

Mohamed Muse Gelle, Redsea Fishing Company

Mustafe Mohamoud, Secure Fisheries, program of One Earth Future

Nasra Ali Ismail, Somalia NGO Consortium

Sarah Glaser, PhD, Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future

IX. LIST OF SPEAKERS

Hon. Abdilahi Bidhan Warsame, Federal Government of Somalia Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Hon. Abdulqani Abdullahi Mohamed, SouthWest State Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Hon. Farah Mohamud Haji Muse, Puntland Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Hon. Ibrahim Abdi Yusuf, Jubaland Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Hon. Idle Siyar Sheikh Khalifa, HirShabelle Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Hon. Said Abdullahi Dani, Puntland President

Hon. Sharaf Mohamed Ali, Galmudug Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Abdikarim Gole, Shuraako, a program of One Earth Future

Abdillahi Ahmed Ali, Hobyo District Commissioner

Abdiqadir Said Ali, Somalia Marine and Fisheries Science Institute

Abdirahim Ibrahim, Federal Government of Somalia Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources

Abdirahman Hassan Yussuf, Puntland Ministry of Commerce and Industries (former)
Abdihakim Ismail, Dahabshil Group
Abdirizak Ahmed Hussein, East Africa University
Abdirizak Osman, GIZ
Abdiwahid Joar Hirsi, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
Abdullahi Ali, Dalsan Fishing Company
Abshir Raage Shire, KAALO Aid and Development Organization
Agnes Muthumbi, University of Nairobi
Ahmed Mohamud Hassan, Puntland Attorney General Office
Ahmed-Yasin Osman Moge, Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future
Fardowsa Mohamud Weheliye, City University of Mogadishu
Farxiyo Ahmed Osman, Shaqodoon
Feisal Ahmed Warsame, Puntland Non-State Actors (PUNSA)
Fuad Abshir Jama, Puntland Parliament Natural Resource Committee
Gani Abdillahi Hassan, Jubaland Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Halima Mohamoud Mohamed, Puntland Business Women's Association
Jama Mohamed, CAFCO
Jamal Hassan, City University of Mogadishu
Jens Claus Hansel, FairFishing
Jeremy Wyatt, La Talin Consulting
John Purvis, UN Food and Agriculture Organization
Kaija Hurlburt, Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future
Mahad Mohamed, Yustan Seafood
Mohamed A. Abdi, Galmudug Chamber of Commerce
Mohamed Abdullahi, Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future
Mohamed Ahmed, Federal Government of Somalia Attorney General Office
Mohamed Ali Fanaw, Somalia Marine and Fisheries Science Institute
Mohamed Mohamed, Director of Iidaan Fishing Group of Companies
Mohamed Mohamud Osman, Puntland Chamber of Commerce
Mohamed Muse Gelle, Redsea Fishing Company
Mohamed Said, Puntland Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Muse Abdulkadri Dualle, Sundus Fishing Company
Mustafe Dahir Aden, Puntland Ministry of Commerce and Industries
Mustafe Mohamed Mohamoud, Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future
Raage S. Haji-Mohamed, American Refugee Committee Int.
Sadam Ahmed, FairFishing
Said Aden Gows, Golis Telecom
Said Sharif Mohamed, Secco Energy Company
Sarah Glaser, Secure Fisheries, a program of One Earth Future
Hassan Jama Mohamed, Somalia Marine and Fisheries Science Institute
Farhan Ali Haad, Puntland Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

X. SPONSORS AND PARTNERS

Thank you to all our partners: platinum, diamond, gold, break, and in-kind sponsors; speakers and moderators for participating in and contributing to the Somalia Fisheries Forum 2019 held in Garowe. Without the generous support of the organizations below, the Somalia Fisheries Forum 2019 would not have been possible.

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XI. TRADE SHOW

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- CAFCO Fishing Company
- Centre National de Controle et de Surveillance des Peches (Indian Ocean Commission)
- City University of Mogadishu
- Comoros Coast Guard
- Dalsan Fishing Company
- East Africa University
- Federal Government of Somalia Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
- Federal Government of Somalia Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
- Growth, Enterprise, Employment, and Livelihoods (GEEL) - USAID
- Garowe Teachers Education College (GTEC)
- Hafun fish processing plant
- Jubaland Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
- Kenya Revenue Authority Marine Unit
- Mohamed Ali Mida
- National Agency of Maritime Affairs Comoros
- National Fisheries Resources Unit
- One Earth Future
- Puntland Chamber of Commerce
- SECCCO
- Shaqodoon Organization
- Somali Youth Maritime Association
- Somali National Fishing Co.
- Somali Women in Stem (SWIS)
- Somaliland Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Somaliland
- Sundus Fishing Co
- UN Food and Agriculture Organization
- Yustan Seafood



XII. AGENDA-AT-A-GLANCE

Track A: Increasing Knowledge & Skills

Track B: Expanding Sector Capacity

Track C: Increasing Management Capacity

DAY 1

09:00-10:30 Opening Ceremonies: Plenary Welcome and Goals for the Forum

10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-12:30	1A - Ask the Experts: Creating Jobs in the Fishing Sector (Focus: Women and Youth) <i>Weydii Khabiirada: Abuurista Shaqooyinka loogu talagalay haweenka iyo dhalinyarada</i>	1B - Opportunities and Obstacles to Expanding Local Markets <i>Fursadaha iyo Caqabadaha; balaarinta suuqyada gudaha dalka</i>	1C - Somali Co-management Workshop <i>Tababarka Maamul-wadaaga Soomaaliya</i>
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12:30-14:00 Lunch - coordinated with Puntland Business Women's Association to promote fish-for-nutrition & share recipes

14:00-15:30	2A - Somalia's Marine Ecosystem <i>Habdhsimeedka Deegaanka Badda Soomaaliya</i>	2B - How to Build Export Capacity <i>Sidee Kor loogu qaadi karaa awooda dhoofinta</i>	2C - Government's Role in Co-management (invitation only) <i>Doorka Dawlada ee Maamul-wadaaga kaluumaysiga</i>
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15:30-16:00 Coffee Break

16:00-17:30	3A - Quality Control <i>Xakamaynta tayada</i>	3B - Financing Fishing - Overcoming Obstacles and Increasing Access <i>Maalgelinta Kaluumaysiga, Xalinta caqabadaha iyo kordinta fursadaha maalgashi</i>	3C - Collecting Catch Data <i>Uruurinta Xogta Qabashada Kalluunka</i>
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18:30-20:00 Dinner Reception

DAY 2

09:00-10:30	4A - Building Knowledge Through Education <i>Dhisidda Aqoonta kaluunka iyadoo Loo Marayo Waxbarashada</i>	4B - What is Needed to Complete the Cold Chain <i>Maxaa loo baahanyahay si loo helo Qaboojin Dhamaystiran</i>	4C - Cooperation for Policy Implementation <i>Iskaashiga Hirgelinta Siyaasadeed</i>
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10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-12:30	5A - Business and Management Skills Workshop <i>Tababarka xirfadaha ganacsiga iyo maamulka</i>	5B - Enabling Success through Public-Private Partnerships <i>Guul in laga gaaro kaluumaysiga, iyadoo loo marayo Iskaashiga Dowladda iyo Ganacsiga Gaarka ah</i>	5C - Building Safety and Enforcement Capacity <i>Dhisida awooda Badbaadinta iyo fulinta Shuruucda iyo Siyaasada</i>
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12:30-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Closing Session: Building the Roadmap - Conclusions and Commitments



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND
MARINE RESOURCES



PUNTLAND MINISTRY OF
FISHERIES AND MARINE
RESOURCES



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