

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | JULY 2018

# SOMALI COASTAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

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Somali fisheries offer great potential for growth to improve coastal livelihood security. While previous and current efforts predominately concentrate in the most populated coastal cities, there are opportunities to create projects in underserved areas.

We outline a science-based method for identifying favorable locations for fishing-sector investments. We integrate local knowledge of fisheries and sector needs to describe an approach to developing fisheries while maintaining the health and resilience of the resources, thereby ensuring future food and economic security locally and positive returns on investments.

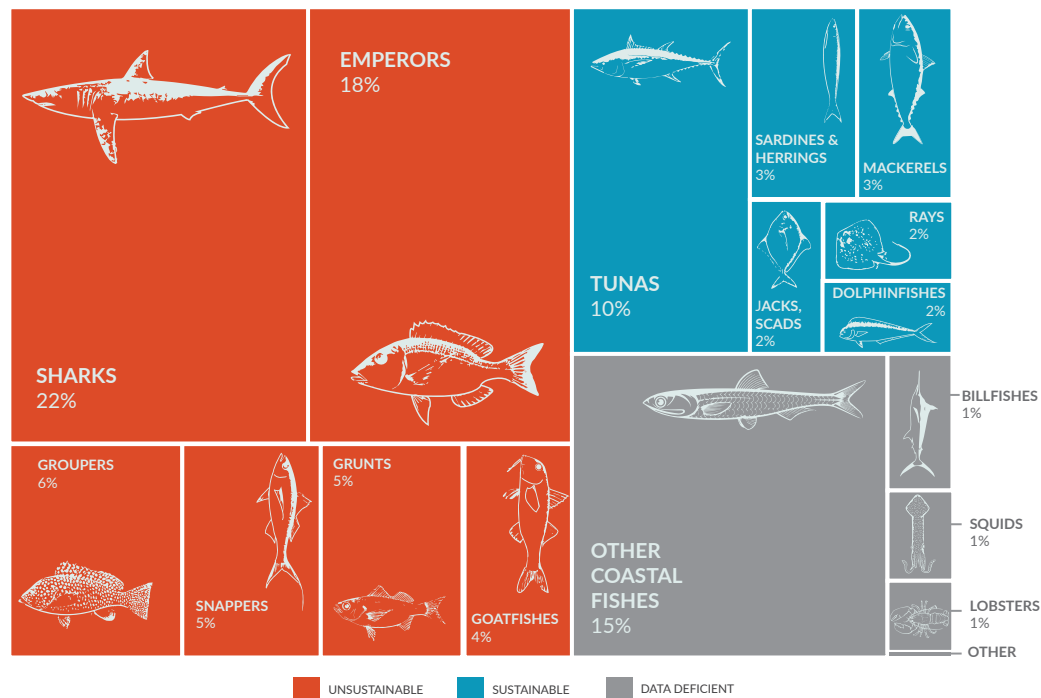
### Our research finds that Somali fishing communities need:

- improvements to civic and fishing infrastructure;
- investment in skills like hygienic fish processing;
- a system for collecting, storing, and reporting catch data;
- markets for underutilized, sustainably fished products;
- systems to identify and report illegal fishing; and
- education and management measures to divert effort toward more sustainable fisheries.

SOMALI DOMESTIC CATCH COMPOSITION  
Percent of total average catch per year

## WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS AND FISHING COOPERATIVES

Many coastal Somali communities have women's associations and fishing cooperatives. These groups provide education and assistance with running fishing businesses and empowering women business owners and operators. These groups present a significant opportunity to further integrate women into fishing businesses and decision-making while increasing fishing sector stability through trainings to build knowledge and improve skills and efficiency.



Read the full report online.

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# CASE STUDIES

We developed case studies for six locations that, to date, have not received significant investment or development assistance, but have access via road. We used fisheries landing site data derived from satellite imagery and overlaid current international development projects to identify locations where new developments could have a large impact. We combined fish-catch estimates, measures of their sustainability, and information on foreign fishing to create a fishing profile of each community.

Our case studies show that while the overarching needs of coastal communities are similar, there are different opportunities based on the main catch, regional differences in fisheries management and governance, and the local security situation. The primary opportunities for development are as follows:

## Maydh

- Improving fishing infrastructure and paving the road between Maydh and the regional capital, Erigabo
- Encouraging a shift in fishing practices to target more sustainable but still lucrative species like jacks

## Bereda

- A jetty or dock to serve local fishers and traders coming from nearby countries
- Education about the ban on lobster fishing in Puntland and why it is important to the future viability of the lobster fishery

## Hordio

- Reliable and renewable energy for the community
- A market for sustainably caught sardines for human consumption or use as animal feed or fertilizer

## Bander Beyla

- A fish-catch data collection system in conjunction with the fishing cooperative, women’s association, and regional and federal government authorities
- Education around identifying and reporting illegal fishing

## Hawaay

- Investment in freezers and processing facilities coupled with facility maintenance trainings
- Education about hygienic fish processing including the salting and drying of fish

## Merca

- Increased area security and improved civic infrastructure to allow efficient transportation of fish products to nearby Mogadishu

BEREDA  
1,200  
49

MAYDH  
1,500  
94

HORDIO  
1,500  
68

BANDER BEYLA  
3,000  
68

HAWAAY  
100  
103

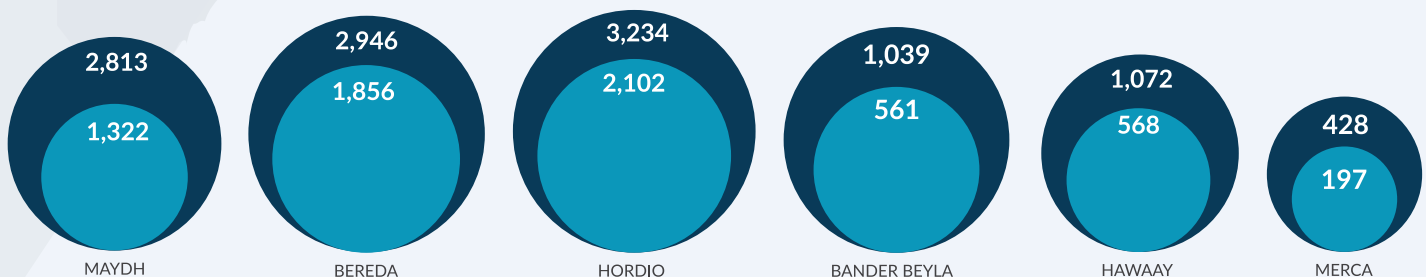
MERCA  
42,000  
68

### Legend

- POPULATION
- NUMBER OF BOATS

## TOTAL & DOMESTIC CATCH PER CASE STUDY SITE

■ TOTAL CATCH ■ DOMESTIC CATCH (mt/year)



Foreign fishing vessels compete with Somalis for commercially important species and space in fishing areas. Creating systems to identify and report illegal fishing would empower fishers to maintain control over their local resources.