

**THE WORKSHOP of "CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES OF  
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES IN SOMALIA"  
FINAL REPORT**

The workshop was held on between 2 to 4 Feb. 2013 with the contribution of nine academicians from Turkey and 84 scientist from Somalia.

## **Livestock**

### **Current Status**

In general Somalian people are working in area of agricultural and animal production. Main production animal which are low yield and uncultured are sheep, goat, cattle and camel. Civil war which carried on long period caused to collapse the system of animal health, animal feeding and breeding. As a result, the presence of farm animals decreased.

### **Future perspectives**

The solution of short term period should establish a special diagnostic laboratories which is important point of view animal health.

According to the data collected from which the workshop lasted 3 days, the solution in a middle term period should construct a research, practice and education centre in which will use by the agriculture faculty and the faculty of veterinary medicine together. This centre should provide an integration system from farm to fork.

The solution offer in a long term period should improve the farm animal breeds by selection and crossbreeding. The second offer in a long term is increase the number of high productive animals through the country.

## **Horticulture**

### **Current Status**

It's commonly grown banana, papaya and different citrus varieties e.g. especially grapefruit, lemon, orange and grown vegetables that are especially commonly tomato, pepper, watermelon, lettuce all of them as a local varieties.

### **Future perspectives**

Modern fruit and vegetables varieties that firstly vegetables seeds of quality varieties should be brought from abroad. And, then we can teach to modern growing, adaptation and breeding techniques. All of fruits of temperature zone pomology not growing in Somalia.

Some fruits that e.g. grape is grown the northeast Somalia at two sides of rivers in limited areas.

It should be done agricultural applying and research center in controlled area.

## **Field Crops**

### **Current Status**

Because of limited rainfall, restriction irrigation and soil condition, no more field crops are cultivated. The major field crops in Somalia are maize, rice, sorghum, sesame and sunflower. Cultivation area has been left because of long period civil war. In addition people have become poor and some of them have gone out of Somalia.

### **Future perspectives**

At first, current field crops can be developed regarding cultivation technics, using high quality propagation materials, enlargement of production area. In addition; wheat, soybean, lentil, chickpea, cumin, fenugreek, rapeseed can be recommended as field crops in order to grow. Secondly educational programs, workshop, some course can be arranged in coming years. An experimental farm can be established both growing some crops and demonstration for Somalian people.

## **Fisheries**

### **Current Status**

Fisheries are fully coastal scale in the country. Largest fishing boats in the port of Mogadishu, 8-9 m in size. There is no industrial fishing. Traps, baskets, pots, nets, gill nets and angling are used as fishing tools. Among all fished individuals, more fish species is caught by angling in Mogadishu. The number and amount of fish which has become a market is not enough to international trade. As a result of lack of control mechanism in the available management there is no prohibition or restriction in fisheries. According to fisherman discourse, especially Chinese and Japanese fleet fishing overshore in the Somalia seas. There isn't any control about fishing, however the amount of catch is still not known.

Species which commercial importance in the country; such as, tuna, blackfin tuna, bluefin tuna, kingfish, cod, sea bass, lobster, shrimp, cuttle fish, shark, crab, octopus and squid. Shrimp, Kingfish and tuna fish being fished the southern area from April to May-June period. In addition, tuna fishing has been reported to continue in mid- region from August to October. In addition, during the monsoon winds (from January to September), coastal

fisheries can not be done but contrary to this industrial fishing can be done. Somalia has a coast both Gulf of Aden and the Indian ocean, so fisheries will sustained wind counterclockwise, and thus fishing many species throughout the year.

Fisheries processing sector in Mogadishu is limited as only one company, serves a very limited opportunities. We learned that approximately 1% of fisheries resources can be exported (Dubai). National consumption is very limited and especially consume fresh in the nearshore. In this regard, the domestic market should not be considered.

### **Future perspectives**

- Somali fisheries sector needs educated experts. For this reason, education projects should be start as fast as possible. Some officer and academicians can educate in the collaborate countries with some training courses, then officer and academicians, who training in abroad, should be establish new Fisheries vocational school or Fisheries Faculty in Mogadishu. At the same time, the staffs of Fisheries Department of Ministry of Natural Resource should be educate on fisheries management as a fisheries manager. Fisheries registration and laws should be prepare by fisheries experts from Somali and collaborated countries. And also, Somali needs at least 2 coastguard ships for provide the security control in their own seas. We suggest that, Somalian fisherman should start fishing operation with at least one large scale fishing vessel but they don't have any budget to buy or built new fishing vessel. That's why they need to collaborate with large scale foreign fisherman or company.

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On behalf of Science Board Committee

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