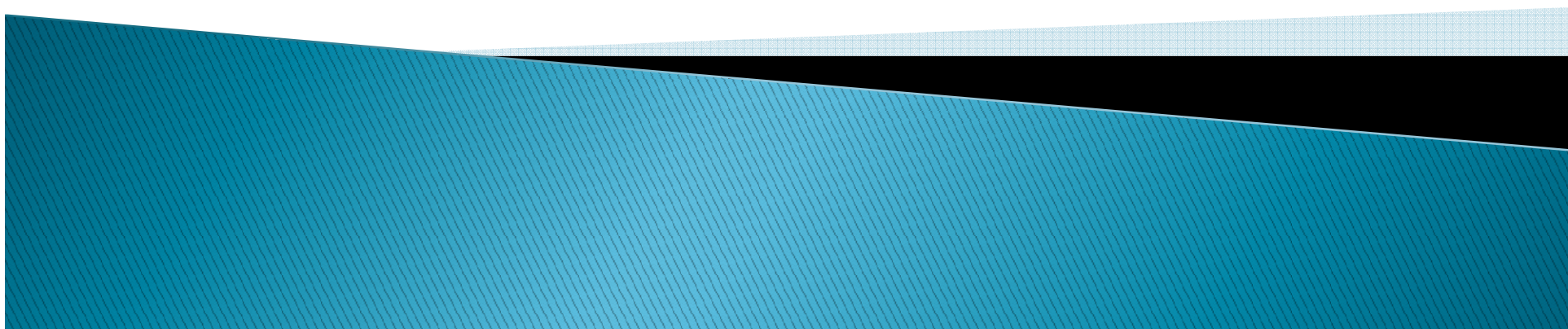
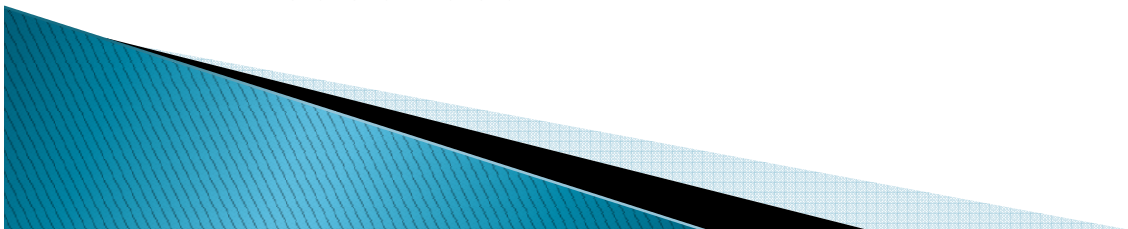


Somalia
By
Sylvia Wachira
FAO Somalia



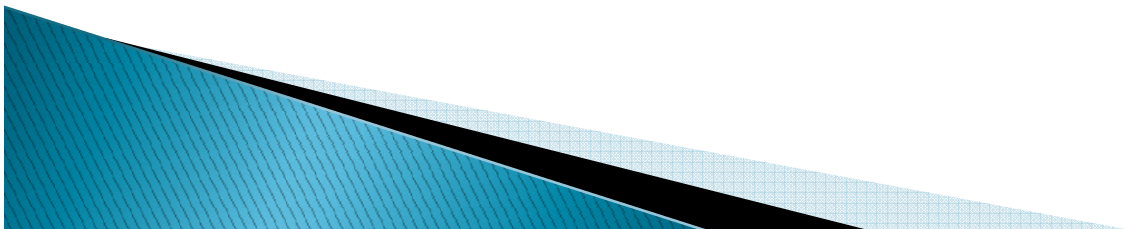
Somalia

- ▶ NFP Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Environment TFG Somalia
- ▶ Somalia acceded to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Aichi/ Nagoya Japan on 11 September 2009 and became the 193rd Party to the CBD.
 - The notice of ratification was registered with the CBD Secretariat on 10th December 2009.
 - By ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity, Somalia was committed to attain its objectives of: "conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its elements; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources



Somalia

- ▶ **Land Area:** 637,657 sq.km. with longest coastline (3,025 Km) in Africa, and border Djibouti (58km), Ethiopia – and Kenya (682 Km).
 - comprises the region areas known as Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central Somalia.
- ▶ **Land Forms:** Flat plateaus and plains, coastal plains, Jubba and Shabelle the main and only permanent rivers. Highlands to the north with important mist forests..
- ▶ **People:**
 - population estimated at 6.4 million (2001) and 7.3 million (2004), with 52.% female and 47.% male. Approximately 64% rural and 36% urban.
 - Poverty levels high with nearly 80% of rural population living in poverty (less than \$2 per day), while a total 53.4% live in extreme poverty (less than \$1 per day). There are about 10 people per sq.km and an annual growth rate of 2.8%.



▶ **Agriculture:**

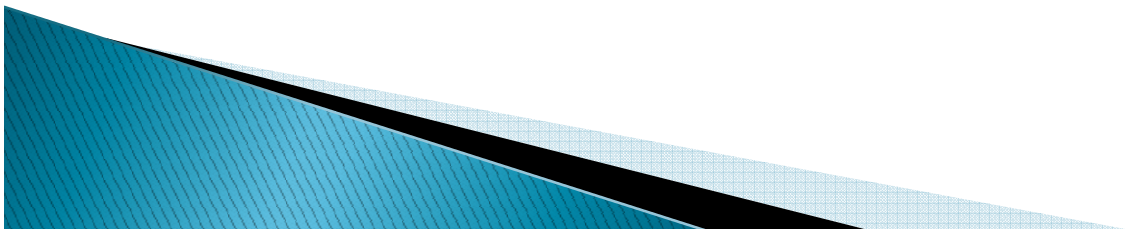
- Main food crops are sorghum, millet, maize, rice.
- Main cash crops were bananas, sugar, cotton. Crops limited mainly to irrigated areas, but an increase in high risk opportunistic rain fed cultivation removes land from livestock based systems.

▶ **Livestock:**

- Pastoralism accounts for over 50% of the population, 40% of GDP, 65% of export earnings, and is the mainstay of the economy based on wet and dry season grazing/browsing of natural resources (grasses, herbs, browse, trees and shrubs).

▶ **Economics and livelihoods:**

- Livestock the main economic base for the country.
- Many natural products sold – especially **Frankincense** (used to be 4th largest foreign currency earner) and **Myrrh** (used to be worlds largest producer).
- Potential for Somali industrial fisheries and new artisanal fisheries development if IUU addressed.



Map of Somalia and administrative regions



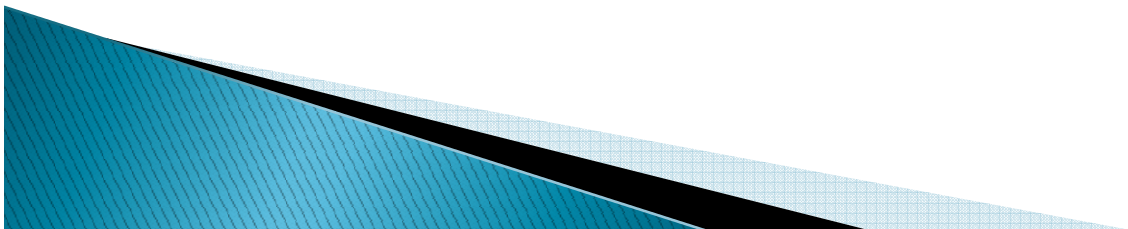
Overall status of in Somalia :

- ▶ Somalia, with the exception of a small portion of the south-east (part of which falls into the coastal forests of Eastern Africa Hotspot), falls into Conservation International's designated Horn of Africa Biodiversity Hotspot. **which has over 60 endemic genera and over 2,750 endemic species.**
- ▶ The Horn of Africa has been a renowned hotspot from as far back as 5,000 years ago when the Egyptians sent expeditions to the "Land of Punt" to bring back unique natural commodities such as frankincense and myrrh
- ▶ Almost all of Somalia lies within the Somalia-Masaai region of plant endemism marked by sparsely vegetated, arid and rocky plains but that also has thick bush land, wooded valleys and foothills and grassy plains in a generalised dry semi-desert context.
- ▶ 24 important bird areas. Generally fauna depleted due to over and illegal use.

Invasives (e.g. *Prosopis* spp. and the Indian House crow, *Corvus splendens*)

Endemism data of the larger biodiversity hotspot of the Horn of Africa www.biodiversityhotspot.org

Taxonomic Group	Species	Endemic Species	Percent Endemism
Plants	5,000	2,750	55.0
Mammals	220	20	9.1
Birds	697	24	3.4
Reptiles	285	93	32.6
Amphibians	30	6	20.0
Freshwater Fishes	100	10	10.0

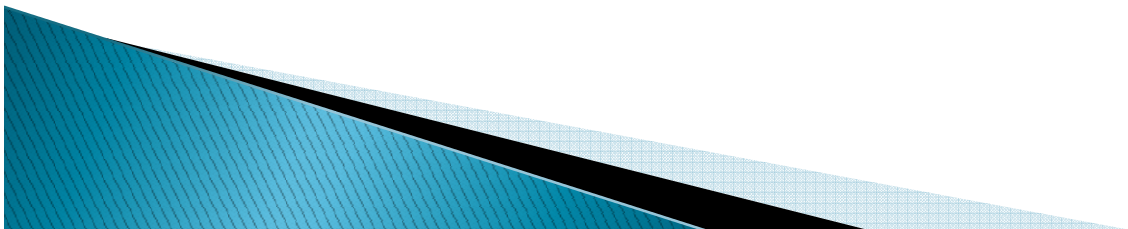


Total of evaluated species from Somalia on the IUCN Red List

Critically Endangered*	11 (Somali Wild Ass, Hirola (antelope, Archer's Lark, Hawksbill Turtle, Small tooth wide Sawfish)
Endangered*	11 (<i>Mirafra ashi</i> , Green Turtle- <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , Giant Wrasse- <i>Cheilinus undulates</i> , Dragonfly- <i>Urothemis thomasi</i>)
Vulnerable	49
Near Threatened	31
Least Concern	53
Data Deficient	75
Total assessed	230

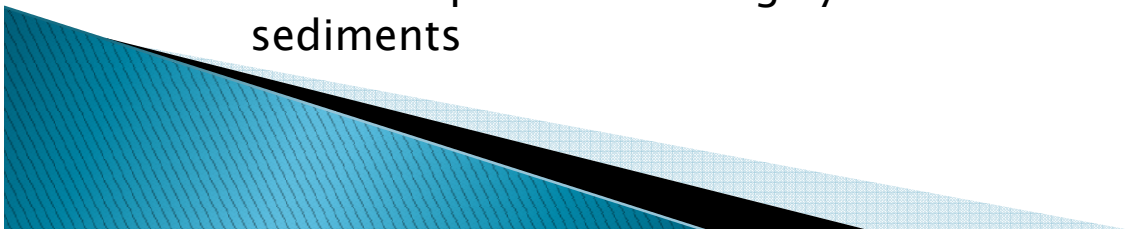
Marine:

- ▶ The country has the longest coastline in continental Africa which exceeds 3300 km. Over 1300 km of this coastline is located in the north abutting the Gulf of Aden and stretches from the tip of the Horn to the Djibouti border. 2,000 km face the Indian Ocean (south of Cape Guardafui) and 1,300 km face the Gulf of Aden
- ▶ legal framework for the conservation and management of living marine resources, and entitles Somalia to an Exclusive Economic Zone of about 782,800km².
- ▶ Abundance of phytoplankton and zooplankton suggests that Somalia has some of the continent's major fishing stocks.
- ▶ Somali inshore waters support a rich and diverse demersal fish stocks, large pelagic fish stocks , small pelagic fish stocks, sharks, crustaceans, turtles
- ▶ Somalia maritime zone is one of the largest in the western Indian Ocean and embraces a very important large marine ecosystem (LME) known as the Somali Current Marine Ecosystem



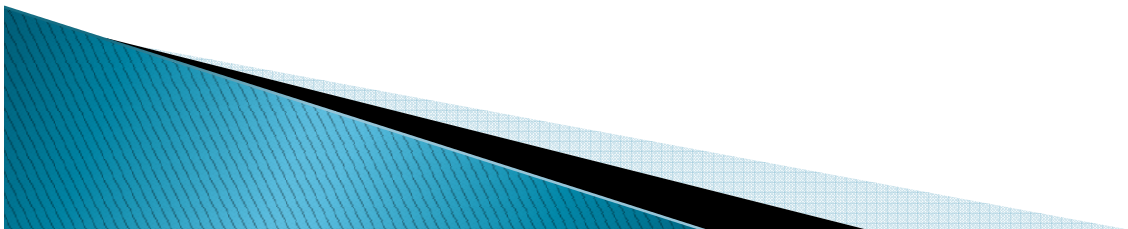
Water and wetlands:

- ▶ Water critical resource ultimately determining livelihoods.
- ▶ Jubba and Shabelle only perennial rivers, many seasonal streams.
- ▶ Irrigation agriculture use to account for over 90% of water use.
- ▶ **Estuarine ecosystem** There is only one major estuary in the country at the mouth of River Jubba near Goobwayn, Kismayo. However, there are many small estuaries formed by streams that drain into the sea, found in many parts of the Puntland – a good example being EYL. They are re very important because:
 - Estuaries are highly productive supporting high fisheries production.
 - Estuaries provide nursery areas for a number of species.
 - Estuaries support migratory fish and crustaceans.
 - Estuaries provide filtering systems and settling basins for fine grained sediments



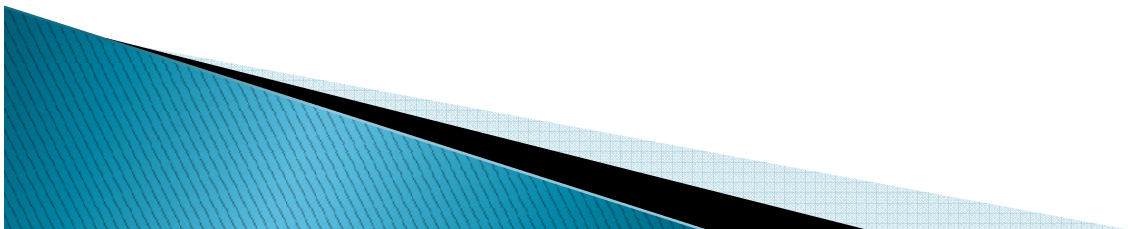
Mangrove forest

- ▶ Mangroves are salt-tolerant trees found in estuaries .
- ▶ Extensive mangrove forests are found in the area between Kismayo and the Kenya border.
- ▶ Isolated mangrove stands are also reported to occur in some stretches along the Gulf of Aden coast.
- ▶ Mangroves provide breeding, nursery and feeding grounds for many species. They also offer roosting sites for birds such as herons.



Coral Reef Ecosystem

- ▶ In Somalia, extensive coral reefs are found along the coastal stretch between Adale and the Kenya border and on the north coast near the Djibouti border.
- ▶ Coral reefs act as a living breakwaters protecting shorelines from erosional forces
- ▶ Coral reefs protect shorelines by absorbing wave energy, them
- ▶ Coral reefs support important diverse coastal fisheries

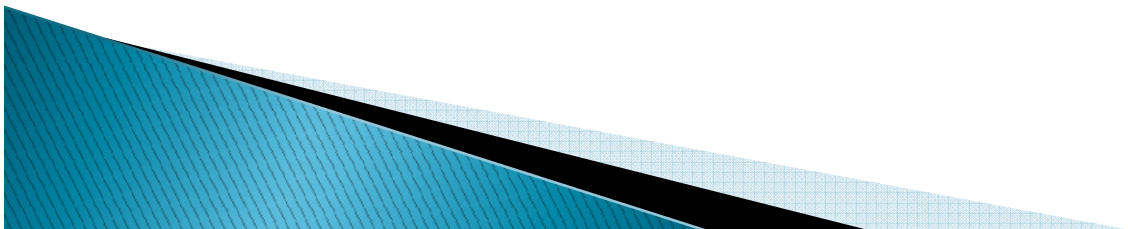


Threat / challenges to biodiversity conservation

- ▶ pollution (domestic wastes, agricultural wastes, toxic waste , oil spills, urban run off
- ▶ loss of mangrove cover /logging and charcoal burning
- ▶ Irrational exploitation of the fishery resources leads to over-fishing
- ▶ Desertification and soil erosion, inadequate water supplies and periodic and frequency of droughts (due to climate change),
- ▶ and the increasing impact of economic activities on the environment.
- ▶ Dysfunctional system of protected areas;
- ▶ The challenges of a rapidly increasing population (especially in urban areas), increasing

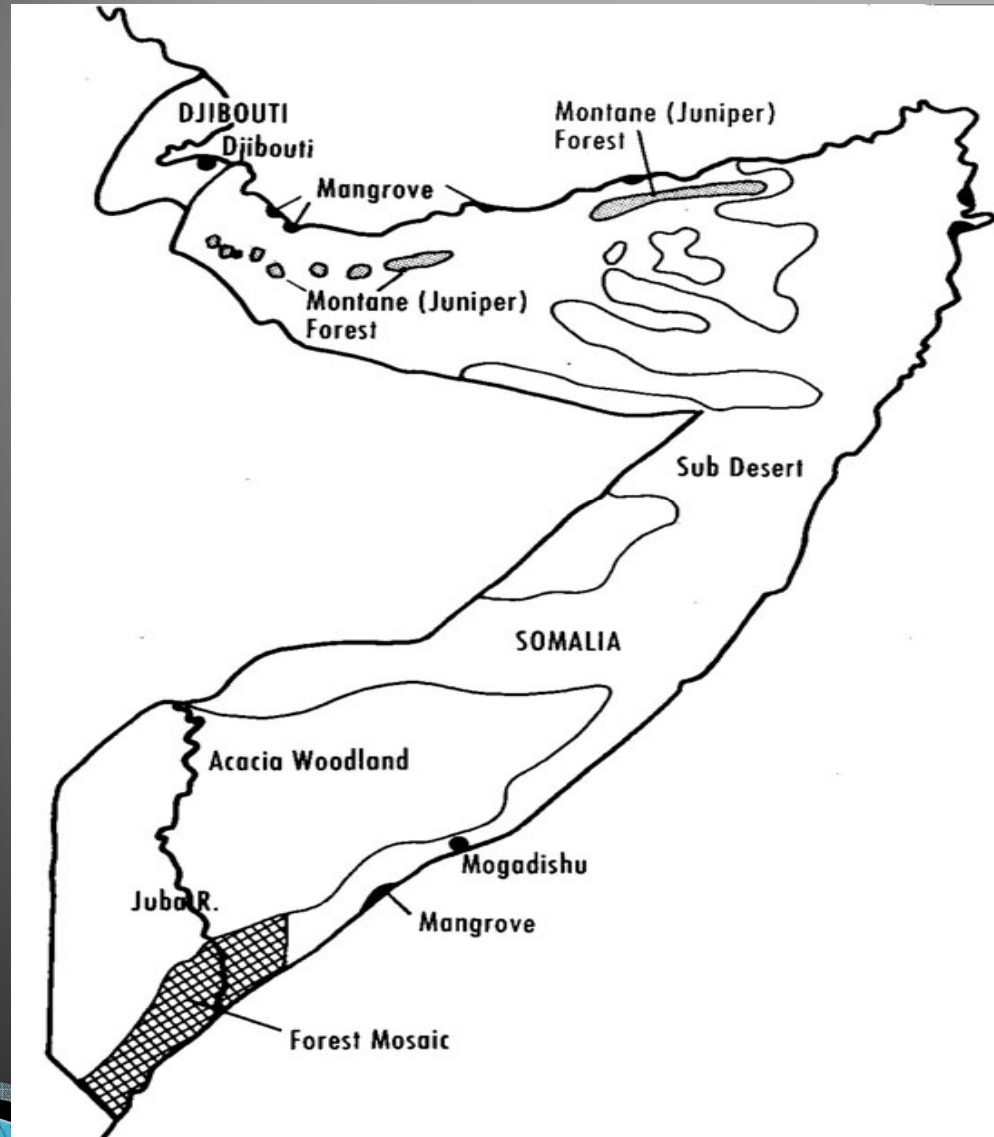


- ▶ These threats are negatively impacting on
 - the critical habitats such as mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs and can lead, if not addressed as soon as possible, to loss of biodiversity, decreased fisheries production, and decreased aesthetic value/appeal as well as loss of recreational facilities the nursery, breeding and spawning grounds of key marine and terrestrial species

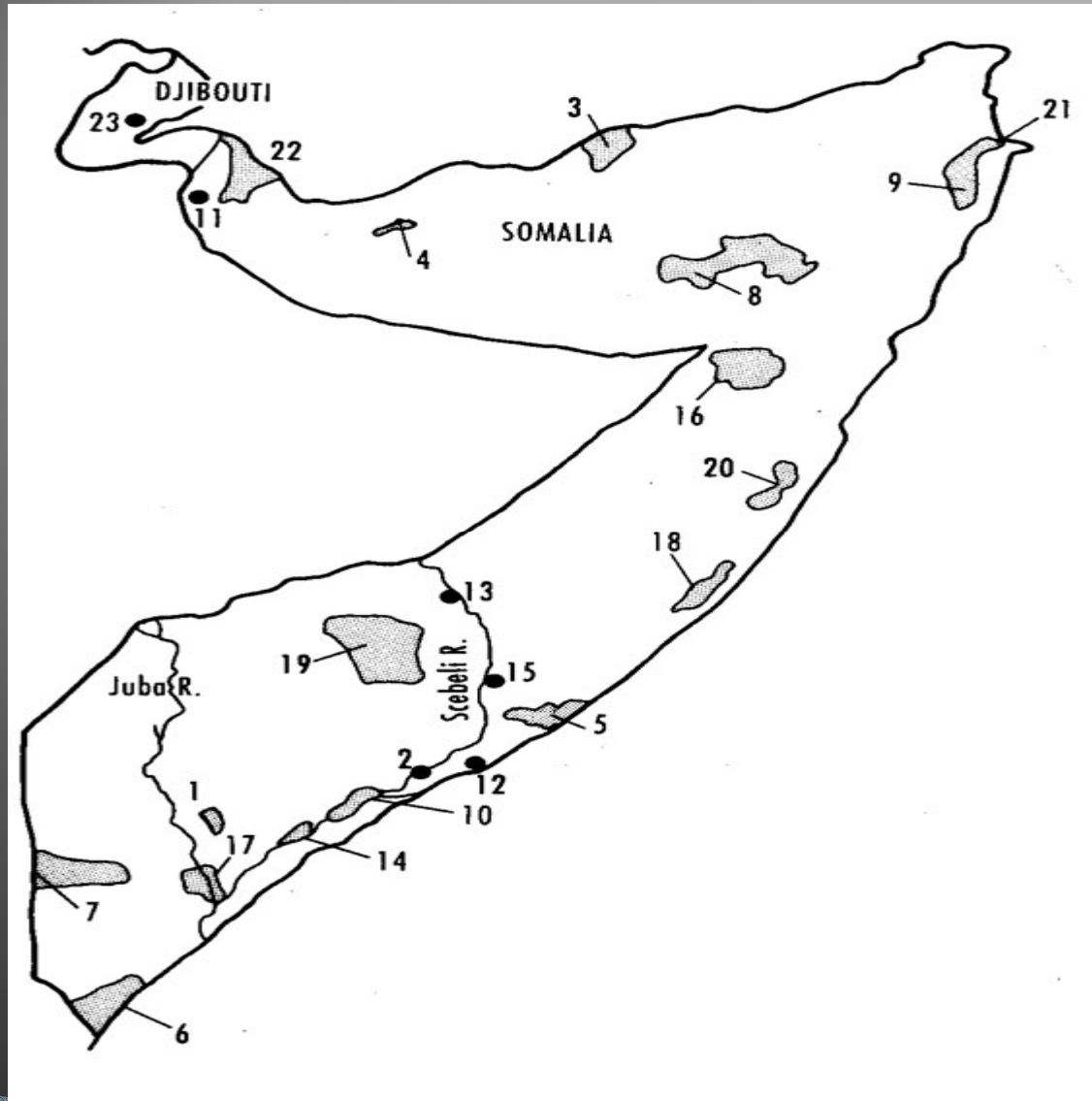


Overall Vegetation Types of Somalia Source: Sayer, J.A., C.S. Harcourt, and N.M.

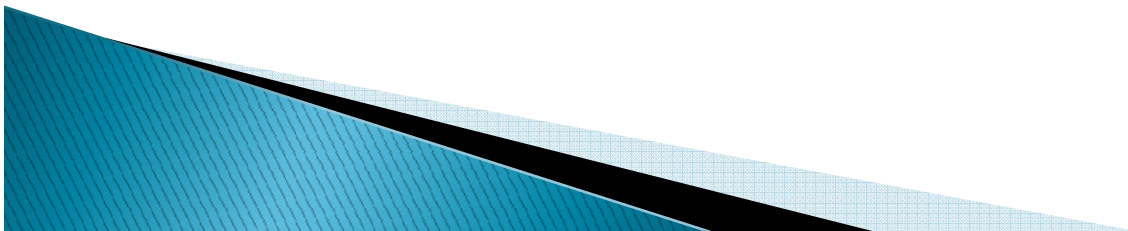
Collins, editors. 1992. The Conservation Atlas of Tropical Forests: Africa. IUCN, World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Macmillan and BP, Cambridge



Location of Some of the Existing and Proposed Conservation Areas in Somalia

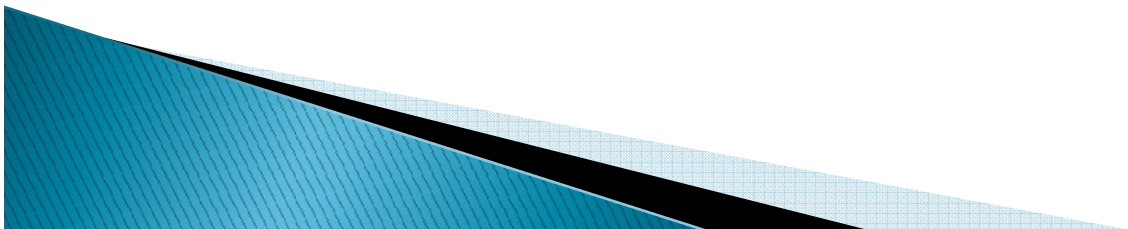


What are the major elements of proposed NBSAP?



EA Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
1. Stocktaking and assessment, based on existing information	1.1 The baseline situation regarding biodiversity, the status of its conservation and use in Somalia established.	<p>1.1 Stakeholders identified, and mechanisms for NBSAP consultations established.</p> <p>1.2 Collection of existing information and assessment of: (i) the status and trends of Somalia's biodiversity and biological resources; (ii) the drivers of biodiversity loss in the country; (iii) the policy and regulatory framework; (iv) institutional and human capacity; and (v) gaps and needs.</p> <p>1.3 Stocktaking and Assessment Report produced.</p>
2. Identification of principles, priorities, objectives and national targets, consistent with the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	2.1 Agreed regional priorities, objectives and options for their achievement. Regional strategies for South-Central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland approved by respective authorities.	<p>2.1 Consultations, including regional workshops, with stakeholders - representatives of different government agencies, civil society, and scientific expertise drawn from three regions in Somalia (i.e., South-Central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland)</p> <p>2.2 Principles, priorities and objectives that will make up 3 regional biodiversity strategies agreed.</p> <p>2.3 Options for achievement of strategy objectives identified and regional strategies</p>

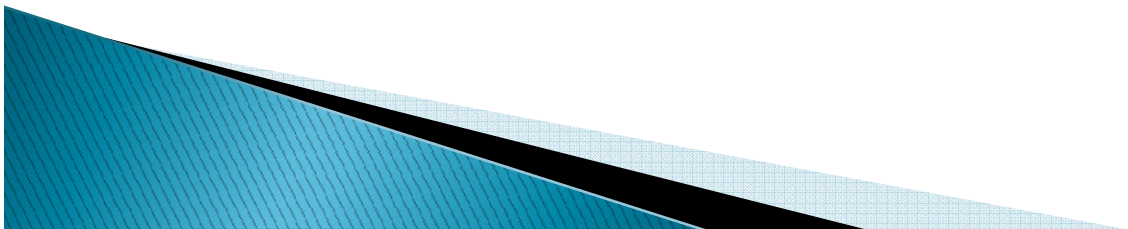
3. Preparation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan	3.1 Adopted National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, providing a framework for Somalia to start implementing the objectives of the Convention.	3.1 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan developed based on the 3 regional strategies.
4. Preparation of the First National Report to the CBD	4.1 First National Report to meet reporting obligations to the CBD	4.1 Somalia's First National Report to the CBD Secretariat prepared, approved by the government and submitted to CBD. 4.2 Monitoring and reporting framework 4.2 Communication Strategy (maybe?)



What is the methodology to be used for implementing Somalia NBSAP (proposed)

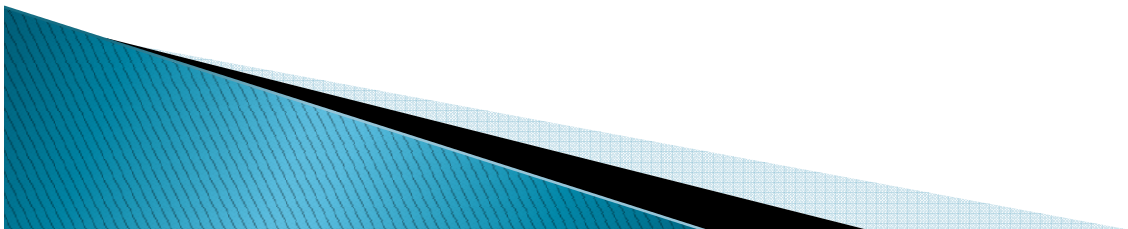
Component 1: Stocktaking and assessment, based on existing information

- ▶ Somalia is currently divided into three autonomous regions – Somaliland, Puntland and South–Central Somalia, which are further sub–divided into districts.
 - identify the main stakeholders who should be involved in the process in all the three regions
 - collection of existing information and careful assessment of: (i) the status and trends of Somalia’s biodiversity and biological resources; (ii) the drivers of biodiversity loss in the country; (iii) the policy and regulatory framework; (iv) institutional and human capacity; and (v) gaps and needs. The findings of the stocktaking and assessment exercise will be presented at local/regional levels through local stakeholder workshops.



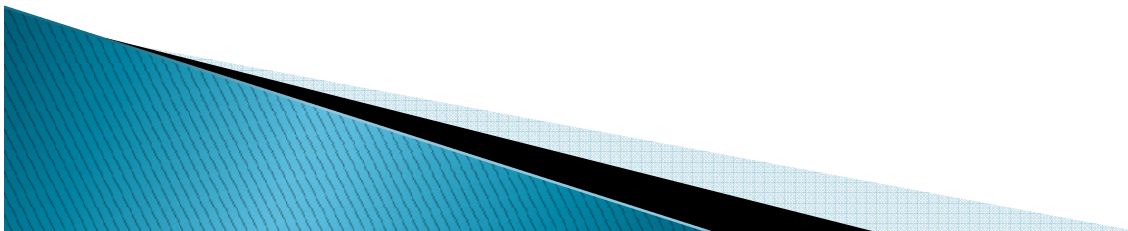
Component 2: Identification of principles, priorities, objectives and targets, consistent with the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020

- ▶ Based on the results of the stakeholder workshops and consultations conducted under component 1, planning committees – established in each region – will further elaborate the NBSAP principles, priorities, objectives and targets.
- ▶ These will be discussed further at the local/regional level, with relevant stakeholders. In accordance with the COP guidance, the NBSAP targets established will correspond with the five goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Priority actions required to achieve the objectives and targets will also be identified.



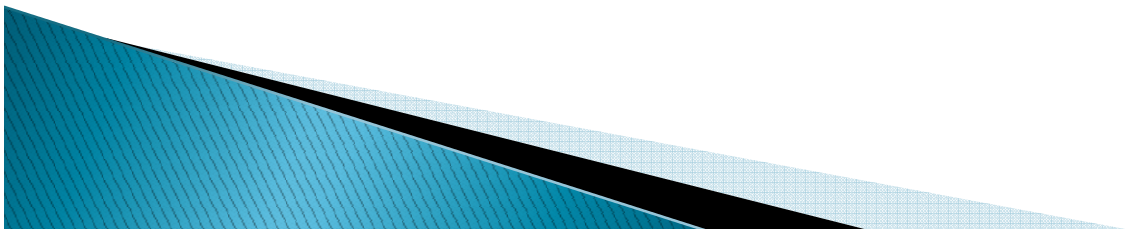
Component 3: Preparation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan

- Activities under this component will include the consolidation of regional strategies and action plans into a national biodiversity strategy and action. This will involve further consultations with relevant stakeholders and decision-makers. The draft strategy will be discussed at both the national and local/regional levels.
- Necessary consultations will be conducted for the adoption of the NBSAP and by the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia



Component 4: Preparation of the First and Fifth (?) National Reports

- ▶ Under the component support will be provided for the preparation of Somalia's first and fifth national report to the COP. A communication strategy to widely communicate the NBSAP to decision-makers, civil society and communities



Monitoring and evaluation

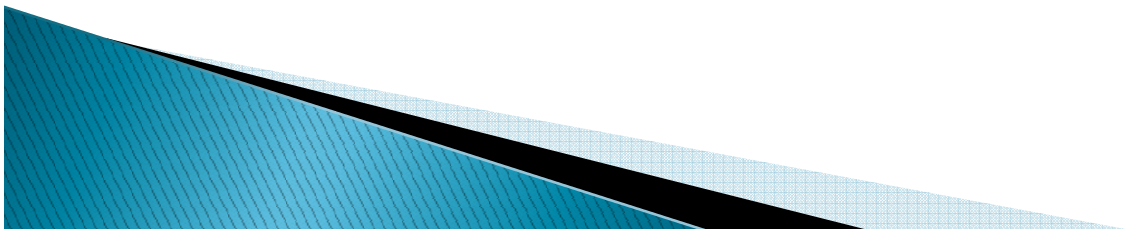
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving project results and objectives will be done based on the targets and results indicators established in the project results framework.
- ▶ Activity. Implementation of project activities will be monitored on an ongoing basis, with summaries of progress reported in project progress reports at the end of every project component activity . The comparison of progress in project implementation
- ▶ Output. The delivery project outputs will be recorded as and when they occur. The information source will be the evidence of outputs –
 - Report containing inventory of species, hot spots, protection areas and their status produce,
 - report from consultations with all stakeholders regarding available options for Biological Diversity Conservation,
 - National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan developed, First Somalia National Report to meet reporting obligations to the CBD,
 - training workshop reports,
 - The production of outputs will also be reported in the project progress reports.



3.3 – Quelles sont les opportunités offertes par le nouveau SPANB?

What are the benefits of the new NBSAP?

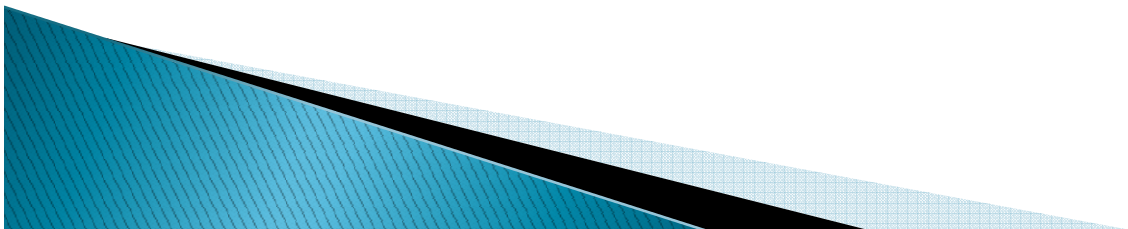
- ▶ No projects related to biodiversity conservation have been implemented since Somalia became party to the Convention.
- ▶ Because of the importance of its biodiversity and in accordance with Article 6 of the CBD, it is important that Somalia develop its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).
- ▶ The NBSAP will provide a foundation for development and implementation of actions to contribute to the objectives of the CBD.



3.4 – Quelles sont les contraintes?

What are the constraints?

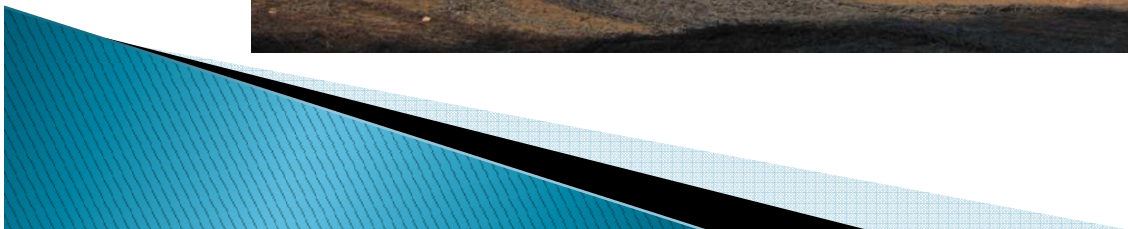
- ▶ Political instability
- ▶ Inaccessibility to some part of the country
- ▶ Lack of institutional capacity in the related ministries

















Thank you

