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Aquaculture

TRIP REPORT

DJIBOUTI FISHERIES FEASIBILITY SURVEY

4-10 June 1978

BY: Philip M. Roedel, Senior Fisheries Advisor to AID/DS

PURPOSE

This trip came about in response to a request from USAID/Djibouti. Its purpose was to make a feasibility survey of Djibouti's fisheries to determine whether prospects were favorable for a USAID-sponsored small-scale fisheries development project and, assuming a positive finding, to prepare a scope of work for a project design team. I was in Rome the following week on other business during which I was able to discuss Djibouti fisheries with FAO officials. This rounded out the assignment.

PRINCIPAL CONTACTS

In Djibouti

His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Idris Farah Abane

Jacques Gasque, Technical Advisor of the Minister of Agriculture

Mohamed Moussa Chehem, Chef de Service de l'Elevage & de la Peche

Dr. Denis, Technical Advisor to the Service de l'Elevage de la Peche

Oukoure Hassan, Commandant Cercle d'Obock

Mohamed Daoud Abdoukadir, Assistant Commandant Cercle de Tadjoura

Rene Tello, private sector fisheries entrepreneur

Gerald W. Scott, acting charge d'affaires, American Embassy

Carl Mahler, AAO, USAID

Francois Ismail Dembil, USAID Program Specialist

In Rome

Harry C. Winsor, Director, FAO Indian Ocean Fisheries
Development Program (IOP)

Robert L. Payne, IOP

RESULTS

Summary

There seems little question but that Djiboutian waters can support a far greater fish catch than the current 500-700 metric tons per year (FAC estimate). The few fishermen there are catch all they can sell, or more, seemingly with no difficulty. The catch is sold close to the landing places or soon after landing in the Djibouti city market. The in-shore waters I visited abound with fish, and those marketed appear to be choice species in excellent shape. The problem is not the supply of fish or, at this time at least, fishing technology. It is twofold: lack of marketing system that will permit holding, transporting, and distributing the catch to the greatest number of people, and, most important, a population which for the most part has not traditionally eaten fish.

The fact remains that there is a living aquatic resource currently going to waste so far as human nutrition is concerned. The fishery can be expanded, the government supports fishery development most strongly, there is sufficient demand among existing fish-eaters to utilize some increased catch, there is a far larger latent demand among potential fish eaters (with due apology to sheep and goats) that can be filled.

I recommended to AID/Djibouti that, in view of the excellent potential, a two-man project design team spend up to two months in Djibouti making field surveys and drafting a project paper. My complete recommendations including a suggested scope of work are in two telegrams which are attached to this report. They are Djibouti 0853 and Rome 11051.

Meeting with Director of Fisheries, Tuesday, 6 June 1978

Messrs. Mahler, Dembil and I met with the Director, Mohamed Moussa Chehem, and his French assistant, Dr. Denis. The highlights of our discussion were these:

The Director, in speaking to our comment that we would integrate any project funded by AID with anything set up by FAO or other donors, said that FAC has sent three fisheries missions to Djibouti (Aug, 1977, Nov, 1977, Apr-May 1978). At least one of the FAO representatives has said that FAO would send out an advisor on an urgent basis. Nothing had happened and the Director was clearly less than enchanted. (This turned out to be a misunderstanding, in part at least, of how much the FAO field man could commit. See Rome 11051)

He emphasized the priority given to fisheries by the government. They believe it is possible ultimately to develop the industry beyond small-scale operations to include a larger-scale component fishing mostly for the export trade. The government has developed a draft project that provides for building 13 retail fish shops in Djibouti city, buying and outfitting an experimental fishing vessel (25-30 feet), and providing an ice plant and two trucks. The total cost, all apparently for construction and equipment, is 71 million Djibouti francs, about \$400,000.

The Director noted as well that meat is currently being imported. People can't afford the price; they need to be able to buy animal protein at low cost. Fishing, therefore, would help many people by providing a less expensive source of animal protein and by creating local employment. He felt that there is a market, but that there is a lack of facilities and equipment which must be corrected. He found it hard to estimate the quantity of fish landed or available. (The only numbers available are from FAO which estimates the current catch at 500-700 tons per year and the potential yield at 2000 tons per year). One kilo brings about 250 Djibouti francs which is under \$1 per pound. The local catch is perhaps 500-1000 kg/day, and all or nearly all of it is sold fresh in Djibouti city. Some fish are salted, mainly for use by Yemeni fishermen for consumption while working in Djibouti or to be taken home by them.

Mr. Mahler on his part said the U.S. was interested in developing a fisheries project that would, among other

things, provide for:

- a) exploratory work to estimate the feasibility of commercial development.
- b) training
- c) developing an infrastructure for fisheries, perhaps including revolving credit and repair facilities,
- d) development of a marketing system, first for cheap fish for Djibouti, but perhaps later for an export market

A US-supported project would be developed jointly by the two governments and coordinated with any other donor activity. The project goals would be to increase employment and to provide animal protein for the poor. The ultimate purpose was to develop a self-sustaining fishing industry.

During the conversation, it came out that Djibouti has a research vessel that is currently broken down but that might be operational by September which is the target date for a design team. Further, a Djiboutian now in France could be assigned to the project.

One thing that did not come out is the Djiboutian preference for small ruminants as a source of animal protein. The Minister of Agriculture did discuss this aspect, and it seems to me that he is right: as long as meat must be imported and fish are abundant locally, it is well worth the effort to popularize fish.

Field Trip, Wednesday 7 June 1978

We spent the day on a boat trip to Obock and Tadjoura (see map) using the Embassy's Boston whaler, a fast but rough-riding wet bleep in a light chop. Dr. Denis, the French advisor to the fisheries director, accompanied Mahler, Dembil and me.

No question but that there are lots of fish near those two towns. We saw them in the water, being landed, and being sold in a stand set up on the beach at Obock. We met the local district officials and talked with fishermen (there aren't many of them over there, the business being across the bay in Djibouti city). Despite obvious difficulties (power, ice, transport vessels, to name some)

it seems well worth the money to try to get something going in both towns. The potential payoff looks good.

Meeting with M. Rene Tello, Thursday 8 June 1978

M. Tello is French. He has lived in Djibouti for about ten years, since he retired as a pilot in the French air force. He appears to be the key figure in Djibouti fresh/frozen fish trade, he apparently has a number of fishermen delivering to him, and he has a small retail shop that I visited. His product looked good and his prices high. They were, per kilo, in Djibouti francs.

Crevette	1750FD	(ca\$5/lb)
Calmar	1200	
Tortue	1000	(ca\$3/lb)
Raie	800	
Langouste	3000	(ca\$8.50/lb)
(Fin fish, varicus)	700-900	(ca \$2-3/lb)

Bear in mind that the Director said that fish sold for around 250FD. He emphasized the need for stock assessment work to evaluate the quantity of fish in the region and its potential long-term yield. Djibouti must avoid "overproduction" from the stock as well as overproduction from the market.

M. Tello is leaving the fish business soon and, after a vacation in France, says he will become fisheries advisor to Djibouti for the French foreign assistance program. Just how he will fit into the picture is not clear-- whether he will be posted to the Djibouti government or be attached to the French assistance mission.

In any event, he expects to be drafting a fisheries assistance program when he returns in his new capacity.

Wrapup Meeting with the Minister of Agriculture, Friday June 9, 1978

The participants were, in addition to the Minister, his French advisor, M. Ganque, Mahler, Dambil and I.

The discussion lasted for over an hour, with a fair portion of the time devoted to some general comments by the Minister on the slow response of donor nations. This was not limited in any way to fish, but he was saying, justified or not, that the time had come for action, not more words (see Djibouti 0853, para 8).

His ideas for fisheries development, to which he clearly gives considerable priority, seem essentially compatible with USAID policy. Consumption of fish is low because the people are traditionally meat-eaters, there are few (300 or so) fishermen, and they lack the necessary supplies and facilities.

His plan is for the government to buy fish from the fishermen in Djibouti city, keep it in the freezer plant at the Fisheries Office (the plant was not in operating condition at the time of my visit) and distribute it through a series of small markets to be built around the city (there is currently one fresh fish market downtown plus M. Tello's store). People will take note, demand will grow because fish will be cheaper than meat, and employment in the fisheries sector will rise. All this will require a promotional backup to "sell" the public on fish. (The \$400,000 project the Director described to us earlier provides for the 13 markets at a cost of over \$200,000).

The project will as it prospers interest others in becoming fishermen and gradually utilize more of Djibouti's seemingly abundant coastal stocks.

Once the domestic fishery program is underway, he would like to develop an export fishery. He mentioned the activities of foreign (Yemen) fishermen in Djiboutian waters, and implied the need for some means of control. He also recognized that Djibouti must determine what sort of a sustainable yield it can expect.

But right now his country needs technical assistance at the domestic fishery level, it needs storage facilities, a stock of spare parts, a stock of fishing gear and equipment.

All of the things he brought up are at least touched on in the telegram sent Washington (Djibouti 0853).

Meetings in Rome with FAO officials, week of 11 June 1978

I spent the week in Rome at the FAO Committee on Fisheries meeting. During this time I was able to talk at some length with Harry Winsor, director of the FAO Indian Ocean fishery development program, and with Robert Payne on the staff. Both are familiar with the Red Sea - Gulf of Aden generally and Djibouti specifically.

I reported on my discussion with Winsor in Rome 11051 (attached). Payne's comments included these:

1. A potential problem in setting up the marketing system as proposed by the government officials lies in relations between the government and the marketmen. There is danger of confrontation rather than accommodation if things aren't handled well internally.

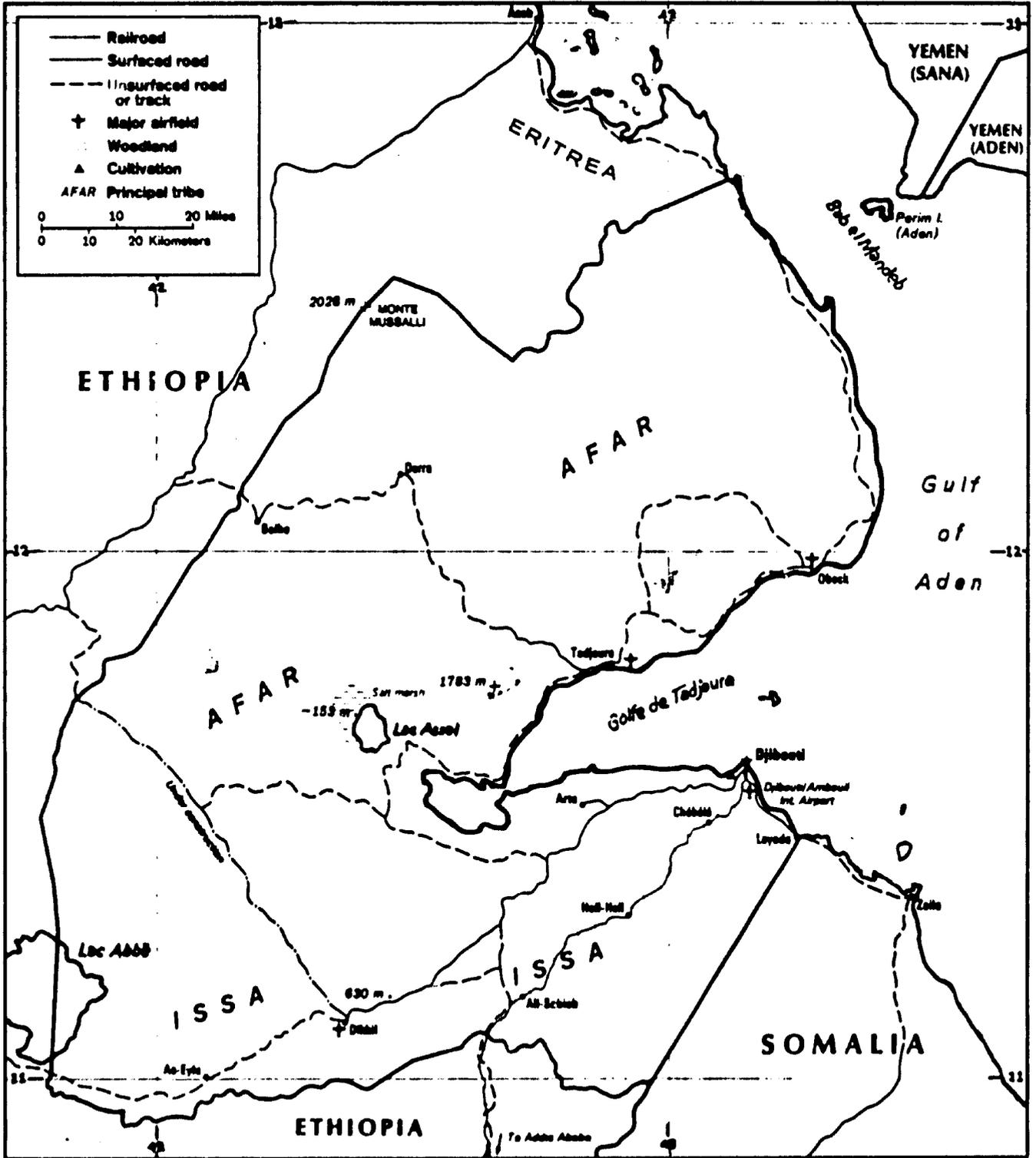
2. Purse seining for small pelagics such as Auxis may be possible. He flew the coast and saw many schools. However, he was told by a fisherman that the schools were smaller than you would think as all the fish tended to break the surface at once. Nonetheless, 10-ton sets might be feasible. Some experimental seining has been done, but Payne felt the techniques used may have been unsuitable.

3. Marketing possibilities in Saudi Arabia should be explored, as well as those in Yemen, when and if Djibouti is ready to enter the export trade.

Somalia

A constant refrain from people knowledgeable of the Western Indian Ocean was that the great potential for fisheries development in this part of the world lay in the waters off Somalia. The government is reportedly settling nomads in coastal villages and attempting to make fishermen out of them, to make some use of the abundant fishery resources. Friends who are not Americans emphasized to me that they believed the US was uniquely qualified to help Somalia with its particular set of fisheries problems.

DJIBOUTI



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INCOMING
TELEGRAM

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ACTION AID-52

DJIBOUTI #0033 01 OF 03 121255Z
AGENCY FOR FISH DEVELOPMENT

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DJIBOUTI #0041

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AMEMBASSY NAIROBI PRIORITY

UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 3 DJIBOUTI #093

AIDAG

SECSTATE FOR AFR/EA AND AFR/DR
ROME PASS TO PHILIP ROEDEL, MEMBER USDEL TO
NAIROBI XIR REDSO/EA

E. 011652: N/A
SUBJ: FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DJIBOUTI

1. PHILIP ROEDEL, FISHERIES ADVISOR AID SPENT PERIOD 6-10 JUNE IN DJIBOUTI MAKING FEASIBILITY SURVEY OF POTENTIAL AID-SPONSORED FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT, PROJECT. HE AND AAO MET WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND PRIVATE FISHERMEN OBSERVED FISH LANDING AND MARKETING OPERATIONS IN DJIBOUTI, AND VISITED TOWNS OF OBOCK AND TADJOURA.
2. ROEDEL BELIEVES POTENTIAL EXCELLENT FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND RECOMMENDS PROJECT DESIGN TEAM OF TWO EXPERTS SPEND 6-8 WEEKS IN DJIBOUTI CONDUCTING FIELD SURVEYS AND DRAFTING PROJECT PAPER.
3. MISSION URGES CONTRACT BE NEGOTIATED ASAP IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCOPE OF WORK THAT FOLLOWS. DESIRABLE TO HAVE TEAM IN FIELD EARLY SEPTEMBER AND RECRUITMENT OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL LIKELY DIFFICULT. SUGGEST CONTACT KEITH COX, SENIOR FISHERIES SCIENTIST, RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES LOS ALTOS CALIF (IGC FIRM). COX HAS EXTENSIVE AFRICAN EXPERIENCE AND MADE FIELD SURVEY ONAH SIMILAR TO THAT DESIRED HERE. AAO MET COX WASHINGTON WHO APPEARS TO BE WELL QUALIFIED AS TEAM LEADER. ROEDEL ASSURES US HIS OFFICE WILL GIVE ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA BUREAU IN CONTRACT NEGOTIATION.
4. SCOPE OF WORK - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
THE TEAM, BEFORE MAKING A SPECIFIC FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF DJIBOUTI (GROD) AND USAID WILL:
 - A. REVIEW THE EXISTING LITERATURE AND ANY AVAILABLE UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS CONCERNED WITH THE FISHERIES OF GROD AND ADJACENT WATERS. CONSULT WITH KNOWLEDGABLE PERSON, INCLUDING OFFICIALS OF USZN, NOAA/NMFS, IBRD AND THE FAO DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, AND ANY OTHER APPROPRIATE INDIVIDUALS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY. THIS WILL REQUIRE, AT A MINIMUM, CONSULTATION WITH, AND USE OF THE FACILITIES OF US GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND IBRD IN WASHINGTON AND FAO IN ROME.
 - B. DETERMINE WHAT FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, IF ANY, HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED IN OR PROPOSED FOR GROD BY OTHER DONOR AGENCIES, INCLUDING BILATERAL DONORS, FAO AND IBRD.
 - C. MAKE ON-SITE VISITS TO FISHING VILLAGES, LANDING PLACES AND EXISTING OR POTENTIAL FISHING GROUNDS AS SUGGESTED BY GROD AND AID, THE LIST TO BE AMENDED AS DICTATED BY EVENTS DURING THE SURVEY.
 - D. ASSESS THE BIOLOGICAL POSSIBILITIES BOTH QUALITATIVELY AND QUANTITATIVELY FOR INCREASED FISH PRODUCTION, CONSIDERING

SPECIES OR SPECIES-GROUPS, THEIR SEASONAL AVAILABILITY TO GROD FISHERMEN, AND THE DEGREE TOWHICH THESE STOCKS ARE FISHED BY OR PASS THROUGH THE WATERS OF OTHER NATIONS OR THE HIGH SEAS.

ASSESS THE MANAGEABILITY OF THE STOCKS, THE MEANS OF FISHING MANAGEMENT, AND THE ABILITY OF GROD TO UNDERTAKE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT BOTH ALONE AND IN CONCERT WITH OTHER NATIONS. AM WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF EXTENDED EXCLUSION AND EXTENDED ECONOMIC ZONES ON THE STOCKS OF AVAILABLE TO GROD.

EVALUATE THE EXISTING FISHERIES MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, AND RECOMMEND AS APPROPRIATE MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO MAXIMIZE USE OF THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES. THIS SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NEEDS OF AN EXPANDED PRODUCTION SYSTEM: INCLUDING STRUCTURE, TRANSPORTATION, FOOD TECHNOLOGY REQUIREMENTS, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING FISH PROTECTION, AND APPROXIMATE COSTS. ASSESS DEMAND FACTORS, INCLUDING CULTURAL PREFERENCES AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS.

ASSESS THE IMPACT ON THE TOTAL ECONOMY OF GROD OF INCREASED PRODUCTION, OF THE BENEFITS THAT WOULD ACCRUE TO THE POOR FROM IMPROVED DIET AND INCOME, AND OF COROLLARY BENEFITS TO THE ECONOMY THAT MIGHT BE ATTAINED THROUGH EXPORTS OF LUXURY PRODUCTS CAUGHT BY SMALL-SCALE FISHERMEN.

ASSESS THE POTENTIAL MEDIUM AND LONG-RANGE GAINS THAT MIGHT BE ATTAINED THROUGH CULTURE OF MARINE FISH AND SEAWEED.

IDENTIFY THE SHORT-TERM (LIFE OF PROJECT) REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. IDENTIFY LONG-RANGE REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING THAT ARE NECESSARY TO INSURE A CONTINUING TRAINING CADRE IN THE GOVERNMENT AND IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR. TRAINING INCLUDES ALL LEVELS REQUIRED FOR FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT, AND ANY ASSOCIATED SKILLS (E.G. ENGINE MAINTENANCE).

Best Available Document

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TELEGRAM

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UNCLAS SECTION 2 OF 3 DJIBOUTI 0053

AIDAC

SECSTATE FOR AFR/EA AND AFR/OR
ROME PASS TO PHILIP ROEDEL, MEMBER USDEL COFI
NAIROBI FOR REDSO/EA

3. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

A. THE TEAM WILL RECOMMEND A FISHERIE PROJECT TO GROD, BASED UPON THE FINDINGS IT MAKES IN CARRYING OUT THE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. THIS PROJECT WILL BE DESIGNED TO BE BEST SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF GROD AND THE CAPACITIES OF THE US AND WILL HAVE AS ITS PRIMARY GOALS INCREASING EMPLOYMENT AND PROVIDING GOOD FISHING INDUSTRY.

B. THE TEAM WILL PREPARE A PROJECT PAPER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD AID PROCEDURES, UPON AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPAL WITH GROD AND AID AS TO THE PROJECT. THE DRAFT PP WILL BE APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND AID PRIOR TO THE TEAMS DEPARTURE. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT REDSO/EA WILL PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN FINAL PP PREPARATION.

C. THE PROJECT WILL TAKE PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES IN THE TOWNS OF OBOCK AND TADJOURA AS WELL AS IN OJIBOUTI ITSELF.

D. THE PROJECT WILL BE DESIGNED TO INSURE COOPERATION AND TO AVOID DUPLICATION WITH ANY FISHERIES PROJECTS CURRENTLY BEING CARRIED OUT OR PLANNED BY OTHER DONOR AGENCIES.

E. THE PROJECT WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ANY NEED FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE GROD OFFICE OF FISHERIES THAT IF FILLED WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO ITS LONG-RANGE SUCCESS. IT WILL PROVIDE FOR SUCH SUPPORT IF APPROPRIATE.

F. THE PROJECT WILL INCLUDE A TRAINING SCHEDULE FOR ALL LEVELS NECESSARY FOR ITS SUCCESS.

G. THE PROJECT WILL PROVIDE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTION OVER A PERIOD OF TIME OF A DATA COLLECTION AND STOCK ASSESSMENT SYSTEM THAT WILL PROVIDE AT LEAST THE MINIMAL INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR LONG-RANGE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT THIS INVOLVES INITIALLY A SAMPLING SYSTEM TO GIVE ESTIMATES OF CATCH IN KILOGRAMS BY SPECIES GROUPS BY FISHING AREAS.

H. THE PROJECT WILL PROVIDE FOR SERVICES AND THINGS THAT MAY INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: ESTABLISHMENT OF CREDIT SYSTEMS FOR FISHERMEN, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF ICE PLANTS, INSTITUTION OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES (PROBABLY BOATS) THAT CAN MOVE ICED FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM, FOR EXAMPLE OBOCK TO DJIBOUTI, INSURING FOR SAFE AND WHOLESOME PRODUCT FOR THE CONSUMER, INVESTIGATION OF ALTERNATE MEANS OF PROCESSING FISH SUCH AS DRYING AND SALTING, INSTITUTION OF STUDIES OF CONSUMER DEMAND AND REJECTION, TRAINING IN DJIBOUTI OF LOCAL PERSONNEL BY EXPATRIATES IN SUCH FIELDS AS MOTOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ICE PLANTS, OPERATION OF FISHERMEN STORES, ETC...

6. STAFF REQUIREMENTS

A. TEAM LEADER: A SENIOR FISHERIES SCIENTIST ADMINISTRATOR, PREFERABLY ONE WHO HAS WORKED IN AFRICA OR THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN. SOME KNOWLEDGE OF SPOKEN FRENCH IS DESIRABLE AND READING KNOWLEDGE IMPORTANT. THIS INDIVIDUAL SHOULD BE EXPERT IN THE FIELDS OF FISHERIES BIOLOGY, MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION, AND TRAINING.

B. ASSISTANT: A SPECIALIST IN FISHERIES MARKETING, PRODUCTION AND ECONOMICS WHO PREFERABLE HAS WORKED IN AFRICA IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AND WHO HAS SOME COMPETENCY IN FRENCH.

7. FISHERIES INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SPECIALIST- FOR UP TO 2 WEEKS PRIOR TO TEAM REACHING GROD TO ASSEMBLE ANNOTATED LIST OF PERTINENT PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS.

D. IN SELECTING CANDIDATES, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THEY BE PEOPLE WHO ARE PHYSICALLY AND EMOTIONALLY CAPABLE OF LIVING UNDER PRIMITIVE FIELD CONDITIONS IN AN HOT AND HUMID CLIMATE. THE TWO TEAM MEMBERS BETWEEN THEM MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE ACROSS THE BOARD FISHERIES MATERS INCLUDING DISCIPLINES OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED. THIS IS TO INSURE PRODUCTION OF AN INTEGRATED INTERDISCIPLINARY PROPOSAL. THE TEAM MEMBERS WILL HAVE TO BRING ALL COLLECTING AND SCIENTIFIC GEAR THEY NEED WITH THEM AS SUPPLIES ARE NOT AVAILABLE LOCALLY.

7. CONTRACT SHOULD INCLUDE PROVISIONS FOR ALL SUPPORTING SERVICES, INCLUDING CAR RENTAL AT APPROXIMATELY US DOLLARS 1500 PER MONTH. APPROXIMATELY 2 WEEKS RENTAL OF SMALL ONOV WHICH WILL BE USED TO TRAVEL TO FISHING VILLAGES, AT APPROXIMATELY US DOLLARS 250 PER DAY. NOTE TEAM WILL HAVE TO LIVE ABOARD ONOV WHILE TRAVELING AS NO LIVING FACILITIES AVAILABLE. EVEN IF TEAM HAS FRENCH CAPABILITY EMPLOYMENT OF A AFAR/ISSA LANGUAGE INTERPRETOR WILL BE NECESSARY. COST ABOUT US DOLLARS PER DAY. IF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTS NECESSARY, AID CAN PROVIDE SOME LIMITED ASSISTANCE (HALF TIME EMPLOYEE OF EMBASSY).

JUN 16 1978

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FM AMEMBASSY DJIBOUTI
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AMEMBASSY NAIROBI PRIORITY

UNCLAS SECTION 3 OF 3 DJIBOUTI 0853

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ROME PASS TO PHILIP ROEDEL, MEMBER USDEL COFI
NAIROBI FOR REDSO/EA

HOWEVER, IF ALL DOCUMENTS OF TEAM MUST BE TRANSLATED SUGGEST
FUNDS BE INCLUDED FOR TRANSLATOR.

8. AT MEETING WITH MINAG HE AGAIN REFERRED TO THE MANY
STUDY TEAMS THAT COME TO DJIBOUTI, BUT SO FAR PAPERS ARE ALL
THAT IS FORTHCOMING. HE REMARKED (LIBERALLY TRANSLATED) THAT
DJIBOUTI WAS STRUGGLING FOR ITS LIFE, AND THAT ACTION SPEAKS
LOUDER THAN STUDY PAPERS. AAO REMINDED GROUP THAT USG HAD
BEEN MOST FORTHCOMING ON ASSISTANCE TO UNHCR FOR REFUGEES, AND
ON PL 480 COMMODITIES, INCLUDING PERMISSION TO MONETIZE
COMMODITIES. WE ALSO SAID THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTS
TAKES TIME. HOWEVER THIS ISSUE IS CONSTANTLY PRESENTED TO CHARGE
AND AAO BY PRIME MINISTER AND PRESIDENT. AID/W HELP IN MOVING AS

RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE WOULD BE ESPECIALLY APPRECIATED

IN THIS NEW COUNTRY WHERE SHORING UP OF THE GOVERNMENT BY
THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ROUTE SEEMS MOST NECESSARY.

A.T.
A.R.

JUN 18 1978

<u>W.F.</u>	
1-2-3-4-5	GCFLD
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IA	CALL
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PM	CPS
PC	CT
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