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ANNEXES TO Country Development Strategy Statement

FY 1984

Somalia

January 1982

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

BEST AVAILABLE

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SOMALIA

FY 84

ANNEXES TO

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

USAID/SOMALIA
FEBRUARY, 1982

ANNEXES

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ANNEX I

SURVEY OF THE SOMALI ECONOMY

SURVEY OF THE SOMALI ECONOMY

A. Structure and Development of the Somali Economy

1. General Characteristics

Somalia is located on the Horn of Africa between the latitudes 11 degrees 30' N and 1 degree 30' S. The length of its coastline is 3,000 kilometers and its area is 63.8 million hectares. The country supports an indigenous population of about 4.2 million of whom 60 percent are nomads, 20 percent are settled rural dwellers and 20 percent are urban. In addition, Somalia has a huge refugee population with some 650,000 (mostly women and children) living in camps and an estimated 300,000 - 700,000 living with kinsmen or in the countryside.

The Somali economy is dominated by the agricultural sector. While reliable statistics are difficult to come by, it is estimated that the agriculture sector generates 60 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 80 percent of the labor force. Manufacturing, mining, construction and public utilities account for 10 percent of GDP and 7 percent of the labor force, while services (mostly governmental) account for 30 percent of GDP and 13 percent of the labor force.

Somalia clearly lacks the development potential of many other countries of Africa such as Sudan, Nigeria, Mozambique and Zaire. At the same time, the country is not without its assets and advantages. It has large areas of land which have yet to be brought under cultivation and a fisheries potential that is virtually unexploited. It also has a homogenous ethnic population and a favorable location in relation to affluent Middle Eastern markets (with which it has close cultural and commercial ties). Though not abundantly endowed with resources, Somalia has the potential to provide its population with a standard of living much higher than that which they now enjoy.

Somalia is, however, among the very poorest countries of the world. GNP per capita stood at $185 (estimated) in 1978 and has very likely stagnated or declined since that time.[1/] Life expectancy at birth is 41.4 years for males and 44.6 years for females. Infant mortality is 177 per thousand births and nutritional levels are deficient particularly among rural inhabitants and nomads. At 19, Somalia's Physical Quality of Life Index is among the lowest in the world.

1/ Based on a shadow exchange rate of SoSh 10.0 per U.S. dollar. At a more realistic exchange rate, GNP per capita would be even lower. At SoSh 18.0 per dollar for example, GNP per capita falls to $103.

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Livestock exports increased in terms of value over the period 1971 to 1980. By 1980, however, only in the case of cattle did export volumes exceed their 1972, pre-drought level. (See Table III.) Banana production and exports continued to decline in terms of volume. (See Table IV.) Production of staples (maize, rice, sorghum and beans) declined from 294.0 thousand metric tons in 1970 to 277.0 thousand metric tons in 1980. This decline was recorded in the face of an estimated population growth rate of 3.1 percent per annum. Only rice and sugar cane appear to have performed well over the last few years. (See Table V.)

b. Industry

Manufacturing, mining, construction and public utilities account for 10 percent of gross domestic product and employ 7 percent of the labor force. The composition of this sector reflects the GSDR policy of establishing import substitution industries and export industries based on livestock, fisheries and agricultural products.

The most important import substitution industries are involved in the production of textiles and sugar. An oil refinery opened in February of 1979, but was forced to close in the fall of 1980 when war broke out between Iraq and Iran. Other import substitution industries include grain processing, the manufacture of edible oil, matches, cigarettes, leather and footwear, packaging materials, aluminum utensils, pharmaceuticals, detergents and electrical fittings.

The main manufactured exports are meat, processed fish and tinned fruits and vegetables. There is scope for expanding such activities, but this is very clearly dependent upon the economy's capacity to expand agricultural production.

While there is some private ownership in the industrial sector, the bulk is publicly owned. The public enterprises have been plagued by poor management and both forms of ownership have suffered from input shortages (both domestic and imported) and excess capacity. Accordingly, overall performance of this sector has been poor in recent years.

In the past, most modern private sector activity has been directed toward the import trade, particularly in consumables, through the franco-valuta system. With the abolition of franco-valuta and the government's growing desire to minimize its involvement in the economy both as a regulator and producer, new manufacturing opportunities should open for the private sector.

As has already been noted, a portion of the CIP will be directed, with the cooperation of the Somali Development Bank, toward the revitalization of the private sector. The public sugar, cotton and foundry enterprises will also receive some limited CIP support, the cotton and sugar enterprises because of their potential as savers of foreign exchange and the foundry because of its potential as a supplier of simple agricultural inputs. USAID/Somalia is generally concerned, however, about the economic efficiency of many of Somalia's import substitution industries and will be cautious of its involvement in this area.

The refinery construction and operations were financed with Iraqi aid, and Iraq was the sole source of crude oil until the supply was interrupted by conflict with Iran.

c. Foreign Trade

Somalia's principal exports are livestock and bananas. These accounted for 79 percent and 6 percent, respectively of 1980 export earnings. Other exports include hides and skins and myrrh. Major imports (1979) include food and tobacco (19 percent) intermediate goods (27 percent) and capital goods (34 percent). Though not reflected fully in the import statistics,petroleum imports are also substantial. Currently refined imports are running at an annual rate of $120 million. Principal trading partners are Italy, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. The United States currently plays a minor role in Somalia's foreign trade.

B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 1969 - 1977

Somalia's adherence to socialism officially began on October 21, 1970 with President Siad's proclamation of a socialist state. At that time the government proclaimed its ideology to be composed of three elements: The President's conception of community development, a form of socialism based on scientific principles, and Islam.

During the period 1969 to 1977, the GSDR took stern measures to reduce corruption. It reduced civil service salaries and produced for the first time a surplus on the ordinary budget which could be utilized for development. It mounted crash programs to increase food production, create public works, resist erosion and reduce urban unemployment. It launched and completed literacy and immunization campaigns and increased school enrollments and made more opportunities available to women. It mobilized to deal with the 1974-1975 drought and provided relief and resettlement to large numbers of nomads.

Growth performance, however, was poor. The nationalized industries suffered from problems related to management, input supply and efficiency. Food production stagnated and banana production declined while food imports rose. The economy remained overly dependent upon an export base that was subject to climatic and external influences beyond Somali control. The rate of growth in Gross Domestic Product amounted to only about 2.5 percent per annum in real terms over the period 1972-1978, a rate below population growth. Even more

important, the growth rate amounted to only about one percent per annum in the productive sectors while services (government employment) grew at 6 to 7 percent per annum.

Accordingly, with the withdrawal of Russian assistance in 1977, and the massive influx of refugees resulting from the conflict with Ethiopia, the economy of Somalia entered into a period of severe crisis.

C. RECENT TRENDS IN ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

1. Recent Growth Trends

In recent years, Somalia's economy has been characterized by rapidly increasing budget deficits, sharply rising prices and increasing balance of payments difficulties which have led to a critical loss of foreign exchange reserves and an inability to sustain a level of imports essential to development. It has already been noted that from 1972 to 1978, real growth in Gross Domestic Product was less than population growth. While no data on GDP or GNP performance are available for 1979-1982, there is little reason to expect that there has been an improvement in the growth performance of the economy over this period. On the contrary, it seems likely that growth performance weakened.

2. Factors in Recent Economic Performance

a. Poor Performance of the Agricultural Sector

Several factors external to Somalia can be cited as contributing to this poor economic performance. These factors include the rise in petroleum prices over the decade of the 1970's, the severe drought of 1974-1975, the massive influx of refugees resulting from the conflict with Ethiopia, and the inadequate rainfall of the 1979 crop year.

These external factors however were imposed upon an economy that was weakening over time as a result of the poor performance of the agricultural sector both with respect to food crop production and to exports. The poor performance of this sector in quantitative terms has already been reviewed. The reasons behind this poor performance, however, remain to be considered.

It is generally agreed that a key factor is the failure of the GSDR to provide adequate price incentives to producers. In the case of food crops, the GSDR has attempted in the past to keep food prices low for the benefit of urban consumers. Accordingly, it held producer prices down and at times (through the Agricultural Development Corporation) resorted to compulsory deliveries.

The short-term production impact of such price policies is debatable. It is likely that small Somali producers are constrained in the short run by a lack of access to technology and inputs which inhibits response to price changes.

Over the longer run, however, it is clear that producer prices do have an impact. Low producer prices reduce a producer's income and thus reduce his ability to invest in the physical and human capital necessary to expand his output. It is here that the price policies of the past have had their most severe impact.

The GSDR recently raised the producer prices of food crops purchased by the Agricultural Development Corporation by up to 67 percent. Though these prices remain below world market levels at realistic exchange rates, the increases are an encouraging step, particularly in light of the fact that simultaneous with their implementation, certain restrictions on marketing were eliminated and the utilization of compulsory deliveries abolished.

In the case of bananas, producer prices were held low until 1980 in order to mobilize resources for development. This fact, coupled with shortages of inputs and reluctance of expatriate (Italian) farmers to replace or expand their investments led to a rapid decline in production and exports.

In recent months, the GSDR has indicated a strong interest in revitalizing this sector. A banana Development Unit within the National Banana Board became operational in April of 1980. This unit is seeking to improve cultivation practices and to promote the more intensive use of fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural machinery. Though the degree to which it can be attributed to the operation of this unit is unknown (as prices were also raised in 1980), it is encouraging to note that banana yields were nearly doubled in 1980. (See Table IV.) Substantial price increases were also announced in April 1981 and June 1981 with the June increase doubling the April price of SoSh 820 per metric ton.

Only in the case of livestock have prices been left to the determination of market forces. This no doubt accounts, in large measure, for the relatively superior performance of this sector vis-a-vis food crops and bananas.

Another key factor in the poor performance of the agricultural sector is Somalia's shortage of domestic budgetary resources and foreign exchange. Given its budgetary position, Somalia remains dependent upon donors to make available both foreign exchange and local currency contributions to projects, as well as technical assistance.

Likewise, the balance of payments constraint precludes the importation of items critical to increased agricultural productivity. A recent study undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture revealed that while Somalia could productively use over 200,000 tons of fertilizer annually, only about 5,000 tons are currently imported

because of foreign exchange limitations. Other inputs such as agricultural equipment and spares, construction machinery and cement remain in short supply and are similarly affected by foreign exchange shortages.

The poor performance of the food-crop portion of the agricultural sector coupled with a rapidly increasing population has resulted in a growing food import bill. As can be seen in Table VI, non-refugee food imports have been rising rapidly in recent years. Given the poor performance of the export sector, the rising import bill for consumables further weakened the balance of payments position and reduced the capacity of the economy to afford imports critical to capital investment in agriculture. Thus, from a balance of payments - food production viewpoint, Somalia is caught in a vicious circle which must somehow be broken.

Vast distances and a sparsely distributed population also raise costs and compound the problem of agricultural development. The issue is further complicated by a weak human resource base. The population at large lacks critical skills and there is a shortage of middle level manpower to design, manage and implement agricultural development activities. Both GSDR attention and financial resources have been devoted to the massive refugee influx which has resulted from drought and border conflict with Ethiopia.[1/]

b. GSDR Development Philosophy

A good portion of the responsibility for the economy's poor performance in recent years can be assigned to the large role of the government in the economy both as a regulator and as a producer. Quite simply put, the GSDR had neither the financial, or more importantly, the human resources that would be required to begin to implement a centrally directed development strategy with any reasonable prospect of success. The attempt that was made accordingly resulted in declining agricultural production and in the investment of scarce development resources in agricultural and industrial enterprises of questionable efficiency and productivity. Incomes and living standards failed to increase as expected and the country became more, rather than less, dependent upon external resources for its survival.

1/ Defense expenditures, while still increasing are no longer accelerating at the rapid rate of 1977-1978. In 1981 they very likely declined in real terms.

3. Balance of Payments, Exchange Rates, Foreign Exchange Reserves and External Debt

a. Balance of Payments

Table VII summarizes Somalia's balance of payments performance over the period 1976-1980. Exports grew significantly over the period 1976-1980, in large measure a result of the continued recovery of the livestock herd from the 1974-1975 drought. Imports, however, grew at a much more rapid rate resulting in an ever increasing trade balance deficit.

A good portion of this growing import bill, however, was sustained by external grants and loans in kind. In 1980 for example imports rose to 18 percent above their 1979 level but one quarter of this larger import bill was financed by external grants and loans in kind while official cash imports fell 4 percent below their 1979 level. Indeed, the most striking feature of this balance of payments statement is that it reveals an increasing dependence upon external donors for grants (Government Transfers) and loans (Official Capital Movements).

The balance of payments position for 1981 remains uncertain at the present time. External grants, a key element in the picture, appear to be holding their 1980 level. If this is the case, the balance of payments picture could improve considerably with an overall deficit well below 1980 levels.

Statistical improvements in a country's balance of payments nonetheless need to be interpreted with caution. Somalia's overall deficit (and loss of foreign exchange reserves) declined in 1980 and may do so again in 1981 and as such the balance of payments may be said to have improved. Behind the numbers, however, will remain an economy that does not have access to sufficient foreign exchange to mount a sustained investment program in agriculture, and to support and sustain economic growth in general. A more correct description of the current situation would be to say that the balance of payments is showing a better degree of "balance", in terms of reserve losses but at a very low level of economic activity.

b. Exchange Rate

In the mid-1970's, in an effort to take advantage of the hard currency earnings of the large numbers of Somalis who had migrated to the Middle East in search of higher wages, (and the overseas hard currency earnings of livestock exporters) the GSDR allowed the creation of a parallel free market for foreign exchange known as the franco-valuta system. Under this system, traders purchased foreign exchange from workers and livestock exporters at a price determined by supply and

demand and then used the foreign currency thus obtained to finance the importation of certain commodities into Somalia.

As can be seen in Table VII, this system did make substantial amounts of foreign exchange available to the Somali economy, particularly over the 1978-1980 period. The system also produced serious problems. First, it divided the economy into a public sector which, functioning at a less favorable official rate of exchange, was starved for hard currency resources and a private trading sector which, while relatively prosperous, was largely consumption oriented. Secondly, the imports financed by the franco-valuta system were largely of a luxury/consumer nature with the result that the developmental potential of these foreign exchange resources was largely lost. Substantial amounts of foreign exchange were also channeled into housing construction and foreign bank accounts rather than being invested in productive enterprises. At the same time, public sector investment projects languished unless directly tied to foreign grants or loans. Similarly, growing private sector foreign exchange requirements for capital investment were unmet unless commercial or concessional credits could be obtained directly from foreign sources by importers.

As of July, 1981, the franco-valuta system was abolished although it was tolerated up until the end of October 1981. All imports entering Somalia must now be paid for with an official letter of credit.

Simultaneously, a two-tier exchange rate system was established.[1/] The first tier operates at the old official rate of SoSh 6.232 per U.S. dollar and will apply only to essential imports. These imports are food, medicines and chemicals, manufacturing raw materials and agricultural inputs, agricultural equipment and parts and spares for industrial machines. The second tier operates at a rate of SoSh 12.465 per U.S. dollar and will apply to non-essential imports, invisibles, workers remittances and export earnings.

It is still too soon to assess the impact of this system upon Somalia's foreign exchange receipts. It is, however, a step in the right direction and, if inflation can be contained or exchange rates frequently adjusted, should result in a greater availability of foreign exchange resources for the Somali economy. It has been estimated that there are 70,000 Somali working abroad and that at an average wage of $10,000 per annum, they earn a total of $700 million each year. If even a fraction of these earnings could be repatriated, they could constitute a source of foreign exchange comparable to livestock exports.

1/ See Section I (E) for a discussion of proposed A.I.D. policy for handling the two-tier exchange rate system as it applies to the CIP.

c. Foreign Exchange Reserves

Somalia's gross official foreign exchange reserves now typically amount to less than one month's worth of imports, compared to nine weeks worth at the end of 1979 and eight months worth at the end of 1978. Given another drought or another massive influx of refugees, (continued next page)

the economy would be in serious straits indeed. A level of reserves equal to six months of imports would seem minimally appropriate for an economy such as Somalia's, but the prospects for a return to such levels in the immediate future are not bright.

d. External Debt

Given its poverty, Somalia has been able to borrow on long and highly concessional terms. Even with the high degree of concessionality, the country's debt service burden is expected to rise from 3.7 percent of export earnings in 1979 to 13.8 percent in 1981 as a result of limited export earnings and the expiration of grace periods.

4. Central Government Budget

Table VIII summarizes the position of the central government budget over the period 1976 to 1981. As the table indicates, Somalia's overall budgetary deficit rose each year over the period 1976 to 1979. By 1979, even the small surpluses on the ordinary budget of earlier years had become a deficit as well. Total revenue performance over this period was impressive, however, rising at an average rate of 31.5 percent each year.

In 1976 and 1977, however, a good portion of the overall deficit was financed by external sources (to such a degree that in 1977 the GSDR was a net creditor to the banking system as it had been for several years prior to 1976). In 1978, however, with a rapid growth in ordinary expenditures largely related to defense outlays and a simultaneous decline in foreign financing, the GSDR was forced to the banking system to a much larger degree. By 1979 the use of bank financing amounted to 60 percent of total revenues. Needless to say, this credit dependency resulted in considerable inflationary pressure upon the Somali economy. The Mogadishu consumer price index rose by 40 percent in 1979 and by 68 percent in 1980.

In 1980, the GSDR, in concert with the IMF, attempted to improve Somalia's budgetary position. While total revenues declined by 6.9 percent mainly as a result of a decline in import duties, total expenditures rose by only 1.8 percent. This resulted from an austere expenditure policy which reduced ordinary non-salary expenditures by 5 percent at mid-year and from continued restraints on government wages and salaries. Development expenditures were also reduced as a part of the containment policy. The overall 1980 deficit, while somewhat above its 1979 level, was less inflationary as an increase in external financing permitted a reduction in bank borrowing.

Total revenues are projected to increase significantly in 1981 as a result of the impact of the devaluation upon import duties, the imposition of a 25 percent ad valorem tax on livestock exports, increased tax revenues from sugar and improved tax administration and enforcement.[1/]

1/ As a result of protests from livestock exporters, the GSDR may reduce the base to which this tax is to be applied. The impact of this on revenue is not known

The projected increase in ordinary expenditure for 1981 results mainly from direct and indirect costs associated with devaluation, higher procurement costs related to inflation, and an average salary increase of 20 percent for civil servants.[2/] Development expenditures are also expected to increase due to an effort to reverse the real declines in development expenditure of recent years and the increased costs of imports resulting from devaluation.

The overall deficit projected will be somewhat reduced in 1981. More importantly, an increase in external financing will permit a level of bank borrowing well below the 1980 level.

Table VIII thus reveals a considerable improvement in budgetary performance over the last two years. It also reveals, as does the table dealing with the balance of payments, an economy that is highly dependent upon external donors for its continued viability and future development.

5. Money, Credit and Prices

As a result of GSDR attempts to restrict expenditure, broad money (M_2) increased by only 20 percent from 1979 to 1980 as against increases of 33 and 37 percent in 1977-1978 and 1978-1979 respectively. Given the substantial rate of inflation, liquidity in real terms declined in 1980.

The GSDR recently announced an across the board increase in the structure of interest rates. Interest rates on deposits were raised from a range of 4-7 percent to a range of 6-9 percent. The official discount rate and the rate charged on central government borrowing were both raised from 4 to 6 percent. Rates charged by the commercial bank were raised from a range of 6-12.5 percent to a range of 10.0-12.5 percent. Interest rates charged by the Somali Development Bank were doubled. Given the rate of inflation, these rates are still negative in real terms though they may become less so over time as the stabilization exercise begins to take hold.

The GSDR has attempted to channel credit into productive and export related activities. This effort, however, has been only partially successful. In 1980, agriculture (the major productive sector) received only 16 percent of all credit to private and public sector enterprises as against the 53 percent received by the trading sector.

at the present time. There is evidence, however, that the tax may have been set too high originally to allow exporters an adequate profit.

2/ The GSDR has decided to phase out the policy of serving as the employer of last resort for secondary school graduates. This should, over time, result in considerable savings. In 1981 the GSDR's wage bill, exclusive of the Ministry of Defense, is projected to amount to 21 percent of ordinary expenditures.

The Mogadishu consumer price index rose by some 68 percent in 1980 as compared to a 40 percent increase in 1979. Inflation at such rates would put severe pressure upon the two-tier exchange rate system and make the real interest rate structure increasingly negative over time. The GSDR's efforts to contain expenditures and Central Bank borrowing since 1980, however, appear to be having an impact. The price index rose by only 15 percent from January to August 1981, as against a 54 percent increase over the same period in 1980.

STATISTICAL TABLES

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TABLE 1

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS[1/]

1980

(U.S. Dollars)

Development Strategies, Policies and Planning	908,900
Natural Resources	4,851,100
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	14,681,464
Industry	7,079,300
Transportation & Communications	4,653,100
International Trade & Development Finance	80,350
Population	471,000
Health	5,882,293
Education	16,061,131
Employment	624,000
Humanitarian Aid & Relief	65,827,022
Social Conditions and Equity	20,800
Culture	89,500
Total	121,229,960

1/ Covers commitments clearly identified as being made in 1980. Actual disbursal would cover several years.

Source: "Report on Development Cooperation to Somalia in 1980" UNDP, August 1981

TABLE II

CAPITAL AND COMMODITY ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS[1/]
1980
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Multilateral	
IBRD/IDA	117.7
International Fund for Agricultural Development	17.0
African Development Fund	23.2
European Economic Community	116.0
Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development	51.4
Islamic Bank	28.5
OPEC Special Fund	10.5
OPEC Fund for International Development	9.0
Arab Monetary Fund	6.0
International Monetary Fund	27.4
Total	406.7
Bilateral	
Peoples Republic of China	43.8
Federal Republic of Germany	77.0
Iraq	38.0
Italy	51.8
Kuwait Fund	21.0
North Korea	18.7
Libya	15.0
Saudi Arabia	82.0
Sweden	3.4
United Arab Emirates	202.3
Yugoslavia	2.5
Total	555.5
Grand Total	962.2

1/ Life of project costs of commitments in effect in 1980

Source: "Report on Development Cooperation to Somalia in 1980," UNDP, August 1981

TABLE III

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK EXPORTS

	Sheep ('000)	Goats ('000)	Cattle ('000)	Camels ('000)	Total Numbers ('000)	Value F.O.B. Millions of So.Sh.
1971	622	564	59	26	1,271	123.3
1972	816	819	81	22	1,738	162.0
1973	709	679	68	29	1,485	157.2
1974	663	575	31	24	1,293	222.5
1975	793	743	40	34	1,610	364.4
1976	385	381	58	34	858	301.8
1977	465	461	55	33	1,014	299.5
1978	739	715	77	27	1,558	570.6
1979	717	705	68	13	1,503	474.1
1980	745	736	143	17	1,641	685.4

Source: "Somalia - Recent Economic Developments", IMF, July 1981.

TABLE IV

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF BANANAS

	PRODUCING AREA (Thousands of Hectares)	PRODUCTION (Thousands of Metric Tons)	YIELD (M.T. per Producing Hectare)	EXPORTS (Thousands of Metric Tons)	VALUES FOB (Millions of SoSh)
1973	7.1	168.3	23.7	112.0	67.7
1974	6.7	157.5	23.5	107.3	73.6
1975	6.1	106.0	17.4	81.8	80.9
1976	5.3	96.6	18.2	72.5	88.2
1977	5.2	65.2	12.5	53.2	64.7 1/
1978	5.1	69.7	13.7	57.5	70.2 1/
1979	5.8	72.2	12.5	55.5	68.5 1/
1980	2.6	60.4	23.2	35.4	46.6 1/

Source: "Somalia / Recent Economic Developments", IMF, July 1981.

1/ Does not agree with data in Table VII. Data in this table based on exchange control data.

TABLE V

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Thousands of Metric Tons

	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Maize	122.1	103.6	107.6	111.3	107.7	108.2	110.5
Rice	2.9	4.9	5.4	8.4	12.1	13.4	16.7
Sorghum	158.1	134.7	139.3	145.1	141.1	140.1	140.5
Beans	10.9	9.4	9.3	10.2	10.1	8.2	9.3
Sesame	43.4	37.3	38.8	40.6	40.0	40.6	38.4
Groundnuts	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Vegetables	28.8	24.7	25.7	26.9	26.5	26.6	27.2
Cotton	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
Sugar Cane	450.4	370.0	333.3	320.0	311.5	265.0	419.5

Source: "Agricultural Sector Review - Main Report", IBRD, September 1980.
"Somalia - Recent Economic Developments", IMF, July 1981.

TABLE VI

MAJOR FOOD IMPORTS[1/]

(Thousands of Somali Shillings)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wheat/Flour	15,430	49,451	58,218	32,446	43,181	78,673	99,927
Rice	55,531	37,731	31,374	58,364	81,115	204,808	135,841
Sugar	60,583	43,069	57,854	42,867	261,356	84,926	60,169
Tea	8,959	15,406	15,122	17,037	73,278	8,763	13,432
Edible Oil	19,701	36,657	36,759	58,362	82,458	180,568	101,401
Total	158,204	182,314	199,327	209,076	541,388	557,738	410,770

1/ Includes commercial, concessional and franco valuta imports imported by ENC. Does not include imports for refugee relief.

Source: ENC Data and "Somalia - Recent Economic Development", IMF, July 1981.

TABLE VII

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(In Millions of U.S.Dollars)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Exports, f.o.b.	81.1	71.3	109.3	106.0	137.0
(Livestock)	(47.9)	(47.6)	(90.6)	(75.3)	(108.9)
(Bananas)	(14.0)	(8.4)	(9.4)	(11.6)	(7.8)
Imports c.i.f.	-176.1	-206.0	-275.2	-394.1	-463.2
(Franco Valuta)	(-3.1)	(-10.8)	(-75.9)	(-34.5)	(-54.9)
Trade Balance	-95.0	-134.7	-165.9	-288.1	-326.2
Services	-15.1	-6.4	-4.9	-11.6	-6.8
Balance on Goods and services	-110.1	-141.1	-170.8	-299.7	-333.0
Transfers (Net)	43.9	119.0	105.7	94.0	198.8
Goverment	39.7	105.9	27.7	58.1	142.6
Private 1/	4.2	13.1	78.0	35.9	56.2
Current Account Balance	-66.2	-22.1	-65.1	-205.7	-134.2
Capital Movements (Net)	67.9	71.8	78.7	87.6	87.0
Private	.4	15.4	.2	3.9	-.1
Official	67.5	56.4	78.5	83.7	87.1
(Trust Fund Loan)	-	-	-	-	(14.1)
Errors and Omissions	.7	-3.8	5.4	15.6	18.4
Counterpart to Valuation Adjustment	-	-	2.4	4.0	1.1
Overall Balance	2.4	45.9	21.4	-98.5	-27.7
Change in Net Foreign Assets - = Increase	-2.4	-45.9	-21.4	98.5	27.7

1/ Including offsetting entry for franco-valuta imports.

Source: "Somalia - Recent Economic Development", IMF, July 1981.

TABLE VIII

SOMALIA: BUDGET AT A GLANCE
(Millions of Somali Shillings)

	1976 Actual	1977 Actual	1978 Actual	1979 Actual	1980 Preliminary Actuals	1981 Revised Estimate
Total Revenue	670.7	843.4	1,419.6	1,526.0	1,421.4	2,520.0
Tax Revenue	529.1	647.2	1,154.2	1.314.8	1,192.6	2.270.0
Non-Tax Revenue	141.6	196.2	265.4	211.2	228.8	250.0
Ordinary Expenditure	649.3	769.6	1,361.5	1,573.1	1,618.3	2,400.0
Ordinary Surplus/ Deficit	21.4	73.8	58.1	-47.1	-196.9	120.0
Budgetary Develoment Expenditure	165.4	211.4	186.9	224.2	200.6	350.0
Other Expenditure 1/	797.0	609.3	822.7	1,337.5	1,372.1	1,500.0
Overall Deficit	941.0	746.9	951.5	1,608.8	1,769.6	1,730.0
Financing of Deficit						
Foreign Financing (Net) 2/	582.0	953.1	562.0	797.6	1.005.3	1,375.0
Bank Borrowing (Net)	362.6	-222.2	408.9	920.2	671.0	355.0
Cash Balances (- = increase)	-3.6	16.0	-19.4	-109.0	93.3	-

1/ Includes foreign financed capital expenditure, other extra-budgetary expenditure and net lending to public enterprises.

2/ Includes cash grants, aid in kind except food grants and external loans.

Source: "Somalia - Recent Economic Developments", IMF, July 1981

TABLE IX

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS

1977 - 1983 1/
(In Millions of Somali Shillings)

	1977 2/	1978 2/	1979 2/	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total	36.0	54.5	24.7	42.9	240.0	249.4	353.8
Amortization	30.9	39.4	18.5	36.2	181.1	189.5	295.7
Interest	5.1	15.1	6.2	6.7	58.9	59.9	58.1
Ratio to Merchandise Exports (%)	8.0	7.9	3.7	5.0	13.8		

1/ Projections based upon commitments at the end of 1980.

2/ Actual

Source: "Somalia - Recent Economic Developments", IMF, July 1981

TABLE X

SOMALIA: IMPORTS BY COMMODITY[1/]
1973 - 1979
(In Millions of Somalia Shillings)

	TOTAL 1973	TOTAL 1974	TOTAL 1975	TOTAL 1976	TOTAL 1977	TOTAL 1978	TOTAL 1979	FROM U.S. 1979
CONSUMER GOODS	300.7	352.9	349.0	361.4	487.1	588.7	529.0	.7
Food	134.0	175.7	235.0	221.2	305.6	250.5	213.9	.4[4/]
Cereals, Cereal Products	57.5	71.5	161.0	134.1	191.4	31.1	73.1	-
Fruits and Vegetables	12.3	13.2	18.8	5.0	6.3	7.9	9.8	-
Sugar and Sugar Products	42.3	61.5	4.4	1.4	1.6	78.4	11.0	-
Dairy Products	1.2	1.5	7.4	12.5	23.9	66.3	54.8	-
Coffee, Tea and Cocoa	11.0	13.9	12.3	22.4	20.7	32.4	32.2	-
Oil Seeds, etc.	.1	-	.1	1.5	5.2	-	.9	-
Animal and Vegetable Oils	7.9	12.8	29.5	41.4	51.4	32.0	25.6	-
Other Food	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.9	5.1	2.4	6.5	-
Beverages and Tobacco	19.8	7.3	18.4	22.9	19.9	64.2	77.6	-
Medicinal/Pharmaceutical Prod.	37.2	24.2	25.3	27.9	47.5	20.0	34.2	.3
Personal/Household Toiletries	9.1	6.5	1.2	1.0	2.0	4.4	7.2	-
Textile Articles	56.5	95.2	29.4	33.9	52.0	68.2	91.4	-
Clothing and Footware	21.5	20.2	7.8	11.4	24.7	54.3	44.8	-
Other Manufactured Goods	22.6	23.8	31.9	43.1	35.4	127.1	59.9	-
MINERAL FUELS[2/]	28.8	60.3	60.0	67.0	62.5	100.8	84.7	-
Petroleum/Petroleum Products	28.6	60.1	59.4	66.5	61.4	100.5	78.8	-
Other	.2	.2	.6	.5	1.1	.3	5.9	-
INTERMEDIATE GOODS	165.6	288.9	253.6	269.3	359.0	347.7	410.2	5.8
Fertilizers, Mfd.	5.4	3.1	5.9	.1	3.9	-	-	-
Other Chemicals	25.6	33.7	27.6	38.0	9.1	49.6	90.4	2.2
Rubber Products	8.6	16.0	15.9	22.5	43.4	21.4	18.4	.8

TABLE XI

THE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF SOMALIA'S MAIN SUPPLIERS IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS 1/
1973 - 1979

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Western Europe	49.3	42.7	51.2	48.7	48.0	58.4	63.7
Italy	31.3	27.7	32.0	25.8	28.3	30.2	34.3
Germany (FRG)	5.2	3.4	6.2	6.9	5.2	10.5	7.2
United Kingdom	4.8	3.5	5.4	5.7	9.2	9.7	13.4
France	4.2	3.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	.7	1.7
Other	3.8	4.4	6.0	8.9	4.0	7.3	7.1
Eastern Europe	10.8	14.2	8.5	14.3	15.0	1.0	.1
USSR	9.4	12.5	7.7	12.2	12.2	.6	Nil
Other	1.4	1.7	.8	2.1	2.8	.4	.1
AFRICA	7.2	11.4	10.3	11.5	6.9	12.3	15.4
Kenya	3.9	4.8	5.8	7.3	2.9	4.6	6.5
Ethiopia	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.9
Other	1.4	5.3	3.2	1.7	1.4	5.7	6.0
ASIA	25.9	23.4	20.1	17.7	20.9	13.6	8.8
China, Peoples Rep.	18.6	6.3	6.2	7.3	6.5	3.4	2.1
Thailand	-	3.7	7.3	4.1	4.7	-	.1
Japan	3.7	3.7	.6	1.2	.9	2.6	.9
Hong-Kong	.5	.6	.5	.3	2.4	.9	.6
Other	3.1	9.1	5.5	4.8	6.4	6.7	5.1
Middle East	4.0	5.9	6.4	3.2	6.6	9.3	10.6
Saudi Arabia	.9	1.5	.9	1.4	1.0	3.8	5.4
Yemen PDR	1.9	1.8	.8	.6	.7	.6	.3
Other	1.2	2.6	4.7	1.2	4.9	4.9	4.9
Western Hemisphere	2.7	2.3	3.4	4.5	2.2	5.3	1.2
United States	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.4	.8	2.5	1.2
Other	.3	.1	1.0	.1	1.4	2.8	-
Other	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4	.1	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Excludes Franco Valuta Imports

Source: "Memorandum on the Economy of Somalia" IBRD, January 1981
Ministry of Planning

TABLE XII

COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS[1/]

(In Millions Somali Shillings)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bananas	80.9	88.2	53.1	59.0	73.2
Live Animals	364.4	301.9	299.5	570.4	474.1
Meat and Meat products	59.3	37.1	32.1	.7	7.3
Hides and Skins	20.7	44.4	23.6	29.7	56.4
Fish and Fish Products	17.4	23.3	21.2	4.3	2.7
Grains	14.4	11.3	11.7	14.8	21.0
Other	6.3	4.1	7.8	10.2	32.7
TOTAL	563.4	510.3	449.0	689.1	667.4

1/ Based on Exchange Control Data.

Source: "Memorandum on the Economy of Somalia", IBRD, January 1981

Annex II

Selective Agricultural/Livestock Statistics

Table 1

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(Thousands of Metric Tons)

	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Maize	122.1	103.6	107.6	111.3	107.7	108.2	110.5
Rice	2.9	4.9	5.4	8.4	12.1	13.4	16.7
Sorghum	158.1	134.7	139.3	145.1	141.1	140.1	140.5
Beans	10.9	9.4	9.3	10.2	10.1	8.2	9.3
Sesame	43.4	37.3	38.8	40.6	40.0	40.6	38.4
Groundnuts	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Vegetables	28.8	24.7	25.7	26.9	26.5	26.6	27.2
Cotton	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
Sugar Cane	450.4	370.0	333.3	320.0	311.5	265.0	419.5

Source: "Agricultural Sector Review - Main Report", IBRD, September 1980
"Somalia - Recent Economic Developments", IMF, July 1981

Table 2

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK EXPORTS

	Sheep ('000)	Goats ('000)	Cattle ('000)	Camels ('000)	Total numbers ('000)	Value F.O.B. Millions of SoSh
1971	622	564	59	26	1,271	123.3
1972	816	819	81	22	1,738	162.0
1973	709	679	68	29	1,485	157.2
1974	663	575	31	24	1,293	222.5
1975	793	743	40	34	1,610	364.4
1976	385	381	58	34	858	301.8
1977	465	461	55	33	1,014	299.5
1978	739	715	77	27	1,558	570.6
1979	717	705	68	13	1,503	474.1
1980	745	736	143	17	1,641	685.4

Source: "Somalia - Recent Economic Developments", IMF, July 1981.

Table 3

LIVESTOCK POPULATION BY REGION, 1975 CENSUS*
(Thousand heads)

Region	Camels	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
North-West	926	189	3159	3013
W. Galbeed	606	145	2242	2161
Togdheer	320	44	917	852
North-East	600	101	3132	3370
Sanaag	205	74	1521	664
Bari	240	15	1388	2095
Nugal	155	12	223	611
Central	1146	558	1724	4478
Mudug	751	340	1136	2744
Galguduud	395	218	588	1734
Shebelli River	960	993	708	2098
Hiran	461	170	287	1159
Middle Shebelli	205	382	325	720
Lower Shebelli	293	419	90	200
Mogadishu	1	22	6	19
Juba River	1242	1755	595	1572
Gedo	784	528	500	725
Middle Juba	236	366	25	720
Lower Juba	222	861	70	127
Inter-Riverine	554	355	134	466
Bakool	192	100	79	274
Bay	362	255	55	192
TOTAL	5428	3951	9452	14997

Source: Ministry of Planning, Three-Year-Plan, 1979-81.

Note: The figures for livestock given in this table are subject to uncertainties as they were taken in 1975 at the height of the worst drought ever recorded. During this period many of the people as well as the livestock were moving in search of food and water and accurate enumeration obviously could not be obtained under such circumstances.

* Extracted from "World Bank' Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review", 6/24/81

Table 4

BANANAS - NUMBER OF PRODUCING FARMS, AREA, YIELDS AND EXPORTS, 1970, 1974-1978 *

	No. of Producing Farms	Cultivated Area (Hectare)			Exportable Yield 1/ Ton/ha.	Exports		Export Yields 1/	
		Producing	Not Yet Producing	Total		Volume (1000 tons)	Value (SoSh m.)	Ton/ha.	SoSh/ha.
1970	132	5,195	1,966	7,161	20.7	102.8	62.9	19.3	12,108
1974	140	6,721	2,268	8,989	23.4	107.3	73.6	15.8	10,951
1975	129	6,148	2,195	8,342	17.2	81.8	80.9	13.2	10,475
1976	116	5,319	2,103	7,422	18.2	72.5	88.2	13.6	16,582
1977	122	4,547	1,836	6,383	14.4	53.8	53.0	12.0	11,656
1978	117	4,605	2,226	6,831	15.1	57.1	58.9	12.5	12,790

1/ Volume and value of yields expressed per hectare of producing area.

Source: National Banana Board, Annual Report, 1978.

* Extracted from World Bank's "Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review", 6/24/81.

Table 5

PRODUCTION OF SUGARCANE AND SUGAR 1970, 1974-79*

	Cultivated Area (Hectare)	Yield (ton/ha)	Sugarcane Harvested (---- 1000 Tons ----)	Sugar Production	Extraction Rate (%)
1970	-	-	450.4	46.0	10.2
1974	6,267	63.8	382.6	30.3	7.9
1975	7,006	43.7	370.0	30.6	8.3
1976	6,556	50.8	333.3	33.2	10.2
1977	6,892	46.4	320.0	30.0	9.0
1978	6,000	51.9	311.5	24.0	7.7
1979	6,700	39.0	261.2	21.1	8.1

Source: Central Bank of Somalia, Annual Report.

* Extracted from World Bank's "Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review", 6/29/81

Table 6

SOMALIA: HIDES & SKINS EXPORTS, 1974-78*
(Value in SoSh Millions)

	Unit	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Cattle	kg.	414,042	2.7	1,100,030	6.6	702,558	6.6	18	-	38,710	0.4
Goats	no.	233,252	4.7	586,765	12.2	1,611,467	32,1	234,814	3.3	516,789	9.2
Sheep	no.	347,236	6.7	578,717	7.5	704,498	12.2	498,731	6.2	220,000	2.4
Camel	kg.	-	-	11	-	20	0.1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			14.1		26.3		51.0		9.5		12.0

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Department, Foreign Trade Returns.

* Extracted from World Bank's "Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review", 6/29/81.

Table 7

EXPORTS BASED ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECORD, 1975-79*

(SoSh Million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bananas	80.9	88.2	53.1	59.0	73.2
Live animals	364.4	301.9	299.5	570.4	474.1
Meat and meat products	59.3	37.1	32.1	0.7	7.3
Hides and skins	20.7	44.4	23.6	29.7	56.4
Fish and fish products	17.4	23.3	21.2	4.3	2.7
Grains	14.4	11.3	11.7	14.8	21.0
Other	6.3	4.1	7.8	10.2	32.7
Total	563.4	510.3	449.0	689.1	667.4
			(in percent)		
Bananas	14.4	17.3	11.8	8.6	11.0
Live animals	64.7	59.2	66.7	82.8	71.0
Meat and meat products	10.5	7.3	7.1	0.1	1.1
Hides and skins	3.7	8.7	5.3	4.3	8.5
Fish and fish products	3.1	4.6	4.7	0.6	0.4
Grains	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.1	3.1
Other	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.5	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Central Bank of Somalia, Annual Report.

* Extracted from World Bank's "Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review", 6/29/81.

Table 8

INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS*

Institution	Ministerial Responsibility	Commodities Marketed
Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC)	Agriculture	Sorghum, maize, cotton, oilseeds, rice
National Banana Board (NBB)	Agriculture	Bananas
National Trading Corporation (ENC)	Commerce	Sugar, edible oils, tea, coffee, pasta products, imports of wheat and rice
Crash Programme Agency	Office of the President	Cereal grains
Livestock Development Agency 1/	Industry	Live animals
Somalteks	Industry	Cotton

1/ Agency dissolved in mid-1981

* Extracted from World Bank's "Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review", 6/29/81

Table 9

SOMALI DEVELOPMENT BANK - LOANS BY SECTOR, 1974-79*
(SoSh Thousands)

	1968-73	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1974-79	% of Total Lending 1968-73	% of Total Lending 1974-78
Industry	51,501	26,653	26,596	11,284	9,465	11,317	38,606	123,921	60.7	55.0
(No.)	(32)	(8)	(8)	(5)	(13)	(26)	(32)	(92)		
Agriculture	12,806	2,323	9,940	4,944	13,375	24,838	20,809	76,229	15.1	33.8
(No.)	(198)	(60)	(69)	(114)	(187)	(179)	(170)	(779)		
Livestock	3,444	50	-	300	373	440	199	1,362	4.1	0.6
(No.)	(6)	(1)	(-)	(1)	(4)	(6)	(1)	(13)		
Fisheries	935	58	785	329	200	140	250	1,762	1.1	0.8
(No.)	(18)	(3)	(8)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(24)		
Other1/	16,100	3,536	2,139	6,099	5,873	4,065	490	22,202	19.0	9.8
(No)	(20)	(3)	(6)	(15)	(13)	(11)	(7)	(55)		
Total	84,786	32,620	39,460	22,956	29,286	40,800	60,354	225,476	100.0	100.0
(No.)	(274)	(75)	(91)	(139)	(220)	(224)	(214)	(963)		

Memo Items: Average project size (SoSh Thousands)

	1968-73	1974-79
Total	309	234
Industrial	1,609	1,347
Agriculture	65	98

1/ Includes Transport, Water Development, Construction and Housing, and Tourism.

Source: Central Bank of Somalia, Annual Reports.

* Extracted from: Memorandum on the Economy of Somalia, World Bank, 3/16/81

Table 10

ONAT RATES FOR MECHANICAL SERVICES, 1979*

Tractor hire per hour Type of tractor	Rate SoSh per hour Private Farms and Cooperatives	State Farms and Development Projects
Chain crawler 100-110 HP	48	95
Chain crawler 75 HP	36	65
Chain crawler 54 HP	27	65
Wheel tractor 50- 90 HP	25	55

Charges for tasks per ha (applicable only for State Farms & Development Projects)

Task	Standard Performance hours/ha	Charges SoSh/hour
Bush clearing w. 100-110 HP	3	285
Ploughing w. wheel tractor	4	220

Source: ONAT

* Extracted from World Bank's: "Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review", 6/29/81

Table 11

FERTILIZER SUPPLY IN SOMALIA*
('000 tons)

	1975 from Oct.	1976	1977	1978	1979 estimate	1980 projection
Urea (46-0-0)						
ONAT: carry over stock	0.3 1/	-	-	0.3	-	-
imports	-	-	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0-3.25
Total	0.3	-	4.0	2.3	3.0	3.0-3.25
Sales of ONAT and other suppliers						
NBB	0.3	-	3.0	1.5	6.0 2/	2.5 2/
SNAI (Sugar Industry, Balad)	-	-	0.5	0.2	2.0 2/	2.0 2/
Settlement Development Agency	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.34	0.7
Crash Programme Agency	-	-	0.05	0.4	-	0.3
Ministry of Agriculture	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.5 3/
Fanole Project	-	-	-	-	2.0	0.7
Baldd Project	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.5
Gelib Sugar Project	-	-	-	-	0.5	1.0
Libsoma	-	-	-	-	-	0.5 2/
Total consumption of area	0.3	-	3.7	2.3	10.89	8.7
Ammonium phosphate (20-20-0)						
ONAT: carry over stock	0.5 1/	0.5	0.3	0.03	-	
Sales: all to NBB	-	0.2	0.27	0.3	-	
Ammonium sulfate						
ONAT: carry over stock	0.8 1/	0.8	0.55	0.17	-	
Sales: all to NBB	-	0.35	0.38	0.17	-	
Compound (16-8-12)						
ONAT: carry over stocks	0.5 1/	0.5	0.3	-	-	
imports	-	-	-	1.5	-	
Sales: all to NBB	-	0.2	0.3	1.5	-	
Total Fertilizer Consumption	0.3	0.75	4.65	4.0	10.89	8.7

Notes: 1/ transfers from NBB
2/ own procurement abroad
3/ expected as FAO grant

Source: ONAT, World Bank Mission Findings

* Extracted from World Bank's "Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review", 6/29/81

Table 12

PRICES OF FERTILIZERS AND SPRAYING EQUIPMENT, 1977/78*

Item	Unit	c.i.f. price per unit US$	c.i.f. price per unit SoSh	sale price per unit 1/ SoSh
Urea, 46% N	50 kg	9.90	62.90	82
Ammonium suphate	100 kg	31.00	196.90	256
Ammonium phosphate	50 kg	19.53	124.05	161
Rustical-Compound	50 kg	19.00	120.70	157
Spraying equipment:				
Motorized sprayer	each	200.00	1250.00	1625
Hand operated sprayer	each	63.00	400.00	520
C.P.3 Knapsack sprayer	each	115.00	727.15	950

1/ estimated at 130% of c.i.f. price

Source: ONAT

* Extracted from World Bank's "Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review", 6/29/81

Annex III

The Energy Sector - Some Basic Data and a Look at some Initiatives in the Renewable Energy Field

Extracted from a draft report
prepared by the REDSO/EA
Energy Advisor

The Energy Sector

This annex is intended to give the reader some basic data relating to energy supply in Somalia, generating capacity and consumption trends of petroleum products. The latter half of the annex discusses current, i.e. February 1982, and proposed initiatives being considered in the renewable energy area, and in the introduction of new technologies to maximize traditional energy sources, e.g. charcoal production.

A. Electric Power (Supply, End-Use, Trends)

Growth in total installed electrical generating capacity in Somalia has been as follows:

INSTALLED GENERATING CAPACITY IN MEGAWATTS[1/]

	Mogadishu	National Total	Mogadishu Percent of National Total
1970	4.9	10.4	47
1973	11.3	20.5	55
1980	35.5	48.8	81

From 1965 to 1978 electrical energy sales in Mogadishu increased at 10.2 percent per year. The current overall growth rate is about 12 percent. Virtually all power is produced by diesel generating sets, except for the new Fanole hydroelectric power station on the Juba River which has an installed capacity of 5 MW.

Approximately 80 percent of public power is concentrated in Mogadishu. Some important industrial users generate their own power. Both SNAI and Juba Sugar Project sugar mills use bagasse to generate electricity.

1/ Draft Five Year Plan, September 1981

Approximately 60 percent of public power generation goes to state organizations (ministries and state-owned industries). The other 40 percent is provided to private customers.

Power for Mogadishu has been supplied primarily by the Central Power Station, which has eight light diesel-alternator sets of different output with a total installed capacity of 12.5 MW when cooling towers are clean and 8.4 MW when they are dirty. In 1979 four alternators of 5.73 MW each were installed in the Jesira New Power Station and linked to the Central Power Station through two 33 KV overhead lines. Unlike the Central Power Station diesel sets, the new generators can use cheaper surplus residual oil from the refinery, instead of the more expensive light diesel.

In Mogadishu the primary demand for electrical power has been for lighting, and more recently air-conditioning. Only about 20 percent of all electrical power is used for motive power. A peak demand of approximately 15 MW typically occurs during evening hours starting at about 6:30 p.m. and running until about 10 p.m. The rapid introduction of air-conditioning could shift the peak to daytime hours. Baseload is typically 8-9.5 MW and the annual load factor is presently 51 percent of generating capacity. Losses in the system during 1979 were estimated to be 24 percent of total energy sales. Annual average growth rates in sales for various tariff categories are shown in the following table:[2/]

	1965 - 1977	1974 - 1978
Private Lighting	4	12.6
Private Motive Power	8.5	3.6
Street Lighting	9.5	8.1
Public Entities Lighting (government, embassies, municipalities)	21.0	8.7
Public Entities Motive Power	10.0	12.0

B. Petroleum

Petroleum demand is currently satisfied entirely through imports. Petroleum products were obtained from the USSR until 1976 and since then from Arab oil exporting countries. A refinery at Mogadishu owned jointly with Iraq began operation in late 1978 processing high priced sweet Iraqi crude. The refinery met most domestic requirements except for motor and aviation gasoline and diesel oil, but was closed in October 1980 as result of the Iran-Iraq war. Operation is expected to resume in early 1982. The refinery may be modified in the near future to process a wider range of available crudes than the light crude previously provided by Iraq. When the refinery is in operation approximately 200,000 tons of residual fuel oil is produced annually as by product of distillation. It has been estimated that during the next five years the country will be unable to use more than 70,000 tons/year of this residual oil at the New Jesira Power Station in Mogadishu and the new cement plant. The remaining 130,000 tons will have to be exported. Consumption of petroleum products grew by nearly 16 percent

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2/ Government of Somalia, Draft Five Year Plan, September 1981

per year during the 1971-79 period. Diesel oil represents 50 percent of petroleum products, followed by gasoline and fuel oil (about 20 percent each). Kerosene, jet fuel, and, to a minor extent, liquified petroleum gas accounts for the remainder. The transport sector is the largest user of petroleum products, consuming about 60 percent and petroleum refining an estimated 12 percent. Fuel consumption by industry probably amounts to not much more than 6 percent of total demand, which is about equal to the consumption by the residential, commercial, and government sectors combined.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLY (THOUSANDS OF TONS)

Volume	3	3	3	3	4	1980	
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1980	Percent Supply	Percent Consumption
Total	106.8	172.3	149.9	312.2	210.4	100	100
Motor gasoline	23.7	31.2	29.3	73.4	41.3	20	22
Gasoil 53/57 (Diesel)	66.0	109.0	92.8	170.7	122.8	58	67
Kerosene	7.1	9.0	5.4	13.6	11.4	5	6
Jet Fuel	8.6	21.3	19.9	52.5	9.5	5	5
Aviation gas	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.0	-	-	-
Fuel (bunker)	-	-	-	-	25.3	12	-

3 East Africa-A Regional Profile, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance AID, April 1981

4 USAID/Somalia-Mogadishu 5143, September 9, 1981

C. Initiatives in Improving Traditional Sources of Energy and Renewable Energy

1. Cooking Technologies

There has been very limited experimentation with cooking technologies in Somalia, with some tests of solar cookers in the refugee camps which were generally not replicable (including work by Ali Matan in a Swiss Camp in the Gedo Region). UNHCR is about to initiate a $62,200 pilot project with the ILO for further testing of solar cooker technology. The project is to concentrate on experiments in one or two refugee camps in Somalia and also involve refugees in Djibouti.

The Family Life Training Center in Mogadishu received some instruction in the past in renewable energy and intermediate technologies, provided by the Karen Center of Nairobi, including woodstove manufacture. The technologies have been moved to a site near Janalle.

VITA has proposed a number of initiatives directed at the development and dissemination of efficient wood and charcoal stoves in the camps as well as other approaches to fuelwood conservation.

USAID/Somalia has endorsed a $900,000 proposal submitted by VITA to provide training, development and dissemination of woodstove technologies over three years. The project would include one economist, one woodstove technician, and the establishment of a training center in Mogadishu. Tasks proposed include: initial surveys of cooking practices in the camps including a social analysis and evaluation of existing technologies; prototype development and incorporation of experience gained by VITA in the Sahel; field-testing of stoves in a selected number of the camps; modification of designs based on field-test results; and dissemination of stoves through PVO training and other VITA team activity. Two thousand stoves would be

in place by the second year, with many more in the camps by the third and final year.

2. Charcoal Production

A short-term improved charcoal production project was scheduled to begin in early 1982, at the Afgoi Nursery and School for In-Service Training. Technical assistance was to be provided by a UNIDO technician who provided three months of initial assistance in 1979, primarily to test the operation of a small metal charcoal kiln. This technician is expected to stay six months, during which time a laboratory, seven brick charcoal kilns (1500 bricks/kiln) and mobile brick kilns are to be constructed in conjunction with training in improved traditional methods.

If coordinated with the National Range Agency, the project's impact could be significant. According to the Acting General Manager of the National Range Agency and Director, there are about 112 charcoal businesses in Somalia, which account for 80 percent of total charcoal production, the remaining 20 percent are illegal operations. All charcoal businesses fall under the National Charcoal Cooperative which in turn is controlled by the National Range Agency.

3. Windmills

Somalia has a number of abandoned Italian and American windmills which have fallen into disrepair from a combination of lack of maintenance and spare parts. The UNDP Appropriate Technology Development Programme is to bring in 4 windmill sets, mounted on 20 meter high towers, and having 8 meter diameter rotors. They will come with draw plunder type cylinder pumps.

Experimentation on wind machines at Kurtenwaare preceded the UNDP project. A young engineer of the Settlement Development Agency has worked on the design for a wind generator there. Unlike the UNDP conventional work mule generator for water pumping, this engineer has been concerned with developing a design for generating electricity. After a period of experimentation and redesign he has an operating windmill that produces 400 W, which is in keeping with the wind speeds prevalent in the area. The task of design has been complicated by the lack of reliable meteorological data.

VITA has proposed a wind energy development project in the Hiran Region to the National Refugee Commission (NRC) and UNHCR. Five windmills would be erected in/near refugee camps by a small expatriate team. Local refugees and NRC personnel would be trained in maintenance of the mills. Duration of the project is estimated at 15 months.

The report "L'Energie Eolica in Somalia" prepared by Prof. Rodolfo Pallabazzar for the National University includes recommendations for use of wind in different regions of the country. In the high wind velocity areas (coast and NW) there is potential for water pumping from deep aquifers (domestic use and livestock), electricity generation (village use, tourism, pumping large quantities of water for irrigation). In low wind velocity areas (interriverine areas) water pumping for irrigation and livestock from the rivers and ponds (low head) is recommended.

5. Windmill Manufacturing and Repair

The National Foundry and Mechanical Workshop has proposed that it go into the business of manufacturing and repairing wind machines.

Numerous designs have been collected and examined, and the director of the Foundry advocates local production of at least three designs. With assistance from the National University Faculty of Engineering, a prototype unit was manufactured and displayed at the 1981 International Trade Fair in Mogadishu.

Investigation is also underway into the possibilities for producing small water pumps and efficient bio-gas digestors with about one cubic meter capacity. The cost of the windmill manufacturing project is estimated by the Foundry at SoSh 2,337,000 and the repair facility at SoSh 1,028,000.

The Foundry is able to manufacture simple agricultural tools and equipment, but costs are currently not competitive with imported equipment. USAID is considering providing support to the Foundry through the Commodity Import Program, but technical assistance in manufacturing (and improvements in operation) will be required if the Foundry is to become a competitive source of in-country manufactured equipment.

6. Photovoltaic Pumps[5/]

Some experimentation has been undertaken with photovoltaic pumps for shallow wells (maximum depth 6 meters). With a four meter head, they pump approximately 9 cubic meters of water per hour. The pumps cost a little over U.S. $5,000 each for a 250 peak watt pump, excluding freight and insurance. Each installation with associated costs for the wells averages about $15,000. There are 26 units in the country. Five were

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5/ Source: Robert Mister, OXFAM, November 10, 1981

donated by the Germans (Freedom from Hunger) and 21 from OXFAM for use in the Northwest. The oldest unit has been operating since April 1980. Trial operation was at the Las Dhure camp. OXFAM America will contribute another ten units which they wish to try in the refugee areas for small scale agricultural production.

7. Solar Distillation Plant Project

A pilot desalination plant has been in operation for some time, at the village of Kulmis or Kuda near Kismayo. Production from the still is somewhat short of a 5,000 litres/day target. The project has had difficulty obtaining regular fuel supplies for their small diesel operated pump. In order to realize the production target, 33,000 gallons of sea water a day is pumped to the stills. This amounts to 150,000 litres or 150 cubic meters. The NEW 1.3 KW PVC solar pumping sets that are being brought in with the UNDP Alternative Energy Project, if operated at the lower heads required for raising water from the sea, are expected to perform this function.

Many fishing communities along the coastline are expecting to benefit from this project. Earlier expenditures for the project came directly from the government budget. If enough foreign grants materialize, 10 more desalination plants will be established.

8. Biogas

There are 2 six foot diameter Indian biogas units in the Mogadishu area, both at municipal dairies, one at Yakshid and one at Wadajir. They were apparently used for a long time, but have fallen into disrepair.

Biogas units of Indian design do not appear to be competitive with other fuel sources unless large quantities of animal or plant waste material

where large quantities of concentrated wastes are available. Alternatively, Chinese in-the-ground brick digestors appear to be somewhat more economical and might be worthy of research and experimentation in the Somali setting.

Annex IV

The Forestry Sector

Some Statistics and a Brief Commentary

I. Forests - Land Use

13.8 percent of Somalia's land base or 8.8 million ha. can still be classed "forests," as shown in the table below. This area consists mostly (99%) of degraded scrub and bush lands. The remaining 1 percent are Juniperus Procera and evergreen forest on the higher parts of the northern mountain range, high forest remnants on the alluvial flats of the Juba River and scattered mangrove along the southeast coast.

Estimated Areas by Land Use Category

(in '000 ha.)

Category	Area	Percentage of Total
Suitable for crops or potentially cultivable	8,200	12.8
Under crops or fallow	(700)	(1.1)
Uncultivated, but cultivable	(7,500)	(11.7)
Suitable for grazing, including bushes and shrubs (open)	35,000 (14,000)	54.9 (21.9)
Northern rangelands	(14,900)	(23.4)
Central rangelands	(6,100)	(9.6)
Forests	8,800	13.8
Juniper forests	(60)	
Riverine forests	(40)	
Dense savanna	(2,500)	(3.9)
Bushes and shrubs (closed)	(6,197)	(9.7)
Plantations	(3)	
Other lands	11,800	18.4
Total land area	63,800	100.0

II. The Demand on the Resource

The present estimated annual consumption of wood in Somalia is 5.8 million m^3. Total growing stock is estimated at 81 million m^3. Demand based on present population growth, estimated 2.4 percent rate, and if the resources were available, would triple by the year 2010.

Fuelwood and charcoal represent 96 percent of the total wood consumption. Wood burned directly for fuel represents 82 percent of the total is 4.6 million m^3. Conversion to charcoal at a country wide efficiency of 10 percent represents an additional wood drain of 1 million m^3 and annual charcoal consumption about 80,000 tons.

The savanna forests also contribute to the forage consumed by the country's 5 million camels and 15 million goats which share their range with 4 million cattle and 9 million sheep. The annual destruction of woodland, savanna and scrub formations is estimated at 50,000 ha., the result being an almost bare semi-desert.

III. Some Major Trees and Shrubs

Cordeauxia edulis, known as yicib or ye-eb, is a leguminous shrub growing in the central arid districts, long used by both animals and man for its nutritious nut-like seed, as well as browse and firewood. The plant grows in an area of about 1,800,000 ha., open bush savanna. Reports from 1929 state that ye-eb constituted 50 percent of the woody vegetation of the region. Today it is much reduced by defoliation by livestock, removal of nuts and cutting of wood for fuel. The many years of drought in the region has resulted in such over-exploitation that its existence is threatened.

A 1957 forestry and range assessment reported the Euphorbia (Euphobia bihocularis) growing throughout southern Somalia had been gradually disappearing over the last thirty years due to the fact that its soft wood was excellent for banana crates and boxes but did nonetheless support, at that time, four sawmills. Euphorbia trees are now uncommon. A similar story exists for terminalia.

Boswellia trees in the northeast and commiphora in the southwest have, through the ages, been a source, respectively, of the resins frankincense and myrrh. Internal and international demands so outstrips supply that over-exploitation and death of trees have resulted.

IV. The Desertification Problem

A visible form of desertification in Somalia is the sand dune formation along the coast and their subsequent movement inland. An intermittent chain of sand dunes stretches from Ely in the north for 2000 kilometers along the Indian Ocean coast and up to 25 kilometers inland. In all, these dunes cover an estimated area of 500 sq. km. During dry windy periods, the dunes encroach seriously upon roads and villages, invade crops in agricultural areas and vegetation in the rangelands and disrupt communication.

Annex V

Education

A Brief Summary and Statistical Data

EDUCATION SECTOR - A SUMMARY

The government policy of improving the lot of the majority of the people in the first part of 1970's was mainly directed at adult literacy, primary education and food distribution and in these fields, the government made significant progress. Before 1972, Somali did not exist as a written language so that people could be literate only in a foreign language (Arabic, Italian, or English). Hence, the adult literacy rate was probably not higher than 5 percent. A written form of Somali was introduced in 1972 and this was followed by a crash adult literacy program in 1972-75. During this period, secondary schools were closed, and teachers and students joined civil servants and military personnel in teaching, both the urban and rural population, basic literacy and numeracy, together with the fundamentals of health and hygiene. After the campaign was over, adult literacy was reported to be as high as 50 percent. Progress in expanding primary education has depended to a large extent to local self-help efforts in the construction of schools. The number of primary schools increased from about 300 in 1972 to about 1,100 in 1978, while enrollments in the same period increased about four-fold, to 230,000. The increase in schools and enrollments was particularly pronounced in rural areas.[1/]

Though the GSDR has made significant strides in providing education to the population, the relevancy of the education is not, to a large degree, in consonance with the technical skills requirement of the economy. With the primary emphasis of the new Five Year Development

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1/ Paragraph extracted from "Memorandum on the Economy of Somalia," World Bank, March 16, 1981.

Plan, 1982-86, directed toward investment in the productive sectors, the resources which will be available to the education sector will be extremely limited (i.e. SoSh 646.9 million or 4.0 percent of investment for the period). Any significant investment to be made in sector over the next five years will have to be from an external source.

Table 1: SOMALIA: EDUCATION BY LEVEL 1978/79

Level	Schools	Classes	Enrollment		Teachers		Classrooms		
			Total	Females	Total	Females	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total
Pre-Elementary	18	54	5296	2757	146	137	45	15	60
Primary	1438	6856	263751	95200	8141	2070	4758	291	5053
Elementary	820	3867	148361	56798	4014	1225	2606	242	2850
Intermediate	618	2989	115390	38402	4127	845	2152	49	2203
Secondary	54	474	20801	5361	1226	93	411	75	486
General	36	282	11130	2373	706	35	232	71	303
Tech/Vocational	15	127	4430	1098	333	43	114	4	118
Teacher Training Col.	2	65	2856	902	162	9	65	-	65
Correspondence School	1	-	2385	988	25	6	-	-	-
Women Education	51	175	3714	3714	300	291	143	11	154
Adult Education	—	768	27083	14314	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
TOTAL	1561	8327	320645	121346	9813	2591	5357	392	5753

— Not available.

1/ Shared with Primary Schools.

Source: Ministry of Education, Statistics of Education

Extracted from: "Memorandum on the Economy of Somalia", World Bank, March 16, 1981

Table 2: SOMALIA: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLING, 1966/67-1978/79

	Primary						Secondary					
			Enrollment		Teachers				Enrollment		Teachers	
Year	Schedule	Classes	Total	Female	Total	Female	Schedule	Classes	Total	Female	Total	Female
1966/67	272	1117	31674	7655	1211	74	16	72	2218	207	184	-
1967/68	254	1094	33177	7769	1210	75	13	76	2066	211	144	-
1968/69	239	1052	35306	7937	1186	119	15	97	3133	358	201	34
1969/70	292	1427	48609	9576	1542	82	26	196	6412	737	334	5
1970/71	287	1510	50384	12091	1654	204	26	203	7088	1131	349	38
1971072	310	1767	59846	14547	1946	253	29	231	8153	1267	453	69
1972/73	359	2085	78133	20075	2454	263	33	262	9457	1452	579	68
1973/74	407	2544	96903	27399	2842	287	42	316	10500	1773	640	76
1975/76	844	5148	219517	75526	4281	627	39	227	7046	1062	572	68
1976/77	1002	5640	229030	81119	6540	1263	48	356	13066	3128	988	109
1977/78	1102	5994	230189	83876	8496	2149	48	363	14178	3523	916	92
1978/79	1438	6856	263751	95200	8141	2070	53	474	18416	4373	1201	87

Source: Ministry of Education, Statistics of Education

Extracted from: "Memorandum on the Economy of Somalia", World Bank, March 16, 1981

Table 3: SOMALIA: PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND GRADE, 1978/79

Age	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Total	
Group	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
6	5067	2130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5067	2130
7	11999	5077	2958	1320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14957	6397
8	11699	4818	6700	2919	3192	1379	-	-	-	-	-	-	21591	9116
9	10080	3828	7537	3146	7117	3114	1901	823	-	-	-	-	26635	10911
10	8210	2972	6220	2479	9046	3779	5913	2642	457	123	-	-	29846	11995
11	5414	1887	4672	1741	7570	3092	8779	3460	1176	403	77	32	27688	10615
12	4166	1382	3596	1237	6376	2422	10519	3720	3020	1034	160	55	27837	9850
13	2962	823	2779	895	5288	2009	10621	3734	5430	1846	506	188	27586	9495
14	3366	681	1865	493	4020	1453	10188	3590	6999	2300	1519	507	27957	9024
15	-	-	1663	363	2673	822	7820	2728	7435	2298	2761	902	22352	7113
16	-	-	-	-	2126	537	5086	1705	5392	1665	2832	931	15436	4838
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4065	978	6598	1230	6136	1508	16799	3716
TOTAL	62963	23598	37990	14593	47408	18607	64892	23380	36507	10899	13991	4123	263751	95200

Source: Ministry of Education, Statistics of Education

Extracted from: "Memorandum on the Economy of Somalia", World Bank, March 16, 1981

Annex VI

Fisheries - Characteristics and Basic Data

Fisheries - A Brief Commentary

Artisanal fishing communities have existed along the coastline for a long time. In the absence of internal roads, these communities depend on the traffic of small boats--dhows--which supplied them with their simple fishing boats--houris--fishing gear, and other supplies and collected their accumulated catch of fish that they had dried. The fishermen employed simple fishing gear that consisted mainly of handlines and small nets. Most of the fish were salted and sun-dried. The dhow trade has declined during the past ten years, thereby causing a progressive decline in the prosperity of these coastal centers and hence a decline in their population. Attempts by the government to revive these fishing centers have been concentrated on the establishment of cooperatives as means of providing assistance, in the form of boats and fishing gear, and technical assistance to artisanal fishermen in the form of personnel support for cooperatives. In addition, government has established four coastal resettlement centers organized along producer collective lines to resettle ex-nomads. In terms of increased production, the experience with both the cooperatives and the resettlements has not been successful. In fact, artisanal fishing appears to have declined during the past few years, principally because of the fact that with the failure to keep motorized boats provided by government in operation, many fishermen could not even render to their traditional small canoes and houris, of which their supply has been cut off since 1970.

Deep-sea commercial fishing off the coast of Somalia commenced in 1974, when the Somali-Soviet joint venture, Somalfish, was established.

There was an active fleet of ten Soviet trawlers until late 1977, when the partnership was dissolved; no records of the vessels or their operations were left in Somalia. Since the departure of the Soviets, Somalfish has attempted to reestablish offshore fishing. It has signed a management contract with an Australian company for the operation of two prawn trawlers and licensed two Italian stern-trawlers equipped with freezers to operate in Somali waters on an exploratory basis. Somalia has also acquired six trawlers from Yugoslavia and, under the Iraqi-Somali joint venture agreement, is negotiating the acquisition of two freezer trawlers and four shrimp trawlers. Somalia is also negotiating with the Italian government for the construction of three freezer trawlers. All told, therefore, as many as twenty modern trawlers varying in length from 23 to 70 meters, could be operating in Somali waters by the end of 1982. This may cause overexploitation of deep-water lobster resources unless quotas are established. In addition, the available berthing facilities and essential shore infrastructure are not adequate to serve a fleet this large.

The fisheries subsector is by far the least favored subsector in the economy as far as being served by infrastructure is concerned. Harbor facilities are nonexistent in most fishing centers, there is a problem of berthage for offshore fishing vessels, shore based cold storage and freezing facilities are nonexisting, and so are workshop facilities for maintenance of boats and vessels. Most serious, however, is the lack of transport infrastructure, which is causing a depopulation of previously prosperous fishing centers and which may partly explain the low per capita consumption of fish in Somalia and the low proportion of Somalis involved in this economic activity.1/

1/ Commentary extracted from "Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review", 6/2/81

Table 1

SOMALIA: FISH PRODUCTION, 1974-78*
(Figures in tons, whole fresh landed weight)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
North Coast	1,947	3,500	3,040	3,355	1,778
Las Koreh	614	1,553	1,308	1,410	778
Bolimog	100	300	344	845	-
Habog	435	301	56	-	-
Candala	98	86	232	-	-
Curing and local	700	1,260	1,200	1,100	1,000
East Coast	2,000	4,400	4,000	1,923	1,770
Eil)				379	240
Adale)				306	217
Mogadishu)				300	430
Merca)				80	61
El Hamed)	2,000	4,400	4,000	-	72
Brava)				226	123
Kismayo)				100	100
Kulmis)				232	225
Chiamboni)				100	102
Other centers)				200	200
Offshore	2,050	2,450	4,350	4,550	255
Fish	1,370	1,500	3,400	3,400	235
Lobsters	680	950	950	1,150	20
Total	5,997	10,350	11,390	9,828	3,803

Sources:
1. Somalfish Statistical Review to 1975.
2. FAO, Fish Marketing in Somalia, JA Ross 1975.
3. FINTECS, Las Koreh ¢ Bolimog Studies 1978.
4. Central Bank Annual Report, 1977.
5. FAO/Somalia Fisheries Project, unpublished data.

* Extracted from: Memorandum on the Economy of Somalia, World Bank, 3/16/81

Table 2

SOMALIA: FISH EXPORTS, 1972-78*
(Valua in SoSh Thous.; Volume in metric tons)

	Volume	Value
1972	1,343	5,198
1973	1,796	13,461
1974	2,002	15,242
1975	2,392	11,583
1976	3,250	15,616
1977	1,186	9,388
1978	1,207	2,607

	1976		1978	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Canned Tuna	324.9	3,284.9	...	0.3
Frozen Fish	138.6	1,374.9	-	-
Dried Fish	1,358.4	3,395.3	1,199.5	2,347.0
Frozen Lobsters	1,428.0	7,560.4	7.2	260.2
Total	3,249.9	15,615.5	1,206.7	2,607.5

... = negligible

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Department, Foreign Trade Returns and SOMALFISH.

* Extracted from World Bank "Somalia, Agricultural Sector Review" 6/29/81