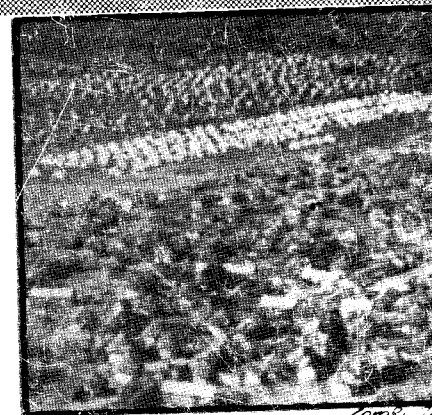
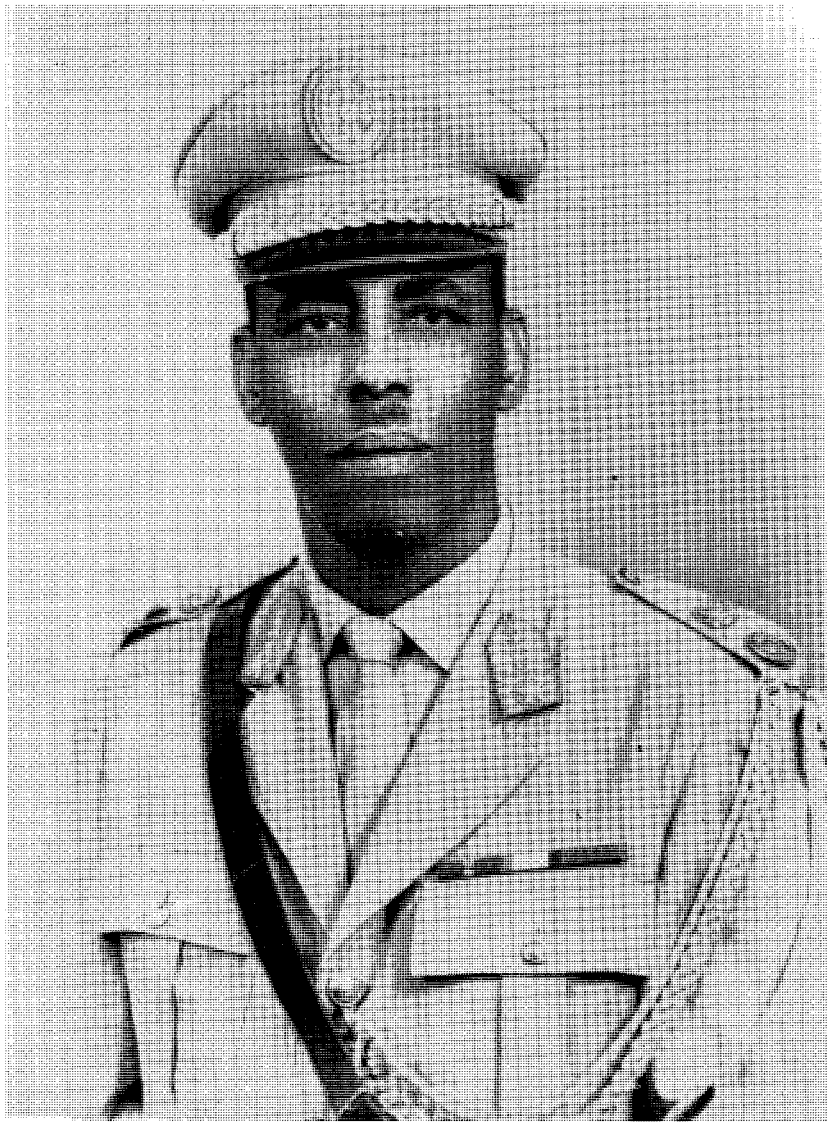


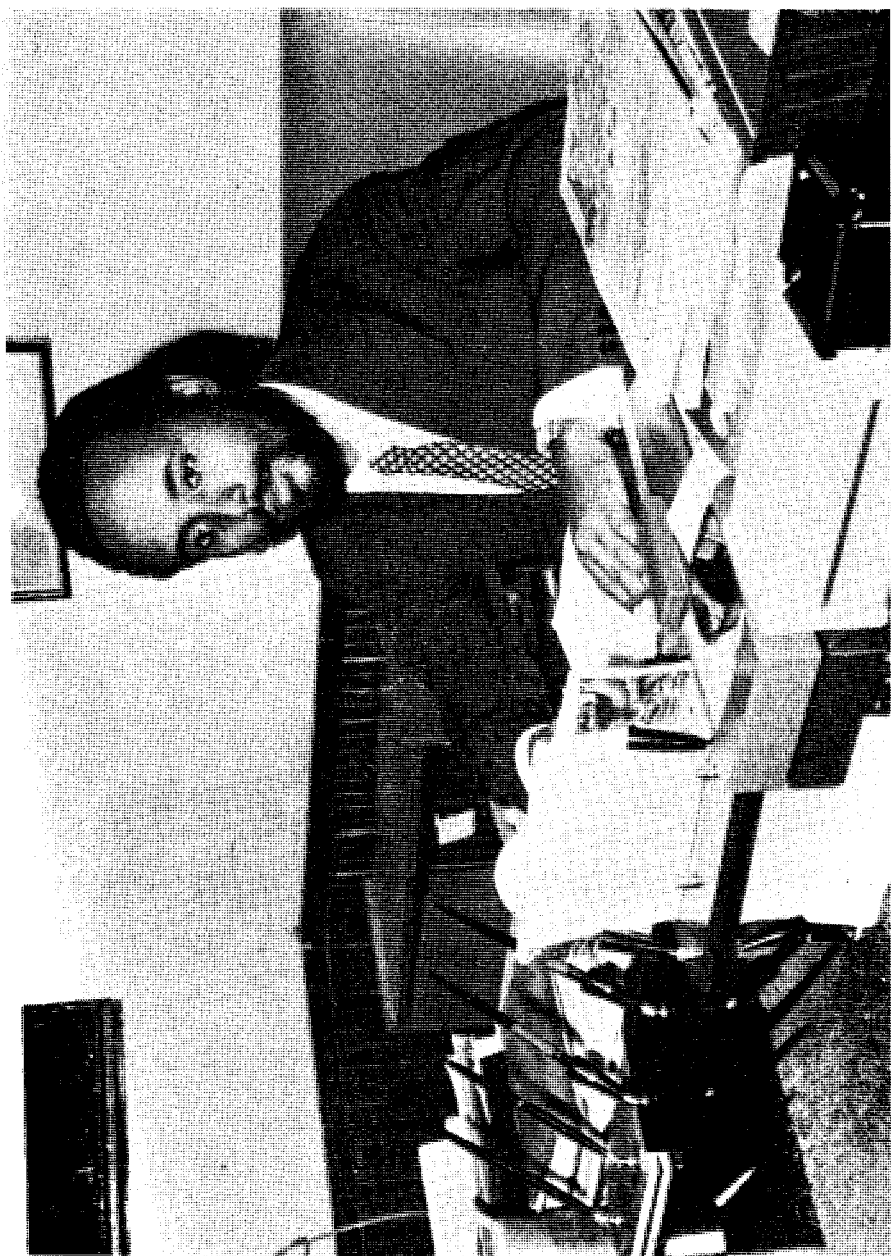
Objectives & Policy of the Resettlement



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INTRODUCTION

After the successful and historical relief operation in 1974 - 1975 in which approximately one million drought victims were rescued, Somalia on 18 June 1975 courageously began taking in hand the initiative of resettling inmates of the relief camps, and completed work in about forty five days. About 120,000 people opted for starting life anew either as fishermen or farmers. The farmers constituted 15% of the population in the relief camps while 57% were settled as farmers.

There was an extra 20% that went back to their original livestock that had survived the disaster. Thus a facet of a political philosophy that will leave its impact on generation to come had been tested in reality.

The philosophy behind the Resettlement Programme has several aims that are of particular as well as of general interest. It is a philosophy based on a long-term strategy and its advantages for the country will be countless. It is a philosophy of action which has the objective of caring for the masses. It is a socialist philosophy which as it is obvious from the First Charter of the Revolution is committed to reform our backward society ridding it of poverty, ignorance and disease and preparing it for rapid development.

With the success of the operation Somalia has set an example that will surely be imitated by many governments of the Third World. It cannot be gainsaid that had it not been for the Revolution the Programme could not have been realized for we fully know how things had been during other droughts or other calamities.

What has helped us to overcome this particular crisis is

the socialist ideology that has acted as a catalyst in mobilization of the masses.

The Resettlement Programme has economic, political, and educational aims and it is directed at utilization of human as well as material resources, taking into account the fact that 70% of the Somali population are nomads who tend their animals and contribute little to the economy of the country.

Our policy is to exploit the farming, fishing and mineral resources and other unexplored spheres of development. It has therefore become essential to reshape the Rehabilitation Programme so as to be able to divide the uprooted population into farmers, herdsmen, fishermen, merchants and people of various other professions based on skills and specialized knowledge. The new communities have been planned with an eye to realization of self-management and self-sufficiency at some later date in the future. They have also been planned in such a manner that they would be able to play an active economic role in the country's development by increasing agricultural and fishing produce. The communities will serve as a model of settlement for the nomadic population.

Finally this Resettlement Programme is of a long-term nature meant to absorb and expand to all nomadic zones. It is hoped to be successful in eventually balancing the nomadic as against the town population as well as against the agricultural and fishing settlers so that all will equally contribute to the country's development. In addition the Programme is so formulated that it will enlist more people to the cooperative communities.

Dr. Abdiqasim Salaad
Minister of Information and
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THE DROUGHT

The drought cannot be said was peculiar to Somalia. It has affected other countries as well. But although Somalia has experienced with other countries the sufferings of a serious drought that has caused great damage to its economy, the timing and the way it confronted the crisis can single it out for a special place of honour and prestige.

Several countries in West Africa have been hit by a serious drought. As a result many people have been made poor and obliged to migrate to other places in search of a livelihood leaving behind nothing for all that has belonged to them in the shape of farms and livestock have been wiped out by the drought. It was indeed an unprecedented drought in the history of Africa and the migration an unexpected misfortune.

Of course many nations have come to the rescue of the affected countries. But in Somalia the case has been somewhat different in the manner the crisis has been averted and the way many lives have been saved.

Somalia has demonstrated to the world how to solve a problem of great magnitude by planning with an eye to the future taking into account that such a crisis is likely to recur and that there was an urgent need to settle once and for all the nomadic population.

Meteorologists know well the causes of droughts and they are aware of their serious consequences in the various places they occur. For Somalia the droughts known to have occurred in the years 1871, 1847, 1855, 1911, 1929, 1950-51-69,

1974-75 differed from the last one in that this drought in question has witnessed a lack of rain, water, food and several diseases at once.

The history of Somalia does not record any such crisis in which communities were deprived at a stroke of every thing they had. The drought known as the «Gurgur Drought» was one of the worst. But it cannot be compared to the present one although at the time many people ran away in order to save their lives not caring for the animals they left behind. There were also many camps that were established for the drought victims.

After setting up relief camps for those hit by the drought, the Revolutionary Government has deemed it necessary to do some thing of lasting benefit to these people. Hence it has decided to establish them in areas better than they have known before enabling them to live at the same time a better and settled life in agricultural places or along the sea either as farmers or fishermen.

That is why the two councils the SRC and the Council of Secretaries reached a decision on this matter on 1st June 1975. And in the same month steps were taken to rehabilitate a population estimated at a quarter of a million as farmers and fishermen according to the wishes of each person. Twenty two ministries and other government departments were issued with orders to help in moving and settling of these people with each Ministry having a special competence according to the nature of the functions it could execute, beginning, with the preparation of transport and food and other necessities that would be required by the newly settled population, including education and orientation.

The operation of moving the people took about twenty days and it officially closed on 20 August 1975. A celebration to commemorate the event was held at the Mogadishu Football stadium. It was a victory worth commemorating. Many people among whom there were Soviet personnel, were decorated for their share of work.

The policy of this movement of the drought victims is rooted in the humanistic philosophy of the Revolution which is obvious from the First Charter that was published on the first day of the Revolution, 21 October, 1969, and which enunciates that its aim is to found a new society based on justice.

Accordingly, it would have been impossible to realize this ambition with the existence of a half-nomadic society in which ignorance and disease were rampant among some sections of the population while others enjoyed the benefits of modern civilization in the towns. That is why steps have been taken to improve the lives of these unfortunate people after moving them from their original places.

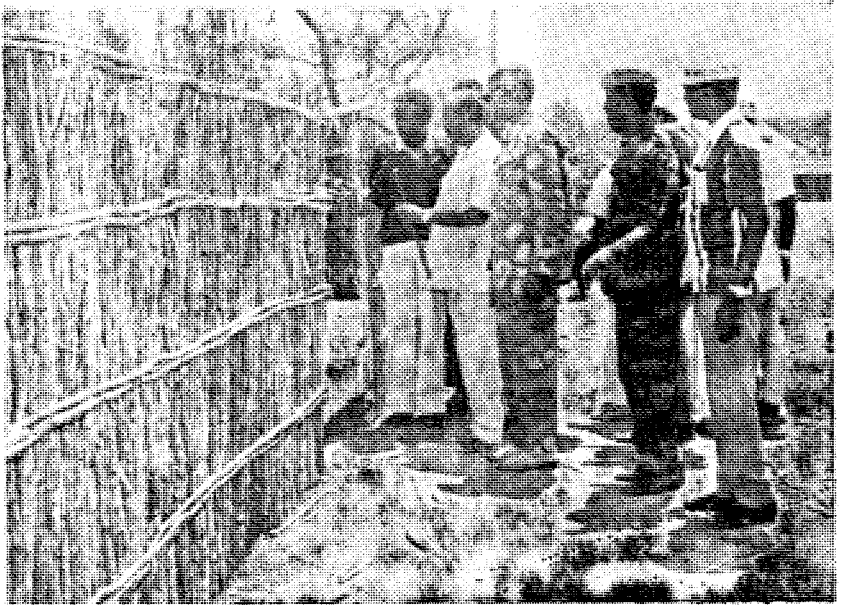
We can say that such steps are exemplary for those who care to follow them. First, they teach us how to benefit from areas that have never been farmed before, second how to exploit the natural resources of the seas. Somalia is endowed with coasts that are the longest in the Arab World.

Drought-stricken countries can imitate us in utilizing the seas if they have them, creating as we did mixed communities of farmers and fishermen.

The fact that the industrialized capitalist countries crave always for raw materials should teach us a very valuable lesson and that in connection with the importance of our unused agricultural lands where we can grow food and other things.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RESETTLEMENT.

Moving people from one place to another is one thing but moving them with a purpose as in Somalia's case is quite another. It is an initiative, imbued with a sense of nationalism humanity and altruism. Ours is a movement with a philosophy. It is an historical event. The movement has more tangible advantages than appear on the surface in that it has not been confined merely to the movement of the affected people but to benefit the whole nation at large for it has as its objective, as we said, the transformation of our backward society into one that is developed in all aspects and is free from poverty,



ignorance and disease, the three main enemies of mankind. The movement of the drought victims is the fulfilment of a government policy which is committed to a long cherished ambition of finding a permanent solution to the recurrent difficulties of the nomadic people caused by climatic and ecological changes. What has been achieved is only the beginning of a long term plan that has eluded the former reactionary regimes.

THE STRATEGY :

The Strategy behind the movement has been to diversify the occupations of these nomadic population and to teach some to become farmers, others herdsmen, and some others fishermen or people with various skills so that they would all learn a new way of sedantary life different from that pursued by the majority of the Somali people. The problem is that nomadism is detrimental to the economy of the country and it has caused it to develop in a lop-sided manner.

Just imagine, we have coasts that are 3330 miles and eight million hectares of land both of which have been utilized or explored very little. That is why the aim has been to fully exploit the natural resources of the country but in order to do this it is inevitable to mobilize all human resources available for an all round development. The movement has come at an opportune moment in a sense. Perhaps the drought has been a blessing in disguise. It is obvious as the process has shown that a backward society based on a nomadic life can be transformed into a socialist society without passing through the various preceding stages of fuedalism and capitalism. Such was the case of Mongolia and some republics of the USSR (Uzbackistan, Kirgistan, Kasakistan etc) which by-passed all the stages before socialism.

A group of technicians and other professional people were charged with the responsibility of making a feasibility study before undertaking the great initiative of moving people from their camps. The programme was divided into several phases:

- 1) For those in the camps
 - a) Preparation for the movement.
 - b) Preparation of resting places after the first operation of the movement.
 - c) Preparation of welcoming the new arrivals and building houses for them.
 - d) Preparation of training the people moved
 - e) Putting the whole programme into effect and dividing land among the new settlers.

2 — The Second phase took into account the future welfare of these moved people and it moreover aimed at utilizing idle human resources in the towns. This phase was put into effect by settling such people in potentially agricultural areas and along the Coasts. It was also considered necessary that those settled in the numerous Jesira islands South of the city of Kismayo should be brought together in one big island for the sake of convenience so that provision of food, medicines and transport would be easier and cheaper.

THE AIM OF THE RESETTLEMENT

As we said the aim was to create self-sufficient cooperative communities which produce for themselves whatever they need and actively contribute to the economy of the country. These communities are to live together in justice and equality, cooperating together to build their new society, a socialist society in which everyone would work and each would have his share of the produce according to the amount of his personal contribution, his sense of duty and initiative. These new communities are not to be confined to themselves alone but to benefit others and share and exchange with them whatever they have for they have begun to live under a new socialist system, and the advantage of socialism over the capitalist system is that under socialism people do not think of themselves alone but of the welfare of the whole nation. This will be made obvious later when we come to the chapter dealing with the way these communities manage themselves, work together or decide collectively on matters pertaining to their problems.

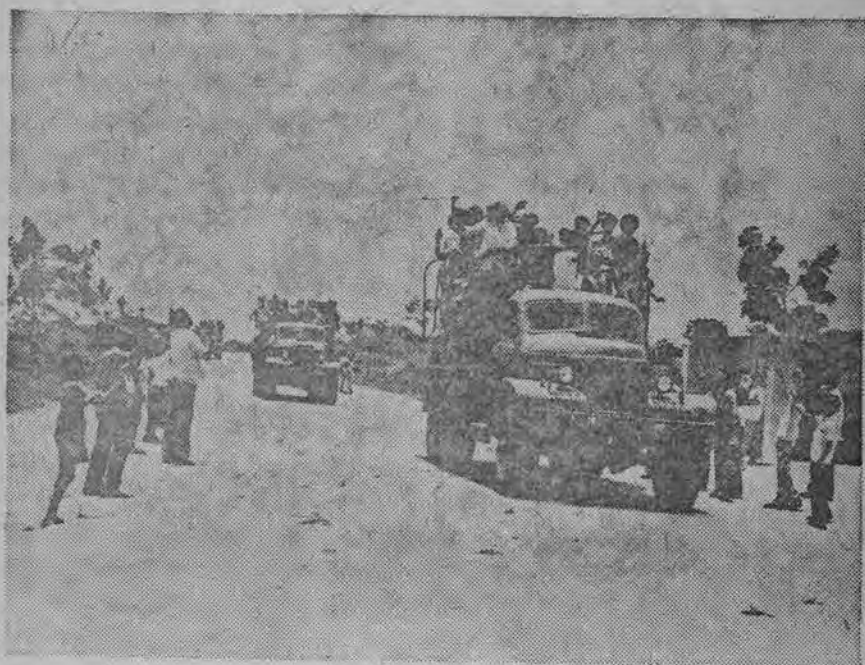
The operation of resettling these drought stricken people has not been an easy thing. One can safely say that these people were living in the fifteenth century and they have been brought over almost overnight to the twentieth century. The effort was a race against time for work has gone on day and night.

The net result has been that these people would live in security from now on with all the modern amenities of the towns, and free from the effects of any other droughts that may occur in the future

THE LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE OF RESETTLEMENT ALONG THE COASTS.

The general strategy of the Revolution is to utilize the resources of the Oceans so that there would ultimately be an equilibrium between agricultural and fishing resources.

The proof that the government has concerned itself with this problem for a long time is the creation of the new Ministry known as the Ministry of Fishing and Marine Transport which was specifically charged with this task of development of these Ocean resources.



These resources, as it is well-known have never been used before the Revolution. There are foreign countries which even now are still enroaching on our waters sometimes. But this has been limited by the fishing boats the government has bought.

With its inception the new Ministry of Fishing began its work by launching a campaign by which it has made an attempt to educate the people in understanding and appreciating the value of eating fish.

Today we have about 400 small fishing ships. To have bought such a large fleet in such a short space is really a big step forward in view of the valuable lessons the drought has taught us

Certainly the programme of settling the nomads was not at first a well planned one. The foremost concern has been first of all how to save human lives. But the initiative has been crowned with success, and the original plan has been revised in the light of new developments. The first problem that confronted the Government is how to create useful work for these newly settled former nomads and how to find all the necessary equipment and facilities for fishing, teaching them at the same time how to acquire the necessary skills connected with their new occupation.

There is no doubt that, if all necessary equipment is acquired and these people are trained in fishing, they would be able to live by themselves once their catches are bought and find a good market.

And in so far as acquiring a new way of life is concerned it is enough to see with one's own eyes a former nomad catching a fish every morning with the skill of a professional fisherman.

With these new fishing communities fully developed with all the essentials for the utilization of the resources of the Ocean, Somalia would be able to be self-sufficient in the foreseeable future and even to produce surplus fish for export and thus help many countries that are short of food.

The new fishermen are all given special lessons on fishing. The lessons are both theoretical and practical. Classes are conducted in which they listen to their teachers. They are taught how to catch fish in practice, how to make nets, how

to board boats, and how to eat fish.

But the lessons are extended to include how to farm and work in cooperatives and the aims behind these cooperatives.

Teaching the new farmers, too, is conducted along the same lines. For both groups, the farmers and fishers an orientation programme is going on.

A NEW WAY OF LIFE FOR THE NEW COMMUNITIES

The most important thing the drought has taught the Somali people is the value of unity. The calamity has brought together people from various places who used to live in small separate communities. But a new force is born with common interests based essentially on the urgent need of survival. And to attain these aspiration they have realized that they have to work very hard in a spirit of cooperation and unity.

It is very interesting to note that very little resistance has



been met with on the part of the new settlers. Their nomadic background has not come into conflict very much with their adopted new life as agricultural people or fishermen. Moreover, they have manifested a degree of natural aptitude in acquiring skills of their new occupations. These two factors have facilitated for them to settle down with ease and enjoy life once more.

The Somali nomad is by nature a free man. No one rules him. And imagine to be tied to land that is to be tilled! no form of slavery could be worse for him. Settling along the Sea Coasts has brought with it a new element of surprise. But under no circumstance can it be said that there has been what we may call a cultural shock.

The credit for accelerating the process of assimilation for the nomadic population in their new place goes to the good management which has cared for them in their difficulties, giving them all the necessities of life and education and bringing them up in socialist ideology. We cannot also forget here the commendable efforts made by all those who have helped to transport and move these people to their new settlements or those who have been engaged in orientating them without confusing them, the National Education Service teachers who have taught them the Somali Script and other matters in connection with a new social life, hygiene and self-management.

If we may cite the factors that have contributed to the acceleration of assimilation they are:

1. The Schools opened at the very doors of these people and their children
2. Fitness of the new environment
3. The great advantage of the new sedentary as against the former unsettled life.
4. Good diet, medical care and education
5. Continuous orientation on resettlement, their future and the Government's programme etc.

All these factors have been instrumental in facilitating for the settlers to free their minds of prejudices about their new life and any traditionally bad customs they might have come with. Of course, these people have come with good customs and they have been welded together with the new Socialist outlook of living and working cooperatively. It is new blood for the new society.

THE ADVANTAGES OF RESETTLEMENT

The resettlement programme is a great experience in the history of Somalia. For one thing it has fully shown that with a good management that is imbued with the spirit of nationalism and concerted effort any difficulty can be overcome however big in magnitude such as the crisis under consideration that may occur only once in a century.

The problem of management has been the most serious one. It is for this reason that a special committee charged with the task of fulfilling all duties in connection with all that is concerned with the new communities has been established under the Supreme Committee for Resettlement and Development of the Cooperative Communities.

Under this Committee which forms one united command, deliberations are unlike those held normally in the Committees of districts. So are also resolutions which are passed at mass meetings and the execution of duties in connection with any project that may be undertaken in the interest of the communities or the solution of any problem that they may be faced with. There is a sense of urgency in any task that may be undertaken for these communities are passing a very sensitive stage of development.

It is worth noting here that a very capable managerial cadre with a sense of responsibility, high degree of political consciousness and maturity has emerged.

The crisis has also brought out conspicuously one other trait of the Somali nation and that is honesty. This coupled with the high level of political maturity attained has obviated theft

of money and property entrusted to the officials and the managers among the people who have looked upon government funds as their own in contrast to the previous Colonial or reactionary mentality of considering such wealth as a gift to be stolen or wasted.

The people seem to be highly informed of what is going on around them in the world in spite of the meager schooling they have started to be given. Nature has been a very good teacher for them. They have acquired a very valuable experience from it. This has manifested itself in the ideas they put forward during discussions. This has exploded the myth that the Somali nomad is stupid. It has shown his wisdom, his self-confidence, sincerity, charitability, generosity and his love for cooperation and collective Council.

In education, too, the nomads have shown to be very intelligent and receptive at the same time. They have made painstaking effort to learn every thing and today there is not a single illiterate person among them. The size of this nomadic population can occupy six of the regions of Somalia excluding Mogadishu.

It was inevitable that among the new settlers there should occur a cultural revolution that would do away with ignorance and a sense of pessimism. Without such a change it was certain that these people would not be able to acquire a new life which pointed to a prosperous and bright future.

Economically we have seen time and again that development was lop-sided. This was due to the fact that the majority of the Somali people who are nomads did not have the opportunity to contribute much to the wealth of the country. Nor were their animals utilized in a scientific manner, besides, Somalia's long shores were idle for centuries. In point of fact nomadism was a source of parasitism for it was customary for young idle nomads to flock to the towns in search of employment without the slightest education or any other skills. That is why the Crash Programme has been initiated thanks to which multitudes of young idlers have found something to do in the cooperative farms under this schemes. It is these young people who have later on proved to be useful in helping teach these new settlers.

PROGRAMME OF RESETTLEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES.

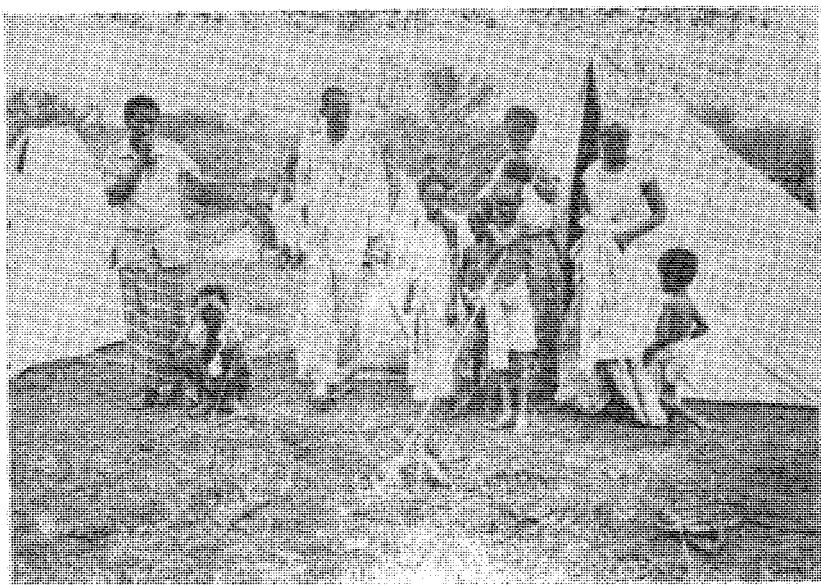
Government Expenditure On Resettlement of the Agricultural Communities 1975.

The expenditure on people settled on Agricultural areas in 1975 amounts to 67,576, 741.49 Shs. If we add the expenditure for the first three months of 1976 that is 12,217,261 Shs The total is 79,794,002.94.

The contribution of each Ministry and other branches of Government is as follows:

ONAT (The Ministry of Agriculture)	So.Sh	5,286,000
Water Development Agency	« «	6,864,504
Ministry of Transport	« «	1,027,110
Agency for Resettlement of the Co-operative Communities	« «	11,664,417.70
Ministry of Public Works	« «	1,000,000
Agency for Electric Power	« «	4,690,504
Ministry of Information	« «	100,000
Ministry of Education	« «	1,000,000
Ministry of Health	« «	4,040,000
Ministry of Livestock	« «	300,000
Regional and District Officers	« «	23,292,132.92
Expenditure on Resting Centres	« «	1,312,072.92
Ministry of Defence	« «	700,000.00
	So.Sh.	67,576,741.94

It is expected that less contributions would be required from the Ministries once the Resettlement Programme is streamlined, although the services of some Ministries would still be in demand, particularly those of Agriculture and Livestock.



FINANCING DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITIES AND THE SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Estimates and sources are as follows:

— Foreign aid	940, 476,000 (Excluding food)
— EEC and African Development Bank	206,000,000
— Loan	175,000,000 Arab fund
— Financing from Government Budget	164,253,000
— Food	505,830,000
— Aid from W.F.P for the Coming three years	294,000,000
— Budget Deficit in food	211,830,000

There is also a commitment to aid by outside sources which is estimated at 65,450,000. After a serious study it has been found that 1,340,478,00 Sh. would be required for the development of the projects of the three communities of Agri-

cultural settlements. The breakdown for each is as follows;

Kurton Warey	404,762,000 Shs.
Sablaleh	200,873,000Shs.
Dujuma	734,843,000 Shs.

The allocation is earmarked to irrigate 56,000 hectares and to cultivate 10,000 hectares of dry land by rain. The three Communities are to have at the first stage 15,000 hectares of irrigated land and about 22,000 hectares of dry land to be cultivated.

Some 7,000 hectares of dry land to be cultivated by rain water will be completed with the funds of the Ministries after the Arab Fund IBRO is started.

The Programme is as follows;

PHASE I

	Kurtun Waray		Sablaali		Dujuma		Total	
	Irriga- tion	Rain	Irriga- tion	Rain	Irriga- tion	Rain	Irriga- tion	Rain
		2,500		2,500		2,000		7,000
Final Stages of Phase I	3,000	5,500	3,000	5,500	9,000	11,000	15,000	22,000
Final Stage Phase II	18,000	—	8,000	10,000	30,000		56,000	10,000
Land to be Completed of Phase II	15,000		5,000	9,500	21,000		41,000	9,500

Financing Schemes for all sections of Agriculture

DEVELOPMENT

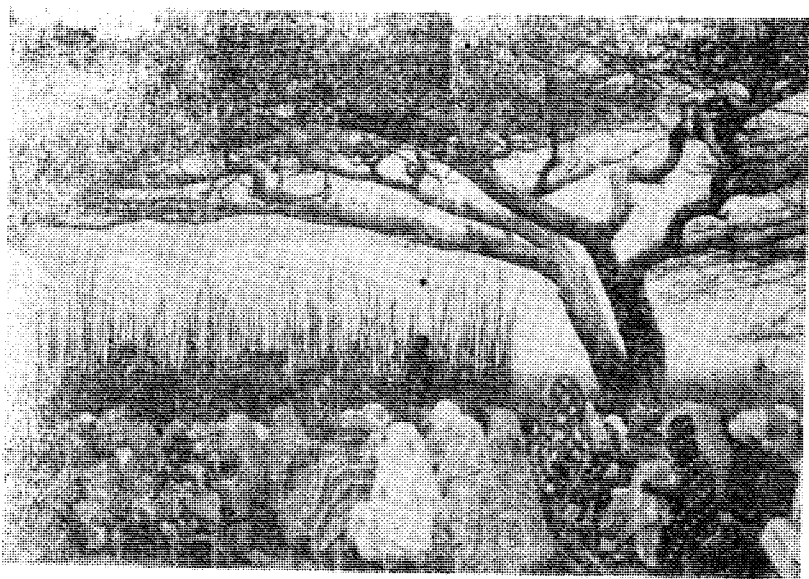
	Kurtun Warey	Sablale	Dujuma	Total
Weeding & levelling of ground				
Assembling of agricultural machinery	316,029	171,847	425,994	913,870
Recurrent expenditure	34,640	26,600	48,891	110,059
Food needed	54,093	2,426	260,030	316,549
Total funds needed	404,762	200,873	734,843	1,340,478
Extra food supply	110,107	79,173	—	189,281
Total funds needed	514,869	280,047	734,843	1,529,759

FINANCING SCHEME FOR ALL SECTIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

These total estimated figures are supposed to be the basis for development of livestock and the working capital for **agricultural development** of the three settlements. In Sablale 8,000 hectares of dry land will be cultivated by irrigation.

WORKERS OF THE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME

Various types of people have participated in the task of moving and resettling the affected nomads. These are:



1) **Members of Red Crescent Society:** The youth who belong to this organisation have taken part enthusiastically in this programme working tirelessly and with a great sense of responsibility.

2) National Education Service Youth:

These youth have proved to be the vanguard of the initiative. They have helped in bringing relief to their drought-stricken brothers and sisters contributing a great deal to the campaigns of saving the poor people and teaching them later. They have stayed on until they finished the task of dividing the land among the new settlers.

3) Doctors

The Somali doctors have shown a sense of nationalism, efficiency and a revolutionary spirit acquitting themselves well in their duty of saving thousands of lives.

The Somali government has officially congratulated the doctors on their success in doing their part well at an opportune moment, commending all who have taken part in the operation of moving and settling the people.

The Armed Forces.

Members of the armed forces have carried out many arduous tasks during the drought period and later on in the operation of moving and resettling people and animals. They have done excellent and fruitful work.

The Civil Servants.

The work done by Civil Servants in the movement and Resettlement Programme is of inestimable value. They have contributed morally and materially and they are to be congratulated for their efforts.

The Graduates.

The young graduates for the first time have participated in the operation of resettlement and have played an active role showing their capacity for such work.

The Gulwades.

The Gulwades (Victory — pioneers) also have done excellent work for which they have been praised.

8) The masses;

There have been numerous volunteers who have come forward to help in the operation. They selflessly sacrificed everything they could for their unfortunate brothers and sisters in this dark hour. They have collected contributions, food, clothes and utensils for those settled as farmers or fishermen.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE COOPERATIVE COMMUNITIES OF KURTUN—WAREY AND SABLALÉ.

APRIL — JUNE 1976

Work to be completed during the first three months consists of;

1 — A tender will be published for the construction of the Dam of Sakow on the irrigation work for the agricultural areas.

2 — A tender will be prepared for the construction of an irrigation system in Dejuma, Sablale and Kurtun Warey.

3 — A topographical survey of Dejuma, Sablale and Kurtunwarey has been initiated.

4 — Tenders previously offered for the improvement of land and agricultural equipment will be selected and published.

5 — In the three settlements small irrigated areas will be experimented with growing rice, cotton, peanuts (Dejuma) and wheat (Sablale and Kurtun Warey).

6 — The work of preparing and growing land and any other operation connected with full utilization of land will be continued.

Looked at from another angle the work of the programme during the above — mentioned months will be as follows:

1 — Levelling, ploughing and growing the necessary seeds has been planned to take place in the three settlements. **Dejuma:** Within three months 500 hectares will be prepared

out of which 200 hectares will be cultivated by irrigation.

Growing seeds:

During the rainy season 2,000 hectares will be grown with; Sorghum: 500 hectares,

Maize: 1,000 hectares

Fruits: 500 hectares with rain water and irrigation.

Sablale; April — May — June 250 hectare area will be cultivated in the rainy seasons. 100 other hectares will be irrigated.

Seeds :

In the rainy season 1,000 hectares will be grown with sorghum and 1,000 other hectares with maize.

Kurtun Warey: Here 100 hectares will be grown with seeds in the rainy season and 100 hectares by irrigation.

Seeds: In the rainy season 250 hectares will be grown with sorghum 1,000 hectares with Maize and 500 hectares with fruits. At the same time 600 — 900 hectares will be cultivated as follow

Dejuma 200 — 300 hectares

Sablale 200 — 300 hectares

K. Warey 200 — 300

At least 26 water pipes will be taken there during the month of May, 1976. In each agricultural community water pumps will be installed in order to draw water from the rivers.

Programme of Education:

Training courses for those who will be needed in the execution of the programme has been started and model lessons for cultivation, poultry, farming and driving of tractors etc, is well underway.

Irrigation :

Before the summer rainy season irrigation canals were dug and land was levelled in preparation for the cultivation of fruits and beans.

JULY — SEPTEMBER 1976.

During the three months mentioned above what has been realized from the programme is as follows:

1) The methodology of work has been formulated, the bridge of «Sokom» has been started and the irrigation schemes of Sablale and Kurtun Warey have been taken in land.

2) The plan for the irrigation of the three communities has been drawn.

3) Feasibility study of the topography of the land for cultivation will continue.

4) And experimenting with the seeds to be grown will be continued.

At the same time during the three months in Dejuma 500 hectares for planting by rain water will be prepared and 200 hectares for irrigation.

In Spring 2700 hectares will be cultivated;

Sorghum 1,00 hectares by rain

Maize 1,000 hectares by rain

Fruit and beans 700 hectares by irrigation.

Sablale:

250 hectares by rain water

200 hectares by irrigation

Seed — Growing by Spring 2,300 hectares

Kurtun Warey 250 hectares Cultivation by rain

200 hectares cultivation by irrigation

320 hectares cultivation by rain

Maize 150 hectares cultivation by rain

Sorghum 1000 hectares cultivation by rain.

Fruit beans 700 hectares cultivation by irrigation and rain

Before the spring rains irrigation canals and levelling of ground will be undertaken.

Between July-September 1976 improvement of agricultural areas will take place in the following places:-

Dujuma 500 hectares

Sablale 500 hectares

K.Warey 500 hectares

Twenty six water Pumps will be installed before 12 September 1976 so that work will go on smoothly.

Experts :

Concurrently experts will come in the following categories;

- Agriculture management
- Fighting parasites
- Mechanical engineering
- Agricultural economy etc.

UTILIZATION OF LABOUR

Work done will be measured in accordance with the effort put in by the people in the communities. The number and method of work is as follows:

Name	Number	Normal Working hour	Extra Working hour
Sablale	29,000	6500	4,000
K.Warey	25,000	13000	8,000
Dujuma	50,000	22000	13,000
	104,000	41,500	25,000

Although there are 29,00 inhabitants in Sablale the Labour force of this area see to be the least in so far as the number of working people is concerned and the extra hours worked. But the fact is that the number of the under-age (below 15) is very great. And what is required is that men should be between 15-55 and women between 15-50. In addition women can do regular work if they do not have children between 12-15. People who are 55 are given light duties.

Work done is in connection with harvesting and cultiva-

tion. Normally one irrigated hectare needs 1½ manpower & cultivated by rain 1 person. In addition there is poultry farming, caring for animals, cutting down of trees & other chores such as building roads.

It is obvious that in three or four years from now the settlers will be of a good calibre. Just now people with specialized knowledge are needed to make up for any shortcomings that may occur.

If we take as an example the areas cultivated in the three agricultural communities and the labour force on the irrigation scheme and on land watered by rain, the harvest that has been obtained during the extra working hours in the rainy season, the technicians, the experts and those under training, how much land has been prepared for cultivation, the labour force on it and the workers on the roads or those looking after animals, the time available for putting in work and the total number of the population in the cooperative agricultural communities, it

will be found out that there are many idle young people who do not attend school but who are not school age. This shows that the labour force in the agricultural communities falls too short of the needs of the people in the realization of the development projects. The following table will illustrate this clearly and serves as a good example in respect of Dejuma;

DEJUMA

Spring rains 1976

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total number of people	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000
Area irrigated in hectares	500	1,500	3,000	1,500	1,000	9,000
Labour force on irrigated						
land	1500	4,500	9,000	1,300	15,000	16,000
Area for cultivation by						
rain	1500,	3,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	9,000
Labour force on land irri-						
gation	15000	3,000	5,000	7,000	85,000	8,000
Extra work by size of hec-						

tares		3,000	5,000	7,000	85,000	8,000
Extra work by size of hectares						
tares	3000	4,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	13,000
people to be trained	180	180	180	180	180	180
Area to be prepared in hectares	3500	—	3,500	4,000	4,000	2,000
Labour force for this	6000	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	500
Technical Personnel	500	600	700	800	900	900
Labourer on Construction of road	7000	2500	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

DEJUMA

Spring rains 1976

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Full time workers	21000	23000	23000	26000	26000	26000
Total number of people	50000	50000	50000	50000	60000	60000

We have taken Dejuma just as an example of the plan of work to be done until 1981 and for any other thing required.

The two other communities will certainly have to have such a detailed plan which will enable fulfilment of all the aspiration of the new settlers.

PROGRAMME OF CULTIVATION FOR THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE COMMUNITIES, 1977.

Plan for January — March 1977 during this period several activities will have been coordinated in the Agricultural communities, for many planned things will have been completed be it in the expansion of irrigation or production, areas for cultivation will be enlarged and till equipment necessary for this purpose will arrive and be made available in all the communities.

APRIL—JUNE 1977

From April — June tenders for the construction of the «Sakow» dam will be published with which the Shebelle waters will be diverted for agricultural use. Also a few months later the plan formulated for the irrigation of the agricultural areas of three communities will be completed.

OCTOBER — DECEMBER 1976

One of the aims of this plan is to grow by rain 500 hectares in Dejuma & 100 hectares by irrigation, 500 hectares by rain and 250 hectares by irrigation in Sablale, and 250 hectares by rain and 100 hectares by irrigation in Kurtun Warey. In the Spring rains the cultivation was excellent for there was a bumper harvest.

AREAS TO BE DEVELOPED AND REVENUE ACCRUING THEREOF.

The final plan for developing of the three settled agricultural areas will aim at using irrigation throughout the districts of Kurtun Warey and Dejuma and at least for 800 hectares of Sablale.

It has been proposed that, as a matter of planning, phase

I should be put into effect in the projects of improving and levelling of land and of digging canals. This is part of the IBRID/ARAB Fund

In the following table is shown the proposed cultivation of the three communities at phase I 1975 — 78 and at phase II 1978 — 1983 by rain and irrigation.

Kurtun/Warey	Sablale	Dejuma	Total	
Area for cultivation by irrigation in hectares	18000	8000 Hec.	30,000 Hec.	56,000 Hec
Areas for cultivation by rain in hectares	—	10,000 Hec.	—	10,000 Hec.
Phase I (By 1980)				
Areas for cultivation by irrigation	3,000	3,000 Hec.	9,000 Hec.	15,000 Hec.
Area for cultivation by rain in hectares	3,000	3,000 Hec.	9,000 Hec.	15,000 Hec.

In Somali Shillings.

	Kurtun Warey	Sablale	Dejuma	Total
1976	1,000	900	700	2,600
1977	1,600	1,400	1,200	4,200
1978	2,700	2,400	2,600	7,700
1979	4,100	3,700	5,400	12,200
1980	4,600	4,100	7,600	15,300
Total Phase I)	14,000	12,500	17,500	44,000

Under this scheme of calculation the rainy season of summer and spring should be taken into account.

PROGRAMME OF TRAINING

In view of the fact that it is imperative to prepare thousands of people for full participation in the emergency programme of cultivation of land, it is necessary to give the matter top priority and give the inhabitants the necessary training. The training will aim at enabling some people to acquire skills in carrying out special duties such as maintenance of equipment of the projects or working small factories to be established in the communities. These will include tailoring, shoe-making, metal-works etc. The general training will be for all those who will be working in the agricultural fields as farmers or any other sort of labours.

These selected for their special aptitudes will be trained in how to prepare and grow seeds, harvesting etc. In the special programme of training, are included also driving tractors and cars, controlling irrigation, animal husbandary, maintenance of machines, pest-control, poultry — farming sanitation mid-wifery and trailing.

GENERAL TRAINING PROGRAMME.

Those required to work in the fields men as well as women, will undergo a short training course of general agricultural knowledge and orientation. Films and photographs demonstrating the lessons will be used. Fortunately the settlers have a good idea of cultivation and of their own communities.

METHOD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING COMMUNITIES.

When we speak of the management of the agricultural and fishing communities that share common interests, it is indispensible that we should study in the retrospect how this form of management started to work at the stages of development it has gone through, how it is applied after the affected have been resettled, the basis for it, the conditions and regulations

that govern these communities, the relationship between the leaders of the communities on the one hand and the settlers on the other, the instructions and circulars on how to manage these people, how these people have been moved, settled and how they are living now.

The management of the settled people came into being with relief camps established in 1974 by painstaking efforts and cooperation and with a view to helping those hit by the drought in line with the slogan, «save anything that can be saved.» The instructions issued consistently on how to act in these hard times were a guide to those who were involved in this operation of moving and settling people. The experience gained therefor was unprecedented for never had there been any such crises of such a big magnitude. The task was fulfilled courageously and with a sense of responsibility and revolutionary spirit.

The operation consisted in bringing relief to people in distress; Giving food and water, building houses, transporting people to the relief camps and soon. All this was carried out by civil servants, members of the armed forces, national Education Service students, Gulwade (Victory-pioneers) and the masses at large.

FORMING COMMITTEES.

In the relief camps were established various committees charged with management in building houses, distributing food, drawing water, medical treatment, orientation, sanitation, security etc. The Committees worked satisfactorily and they were responsible for all these multivarious duties during the transitional period when some of the drought-stricken people went back to their original places and some were moved.

However with the transportation of the affected people a new way of management came into being. The new settlements were divided into districts with a development affairs officer in each district and a committee composed of workers and representatives of the settled people to assist him

until eventually all duties devolved upon the settled people themselves who are acquitting themselves to the satisfaction of all concerned.

After resettlement the committee for the relief was re-named the committee for the prosperous Development of the Common Interest Internal Agricultural and Fishing Communities. It is a committee that has authority for over-all supervision of the districts of the communities. These are Barawe, Eyle and Adale which are along the sea shores and Kurtun Warey, Sablale and Dejuma that are agricultural.

This was followed by the method of managing the resettled people themselves which has changed and has been brought down to the level of the masses for a hierarchy of committees have been established and the affected people have been invited to become members on these committees.

There are seven committees and they are divided into

- 1) The Committee for the management of the district.
- 2) The Higher Committee for the security of the district.
- 3) The Committee for recording meetings and taking minutes.
- 4) The Committee for the Management of the economy and census-taking.
- 5) The Committee for auditing, controlling and identifying people.
- 6) The Committee for health and the teaching of new habits.
- 7) The Committee for the improvement of production.

There is a clean-cut job-description of the duties of the Committees which leaves no room for overlapping. Below is shown the types of Committees, their duties and the way they differ from each other.

Management of the Communities.

Those selected for the management of the districts should show revolutionary zeal, self-sacrifice and dynamism. They will have their salaries, personal files transferred to the districts they are required to work in and they will have to work no less than six months unless they do not prove to be worthy of the noble tasks they are invited to shoulder.

HOW THE COMMITTEE FOR MANAGEMENT OF DISTRICTS IS FORMED.

1) Type of Committee for management of the Communities.

The committees established in the districts of the communities should have members whose political conscience is very good and who can sacrifice everything for the benefit of their own people. They should, in addition, be free from hypocrisy and the Committee should work for cooperation among the communities and hold constructive debates that are participated in with discipline and without any compromise of the right principles.

2) Members of the Committee.

The Committee members for the management of the districts of the Communities whose Chairman is named by presidential decree will have representatives from the following ministries.

- 1) Agriculture or Fisheries
- 2) Education
- 3) Public Works
- 4) Health
- 5) Livestock Range and Forestry
- 6) The Political Office of the Presidency
- 7) Police Force
- 8) National Security
- 9) Elders who will take part in normal meetings.

Higher Committee for Security of District.

b) The District Development Affairs Officer, the representative of the Political Office, the Commander of the police station and the representative of the national security are the members of the Higher Committee for the security of the District.

The Committee holds meetings on affairs concerned with reports on workers, security of the district, the affairs of the Lower Committee for Security and general administration problems.

MEETINGS AND MINUTE — TAKING PROCEDURE.

The Committee for the management of the district. should at least have a recorded meeting once every 48 hours.

The Committee for the management of the district is divided into the following sub-committees.

1) Committee for orientation & Education.

This Committee will be composed of the officers of the employees of the political office and the Ministry of Education. The former will hold the post of Chairmanship.

Duties of the Committee.

- It should create a consciousness that is based on co-operation and unity.
- It should create a political maturity that is based on scientific socialism.
- It should create a spirit of healthy competition based on productivity and it should create among the farmers a love for work and sense of the dignity of labour.
- It should encourage compulsory and adult education
- The committee for the management of the district should act on behalf of the sub-Committees in supervising work.

Committee for Economy and census-taking.

It is composed of :-

- Secretary of the District
- Representative of the National Security
- Commander of the Police station.

Duties of the Committee

- It should make a record of all that is acquired in food and other materials and all that is consumed.
- It should be able to know what is spent on the inhabitants basing such knowledge on identity cards issued by authorities, the house number, the register of the community and the number of the members of the family.
- It should supervise and keep abreast of the expenditure of the committee for buying meat and see that it follows the regulations laid down for it.
- It should manage all business activities of the bars and shops of the districts.
- It should see that all circulars on distributing food and other necessities are put into effect.
- It should take good care of the stores and food supplies that come to the town.
- The material can be issued without proper authorization of the Higher Committee
- It should see that stores are managed in accordance with the regulations laid down in article 60. That is to say that the Regional or District Development Affairs Officer should nominate an acceptance committee for authorization of expenditure.

Committee for Security and Identification of people.

This committee is composed of representatives of the national Security and the commandant of the Police Station.

- It should safeguard the administration of food and equipment against corruption.
- It should safeguard people of a doubtful nature from entering the town.
- It should prepare a system by which records of families and the number of their members are kept.

Committee for Health and Research on Tradition.

This Committee should be composed of medical doctors and the personnel of the Ministry of Health.

Duties of the Committee.

It should teach the resettled people how to take preventive measures against such diseases as malaria, bilharzia, T.B. and such like.

- It should encourage and improve ways of developing good hygienic habits.
- It should see that there are especially prepared garbage dumps and that near every house there is a means of collecting rubbish.

Committee for Increasing Production.

- Members consist of representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Political Office, and the Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range.

Duties of the Committee.

- It should teach farmers how to drive tractors and how to use them in improving canals and irrigation works and how to grow sorghum, maize sesame. fruits etc.
- It should organize lessons on how to fish, making nets, sailing, working on motors, swimming etc.
- It should try and impress upon farmers and fishermen the importance of their respective occupations for their future welfare.
- Any Committee will be composed of the officials of the ministries, autonomous agencies, members of the armed forces and of the general public and it will collaborate with the sub-committees of the communities.

Structure of Communities.

The purpose of establishing districts for the agricultural and fishing communities is to create a society that lives on its own labour and eventually becomes self-sufficient. It is necessary therefore that they should be established on a firm basis and have the opportunity of knowing each other and their own capacity.

The following can join the communities.

1) Those original people who were moved from the relief camps with official papers.

2) Those who have been recognized as having been affected indirectly by the drought and these will be subject to the following two conditions;

a) They should be able-bodied people who can contribute to the production of the communities.

b) They should be identified and accepted as such by the Central Committee of the Committee for the prosperity of the Communities.

Likewise these districts may be joined by some small villages of farmers and the cooperatives of fishermen who have been unable to maintain themselves.

Only the above-mentioned categories of people can become members of the community and belong to the district under whose jurisdiction they are living. And no one else, except the Central Committee for the prosperity of communities, can authorize that they belong there.

STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE MASSES.

In order to enable those living in the communities to eventually become the masters of their own destinies subcommittees on which they are represented have been formed.

1. — A group of ten families to be known henceforth as «Hubin» is to be gathered together in one area and sharecommonly in work and food. A «dabshid» is to head each such group and he is responsible for the day-to-day affairs of

«Hubin» namely, recording and taking a census of them, managing their needs and necessities, the health and hygienic problems of the «Hubin».

The management of the «Dabshid» is entrusted to a committee of seven persons who shall consult the dabshid itself in executing decisions. The Committee is formed as follows;

1) The Dabshid (Chairman)

2) Members come from the lower Committees for orientation and Education, Administration, Security and identification of people, Health, production, economy and construction.

2) «UDUD»

a) A group of five «Hubins» (fifty families) is to form «udud»

b) Chairman

c) The leaders of the five «hubins» which form an «udud» are responsible for the five «hubin» coordination and management.

3) «BIRJEEH».

Two «unduds» form one «birjeh» (100 families) and they are managed by a committee of three persons.

a) Chairman

b) The two leaders of the «udus»

4) «BULSHO».

A group of two «birjehs» form one «bulsho», (200 families) and they are managed by a committee of three persons;

1) Chairman

2) The leaders of the two «birjehs» who act as counsellors.

5) «BEEL».

«Beel» is at the highest stage of the division of the communities. It is formed by two «bulshos» (400 families) and it is managed by a committee of three persons.

1) «Beeldaji» is Chairman.

2) The two leaders of the two «bulshos» of which the «beel» is composed.

In the table below is shown the minimum and maximum number of families that are to be included in the types of groups described above.

	minimum		Maximum	
1) Hubin	10 families		100 families	
2) Udud	50	»	500	»
3) Birjeh	100	»	1000	»
4) Bulsho	200	»	2000	»
5) Beel	400	»	4000	»

Cooperation is required between the committees of the communities and the district authorities. This work is supervised by a representative of the Political Office and his committee which has direct relations with the other committees of the districts so as to fulfill the duties of the district.

Promotion in the hierarchy of the committees can be made on the basis of merit. For example a «dabshid» who has shown special ability can be given responsibility of a «udud». Such promotion can be effected in rotation once every month.

AGENCY FOR THE RESETTLED COMMUNITIES

The management of the resettled communities has been the responsibility of the Committee for the prosperity of the common-interest agricultural and fishing communities which is seated in Mogadishu and has its secretarial office in the Ministry of Interior.

It is here that the programme for rehabilitation has been effected. But the activities connected with that programme have been dispersed among the various Ministries and other government departments. In spite of the Zeal and efficiency shown in executing the programme, planning has slaged far behind the efforts put in, and consequently the results have left much to be desired.

For Somalia this is a courageous programme and its execution with a sense of responsibility and a realistic plan has earned her great credit in the eyes of the world, and this has resulted in causing various international and banking agencies to extend aid and credit with which to build the communities.

It was in order to coordinate the various efforts of the government in fulfilling the programme of resettlement that it has been deemed that an agency should be set up

This measure has been adopted in order to enable such an agency to have a free hand in dealing with matters concerned with the welfare of the resettled people and to carry out fulfillment of agricultural & fishing projects. Such an agency will have a legal personality that can be approached by banks and other international agencies.

HIGHER COMMITTEE FOR THE RESETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE COMMUNITIES

If the affairs of the communities have been given over to

an agency such an entity cannot be established in the same manner as ordinary agencies and this for several reasons;

- a) The programme for rehabilitation is a new political socialist experiment aimed at eliminating bad old habits that have been retarding development and have been left over by colonialism.
- b) The execution of the programme requires that there should be participation of all the masses, that is to say it is a programme that has to be fulfilled at a national level.

The agency should have full authority in discharging its responsibilities. That is why a supreme committee for the resettlement and development of the communities of which the former SRC members and secretaries of state in full charge has been established.

Committees for the Co-operative Communities.

This is the most important element in the process of the execution of projects for the communities, since it is for the benefit of the people that such projects have been created so as to enable them to do away with the nomadic life that has been on a mouth to hand existence.

Committees for the Districts of the Communities

Although the committees of the districts are composed of local people they lack the necessary experience to manage employees whose Chairman is named by Presidential decree.

The task of this committee is to prepare an administrative cadre among the inhabitants. In order to realize this the leaders of the Lower Committees have been made members of this administrative committee and they are given administrative training at Eel Jaalle.

Aims of the Agency.

The aims of the Agency are as follows;

1. To create a socialist self-sufficient society.
2. To participate in rebuilding and development of the country using all resources available in the communities so as to produce sufficient food and surplus for earning hard currency.
3. To realize execution of the programme of resettlement ensuring documentation and statistical data for all activity.
4. It should think in terms of establishing more communities in the future and therefore keep abreast of developments.

Relationship between the Agency and the Resettled Communities

Article 12 of the Agency, clause I enunciates that no member of the community can become an employee of the agency for by law (or his personal status) makes it incumbent upon him to contribute permanently by virtue of the fact that he is an indivisible portion of the community.

Rewards shall be on the basis of merit. This is clear from Article 8 Clause (d) although clause (e) recommends that those who are unable to work because of age or illness should be looked after. So for distribution of produce reference should be made to article 8 clause (Kh) and article 12 clause

(T) of the law of the Agency.

The laws of the Agency.

As it was evident from the programme of resettlement and Relief and the creation of the communities the structure of the Agency has been based on twenty articles.

PROGRAMME OF RESETTLEMENT FOR THE SOMALI FISHERMEN ALONG THE COAST.

The fishing cooperatives found in Barava, Baddey, Adale and Kulmis are part of the Resettlement programme for those who were hit by the drought of 1974-75. This initiative was a permanent solution to a typical crisis that had dragged on among the Somali nomad and its attendant consequences.

Although the membership of the fishing cooperative in these three places we have mentioned is less than those of the agricultural cooperatives both are in need of each other. They were founded almost at the same time and share identical programmes. The fishing cooperative's first anniversary was 20 August, 1976. The difference between the two is only one of skills, equipment and training.

Investment for the fishing cooperatives is estimated at 409,979,255 Sh. Out of this 72 million shillings will be given as a grants—in aid while to create 357,979,225 So Sh. will be acquired as a credit repayable over a period of four years at a rate of interest of 2% that will go into effect after completion of the projects in 1980.

The cost of development for the year 1976-1980 is estimated at 42,648,555 Shs.

Expected revenue from fishing is expected to be 96,141,827 Shs. The catches will at first be twenty tons and they are expected to reach 198050 tons.

The average catch of fish with nine meter long boat is estimated at thirty tons. But with adequate training for the fishermen that will go for four years and adequate modern facilities that include among other things radio communication the catch will not be less than fifty tons.

It is worth remembering here that those settled along the Kulmis Coast that is part of the Bedade District are not from



the Northern Regions alone. There are those as well who have been moved from small islands in the Indian Ocean.

These have been gathered and helped to form cooperatives with houses, schools, clinics, orientation centres, mosques and

Police stations etc for it has been the cardinal principle of the Revolution to work for such formerly oppressed poor peoples.

Programme for the Development of Fishing

It has been estimated that the programme for settling fishermen will cost 367.3million shillings and that the first phase of operation will require 42.6 million Shillings.

The USSR will extend 72 million shillings as grants —in aid and 136 million shillings as a loan. Out of this 40 Million Shillings will be in the form of commodities.

So even if 136 million Shs is earmarked for resettlement there will be in need a loan of about 231.3 million Sh.

The total funds for development will be divided among the various districts according to the table shown below:

1. Eyl 82.8 Sh.
2. Adale 85.6 Shs.
3. Barawe 83.5 Shs.
4. Kulmis (Badade settlement) 116.4

Total = 367.3 Million Shs.

The greatest share of the development funds will be used in the following sectors;

1. Motor — boats with nets
2. Programme for building houses 129.9 million Shs. for Eyl, Adale and Barawe.
3. Irrigation works for Jamame when sorghum or chicken feed will be grown at an estimated cost of 52.5 million Shs. S.N.B. The above figures are quoted from the Section of Co-operatives and Technical matters of the Planning Directorate under the Office of the Presidency.
4. The cost of construction of small harbours at Eyl and Adale and of equipment and facilities such as refrigerators, electricity, bridges, radio communications etc. will be 30,3 million Shs.

Housing Programme.

The programme for the construction of houses for the settled fishing communities will be as follows:

For 1,500 families houses will be built at Brawe, for 1300 families at Adale and 1,200 families at Eyel. In addition 40 bedrooms with capacity of holding 20 beds each will be built for those bachelors among the fishermen. Hospitals with 50 beds, schools, Police stations, sports stadium and shops are under consideration for the three fishing communities. These projects are together more numerous than any other group undertaken any where so far by the Revolution. And in spite of the expenditure incurred they are of lasting benefit such as cannot be valued in terms of any amount of money.

Freezing: Four freezing stations have been planned to be constructed in each of the four communities including Kulmis and five other refrigerators and four mobile freezing wagons for sale of fish in places further from the Coast such as Jamama, Jilib, Dejuma, Sablale and Kurtun Warey. At the same time a promotion campaign is underway in such towns as Garowe and Jowhar and other places that are very far from the sea and are not by nature inclined to the consumption of fish.

Motor-Boats.

In the period between 1976-1978 the communities will acquire the following as envisaged:

700 motor — boats and 20 ships. At least out of these 400 motor-Boats will be made available during the year 1976 and the balance during 19077. These beats will be mine meters in length and their motor will be sixty horse — power.

During 1976 nine ships with a length of fifteen meters each and five ships with a length of fifteen meters will be acquired. A fleet of another seventeen ships with a length of fifteen meters and fifteen ships with the same length will be brought during 1977.

There will be an addition of five ships of twenty meter and two ships of twenty five meters. During 1978 three fishing ships of twenty five meters length will be bought for Eyl, Adale and Barawe. Such big ships will play between along the Southern coasts with good port facilities and Kismayo. Buying of these three big ships will be postponed until 1978 until small and big ports have been constructed and gone into full operation.

Fishing Season

The fishing season in Somalia varies with the temperature of seas. For example the ideal time for fishing in the coastal zones of Beri such as Bedey and Eyl, lasts for eight months starting from September. During this period the sea is calm. But between December and January for about several weeks fishermen cannot have any catch and they rest.

Along the Coasts extending from Hobyo to Brawa the fishing season is from September to April. Besides equipment is better in quality than that used in some other places. Fishermen here rest for about 140 days. The winds from the South-West are calmer than those blowing over Kismayo and the North Regions.

Fishing equipment includes boats with sails as well as those with motors. It is well known that the former are in greater use than the latter and they serve for catching all sorts of fish for export as well as for local use.

DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS.

It is a fact that there is still room for improvement in fishing. The major difficulty has been caused by lack of knowledge or skills in this field. Consequently our fishing resources have not been utilized fully so far. But now with the training given to fishermen and the Revolution's determination to exploit the riches in our oceans a change of attitude is being brought about in the minds and habits of our people and very soon fish will prove to be an important food item.