

Appendix
Template for Submission of Scientific Information
To Describe Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas

Abstract (*in less than 150 words*)

Somalia has 3,333 km of coastline are characterized by a diversity of ecosystems and an abundance of natural resources. The ecosystems include mangrove swamps, estuaries, rocky shores, coastal wetlands and coral reefs; they moderate storm impacts and protect coastal features, recycle nutrients, absorb and break down wastes, provide human and wildlife habitat and maintain biodiversity, and present opportunities for recreation, tourism, transport, trade, and employment.

Somalia has a marine fauna that is difficult to characterize because of its position in the India Ocean its particular oceanographic condition and its history. It is in a transition of eastern Africa and the unique fauna of the red sea and the Arabian Peninsula.

A seasonal cold water upwelling zone in the center of Somalia coast is bordered by rich coral reefs and tropical demersal areas in the south and north.

The artisanal fisheries contribute significantly to GDP and employment (particularly in small islands for bajuni island) of East Coast southern Somalia coastal line and there important resources for coastal community. The growing population and its demands on these resources, however, are causing widespread degradation and pollution of marine and coastal habitats and resources. An additional cause for concern is the threat of sea level rise.

Introduction

(Based on manuscript by Rudy van der Elst, Oceanographic Research Institute, Durban, and Amina Abdalla, IUCN-EARO)

Introduction

The people of Somalia have been subjected to major civil war and inter-clan conflict since 1991. Two regions (Somaliland in the north-west and Puntland in the northeast) have attained stability and have evolved workable administrations, although these are not recognized by the international community. In the southern regions (Mogadishu, Kismayo etc) inter- conflict continues and thus no effective administration exists, and no marine and coastal biodiversity conservation and management activities are underway.

As a result of the past conflict and lack of international recognition, many activities relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to regional agreements such as the Jeddah and Nairobi Conventions were effectively terminated. Despite these negative

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developments, the war impeded coastal development and hence caused a general reduction in impact along the coastal zone. There is a small NGO involvement southern kismaayo of Bajuni Island, such Like SIFO Somali integrated fishing Org based in Kismaayo working in fishery sector and remaining southern coast of Somalia to Kenya border is covered by the Nairobi Convention.

Location

Location off bajuni islands of southern Somalia, are in particular south kismaayo nearby Kenyan coastal border, were by large fishermen's are their. The area was fully fish density especially pelagic species inhabitants and many coral families are there.

Feature description of the proposed area

(The Feature proposed area, are southern east coast off Kismaayo and surrounding Bajuni Island, which need comprehensive assessment, the proposed area are coral reef assessment in particular mentioned area, that urgent need for an assessment , because off 1997/98 elnino rain full of Somalia was been devastated drastically and damaged many coral reef now under situation off bleaching, in area between Kismaayo- Ras-Kiamboni and approximately 180 Miles were large coral reef are bleached.

Feature condition and future outlook of the proposed area

The future condition of outlook proposed area, for protecting nesting sea turtle, protecting and stop caught sea cucumbers, white sharks and lobsters, were now are declined all those mentioned species are under critical situation in Somalia.

All mentioned information is needed research and proper investigation soon as situation available.

The currently, all those mentioned species and drastically declined, due to miss-management and illegal fishing both artisanal and commercial, the country faced critical of political insecurity for last 2 decade.

- Assessing Coral reef in southern kismaayo Somalia
- Assessing per Caught per Unity of local producing for the fishermen's in the area
- Managing local use of marine resource and identify the gap of research for needed.

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Assessment of the area against CBD EBSA Criteria

(Discuss the area in relation to each of the CBD criteria and relate the best available science. Note that a candidate EBSA may qualify on the basis of one or more of the criteria, and that the boundaries of the EBSA need not be defined with exact precision. And modeling may be used to estimate the presence of EBSA attributes. Please note where there are significant information gaps)

CBD EBSA Criteria (Annex I to decision IX/20)	Description (Annex I to decision IX/20)	Ranking of criterion relevance (please mark one column with an X)			
		Don't Know	Low	Some	High
Uniqueness or rarity	Area contains either (i) unique (“the only one of its kind”), rare (occurs only in few locations) or endemic species, populations or communities, and/or (ii) unique, rare or distinct, habitats or ecosystems; and/or (iii) unique or unusual geomorphological or oceanographic features.	X			
<i>We do not have enough information's.</i>					
Special importance for life-history stages of species	Areas those are required for a population to survive and thrive.				X
<i>Sea turtle are major species that can survive and creating numbers of their population growth off shore coastline of remote area Somalia. And also conserving coral reef for lobsters for enable to restore lobsters populations.</i>					
Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats	Area containing habitat for the survival and recovery of endangered, threatened, declining species or area with significant assemblages of such species.				X
<i>The important for threatened endangered or declined species are, sharks, lobsters, sea</i>					

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<i>cucumbers, sea turtle etc.</i>					
Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity, or slow recovery	Areas that contain a relatively high proportion of sensitive habitats, biotopes or species that are functionally fragile (highly susceptible to degradation or depletion by human activity or by natural events) or with slow recovery.	X			
<i>No information</i>					
Biological productivity	Area containing species, populations or communities with comparatively higher natural biological productivity.			X	
<i>Pelagic and other sardine families are highly biological productivity in Somalia.</i>					
Biological diversity	Area contains comparatively higher diversity of ecosystems, habitats, communities, or species, or has higher genetic diversity.	X			
<i>Explanation for ranking</i>					
Naturalness	Area with a comparatively higher degree of naturalness as a result of the lack of or low level of human-induced disturbance or degradation.		X		
<i>The mangrove trees are wide spread catching, due to illegal charcoal business in Somalia, and many mangrove tree are use on building houses and ribs for building boat for local coastal community.</i>					

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Sharing experiences and information applying other criteria (Optional)

Other Criteria	Description	Ranking of criterion relevance (please mark one column with an X)			
		Don't Know	Low	Some	High
Add relevant criteria		X			
Explanation for ranking					

References

(McClanhan, 1988) Pierconti, 1993, Van-zalinge, 1987 and stromme-in UNEP



Maps of coastal Somalia

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