

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION**

**STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (2025 – 2029)**



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## 1. BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) of the Federal Government of Somalia is mandated to formulate policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, standards, strategies, and plans for agricultural transformation. MoAI is the lead government institution designated to improve Food Systems, Food Security, livelihoods, irrigation infrastructure, and the overall productive sector development.

Somalia, with its vast land mass of 8.9 million arable fertile land, dynamic human capital, water resources, and long coastline, is the 7th largest sesame producer in the world. Agriculture contributes 70% of the country's GDP and over 80% of employment, with potential for many crops including banana, lime, legume, fruits, vegetables, and date fruit production. Somalia also has ten quadrillion liters of water stored underground with an annual recharge of 12 trillion liters, and three rivers (Shabelle, Jubba, and Dawa) with a total length of 2500 km and an average yearly rainfall of 400mm.

The ministry plays an active role in preventing and controlling upsurge and seasonal outbreaks of pests and diseases. The Ministry remains a frontline institution in implementing the government agenda and responding to climate-induced shocks including floods, droughts, and transboundary pests (desert locusts, quelea birds, armyworms). Responding to these challenges, the ministry initiated a range of interventions and programs that promote climate-smart- agriculture, uptake of innovative technologies, and upscaling existing agricultural and irrigation programs.

### 1.1. Mandate and Core Function of the Ministry

The overarching mandate of the ministry is to address food insecurity, food systems transformative agenda, and end malnutrition and hunger in Somalia. To achieve these objectives, the ministry undertakes the following responsibilities:

- Develop and Implement Agricultural policies, laws, and regulations.
- Increasing land under cultivation.
- Rehabilitation and governance of irrigation and flood prevention infrastructure.
- Establishing Agricultural research and extension services.
- Adaption of environmentally friendly and climate-smart agriculture technologies
- Manage and control pests and diseases in crops including regular and transboundary pests and their outbreaks.
- Regulate and control the quality of inputs, produce, and products from the sector

- Creating an enabling environment for agriculture investment.
- Development of agricultural value chain and market system.
- Collect, maintain, and manage Agricultural Information management Systems (AIMS).
- Integrated Farming and Fodder Production.
- Introduce and promote new technologies, approaches, and adoption of innovative ways of agricultural production.
- Improved seed systems and availing improved high-yielding varieties (drought tolerant, pests and diseases resistant)
- Coordinate Nationwide agricultural programs and projects.
- Develop meteorology and early warning systems of MOAI

## 1.2. Vision

Promote modern Agriculture transformation capable of providing sufficient locally grown and nutritious food and contribute to the economic prosperity of the nation.

## 1.3. Mission

Transform Somalia's agricultural sector by increasing land under cultivation and rehabilitation Somalia's irrigation infrastructure, will enable smallholder farmers to become more productive, profitable, and environmentally responsible.

## 1.4. Objectives

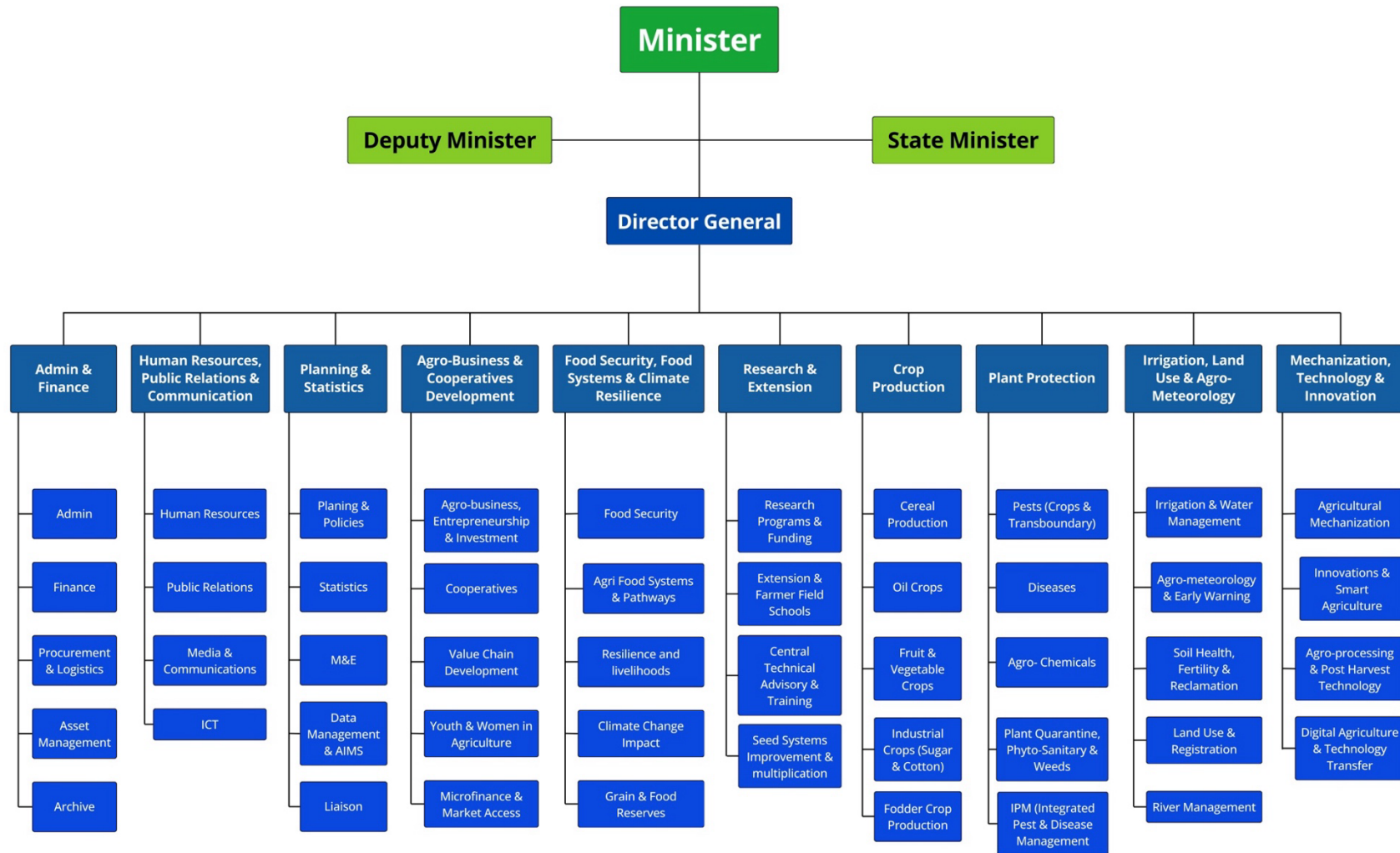
The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Strategic Priorities aims to facilitate and provide a roadmap for sustainable agricultural development, enhance agricultural production, control diseases, promote agricultural investment and value chain development, and monitor and evaluate policy & program implementation. It also focuses on ensuring food security, economic progress, strengthening agricultural service institutions, and human resource development.

MoAI is separately developing a comprehensive five-year Agricultural Development strategic plan based on deep detailed studies. The MoAI is also developing a Food Security Strategy and Action Plan, Agricultural Infrastructure Strategy and Master Plan as well as other agricultural policies including the National Seed Policy, Agricultural Extension Policy, and Agricultural Cooperatives Policy.

## **2. STRATEGIC SCOPE**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has set priorities to strengthen institutional capacity, improve policies and legal frameworks, and create a conducive environment for increased agricultural production and productivity, enhanced food security, and environmental safeguards, as well as promote entrepreneurship, climate-smart agriculture and boost farming investment.

### 3. MOAI ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



## **4. MINISTRY POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND LAWS**

### **4.1. Policies**

- National Irrigation Policy
- National Fertilizer Policy
- National Pesticide Policy
- National Food Security Policy - Draft
- National Agricultural Cooperatives Policy - Draft
- National Extension Policy – Draft
- National Agricultural Land Use Policy – Draft

### **4.2. Strategies**

- National Agricultural Development Strategic Plan and Action Plan – on-going
- Strategy for climate change in agriculture
- National Food Security Strategy – on-going
- National Irrigation Development Master Plan and Action Plan – on-going
- Somali Agricultural Regulatory and Inspection Services (SARIS) strategy – Draft

### **4.3. Bills and Laws**

- Quarantine Law, 1971
- Pesticide Law, 1971
- Plant Protection and Quarantine Bill
- Seed and Plant Varieties Release Bill
- Agricultural Chemicals Control Bill
- Somali Agricultural Regulatory and Inspection Services (SARIS) Bill



## 5. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Somalia's agricultural sector, the backbone of the national economy, faces significant challenges due to recurrent droughts and floods, pests and diseases, rising temperatures, and decades of conflict. To address these hurdles and ensure sustainable development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has identified the following strategic priorities that will guide its efforts:

1. Increasing agricultural production and productivity.
2. Development and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure and Rural Development.
3. Agro-metrology, Early Warning, and Drought and Flood Management.
4. Agricultural Research and Extension Services.
5. Control of Pests and Diseases.
6. Soil Health Management
7. Post-harvest, Agro-business, Agricultural finance and Processing.
8. National food systems development.
9. Food security and nutrition.
10. Digital agriculture and innovation
11. Climate change on agriculture and resilience.
12. Agriculture Mechanization and Farm Inputs.
13. Development of strategic crop value chains
14. Strengthening Institutional Capacity Development.
15. Coordination and Collaborative Partnerships.

These priorities aim to enhance food security, improve rural livelihoods, and promote economic growth. The MoAI will revitalize the agricultural sector and build a resilient and prosperous nation by focusing on these key areas.

### **5.1. Increasing agricultural production and productivity**

The decline in agricultural growth since 1991 is primarily due to a lack of security, innovation, research, extension, weather uncertainty, pests and diseases, low soil fertility, and high production costs. Farmers' inability to afford new farming technology is another factor. Improving research and extension services and increasing access to seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, and pesticides, are crucial for addressing this issue. Certified seeds are in high demand for value chain development and varieties of organic fertilizers and eco-friendly pesticides. Providing Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) training to small farmers, cooperatives, and commercial farmers and supporting women, youth, and IDPs to participate in crop and fodder production. Investing in agricultural practices that optimize the productivity of all resources, both natural and economic, leads to better utilization of resources and improved environmental effects. This strategy focuses on generating and increasing the application of environmentally sound agriculture research and climate change technologies and practices that are adaptable across priorities and strategic commodities, to expedite production and productivity at the regional and domestic level. The ministry aims to increase the crop production capacity by 60% in the coming five years.

### **5.2. Development and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure and Rural Development**

Farmers in Somalia rely on two major rivers for irrigation, with potential for up to 265,000 hectares<sup>1</sup>. Somali farmers also use dryland farming techniques to cultivate crops that depend on nature's rainfall and the soil's capacity to retain moisture. However, agricultural production has declined significantly after the central government's fall, largely due to the country's poor irrigation system. The Ministry of Agriculture reported irrigable land of 2230 km<sup>2</sup>, with 1100 km<sup>2</sup> under flood and gravity irrigation. Groundwater, primary and secondary canals, river embankment and desilting, hydraulic water gate and operating system to control the flow of upstream and downstream water, feeder roads, rural bridges, and other agricultural infrastructure help manage water resources (dryland and riverine), flood management and crop production more effectively. The ministry's priority targets include the development of dryland irrigation systems and spit irrigation, boreholes, earth dams, and subsurface dams; the desalination of brackish water, watershed management; and rainwater harvesting. Similarly, the ministry will initiate a system of holistic governance that encapsulates the establishment of national river authority and irrigation committees and subcommittees.

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<sup>1</sup> SWALIM: Hydraulic of Rivers Juba and Shabelle in Somalia

### **5.3. Agro-metrology, Early Warning, and Drought and Flood Management**

Somalia's agricultural sector can be significantly bolstered by a multi-pronged approach: reviving the agro-meteorological network to collect real-time weather data, establishing robust early warning systems to anticipate droughts, floods, cyclones, pest outbreaks, and weather forecasting, and implementing sustainable farming system in drylands and strategic flood control measures like river embankment reinforcement and canal systems. Extreme flood events were experienced for the last few years as the Shebelle and Jubba Rivers flooded during wet seasons (Gu' and Deyr Seasons) and subsequently caused loss of human life and destruction of property and crops as well. This comprehensive strategy will empower farmers with crucial climate information, enable proactive responses to weather extremes, and safeguard agricultural land from flood damage, ultimately fostering a more resilient and productive agricultural sector.

### **5.4. Agricultural Research and Extension Services**

Revitalizing Somalia's agricultural research is key to re-establishing research institutions, equipping them with modern technology including developing drought-tolerant crops, improved irrigation techniques, and sustainable land management practices. This will strengthen existing research centers and the establishment of research stations and substations for testing seeds and crop improvement. Sharing these advancements through a revamped extension service is crucial. The establishment of knowledge transfer platforms, training, and equipping extension workers will allow them to effectively disseminate knowledge to farmers across the country. This direct link between research and extension bridges the gap between scientific innovation and practical application, empowering farmers with the tools they need to thrive. In this regard, the Ministry will form scientific partnerships with research institutions, universities, and agencies in agricultural research for sustainable crop production and promoting local innovation.

### **5.5. Control of Pests and Diseases**

Pest infestations and diseases pose significant economic losses to crop production. The Ministry of Agriculture has a limited diagnostic capacity (human and infrastructure) and control programs for widespread pests, and farmers and agro-dealers lack technical advice. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation would need to strengthen its capacity for sustainable management of pests by implementing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches, monitoring and pests early warning system, and providing technical advice to farmers and agro-dealers. The ministry targets to mitigate environmental and social impacts related to pesticides and pests.

## **5.6. Soil Health Management**

Somalia's soil health faces significant challenges due to a combination of factors including, desertification, overgrazing, and deforestation which led to soil nutrient depletion, erosion, and loss of organic matter. Moreover, the arid climate and lack of proper irrigation practices further exacerbate these issues.

Despite these challenges, there are pockets of fertile land, particularly along river valleys and coastal areas. These areas support agriculture, but their productivity is often limited by inconsistent rainfall and a lack of adequate soil management practices.

The ministry will implement key initiatives to improve soil health in Somalia including soil mapping, testing, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, such as crop rotation, intercropping, cover cropping, organic farming, and agroforestry. By implementing these activities, the ministry will be able to enhance its soil health, increase agricultural productivity, and build resilience to climate change.

## **5.7. Post-harvest, Agro-business, Agricultural finance, and Processing**

Post-harvest technologies can prevent yield losses, add value to agricultural products, and generate jobs. However, in Somalia, agricultural value addition is limited due to high post-harvest losses, and lack of affordable technology, energy, and financing. Improving agro-processing, aggregation centers, storage including silos, and marketing can increase agricultural export value and income-earning potential. Food losses and post-harvest losses account for 30-40% of total production globally. MOAI aims to maintain quality, protect food safety, reduce losses, and promote agripreneurship. The ministry has prioritized policy formation and strategies for MSMEs and cooperative development as well as continued training for commercial and small farmers and value chain development. The ministry targets the economic empowerment of women, youth, and marginalized groups in agricultural market systems and the implementation of the Market System Development (MSD) approach. Furthermore, the ministry will empower Somali women and girls through climate-smart agriculture, income generation and livelihood, and entrepreneurial and management skills of women farmers and their cooperatives, village savings and loans associations (VSLAs), and investment promotion of their local crop production. The ministry will work with local banks to facilitate investment for access to financial services, enhance local production, and link to the international markets.

## **5.8. National Food Systems Development**

The government of Somalia held a series of National Food Systems Dialogues at Federal and Member state levels facilitating a country-led process to articulate national pathways towards sustainable, resilient, and equitable food systems, in line with Vision 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the upcoming National Transformation Plan (NTP). Various government ministries, UN agencies, private

sector actors, civic society organizations, and non-governmental organizations came together to identify challenges, gaps, and opportunities within Somalia's food system landscape to realize the envisaged outcomes. The dialogues culminated in seven clearly defined national pathways that would steer food systems transformation in Somalia.

The government of Somalia will implement the following national food system pathways:

- Economics, Trade, and Investments in Food Systems
- Mitigating Impacts of Migration, Displacements, and Durable Solutions on Food Systems
- Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Food Systems
- Shocks and Social Protection Impacts on Food Systems
- Gender in Food Systems
- Youth Engagement in Food Systems
- Digital Revolution and Innovations

The development of Somalia's national food systems aims to create a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable framework to enhance food security, improve nutrition, and foster economic growth.

## **5.9. Food Security and Nutrition**

Food security in Somalia remains a critical challenge, with a large portion of the population facing chronic hunger and malnutrition. The country's agriculture is heavily reliant on rain-fed farming and livestock, making it highly vulnerable to recurring droughts, floods, and other climate-induced shocks. This, coupled with ongoing conflict, displacement, and limited access to markets, has severely disrupted food production and distribution systems. As a result, Somalia continues to experience acute food shortages, with millions of people in need of humanitarian assistance to meet their basic dietary needs.

The main underlying causes of food insecurity, according to several studies and reports, include widespread poverty, conflict-induced insecurity, recurrent climatic shocks (recurrent & severe droughts and floods), displacement, low agricultural production and productivity (of crops, livestock, and fisheries inadequate access to markets and market linkages, inadequate access to clean water and sanitation facilities, and the absence of Food Security policy/strategy and institutional framework. To address these issues, Somalia must strengthen its agricultural systems by improving productivity, promoting sustainable practices, and investing in infrastructure. Efforts to diversify food production, enhance market access, and build resilience against climate risks are essential to ensuring long-term food security and reducing dependency on external support.

### **5.10. Digital Agriculture and Innovation**

Digitalizing Somalia's agriculture sector is critical to improving productivity, efficiency, and resilience in the face of persistent challenges such as climate variability, resource limitations, and market access issues. Creating a Digital Agriculture Ecosystem is essential to support farmers, cooperatives, and agribusinesses in managing their operations more effectively and accessing necessary services.

The Ministry will develop and integrate key platforms and systems including the Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) to streamline registration, certification, traceability, monitoring, data collection, analysis, and service delivery. These systems will enable real-time crop monitoring, facilitate access to financial services, and improve decision-making processes. Additionally, the introduction of mobile-based advisory services and digital payment systems will further support farmers in enhancing productivity and market linkages.

The Ministry will prioritize the establishment of these digital systems, invest in capacity building for users, and work closely with partners to scale these solutions across the country. By promoting digital agriculture, Somalia will strengthen its agricultural sector, improve food security, and support sustainable economic growth.

The Center for Innovation and Agropreneurship Development (CIAD) will play a critical role in accelerating smart agriculture, scaling up agribusiness startups, value-chain development, adopting innovative and sustainable technologies, and establishing a farmer registry. Moreover, the ministry has initiated five high-tech greenhouses for demonstration, research, multiplication, and training purposes. Digital agriculture and innovation aim to enhance the absorption and dissemination of new technology in agriculture while the greenhouse initiative is geared towards youth involvement in agriculture as a form of self-employment and income generation.

### **5.11. Climate Change on Agriculture and Resilience**

Climate change is having a profound impact on agriculture in Somalia, exacerbating challenges like food insecurity, water scarcity, and land degradation. Rising temperatures, increased frequency of droughts, erratic rainfall, and extreme weather events are making traditional farming and pastoralism more difficult. These climate changes are reducing crop yields and affecting the availability of pasture and water for livestock, which are the main livelihoods for much of the Somali population. With agriculture being predominantly rain-fed, the sector is highly vulnerable to shifts in weather patterns, leading to more frequent crop failures and loss of livestock, threatening the food security of millions.

Furthermore, the increasing unpredictability of weather patterns has disrupted planting and harvesting cycles, making it difficult for farmers to plan and adapt. Prolonged droughts have led to desertification and the loss of arable land, while sudden floods can devastate crops and infrastructure. These combined effects are not only reducing agricultural productivity but also increasing the cost of production, as farmers and pastoralists must invest in additional resources to cope with these climate challenges. Somalia's agriculture and livelihood resilience remains one of the key strategic priorities of the sector. In response to these growing pressures, Somalia's agricultural sector must adopt climate-smart practices, such as drought-resistant crops, efficient water management techniques, and sustainable land use systems. Building resilience to climate change is crucial to safeguarding the livelihoods of farmers and pastoralists and ensuring long-term food security in the country. Adaptation and mitigation strategies will require investment in infrastructure, research, and capacity building to enable the agricultural sector to withstand the increasing impacts of climate change.

#### **5.12. Agriculture Mechanization and Farm Inputs**

Somalia's agricultural sector faces a double challenge: low mechanization and limited access to agricultural inputs for small-scale farmers. This significantly hinders production and overall agricultural output. Agricultural mechanization, when combined with other inputs and support to boost agricultural production and productivity, has been shown to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of farm labor, as well as the precision of farm operations. The use of machinery power also reduces agricultural losses while also adding value to products through processing and packaging.

Traditional farming methods relying on manual labor are time-consuming and limit the amount of land a single farmer can cultivate. Additionally, small-scale farmers often struggle to afford essential inputs like fertilizers, improved seeds, and proper tools. This lack of resources restricts their ability to maximize crop yields and income.

To address these issues, promoting agricultural mechanization is crucial. Introducing affordable, small-scale machinery like tractors, motorized hand tractors, and other farm equipment and machinery such as threshers, and driers can significantly boost efficiency and productivity for smallholder farmers. Additionally, improving access to agricultural inputs through credit programs or subsidized distribution channels can empower farmers to invest in their land and unlock its full potential. By tackling both mechanization and input limitations, Somalia can create a more productive and resilient agricultural sector.

### 5.13. Development of strategic crop value chains

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation selected strategic crops for having huge potential to satisfy local demand, reduce import dependency, and improve export earnings. These selected crop value chains are maize, sorghum, rice, and cowpea for national food security, and sesame, citrus, and banana for export. The selection of these value chains is in line with the National Agricultural Development Strategy and National Transformation Plan (NTP), these value chains are the most impactful commodities with capabilities to accelerate the achievement of the food security of the country.

Selection criteria are based on:

- a) Contribution to household food security: the ability to provide a stable and sufficient source of food for local households for most of the year.
- b) Contribution to household income: potential for increased income generation through sales, value addition, or export/growth potential
- c) Job creation opportunity: capacity to create employment opportunities, both in production and along the value chain / Growth potential
- d) Value addition potential: length of value addition affiliated SMEs.
- e) Opportunity for youth and women engagement: suitable for youth and women engagement, inclusivity, and gender equity.
- f) Ease of production: well-suited to the local agroecological conditions, requires fewer resources.
- g) Export earning potential
- h) Climate-adapted and Indigenous crops e.g., sesame, sorghum, cowpea
- i) Requirement for intensive input use: feasibility of providing necessary inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation.
- j) Pragmatism: interest in investment and facility to mobilize resources

Most of the strategic priorities of the ministry will be geared towards increasing the production of the selected value chains to a surplus level generating revenues for producers and contributing to the national GDP and export earnings.



#### 5.14. Strengthening Institutional Capacity Development

This thematic area aims to improve the MOAI human and institutional capacity at both federal and state levels to execute their mandates, improve the physical infrastructure of the MOAI, develop and enforce internal systems and procedures, and develop a knowledge management culture of records, lessons learned and sustainable knowledge base.

The Ministry's performance in 2025-2029 will be guided by its resources, including infrastructure, human capital, and financial capabilities, to ensure Somalia's development partners assist in agricultural development through capacity development, technical assistance, and financial support.

- a) **Training for the Ministry staff:** The Ministry aims to achieve sustainable results and execute 2025- 2029 priorities by engaging development partners to support study tours, short courses, and postgraduate diplomas for sustainable human resources.
- b) **Technical assistance:** The Ministry is seeking experts to execute 2025-2029 priorities, offer skillstraining, and transfer knowledge across various fields such as agricultural development, legal, organizational, communication, and value chain analysis.
- c) **Infrastructure:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is seeking support for infrastructure development to enhance agricultural production and irrigation systems.
- d) **Financial support:** The Ministry plans to involve federal government institutions, member states, and the private sector in the production sector to ensure cooperative recovery and access to agricultural entrepreneurship finance.

The ministry in collaboration with federal member states will conduct a functional review and capacity diagnostic assessment for recommendations to develop a holistic capacity and institutional development plan to strengthen the federal system harmonize regulations and plans and close the existing gaps between and within federal and state level institutions.

#### 5.15. Coordination and Collaborative Partnerships

The Ministry of Agriculture is the lead government institution mandated to develop, coordinate, and implement agricultural development programs, Food Security, and Food systems and collaborate with all stakeholders in the sector. The ministry will spearhead the food sector coordination mechanism among the productive sector ministries, development partners, and the private sector. Among other things, the establishment of the Food Security Coordination Forum and the ministry's leadership, in collaboration with productive sector line ministries

at FGS and FMS levels, are critical. This MOAI-led coordination will contribute toward the common strategic goals for national food security and good governance.

Furthermore, the Ministry shall establish an effective monitoring and evaluation system that facilitates observation, measurement, feedback, and guidance of performance. This system will consist of appropriate performance indicators, data collection, reporting, evaluation, and review mechanisms.

## 6. CHALLENGES IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In Somalia, agricultural production has decreased dramatically during the last three decades. A significant drop in agricultural production has occurred in the country as a result of several factors, including poor crop management, poor agricultural extension, and research facilities as well as the irrigation system, and poor water resources and flood management infrastructure. In addition to poor agronomic practices, low technical skilled labor, lack of agricultural land use policy, low quality of agricultural input, and poor competitiveness, the country's agriculture sector is still being held back from reaching its peak performance. Therefore, the MoAI's main mission is mainly focused on increasing the country's agricultural production and productivity. Some of the challenges suffering the country's agricultural sector include the following:

- **Climate Change:** Climate change has already affected agriculture, with recurrent floods and droughts, rising temperatures, and pest outbreaks destroying the system. Traditional farming practices, based on rain-fed dry-land agriculture and irrigation from rivers, make Somalia and its region vulnerable to temperature and rainfall changes, leading to inappropriate farming and water management.
- **Poor Agricultural Inputs:** Poor agriculture inputs and improved seed varieties, impaired access to markets. It is worth mentioning that low yields are due mainly to a lack of good-quality seeds, endemic pests and diseases, and poor crop management practices.
- **Inadequate use of Agricultural Inputs:** Farmers in Somalia often use excessive fertilizers, leading to pollution, heavy metal accumulation, algae blooms, and water quality issues. This can also cause rapid plant growth and insufficient root systems. Pesticide poisoning is common, causing headaches, vomiting, stomachaches, and diarrhea. Repeated exposure can lead to long-term health issues like cancer, birth defects, and reproductive problems due to the bioaccumulation of synthetic pesticides in the body.
- **Soil Quality Issue:** Soil fertility declines when nutrient withdrawal exceeds supply, leading to crop demands being met from soil reserves. In Somalia, soil conditions vary, and continuous cropping without replacement deteriorates soil conditions.

- **Inadequate Pest and Disease Control Facilities:** Pest control prevents crops from being harmed by pests and diseases, boosting food production and quality. Farmers are sensitive to pests and diseases, and effective pest control measures are crucial to reduce production losses and livelihood assets.
- **Lack of Improved Production and Post-Harvest Technologies:** Somalia's agricultural production has been significantly lower than most African countries, primarily due to land loss, post-harvest losses, and reduced crop varieties. The issue is complex and cannot be attributed to a single cause. To address this, it is crucial to focus on poverty reduction, health improvement, and resource protection.
- **Land Availability:** Agricultural land, including productive land with permanent crops or pastures, is crucial for food and renewable energy sources. Farmers should design cropping systems that are highly productive and resistant to biological and ecological challenges to meet the growing need for food and biomass sustainably.
- **Land Reclamation:** Land reclamation converts wasteland into farmland for crop cultivation and animal rearing, contributing to human culture and agricultural practices. It intensifies food production to feed the growing population and reduces land scarcity and strain. Land rehabilitation returns land to its previous productive state, ensuring a persistent supply for agriculture.
- **Lack of Agricultural Research:** Agricultural research is very important for addressing the country's food security challenges and promoting economic growth and it is among institutions that had collapsed due to the civil war. It plays a vital role in mitigating the impacts of climate change, such as drought floods and pest outbreaks, through the development of early warning systems, sustainable management practices, and drought-tolerant and pest-resistant crops. Investing in agricultural research is essential for building a resilient and sustainable agricultural sector in Somalia, ultimately contributing to poverty reduction and improved livelihoods for rural communities.
- **Poor Agricultural Extension Service:** Somalia's agricultural economy relies heavily on extension programs to provide knowledge, promote on-farm technologies, and help farmers establish farm technical skills. However, the country's civil war and government collapse have led to unstructured extension services, causing a vacuum in agricultural production. Excessive fertilizer use, which can lead to heavy metal accumulation, algae blooms, and water quality issues, is also a concern. Additionally, pesticide poisoning is a common issue in Somalia, causing acute adverse effects like headaches, vomiting, stomachaches, and diarrhea. To improve agricultural extension services,

prompt recruitment, regular agent training, and proper supplies are needed. The civil war has also led to the exodus of agricultural scientists and researchers, leading to thousands of farmers in internal displacement camps.

- **Insufficient Irrigation Facilities:** Somalia’s arid climate, combined with unreliable rainfall patterns, makes irrigation crucial for ensuring consistent crop yields. Without adequate irrigation systems, farmers are heavily reliant on seasonal rainfall, which is often insufficient. This leads to low crop productivity, food insecurity, and economic hardship for rural communities. Poor irrigation infrastructure and lack of agrometeorology, early warning and flood control systems, and river desilting limit the potential for agricultural production and diversification and hinder the overall development of the sector.

## 7. COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIPS

The ministry is actively engaged in fostering partnership agreements with UN Agencies – FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNDP, EU, Developmental partners such as WB, EU, AfDB, GIZ, SIDA, USAID, IGAD, EAC, AU, and local/international NGOs Consortia.

## 8. CONCLUSION

With the progress made over the past few years, coupled with the development of the new Somalia National Transformation Plan (NTP) compliant interim poverty reduction strategy, the 2063 Agenda for Africa, and the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, there is a greater sense of hope and high expectations among Somali farmers and Agri-entrepreneurs. As a result, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has developed key priority areas to improve agricultural development and implementation. In the same breath, the ministry is committed to performing and achieving these endeavors but cannot do it alone. It is, therefore, crucial for the development partners to support strengthening institutional capacities and human capital to advance these thematic areas and activities from 2025 to 2029.

## 9. ACTION PLAN

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Priority 1: Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing crop yield through innovative agricultural practices in irrigated and rainfed areas</li> <li>Introduction of high-yield varieties</li> </ul>	1.1 Increasing farmland under cultivation																					
	1.2 Promotion of Innovative Farming Systems																					
	1.3 Increasing safe use and environmentally friendly pesticide																					
	1.4 Prevention of soil erosion, reclaiming saline soils and improving the soil fertility																					
	1.5 Improving innovative seed systems including multiplication of early generation seeds																					
	1.6 Distribution seeds of drought-tolerant and high-yield crop and forage varieties to farmers																					
	1.7 Promotion of organic and inorganic fertilizers safety use to enhance soil fertility																					
	1.8 Encouraging sustainable farming practices to maintain ecosystem health																					
	1.9 Promotion of fodder production																					
<b>Priority 2: Development of Irrigation Infrastructure and Rural Development</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitating of irrigation and flood control infrastructure</li> <li>Enhancing rain/groundwater harvesting techniques</li> </ul>	2.1 Conducting canal and dryland irrigation feasibility study and developing irrigation master plan																					
	2.2 Rehabilitation of barrages, reservoirs, water gates and canals																					
	2.3 River de-silting and embankment.																					
	2.4 Developing of land use policy																					
	2.5 Construction and rehabilitation of feeder roads, rural roads and																					

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of Efficient Irrigation Techniques</li> </ul>	bridges/ culverts for agricultural market access																					
	2.6 Encouraging drip and sprinkler irrigation systems to maximize water use efficiency																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management and Improvement of Rural Roads</li> </ul>	2.7 Installation of solar water pump system for riverine irrigation																					
	2.8 Drilling of boreholes and installation of solar system for dryland irrigation																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving dryland irrigation</li> </ul>	2.9 Rainfall water catchments for dryland irrigation																					
<b>Priority 3: Agro- metrology, Early warning, drought and flood Management</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compiling Agro-metrological data and dissemination.</li> </ul>	3.1 Develop flood prone & drought risk maps to identify vulnerable areas for interventions.																					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish water management committees and training of water users</li> </ul>	3.2 Conduct a pilot study on floods and drought impact assessment of flood-prone areas																				
3.3 Collect and compile different methods of prevention and mitigation of flood and drought monitoring system																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish early-warning and monitoring systems for drought and flood</li> </ul>	3.4 Establishment of river level, and rain-gauge ground-based sensors																					
	3.5 A Centralized, comprehensive Flood management system																					
	3.6 Development of irrigation management committee																					
<b>Priority 4: Agricultural Research and Extension Services.</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening Extension Services</li> </ul>	4.1 Rehabilitation/construction of National Research Centers																					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Farmer Field Schools</li> </ul>	4.2 Formulation of Comprehensive National Agricultural Research policy																				
4.3 Collection of local Germ plasm																						

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029				
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural Research Programs</li> <li>Climate-Smart Agriculture</li> </ul>	4.4 Establishment of Seed Gene bank																						
	4.5 Establishment of soil laboratory																						
	4.6 Establishment of research and Extension sub-stations in all Federal Member States.																						
	4.7 Creating effective linkages between research, extension and farmers to improve farm input and production																						
	4.8 Expanding the network of agricultural extension officers to provide on-the-ground support and advice to farmers																						
	4.9 Creating platforms for farmers to learn through practical, hands-on experiences in their own fields																						
	4.10 Investing in research institutions to develop and disseminate new agricultural technologies and practices																						
	4.11 Promoting practices that enhance resilience to climate change, such as agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and crop diversification																						
<b>Priority 5: Control of Diseases and Pests</b>																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of national authority responsible for official control of plant health, agrochemicals, seed and varieties</li> <li>Establish protocols on public sanitary and plant protection</li> </ul>	5.1 Establishment & operationalize Somalia Agriculture and Regulatory Inspection Service (SARIS)																						
	5.2 Construction of SARIS HQ to host Director, laboratories and staff																						
	5.3 Finalization of SARIS 5 years strategic plan																						
	5.4 Preparation and formulation of Seed Policy																						

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029				
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>control systems</li> <li>• Recruitment and training of personnel</li> <li>• Implementing integrated pest management (IPM)</li> <li>• Strengthening and establishing of pest early warning and monitoring centers</li> <li>• Pesticides Management</li> </ul>	5.5 Establishment of inspection facilities at designated entry points (Sea ports, Borders & Airports)																						
	5.6 Establishment of quarantine stations																						
	5.7 Establishment of herbarium of Agricultural weeds and noxious plants																						
	5.8 Preparation of list of regulated and unregulated pests																						
	5.9 Establishment of National Fertilizer Quality Analysis Laboratory.																						
	5.10 Establishment of National Plant Health Laboratory- Diagnostic Laboratory.																						
	5.11 Establishment of seed testing laboratories in all federal member states																						
	5.12 Formation of Variety Release Committee																						
	5.13 Formation of Agrochemicals Boards																						
	5.14 Establishment of performance/efficacy trial centers for Seeds, Pesticides and Fertilizer																						
	5.15 Digitalizing import and export inspections and certification																						
	5.16 Development of seed labelling technology																						
	5.17 Online registration and license (Seed companies, fertilizer and pesticide importers/trader)																						
	5.18 Training of inspectors (seeds, phytosanitary, pesticides and																						



Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Fertilizer)																					
	5.19 Training of laboratory Staff																					
	5.20 Establishment of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) team																					
	5.21 Comprehensive impact assessment of major pests of the crops																					
	5.22 Operationalizing the existing early warning, monitoring and control centers for Desert Locust																					
	5.23 Construction of new stations and substations for early-warning, monitoring and control of other transboundary pests (Quelea birds, Fall Armyworm and African Armyworm)																					
	5.24 Construction of pesticides storage facilities in all federal member states																					
	5.25 Development of standards for pesticides storages facilities																					
	5.26 Development of pesticides management software																					
<b>Priority 6: Soil Health Management</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil Fertility Management</li> <li>Sustainable Approaches</li> </ul>	6.1 Conduct digital soil mapping, sampling and testing to identify degraded areas and prioritize restoration efforts																					
	6.2 Creating database																					
	6.3 Developing and implementing soil conservation practices such as terracing, contour plowing, cover cropping, and organic farming techniques																					
	6.4 Promoting the use of sustainable land management practices to																					

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	reduce erosion, improve soil fertility, and enhance water retention.																					
<b>Priority 7: Post-Harvest, Agro- business, SMEs Development, Agricultural finance and processing.</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of agribusiness services and market linkages.</li> <li>Improving Agro-business and market access.</li> <li>Farm storage infrastructures.</li> <li>Market Infrastructure</li> <li>Cold Storage Facilities</li> <li>Agri-Tech and Digital Transformation</li> <li>Contract Farming and Value Chain Development</li> <li>Market Systems Development and Financial Access</li> </ul>	7.1 Analysis of agro-value chains and related market systems of cereals, oil and cash crops																					
	7.2 Implement target programs to empower youth, women, and marginalized groups in agribusiness, creating employment opportunities and fostering economic inclusion																					
	7.3 Promotion of investment in agribusiness and value chain development through partnerships with local and International Finance Institution																					
	7.4 Promoting suitable technology and techniques to reduce post-harvest losses.																					
	7.5 Reviewing agro-business guidelines, policy, plans, strategy, and integrating into regulatory frameworks.																					
	7.6 Building storage, aggregation and processing centers to reduce post-harvest losses for smallholder farmers and improve profitability. and upgrading market facilities																					
	7.7 Establishing cold storage facilities to preserve perishable agricultural produce and reduce spoilage.																					
	7.8 Develop and strengthen agribusiness services, including capacity building and business development for SMEs.																					

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth and Women Empowerment in Agribusiness</li> <li>Research and Development (R&amp;D) in Agribusiness</li> <li>Capacity Building for Agri-preneurship</li> </ul>	7.9 Establishing silos for grain storage to reduce the post-harvest losses																					
	7.10 Facilitate contract farming systems and develop sustainable value chains in collaboration with local and international finance institutions.																					
	7.11 Establish and strengthen R&D initiatives focusing on innovative agricultural practices, product development, and sustainable farming																					
	7.12 Enhance capacity building efforts for Agropreneurship through training, mentorship, and business development services.																					
<b>Priority 8: National food Systems Development</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Production Systems</li> <li>Strengthening Resilience to Shocks</li> <li>Inclusive and Nutritious Food Access</li> <li>Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability</li> <li>Food Systems Governance and Institutional Strengthening</li> </ul>	8.1 Enhancing economics, trade and investments in food systems																					
	8.2 Mitigating impacts of migration, displacements and durable solutions on food systems																					
	8.3 Integrating climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and food systems development																					
	8.4 Establishing shock-responsive social protection systems																					
	8.5 Youth and gender inclusion in food systems																					
	8.6 Strengthening digital revolution and innovations																					
<b>Priority 9: Food Security and Nutrition</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to Nutritious Food</li> </ul>	9.1 Establish food distribution systems for vulnerable groups, including women, children, and internally displaced people																					

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029				
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Protection Programs</li> <li>Food Security Governance and Policy Frameworks</li> <li>National Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Framework</li> <li>Multi-Sectoral Coordination for Food Security and Nutrition</li> <li>Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Information Systems</li> </ul>	9.2 Develop safety nets and support systems for vulnerable populations facing food insecurity																						
	9.3 Develop comprehensive food security policies aligned with national and international goals																						
	9.4 Create a comprehensive framework to regularly assess food security and nutrition conditions across the country																						
	9.5 Establish standardized indicators for food security and nutritional status																						
	9.6 Conduct regular national surveys and vulnerability assessments																						
	9.7 Establish a multi-stakeholder coordination platform to ensure alignment across sectors such as agriculture, livestock, health, water, and social protection																						
	9.8 Develop a dashboard for real-time data visualization and analysis																						
	9.9 Foster collaboration between government agencies, research institutions, and NGOs for integrated data sharing																						
	<b>Priority 10: Digital agriculture and innovation</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Digital Agriculture Strategy</li> <li>Adoption of Digital Tools for Farmers</li> <li>National Agricultural Data Platform</li> </ul>	10.1 Develop a national strategy that outlines digital agriculture goals, key technologies, and implementation plans																						
	10.2 Engage stakeholders from the public and private sectors to ensure inclusive digital transformation																						
	10.3 Promote precision agriculture technologies such as drones,																						

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital Agriculture Solutions into Extension Services</li> <li>E-Agriculture Platforms for Market Access</li> </ul>	sensors, and satellite imagery to optimize resource use and monitor crops																					
	10.4 Develop a data management system that consolidates agricultural data, including land use, crop yields, market trends, and climate information																					
	10.5 Develop mobile-based extension services to provide farmers with real-time advice on crops and natural resource management																					
	10.6 Train extension workers on the use of digital tools and provide them with the necessary equipment to improve outreach																					
	10.7 Create digital marketplaces where farmers can directly connect with buyers, reducing transaction costs and improving income																					
<b>Priority 11: Climate Change on Agriculture and Resilience</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate-resilient agriculture</li> <li>Early warning systems</li> <li>Social safety net</li> <li>Sustainable Land Management</li> </ul>	11.1 Promoting drought-tolerant, pest resistant crops and improved irrigation and flood control infrastructure																					
	11.2 Developing effective early warning systems to enable timely responses to droughts and floods.																					
	11.3 Establishment of Social protection programs to help vulnerable populations cope with climatic adversities																					
	11.4 Training of farmers on water harvesting techniques to enhance farmers climate resilience, diversity and adaptability to climate anomalies																					

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable Energy Integration</li> <li>Capacity Building</li> </ul>	11.5 Promoting agroforestry and reforestation to sequester carbon and enhance soil health.																					
	11.6 Adopting conservation agriculture techniques to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture.																					
	11.7 Promoting energy-efficient technologies and practices in the agricultural value chain.																					
	11.8 Promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources in agriculture (e.g., solar pumps, biogas)																					
	11.9 Strengthening the capacity of farmers and agricultural extension services in climate-smart agriculture practices.																					
<b>Priority 12: Agriculture Mechanization and Farm Inputs</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting the use of agricultural mechanization technologies.</li> <li>Provision of subsidies</li> <li>Finance, investment and credit facilities</li> </ul>	12.1 Provide financial assistance for small-scale farmers to purchase tractors and affordable small-scale machinery like hand tractors, threshers, tillers, driers and motorized planters																					
	12.2 Collaborate with private companies to establish leasing programs or machinery rental services for farmers through public private partnership (PPP)																					
	12.3 Set up centers to train farmers on operating and maintaining machinery, showcasing the benefits of mechanization.																					
	12.4 Reduce import duties on essential agricultural machinery and spare parts																					
	12.5 Increase access to essential inputs																					

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	like fertilizers, improved seeds, and organic pesticides at designated retailers																					
	12.6 Support the formation and strengthening of farmer cooperatives to improve their bargaining power and bulk purchase inputs at lower costs																					
	12.7 Partner with financial institutions to offer microloans specifically for purchasing farm inputs, with flexible repayment structures																					
	12.8 Establish a network of reliable and accessible outlets in rural areas for farmers to easily purchase essential farm inputs																					
<b>Priority 13: Development of strategic crop value chains</b>																						
• Maize	13.1 Selection of high performing local varieties/cultivars																					
• Sorghum	13.2 Development high yield varieties																					
• Rice	13.3 Hybrid maize production																					
• Cowpea	13.4 Establishment of industrial level of flour mills and fortification																					
• Sesame	13.5 Improved seed systems																					
• Citrus	13.6 Rice production under rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure																					
• Banana	13.7 Introduction high yielding varieties of rice																					
	13.8 Reviving production of legumes in the cowpea belt																					
	13.9 Biotechnology and tissue culture for banana																					
	13.10 Value addition and processing of citrus products																					
	13.11 Climate smart techniques for																					

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029				
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	sorghum																						
	13.12 Purification of local varieties of sesame																						
	13.13 Introduction of high oil contents sesame varieties																						
<b>Priority 14: Strengthening Institutional Capacity Development</b>																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of institutional capacity at federal level</li> <li>Strengthening MoAI's administrative capacity in all federal member states</li> </ul>	13.1 Finalization Agricultural Development Strategic Plan and Action plan (2025-2029).																						
	13.2 Investing in modern IT infrastructure and software to improve data collection, analysis, and communication within MoAI																						
	13.3 Agricultural Management Information Systems (AMIS): Collect and manage data on production, resources, markets, and weather.																						
	13.4 Utilizing online tools like mobile apps or web portals to deliver extension services remotely.																						
	13.5 Implementing transparent procurement processes and establish clear performance indicators to track progress towards agricultural development goals.																						
	13.6 Training programs for MoAI staff to enhance their knowledge and skills in areas of Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Data Analysis																						
	13.7 Short term training on Breeding, Climate Smart Agriculture, Irrigation, IPM, Financial Management etc.																						
	13.8 Long term capacity building																						



Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	(MSc and PhD) on Soil, pesticides, fertilizers, agronomy, breeding, plant pathology, Irrigation, extension, entomology, marketing and Agrobusiness development, agricultural economics, seed technology, statistics and other STEM fields																					
	13.9 Promote knowledge exchange between MoAI staff at different levels through workshops, conferences, and mentorship programs.																					
	13.10 Implementing policies that support agricultural development, such as land use policy and trade policies that favor agricultural exports and imports																					
	13.11 Enhancing the capacity of agricultural institutions to effectively implement and monitor agricultural programs																					
	13.12 Rehabilitation/construction of MoAI's district offices																					
<b>Priority 15: Coordination and Collaborative Partnerships</b>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leadership and Coordination of Food Security, Food Systems and Resilience Programs in Somalia</li> <li>Inter-ministerial Committees</li> </ul>	1.1 Establishment of Food Security Coordination Facilities																					
	1.2 Strategies to Develop Somalia's Food Systems Pathways																					
	1.3 Contribution to sustainable food systems and the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Somalia																					
	1.4 Integration into the Regional blocks in Food Security and																					

Interventions	Key activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029				
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration and work plan harmonization with development Partners</li> <li>• Joint Programming and Resource Mobilization with Financial Partners</li> <li>• Collaboration effort with regional and international Agriculture and Food Research Establishment</li> <li>• Public-Private Partnerships</li> </ul>	Agri -Food Systems including: EAC, IGAD, AUC-CAADP, AKADEMIYA 2063, etc																						
	1.5 Coordination with OPM in formulating productive sector pillar and agriculture lab of the NTP 10																						
	1.6 Joint Programming, Harmonisation and Resource Mobilisation with developing partners																						
	1.7 Bilateral collaboration: USA, UK, Italy, Sweden, Arab states, Turkey, Germany, Norway																						
	1.8 Signing collaborative partnership agreement and MoUs with international agricultural research institutions: IITA, ICRISAT, CIMMYT, IRRI, ILRI																						
1.9 Encouraging collaborations between the government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations to leverage resources and expertise																							

## 10.ANNEX: AGRICULTURAL PRIORITY AREAS OF STATES

### 10.1. PRIORITY AREAS OF GALMUDUG STATE

#	Priority Need	Pillar	Proposed activities	Unit	Target areas	Budget	Beneficiaries HH	Expected Outcomes
1	Water Resource Management	Dryland Irrigation	Borehole and installation of solar system	10	Cadado,Galkacyo, Dhusamareeb, Abduwaq, Xarardheere, Guriceel	1,000,000.00	700,000	Increase land under cultivation, increase production, Water for irrigation,
			Water catchments	30		3,000,000.00		
2	Crop pests and diseases	Assessment	Comprehensive impact assessment of major pests	1	Cadado, Galkacyo, Dhusamareeb, Abduwaq, Xarardheere, Guriceel	100,000.00	1100,000	Properly managed pests and diseases
		Monitoring system	Developing monitoring systems for three major pests	3		70,000.00		
3	Farm Input	Seeds	Certified cereals seeds (four value chains developed)	4	Cadado, Galkacyo, Dhusamareeb, Abduwaq, Xarardheere, Guriceel	800,000.00	100,000	Increase production
		Fertilizers	Organic fertilizers – 3 products	4		3,500,000.00		
		Pesticides	Ecofriendly- products	3		1,000,000.00		
4	Mechanization	Tractors	Tractors with implements	100	Cadado,Galkacyo, Dhusamareeb, Abduwaq, Xarardheere, Guriceel	5,500,000.00	300,000	Increase farms under cultivation
		Handheld Tractors	Motorized hand tractors	100		300,000.00	300,000	
5	Agricultural Infrastructure	Feeder Roads	Farm to Main roads (Km)	50	Cadado,Galkacyo, Dhusamareeb, Abduwaq, Xarardheere, Guriceel	1,000,000.00	200,000	Access to markets, Value chain development
		Rural Bridges	Rural bridges	200		5,500,000.00	500,000	

6	Cooperatives Development and, Commercial farms and small farm capacity building	Cooperative Formation and Management	Strategy	1	Cadado,Galkacyo, Dhusamareeb, Abduwaq, Xarardheere, Guriceel	100,000.00	100,000	Build formidable cooperates, aggregation, act as entry points.
		Cooperatives, commercial and smallholder farmer training	Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	10		200,000.00		
7	Research and Extension Development	Research Stations	One main research station and substation	2	Cadado,Galkacyo, Dhusamareeb, Abduwaq, Xarardheere, Guriceel	3,700,000.00	100,000	Develop seed varieties that are drought tolerant, early maturity, high yield
		Seed and varieties development	Trails and testing	15		1,900,000.00		
		Extension centres	Construction of extension /training centers	5		500,000.00		
8	Value chain Development	Post-harvest technology	Threshers, metallic silos, driers,	100	Cadado,Galkacyo, Dhusamareeb, Abduwaq, Xarardheere, Guriceel	3,000,000.00	200,000	Value addition, SME's, PHL, market-oriented, employment
		Market and distribution	aggregation centers	10		4,000,000.00		
		Agro-processing and light industries	2 value chains/value addition	2		6,800,000.00		
9	Fodder Production	Dryland Fodder Production	100 HA of land under fodder production	100	Cadado,Galkacyo, Dhusamareeb, Abduwaq, Xarardheere, Guriceel	1,800,00.00	50,000	Tackle climate change, animal fattening,
		Irrigated Fodder Production	200 HA of land under fodder production	200		900,000.00		
10	Soil fertility management	Mapping	Digital soil mapping and sampling	1	Galmudug	200,000.00	Galmudug	Soil knowledge improved
		Database	Creating database	1				
11	Capacity Building	Human Capacity Development	Ass. On Human Capacity Development/implement	400	Cadado,Galkacyo, Dhusamareeb,	400,000.00	5,000	Human capital, systems, policy and regulations, knowledge transfer.
		Infrastructure	Rehabilitation/constructi on of MoAI district offices	5	Abduwaq, Xarardheere, Guriceel	500,000.00	5 districts	

## 10.2. PRIORITY AREAS OF HIRSHABELLE STATE

S/ N	Priority Need	Pillar	Proposed activities	Unit	Target areas	Budget	Beneficiaries HH	Expected Outcomes
1	Water Resource Management	Dryland Irrigation	Borehole and installation of solar system	20	Beletweyne, Jowhar, Jalalaqsi, Bula-Burte Balcad	2000,000.00	700,000	Water agriculture irrigation,
			Water catchment	30		2,000,000.00		
		Riverine	Canal (primary and secondary)	100		5,000,000.00		
			River embankment (km)	200		4,500,000.00		
			River desilting (km)	150		12,000,000.00		
2	Crop pests and diseases	Assessment	Comprehensive impact assessment of major pests	1	Beletweyne, Jowhar, Jalalaqsi, Bula-Burte Balcad	100,000.00	200,000	Properly managed pests and diseases
		Monitoring system	Developing monitoring systems for five major pests	5	Beletweyne, Jowhar, Jalalaqsi, Bula-Burte Balcad	100,000.00		
3	Farm Input	Seeds	Certified cereals seeds (four value chains developed)	4	Beletweyne, Jowhar, Jalalaqsi, Bula-Burte	200,000.00	500,000	Increase production
		Fertilizers	Organic fertilizers (varieties introduced)	3		700,000.00		
		Pesticides	Ecofriendly-3 products	3		250,000.00		
4	Mechanization	Tractors	Tractors with implements	10	Beletweyne Jowhar Jalalaqsi Bula-Burte	600,000.00	300,000	Increase farms under cultivation
		Handheld Tractors	Motorized Hand tractors	100		300,000.00		
		Other farm equipment & machinery	Threshers, metallic silos, driers, aggregation centers	50		700,000.00		
5	Agricultural Infrastructure	Feeder Roads	Farm to main roads (Km)	200	Beletweyne, Jowhar, Jalalaqsi, Bula-Burte	2,000,000.00	500,000	Access to markets, Value chain development
		Rural Bridges	Rural bridges	20		5500,000.00		

6	Cooperatives Development and, Commercial farms and small farm capacity building	Cooperative Formation and Management	Strategy	1	Beletweyne, Jowhar, Jalalaqsi, Bula-Burte	100,000.00	100,000	Build formidable cooperates, aggregation, act as entry points,
		Cooperatives, ccommercial and smallholder farmer training	Training	10		200,000.00		
7	Research and Development, and Extension	Research Stations	One main research station and substation	2	Beletweyne, Jowhar, Jalalaqsi, Bula-Burte	1,000,000.00	Hirshabelle	Develop seed varieties that are drought tolerant, early maturity, high yield
		Seed and varieties development	Trails and testing	7		180,000.00		
		Extension centres	Construction of extension /training centers	5	Beletweyne Jowhar Jalalaqsi Bula-Burte Balcad	500,000.00	5 Districts	Available extension services
8	Value chain Development	Post-harvest technology	Threshers, metallic silos, driers,	100	Beletweyne Jowhar Jalalaqsi Bula-Burte	500,000.00	200,000	Value addition, SME's, PHL, market-oriented, employment
		Market and distribution	Aggregation centers	10		1000,000.00		
		Agro-processing and light industries	2 value chains/value addition	2		300,000.00		
9	Fodder Production	Dryland Fodder Production	100 HA of land under fodder production	100	Beletweyne Jowhar Jalalaqsi Bula-Burte	100,000.00	50,000	Tackle climate change, animal fattening,
		Irrigated/Riverine Fodder Production	200 HA of land under fodder production	200		200,000.00		
10	Soil fertility, Land reclamation	Mapping	Digital soil mapping and sampling	1	Beletweyne Jowhar Jalalaqsi	200,000.00	Hirshabelle	Soil knowledge improved
		Database	Creating database	1				

	and Soil Conversation				Bula-Burte			
11	Capacity Building	Human Capacity Development	Ass. On Human Capacity Development/implement the recommendations	1	Beletweyne Jowhar Jalalaqsi Bula-Burte	400,000.00	50,000	Human capital, systems, policy and regulations, knowledge transfer.
		Institutional Capacity	Institutional Capacity/continuous	1		200,000.00		
		Expertise and consultancies support	Expertise and consultancies support Buildings			200,000.00		
		Buildings	Rehabilitation/construction of MoAI district offices	5	500,000.00	5Districts	Capacity of MoAI improved	

### 10.3. PRIORITY AREAS OF JUBALAND STATE

	Priority Need	Pillar	Proposed activities	Unit	Target areas	Budget	Beneficiaries HH	Expected Outcomes
1	Water Resource Management	Dryland Irrigation	Borehole and installation of solar system	10	Rain fed districts	1000,000.00	400,000	Increase land under cultivation, increase production, Water for irrigation,
			Water catchment	30		1,200,000.00		
		Riverine irrigation	Canal (primary and secondary)	100	Kismayo, Luk, Dolow, Bardhere	10,000,000.00		
			River embarkment (km)	200		5,000,000.00		
			River desilting (km)	150		12,000,000.00		
2	Crop pests and diseases	Assessment	Comprehensive impact assessment of major pests	1	Kismayo, Luk, Dolow, Afmadow, Jamame, Bardhere, Beled hawo, Garbaharey	100,000.00	500,000	Properly managed pests and diseases
		Monitoring system	Developing monitoring systems for major pests	5		100,000.00		
3	Farm Input	Seeds	Certified cereals seeds (four value chains developed)	3	Kismayo, Luk, Dolow, Afmadow, Jamame,			Increase production

		Fertilizers	Organic fertilizers – products	4	Bardhere, Beled hawo, Garbaharey	3,500,000.00	500,000	
		Pesticides	Ecofriendly- products	3		4,000,000.00	500,000	
4	Mechanization	Tractors	Tractors with implements	30	Kismayo, Luk, Dolow, Afmadow, Jamame, Bardhere, Beled hawo,	1,800,000.00	300,000	Increase farms under cultivation
		Handheld Tractors	Motorized Hand tractors	200		6,00,000.00	300,000	
5	Agricultural Infrastructure	Feeder Roads	Farm to Main roads (Km)	200	Kismayo, Luk, Dolow, Afmadow, Jamame, Bardhere, Beled hawo,	4,000,000.00	200,000	Access to markets, Value chain development
		Rural Bridges	Rural bridges	20		5500,000.00	500,000	
6	Cooperatives Development and, Commercial farms and small farm capacity building	Cooperative Formation and management	Strategy Training	1	Kismayo, Luk, Dolow, Afmadow, Jamame, Bardhere, Beled hawo,	100,000.00	100,000	Build formidable cooperates, aggregation, act as entry points,
		Cooperatives, commercial and smallholder farmer training	Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	20		400,000.00		
7	Research and Development and Extension	Research Stations	One main research station and substation	2	Kismayo, Luk, Dolow, Afmadow, Jamame, Bardhere, Beled hawo,	3,700,000.00	100,000	Develop seed varieties that are drought tolerant, early maturity, high yield
		Seed and varieties development	Trails and testing	8		1,900,000.00		
		Extension centres	Construction of extension /training centers	5	Kismayo, Luk, Dolow, Afmadow, Bardhere	500,000.00	5 districts	Available extension services
8	Value chain Development	Post-harvest technology	Threshers, metallic silos, driers,	100	Kismayo, Luk, Dolow, Afmadow, Jamame, Bardhere,	3,000,000.00	200,000	Value addition, SME's, PHL, market-oriented, employment
		Market and distribution	Aggregation centers	10		4,000,000.00		



		Agro-processing and light industries	2 value chains/value addition	2	Beled hawo, Garbaharey	6,800,000.00		
9	Fodder Production	Dryland Fodder Production	100 HA of land under fodder production	100	J Kismayo, Luk, Dolow, Afmadow, Jamame, Bardhere, Beled hawo, Garbaharey	1,800,00.00	50,000	Tackle climate change, animal fattening,
		Irrigated Fodder Production	200 HA of land under fodder production	200		900,000.00		
10	Soil fertility management	Mapping	Digital soil mapping and sampling	1	Jubaland	1200,000.00.	Jubaland	Knowledge on Soil improved
		Database	Creating database	1				
11	Capacity Building	Human Capacity Development	Ass. On Human Capacity Development/implement the recommendations	400	Jubaland state	400,000.00	5,000	Human capital, systems, policy and regulations, knowledge transfer.
		Institutional Capacity	Institutional Capacity/continuous	1		600,000.00	5,000	
		Expertise and consultancies support	Expertise and consultancies support Buildings	20		2,000,000.00	5000	
		Buildings	Construction of offices and Furniture	30		4,000,000.00	12,000	

#### 10.4. PRIORITY AREAS OF SOUTHWEST STATE

S/N	Priority Need	Pillar	Proposed activities	Unit	Target areas	Budget	Beneficiaries HH	Expected Outcomes	
1.	Water Resource Management	Dryland Irrigation	Boreholes and installation of Solar System	50	Rain fed districts	5,000,000.00	1,200,000.00	Increase land under cultivation, production, Water for irrigation and drinking	
			Water catchments	60		6,000,000.00			
			Installation of drip irrigation system	100	Rain fed districts	1,000,000.00			
		Riverine irrigation	Canal (primary and secondary)	100	Lower Shabelle	10,000,000.00			800,000
			River embarkment (km)	200		5,000,000.00			
			River desilting (km)	150		12,000,000.00			
			Installation of a complete Solar Water Pump System for irrigation	60		1,000,000.00			
2.	Crop pests and diseases	Assessment	Comprehensive impact assessment of major pests	1	Southwest	100,000.00	500,000	Properly managed pests and diseases	
		Monitoring system	Developing monitoring systems for five major pests	5	Southwest	100,000.00			
3.	Farm Input	Seeds	Certified cereals seeds (four value chains developed)	4	Southwest	800,000.00	500,000	Quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides for increased production.	
		Fertilizers	Organic fertilizers- products	3		700,000.00			
		Pesticides	Ecofriendly – products	3		250,000.00			
4.	Mechanization	Tractors	Tractors with implements	25	Southwest	1,500,000.00	300,000	Increased land under-cultivation	
		Handheld Tractors	Motorized Hand tractors	300		900,000.00			
5.	Agricultural Infrastructure	Feeder Roads	Farm to main roads (Km)	200	Both riverine and rain-fed districts	4,000,000.00	500,000	Access to markets improved.	
		Rural Bridges	Rural bridges	20	L/Shabelle	5500,000.00			

6	Cooperatives Development and, Commercial farms and small farm capacity building	Cooperative Formation and Management	Strategy	1	Southwest	100,000.00	100,000	Structure Farmer produce organization
		Cooperatives, commercial and smallholder farmer training	Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	20		400,000.00		
7	Research and Development, and Extension	Research Stations	Main research stations and substation	3	Baidoa, Afgoi and Huddur	2000,000.00	3 Districts	Functional research centres
		Seed and varieties development	Trails and testing	15	Baidoa, Afgoi and Huddur	200,000.00	3 Districts	
		Extension centres	Construction of extension /training centres	7	3 Riverine districts & 4 rainfed districts	700,000.00	7 Districts	Available extension services
8	Market, Storage and Value Chain Development	Market	Construction of Market Facilities (Vegetables, Fruits & Grains)	8	Afgoi & Baidoa	1,200,000.00	400 individuals	Improved livelihoods
		Storage facilities	Construction of storage facilities	2	Afgoi & Baidoa	400,000.00	10 cooperatives	Post-harvest Losses reduced
		Post-harvest technology	Threshers, metallic silos, driers,	100	Baidoa, Hudur, Burhakabo, Afgoi	500,000.00	200,000	
		Market and distribution	Aggregation centres	10		1000,000.00		
		Agro-processing and light industries	2 value chains/value addition	2	6800,000.00			
9	Fodder Production	Dryland Fodder Production	100 HA of land under fodder production	100	Baidoa, Hudur, Burhakabo, Afgoi	1800,000.00	50,000	Improved availability of fodders
		Irrigated/Riverine Fodder Production	200 HA of land under fodder production	200		900,000.00		

<b>10</b>	Soil fertility management	Mapping	Digital soil mapping and sampling	1	Southwest	1200,000.00	Southwest	Improved knowledge on Soil
		Database	Creating database	1				
<b>11</b>	Capacity Building	Human Capacity Development	HR capacity needs assessment	1	Southwest	50,000.00	MoAI staff	Comprehensive report
			Short-term training for MoAI staff on Breeding, Climate Smart Agriculture, Irrigation, IPM, Financial Management etc.	5	Southwest MoAI	100,000.00	100 MoAI staff	Overall capacity of MoAI staff improved
			Long-term capacity building (MSc and PhD) on Soil, breeding, plant pathology, Irrigation, extension and Entomology	10	MoAI staff	500,000 .00	10 MoAI staff	
			Expertise and consultancies support Buildings	15	MoAI	1,500,000.00	MoAI	
		Infrastructure	Need assessment of MoAI office facilities at the district level	1	Southwest	60,000.00	All MoAI facilities at respective districts	Comprehensive report
	Rehabilitation/construction of MoAI district offices	7	Southwest	700.000,00	7 Districts	Capacity of MoAI improved		



## **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION**

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