MoAI Monthly Report

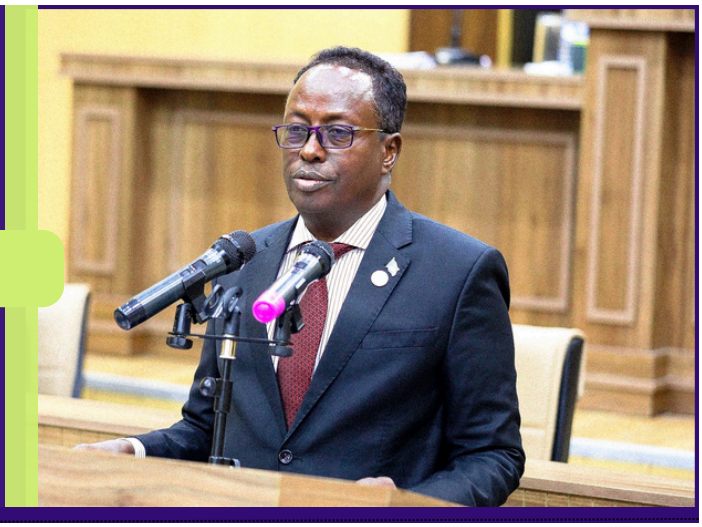
A Country Report on Agriculture in Somalia

Issue: March- 2025 •

THE SOMALI CABINET OF MINISTERS

Has approved the Director General and Deputy Director of the SARIS.

Mr. Abdi Mohamed Hussein as Director General and Mr. Liban Abdi Hassan as Deputy Director.



13th March 2025, the Cabinet of Ministers has approved Mr. Abdi Mohamed Hussein the General Director of Somali Agricultural Regulatory and Inspection Services (SARIS) and Liban Abdi Hassan of his Deputy after a long journey.

This is has come after the President has signed the SARIS establishment law and other three laws on 24th Dec 2024 which are the mandates of SARIS.

The approval of agricultural laws

In **November 19 and 26, 2024** – The Upper House of Parliament of Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) approved of four pivotal laws: the Somali Agricultural Regulatory and Inspection Services (SARIS) law, Agrochemicals Control law, Seed and Variety Release Law, and Plant Protection and Quarantine law. These laws aim to enhance food security, safeguard public health, and promote sustainable agricultural practices and strengthen regulatory frameworks, focusing on inspection service.

H.E. Mohamed Abdi Hayir (Maareeye), the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, urged stakeholders to comply with these laws, emphasizing their importance for agricultural resilience and economic growth.

EFFECTIVE AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION DISSEMINATION DURING RAMADAN: A CASE STUDY IN MERCA CITY

Lower Shabelle Somalia

Abstract:

This study investigates effective strategies for disseminating agricultural information to farming communities during Ramadan. It addresses the unique challenges posed by altered daily routines, fasting, and cultural sensitivities.

Employing a mixed-methods approach, this research examines the impact of various dissemination methods, including radio broadcasts, community gatherings, and mobile technology, on information uptake and agricultural practices.

The findings highlight the importance of tailoring information delivery to the specific context of Ramadan, with a focus on practical, actionable advice and cultural relevance. Recommendations are provided for optimizing agricultural extension services during this period.

Introduction:

Ramadan, a month of fasting and spiritual reflection, significantly impacts daily routines and activities in Muslim communities. In agricultural societies, this presents unique challenges for disseminating crucial information related to farming practices, livestock management, and food security.

Traditional dissemination methods may be less effective due to reduced energy levels during fasting hours and shifted schedules.

This study aims to explore alternative strategies for effectively reaching farmers during Ramadan, ensuring the timely provision of agricultural information that supports sustainable livelihoods and food production.

The importance of food security, especially in vulnerable regions, makes this period especially important for proper information dissemination.

Objective

To examine the impact of various dissemination methods, including radio broadcasts, community gatherings, and mobile technology, on information uptake and agricultural practices.

Literature Review:

Existing literature on agricultural extension and information dissemination highlights the importance of context-specific approaches.

Studies on communication strategies in rural communities emphasize the role of radio, community gatherings, and mobile technology in reaching target audiences.

Research on the impact of religious observances on agricultural activities provides insights into the challenges and opportunities associated with disseminating information during Ramadan. This review will synthesize relevant literature to inform the development of effective dissemination strategies tailored to the Ramadan context.

Research Methodology:

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques.

Qualitative data will be collected through focus group discussions and interviews with farmers, community leaders, and agricultural extension officers, exploring their experiences and perspectives on information dissemination during Ramadan.

Radio program analysis will be conducted to assess the content and effectiveness of agricultural broadcasts.

This study adopts a mixed-methods approach:

Quantitative Data:

- Surveys will be administered to 150 smallholder farmers in Merca City, assessing their access to information, preferred dissemination methods, and changes in agricultural practices.
- Data will be collected on crop yields, and adoption of new farming techniques.

Qualitative Data:

- Three focus group discussions (FGDs) will be conducted with farmers, community leaders, and agricultural extension officers to explore their experiences and perspectives on information dissemination during Ramadan.
- In-depth interviews will be conducted with key informants, including religious leaders and local experts.

Radio Program Analysis:

Recordings of agricultural radio programs broadcast during Ramadan will be analyzed to assess content, frequency, and effectiveness

The reach and effectiveness of radio broadcasts, community gatherings, and mobile technology.

The table below indicates that radios (27%): Radio plays a significant role in information dissemination, reaching 27% of the community.

Community Gatherings (20%): Face-to-face interactions at community gatherings are vital for 20% of community members as a source of information.

Mobile Phones (53%): Mobile phones are the primary source of information for 53% of the community.

Table 1

Response rate	Frequency	Percent
Access to information from radios	40	27
Access to information in community gatherings	30	20
Access to information with Mobile phones	80	53
Total	150	100

The challenges of information dissemination during Ramadan, and how the communities adapted.

The table below shows that during Ramadan, altered routines (32%) due to fasting and prayer times can disrupt communication efforts, highlighting the need to adapt outreach activities for effective message reception.

Decreased attentions spans (30%) caused by fasting and sleep changes necessitate concise, engaging, and culturally sensitive messages to counter reduced concentration. Limited availability (38%) stemming from religious observances and family commitments underscores the importance of scheduling information dissemination at opportune times.

Table 2

Response rate	Frequency	Percent
Altered Routine	48	32
Decreased Attention Span	45	30
Limited Availability	57	38
Total	150	100

Results and Discussions:

The study on effective agricultural information dissemination during Ramadan in Merca City, Lower Shabelle, Somalia, revealed crucial insights.

The research investigated the impact of various dissemination methods, including radios, community gatherings, and mobile phones, on information uptake and agricultural practices.

The findings indicated that radios reached 27% of the community, community gatherings were vital for 20% of members, and mobile phones were the primary information source for 53%.

These results underscored the significance of optimizing digital communication channels while leveraging traditional methods for reaching farming communities effectively during Ramadan.

The challenges faced, such as altered routines, decreased attention spans, and limited availability, were also discussed within the context of information dissemination during this period.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the research highlights the importance of tailoring information delivery to the unique context of Ramadan for effective agricultural information dissemination in Merca City.

Understanding the preferences and access points of the community members is essential for optimizing outreach strategies.

The study's results emphasize the pivotal role of mobile technology alongside traditional communication methods in reaching a diverse audience during Ramadan.

Adapting to challenges and leveraging the strengths of different dissemination channels are crucial for ensuring the timely and relevant delivery of agricultural information to support sustainable livelihoods in the region.

Recommendations:

Based on the findings, it is recommended that agricultural extension services in Merca City focus on integrating mobile technology into their information dissemination strategies while also continuing to utilize radios and community gatherings.

Tailoring messages to be concise, engaging, and culturally sensitive is essential for overcoming challenges like altered routines and decreased attention spans during Ramadan.

Furthermore, scheduling information dissemination activities at convenient times to address limited availability due to religious observances and family commitments can enhance the effectiveness of communication efforts.

By implementing these recommendations, agricultural information dissemination during Ramadan can be optimized to better serve the farming communities in Merca City, Lower Shabelle, Somalia.

AGRICULTURAL PRICE

PRICE TREND ANALYSIS REPORT

January 31 – February 27, 2025

Overview

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of the price trends for key agricultural commodities across Somalia, focusing on both retail market prices (USD) and farm gate prices (SOS).

The analysis covers the four-week period from January 31 to February 27, 2025, offering valuable insights into price behavior, market dynamics, and implications for producers and stakeholders.

Retail Price Trends (USD)

Key Insights

The retail price of mangoes showed a notable increase from **$0.25** to **$0.50** by mid-February, which may reflect an improvement in demand or a reduction in supply across the markets.

In contrast, the price of bananas remained consistently stable at **$1.00** throughout the period, despite significant fluctuations in production-level prices.

This indicates a level of insulation within the retail market, possibly due to buffering by traders or supply chain mechanisms. Watermelon prices experienced a decrease from **$2.00 to $1.50,** which could be attributed to increased availability in local markets.

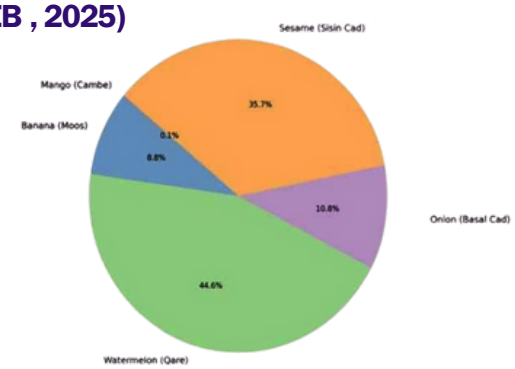
Meanwhile, the prices of white onion and sesame remained stable at **$1.50 and $2.00** respectively, showing no visible retail volatility during this time frame.

Farm Gate Price Trends (SOS)

- **Mango (Cambe):** The farm gate price of mangoes experienced a modest increase, rising from **6,500 SOS to 7,000 SOS** over the reporting period. This gradual appreciation suggests improved market sentiment at the production level, likely driven by stable demand.
- **Banana (Muus):** A significant price drop was recorded, with the farm gate falling sharply from **1,456,000 SOS to 828,000 SOS.** This decline may indicate an oversupply in the market, or logistical constraints impacting demand.
- **Watermelon (Qare):** An exceptional surge occurred in the final week, with prices jumping from **52,000 SOS to 4,200,000 SOS.** This unusual spike may be attributed to high-value local consumption, supply chain disruptions.
- **White Onion (Basal Cad):** The price declined slightly by approximately 10%, moving from **1,118,000 SOS to 1,015,000 SOS**. This minor change points to stable market dynamics with minimal disruption.
- **Sesame (Sisin Cad):** A considerable increase was observed, with prices rising from **2,080,000 SOS to 3,360,000 SOS**. This is likely driven by heightened demand, reaffirming sesame status as a key cash crop in the region.

PROPORTIONAL SHARE OF FARM GATE PRICES

(27 FEB , 2025)



The Above chart displays the proportional share of farm gate prices for selected commodities as of February 27, 2025. It visually highlights how Watermelon (Qare) and Sesame (Sisin Cad) dominate the value composition, while Mango (Cambe) contributes a minimal share.

Summary of Market Dynamics

Commodity	Retail Price Trend	Farm Gate Trend	Notable Observation
Mango	↘ Stable Increase	↘ Slight Increase	Consistent market behavior.
Banana	— Stable	↓ Sharp Drop	Producer risk, market oversupply.
Watermelon	↓ Decrease	↑ Anomalous Spike	increased local demand or a temporary market imbalance.
White Onion	— Stable	↓ Slight Drop	Stable consumer market.
Sesame	— Stable	↑ Significant Increase	Global/export demand effect.

Strategic Implications

Recommendations:

1. Enhance Price Forecasting Tools: Address anomalies and provide early warnings for producers.
2. Strengthen Producer-Consumer Linkages: Mitigate sharp discrepancies between retail and farm gate prices.
3. Improve Storage & Processing for Perishables: Especially bananas, to prevent losses from oversupply.
4. Monitor Export Supply Chains: Especially for sesame, which are sensitive to foreign demand.

Conclusion

Despite stable retail prices, farm gate markets are increasingly volatile, especially in high-value crops. There is an urgent need for targeted interventions to protect farmers from shocks while optimizing returns from export-demand commodities like sesame and Watermelon.

DESERT LOCUST SITUATION

The Desert Locust (DL) situation remained calm during March 2025. Surveys conducted in the coastal, sub-coastal, and inland areas of the locust breeding zones in the northwest regions indicated that no locusts were seen. Conditions are expected to remain mostly dry through the first dekad of April.

Annual vegetation began drying, and the soil remained dry. No significant rainfall was recorded; as a result, vegetation continued to dry, and soil moisture levels remained low.

Figure 1: Desert Locust situation during March 2025

Forecasting

The Desert Locust situation in Somalia is expected to remain calm in April. However, rainfall at the end of the March in breeding areas may create favorable ecological conditions for locust breeding, particularly in the northern coastal and sub-coastal areas such as Zaila, Lughaya, and Berbera districts. This rainfall will support high soil moisture and promote vegetation growth.

TRAINING ON DESERT LOCUST PESTICIDES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LPMS)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, particularly the Department of Plant Protection, in collaboration with FAO, conducted Locust Pesticides Management System (LPMS) training from March 15–17, 2025, in Mogadishu for six Desert Locust Officers from the Ministries of Agriculture of Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and South West States.

The training enhanced pesticide management skills, safety, and compliance with international regulations. Participants gained hands-on experience, improving locust control coordination and sustainability.

Figure 2: Photo Group of the Training

Community Sensitization for Desert Locust Control in Southern States (Hirshabelle, Jubaland, And Southwest).

From March 10 to 14, 2025, a community mobilization initiative was conducted across 113 villages in Baidoa, Burhakaba, and Afgoi in Southwest State (34 villages); Jowhar and Beletweyne in Hirshabelle State (33 villages); and Kismayo, Luuq, Bardere, and Dollow in Jubaland State (46 villages).

The campaign reached 1,551 farmers, focusing on raising awareness, building capacity, and fostering community engagement in early detection and control efforts

Figure 3: Community Sensitization in Baidoa- Southwest State

Figure 4: Community Sensitization in Kismayo-Jubaland State

Through community meetings, interactive sessions, and training, the campaign empowered local communities to take proactive measures to protect their livelihoods and food security. While significant progress was made, challenges such as limited access to remote areas and resource constraints remain. To enhance future efforts, it is recommended to strengthen reporting mechanisms and ensure timely access to control measures.

Figure 5: Community Sensitization in Jowhar-Hirshabelle State

EARLY WARNING AND LAND USE

SOMALI SEASONAL CLIMATE

UPDATE FOR APRIL TO MAY 2025

The climate outlook for the April to May 2025 period indicates high chances of drier than usual conditions over most parts of the eastern and western regions of Somalia.

Meanwhile, the central and southern parts are expected to experience wetter than usual conditions during the season. This is coupled with an overall warmer than usual temperature trend for the country.

Rainfall Forecast for April 2025:

Wetter than normal conditions are expected to prevail over a few parts of Somalia, particularly in the southeastern regions. Drier than usual conditions are forecasted for other parts of the country, especially over the central and north-western regions.

Temperature Forecast for April 2025:

Warmer than usual temperatures are expected to be felt across most regions of Somalia during April. However, normal temperature conditions are expected over certain areas, mainly in the southeastern parts of the country.

Seasonal Rainfall Forecast for April to May 2025:

Drier than usual conditions are anticipated over large parts of Somalia, including the central, north-western, and eastern areas.

In contrast, wetter than usual conditions are expected over a few parts in the southeastern and coastal areas.

Seasonal Temperature Forecast for April to May 2025:

Warmer than usual temperatures are forecast for most regions of Somalia, particularly in the central and northern areas.

Normal temperature conditions are expected in specific regions, especially in the southeastern parts of Somalia.

Implications for Agriculture and Irrigation:

The expected drier conditions in the central, north-western, and eastern parts of Somalia may pose a challenge to agricultural activities, particularly for rain-fed crops and livestock.

This is a key consideration for farmers and pastoralists in these areas who rely on consistent rainfall for production.

Meanwhile, the wetter than usual conditions in the southeastern and coastal areas may lead to increased water availability, which could potentially benefit irrigation activities. However, there may also be risks of localized flooding and disruptions, which need to be monitored closely.

Advisory for Early Warning and Land Use:

Given the seasonal outlook, it is critical for farmers, pastoralists, and agricultural stakeholders in Somalia to prepare for these varying conditions.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation encourages stakeholders to:

- Monitor updated weather information from the Department of Irrigation and Early Warning regularly.
- Implement appropriate water conservation measures, especially in areas expecting drier conditions.
- Adopt climate-smart agricultural practices and irrigation techniques to optimize water use and enhance resilience.
- Be alert to potential flooding risks in the wetter-than-usual regions and prepare accordingly.

For more detailed national and sub-national updates, please refer to the updates provided by the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in collaboration with ICPAC.

Note: The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, in partnership with ICPAC, will continue to provide updates and risk information through the East Africa Hazards Watch platform.

Stakeholders can explore climate change data, historical information, and localized forecasts for better preparedness and response planning.

RAINFALL PROBABILISTIC FORECAST FOR

MARCH - MAY 2024

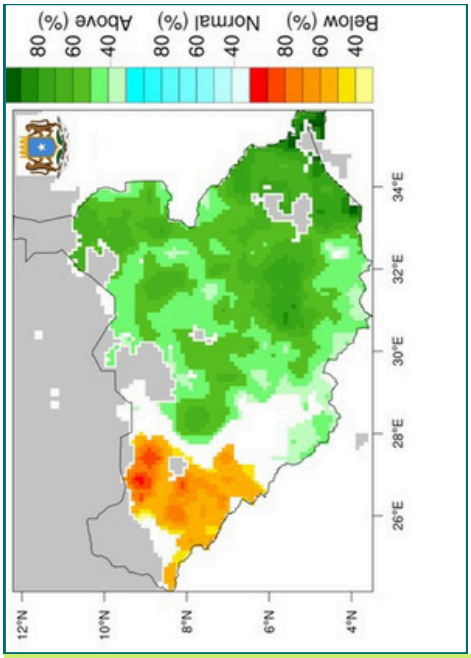


Figure1

RAINFALL PROBABILISTIC FORECAST FOR

MARCH - MAY 2025

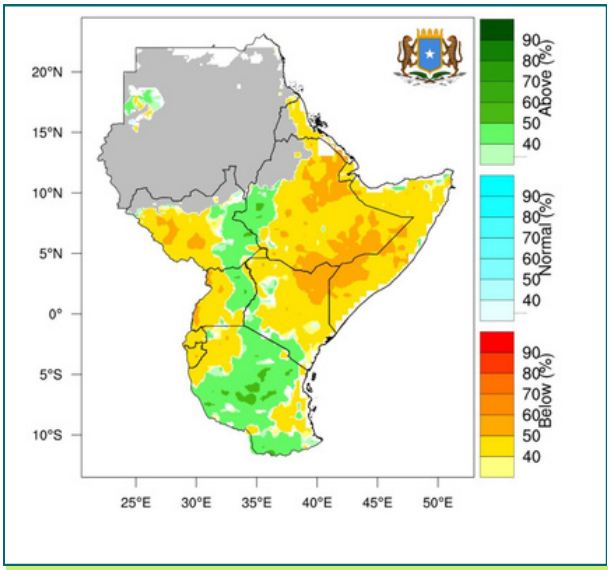


Figure2

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY UPDATE

Overview

The food security situation in Somalia continues to be unstable, the insufficient rainfall from October to December 2024 resulted in a significant decline in crop yields in agropastoral and riverine livelihoods , as well as faster depletion of pasture and water resources in pastoral areas.

Additionally, localized flooding in riverine areas of Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, and Middle Juba, along with ongoing insecurity and conflict in central and southern Somalia, as well as parts of the northern regions, led to displacement of people, disruption of livelihood activities, and hindered access to markets.

Therefore, Between January to March 2025, the situation remains critical. 3.4 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), representing almost 17 percent of the population.

This includes more than 2.9 million people (15 percent of the population) in IPC AFI Phase 3 (Crisis), and around 442,000 people (2 percent of the population) experiencing worse conditions in IPC AFI Phase 4 (Emergency).

Rainfall Forecast for March-May 2025 (Gu)

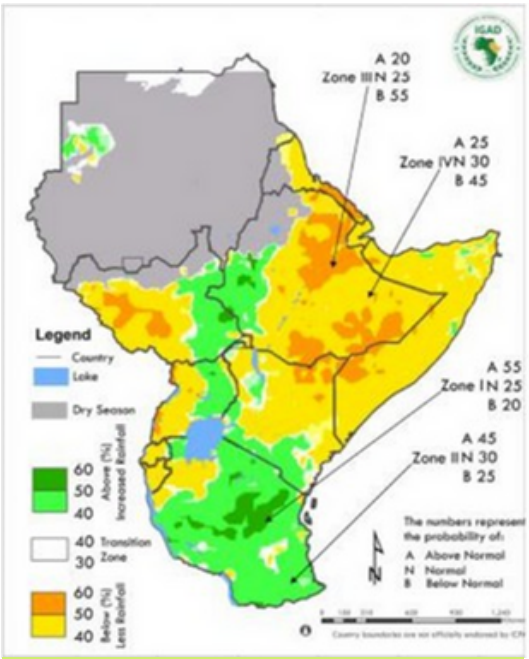


Figure 3

Seasonal Rainfall Performance and Forecast

The October to December 2024 Deyr rains were below-average particularly over central and southern Somalia.
Devastating riverine flooding were reported in Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, and Hiiraan regions.

According to ICPAC/IGAD forecast, the April to June 2025 Gu rains are likely to be below average despite the forecast of a weakening La Niña.
River levels are expected to remain low but some localized flooding is expected in areas with open breakages and weak river embankments.

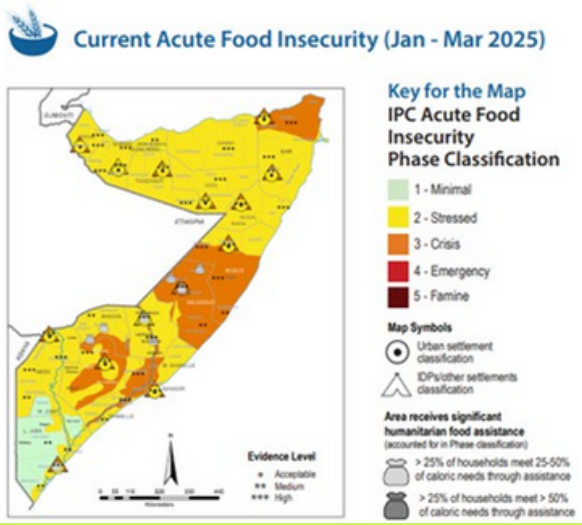


Figure 4

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

- The 2024 Deyr season crop yield in southern Somalia is estimated to be 52,200 metric tons, which is 44% lower than the long-term average from 1995 to 2023.
- The primary factors contributing to the reduction in production include inadequate rainfall, insecurity, localized flooding, pest outbreaks, and insufficient access to essential farming inputs.

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- in the Northwest, the 2024 Gu/Karan cereal harvest is estimated at 10,600 metric tons, 62 percent lower than the average for 2010- 2023, mainly due to poor and erratic rainfall, flash floods and pests.
- Due to below-average 2024 Deyr rainfall, some pastoral areas of the country are experiencing poor pasture and water availability. Further deterioration is expected during the dry Jan-Mar 2025 Jilaal season.
- Milk production and availability are average but expected
- to decline as drought conditions worsen.
- Livestock holdings have been increasing among poor households in most pastoral livelihoods but remain below baseline levels in central regions and Gedo where the cumulative effects of previous droughts persist.

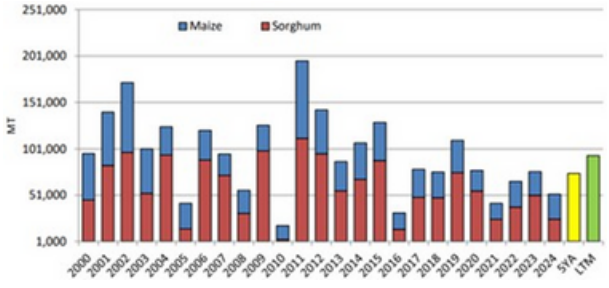

Figure 5

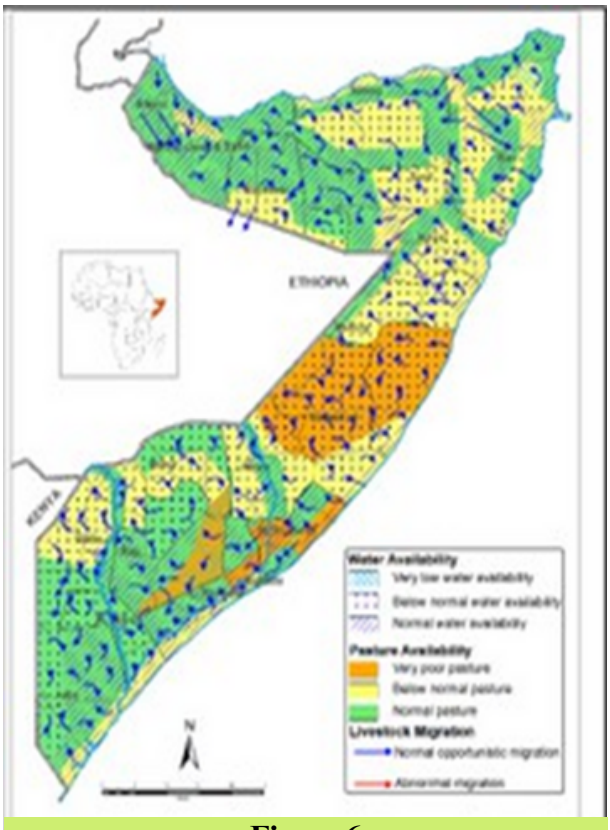

Figure 6

MARKET PRICE TRENDS

July-December 2024 (Current)

- Due to limited carryover stocks from previous seasons and poor 2024 Deyr season harvest prospects, prices of local cereals in December 2024 showed mild to moderate increase compared to July 2024 and the five- year average.
- International prices of all major cereals increased in December 2024 compared to July 2024 and the five year averages due to weak local currency, conflict and high transport costs.

January to June 2025 (Projection)

- Likely increase livestock export in the lead up to and during Ramadan and Hajj (March-May) will improve dollar supply and moderate the depreciation of local currencies.
- Both local and imported food prices are expected to trend above the five-year averages due to the poor Deyr harvest, limited carryover stocks from previous seasons and high shipping costs
- The Cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB) has seen a moderate increase compared to the fiveyear average.
- Livestock prices increased between July to Dec 2024 compared to the five-year average.
- Livestock prices will likely be close to or above the average in most markets thorough mid-2025 due to improved
- livestock conditions and productivity as well as increased demand for Ramadhan and Hajj festivities

2024 POST DEYR
IPC AFI KEY FINDINGS

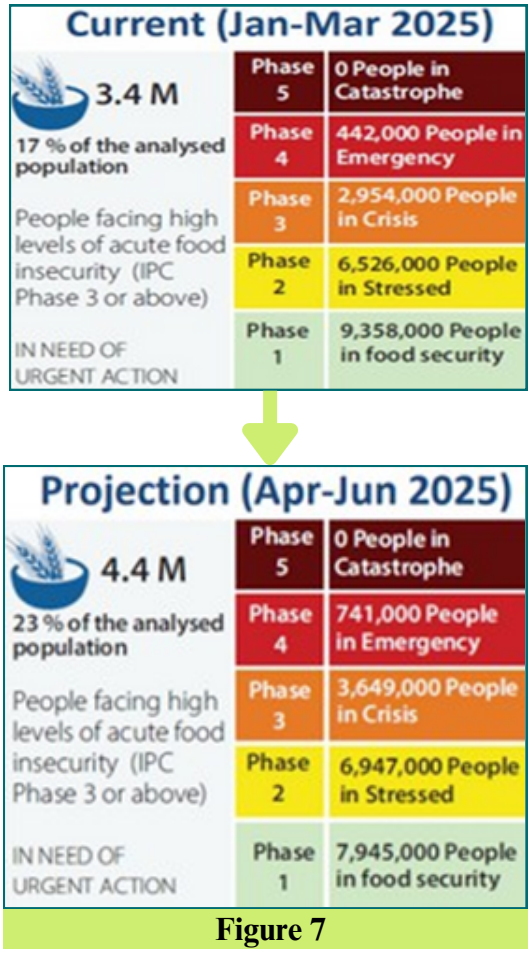

Figure 7

KEY DRIVERS OF FOOD
INSECURITY AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION

Poor rainfall: Below average 2024 Deyr season (October-December) rainfall affected agropastoral areas; additional impact expected due to anticipated below average 2025 Gu season (April-June) rainfall.

Flooding: Riverine floods caused population displacement and crop losses in some southern parts of Somalia during 2024 Deyr season and localized flooding expected to cause additional damage during 2025 Gu'

Conflict and insecurity: Persistent conflict and insecurity likely to result in populatio displacement, disrupt market access and functionality, hinder households' access to livelihood opportunities, and humanitarian assistance

High food prices: Both local and imported food prices are expected to trend above the five-year averages due to the poor Deyr harvest, limited carryover stocks and high shipping costs.

Diseases and poor health access : Low access to adequate water, sanitation, hygiene,
immunization and other health services contributes to increased disease and malnutrition.

Recommendations

- Sustained lifesaving and sustaining humanitarian assistance.
- Risk based programming to strengthen readiness, anticipatory action (AA), and early response to support vulnerable communities.
- Scale up Integrated programs, including food security, nutrition, health, and WASH.
- Improved efficiencies in humanitarian assistance through Improved targeting to prioritize the most vulnerable groups and geographical areas.
- Infrastructure development including water & irrigation systems and roads.
- Building resilience through climate-smart approaches, disaster risk reduction strategies, and improved early warning systems to help communities better adapt to future shocks.

GREENHOUSE PRODUCTION

AT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

This section presents an overview of the management activities and progress achieved within the greenhouse, which is overseen by the Department of Crop Production and Resilience.

Figure 1

It highlights key operations, production outcomes, challenges encountered, and recommendations to enhance cucumber cultivation. The greenhouse, situated at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation headquarters, serves as a crucial demonstration site for advancing urban farming practices.

The greenhouse, located at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation headquarters, serves as an essential demonstration project for urban farming practices.

Greenhouse Dimensions: **30m high and 8m wide.**

The greenhouse at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been actively engaged in cucumber production. The facility provides a controlled environment for optimized growth, ensuring a consistent yield throughout the growing cycle.

Activities Conducted:

- **Land Preparation:** Date completed: November 2024. Activities include: Soil leveling, addition of new soil, and fumigation with insecticide (Malathion)
- **Planting:** plant Spacing: 40 cm between rows and plants.
- **Direct Sowing:** Carried out after pipeline adjustments on November 21, 2024.
- **Weed Control Method:** Manual weeding using hand tools and sickles. Frequency: Regular weeding conducted throughout the month.
- **Irrigation Strategy:** Drip irrigation system, as commonly used in urban farming. Schedule: Twice daily (3 minutes in the morning and 4 minutes in the afternoon).

Figure 1: This is cucumber planting photo at MoAI,

Table: February Greenhouse Production (Harvesting Schedule):

The February harvesting schedule showcases the steady production levels achieved through efficient management and best agricultural practices.

Harvest Date	Quantity (kg)
01-02-2025	80 kg
04-02-2025	86 kg
08-02-2025	98 kg
11-02-2025	87 kg
14-02-2025	80 kg
17-02-2025	80 kg
20-02-2025	90 kg
23-02-2025	80 kg
26-02-2025	80 kg
29-02-2025	80 kg
Total	841 kg

Key Observations above table:

1. Consistent Production Output, the cucumber yield remains stable, with an average daily harvest ranging between 80 kg and 98 kg, demonstrating effective cultivation techniques.
2. Peak Harvesting Period, the highest production day was February 8th, with 98 kg harvested, indicating optimal growing conditions during this period.
3. Sustainability of Greenhouse Farming, the consistent yield highlights the effectiveness of greenhouse farming in ensuring food security and maximizing land productivity in urban settings

Recommendation

1. Financial Support, adequate funding should be secured to cover labor costs, as well as the timely purchase of essential inputs (insecticides and nutrients).
2. Monitoring and Supervision, regular field visits should be conducted by plant protection experts to monitor the health of crops and address emerging issues promptly.
3. Strategic Adaptations, continued adaptation of best practices and timely interventions can ensure consistent and successful cucumber production.

Conclusion:

The greenhouse production at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation represents a significant step in modernizing Somalia's agricultural sector. The project serves as a model for urban farming, demonstrating how controlled environments can enhance food security, improve productivity, and promote sustainable farming practices. By addressing existing challenges and implementing recommended improvements, the greenhouse initiative can further contribute to strengthening Somalia's agricultural resilience and self-sufficiency.

Rice Production Situation in Jowhar District

In Somalia, rice is the third most important cereal crop after sorghum and maize. Before the civil war in 1990, the total national rice hectarage was approximately 7,000 hectares (MOA, 1989).

Currently, Jowhar is the only district in Somalia where rice is cultivated.

Figure 2 : Photo 2: This is a photo of a rice field in Jowhar.

The average rice yield at the farmer level ranges between 1.5 to 2 tons per hectare. The low yield is attributed to various factors, including the lack of quality seeds and limited knowledge of modern production technologies.

Jowhar is a highly productive agricultural area, and this year, the overall crop yield in the Middle Shabelle region has been exceptionally good. The overflowing of the Shabelle River has significantly benefited sesame and cowpea farmers, although minimal cultivation occurs in rainfed areas.

Additionally, rice production has increased considerably, with approximately 2,000 hectares of rice fields under cultivation. Efforts to secure a stable market for this output are crucial to ensuring continued growth and profitability.