



WASAARADDA BEERAHA IYO WARAABKA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (MOAI)

وزارة الزراعة والري



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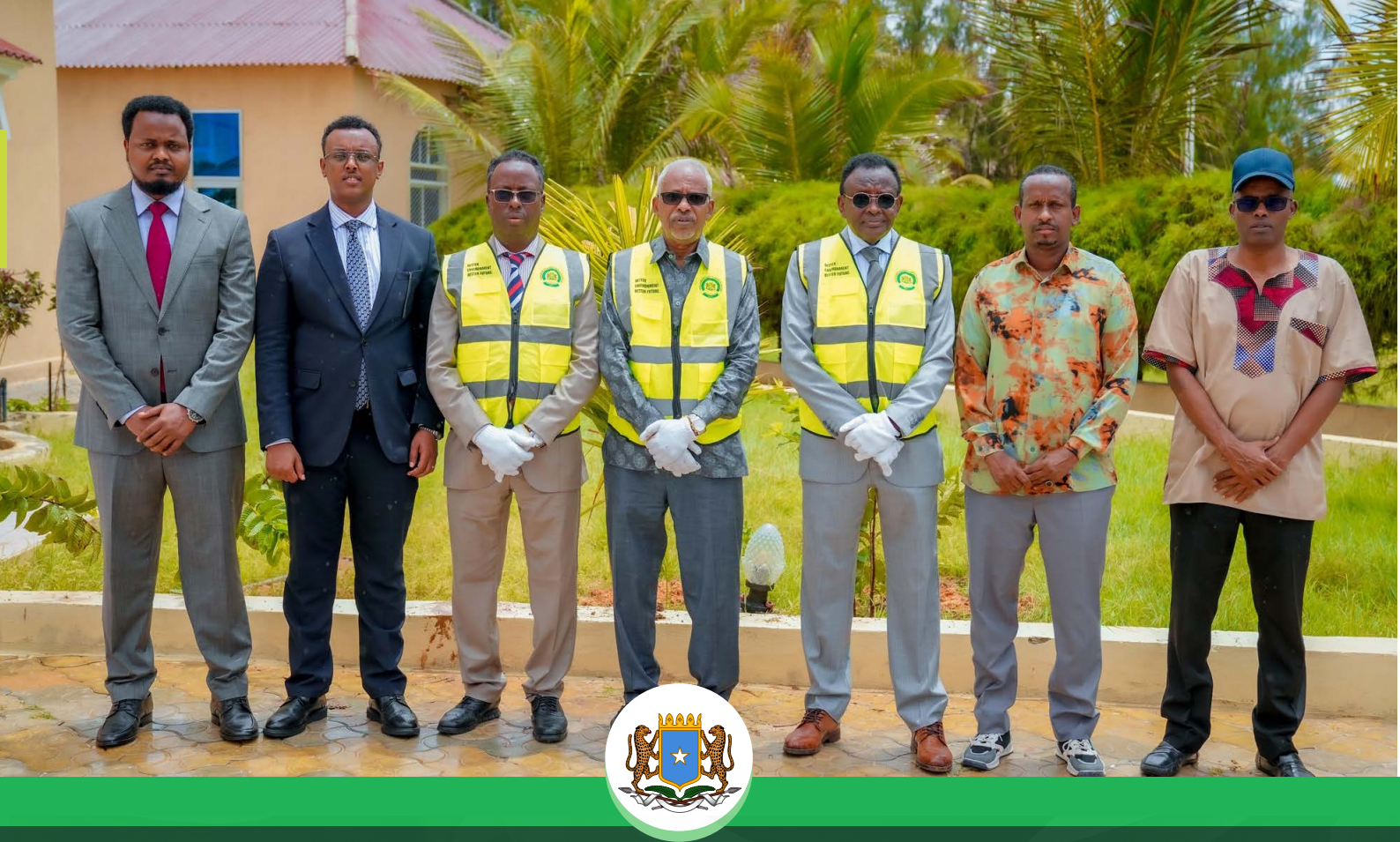
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SOMALIA'S NATIONAL TREE PLANTING WEEK

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Government of Somalia, **Mohamed Abdi Hayir (Maareeye)**, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change, **Gen. Bashir Mohamed Jama (Bashir Goobe)**, and the Ambassador of the Republic of Djibouti to Somalia jointly participated in a tree-planting campaign held at the Djibouti Embassy compound in Somalia.

This tree-planting campaign is part of national efforts to re-green the country, with a focus on envi-

ronmental protection, reducing deforestation, and restoring the overall beauty of the nation.

The officials emphasized the importance of trees for life and the environment, noting their significant role in adapting to climate change.

They also encouraged the Somali public to actively take part in tree-planting initiatives to increase the country's greenery.

Highlights

The campaign highlights the government's commitment to strengthening cooperation among different institutions in order to protect the environment and create a stable and sustainable climate.



PHOTO





MEETING ON THE REHABILITATION OF

BRIDGES ALONG THE SHABELLE RIVER IN BARIIRE AND SABIID VILLAGES, LOWER SHABELLE REGION

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Government of Somalia, Hon. Mohamed Abdi Xayir (Maareeye), chaired a consultative meeting held at the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The meeting focused on the challenges facing the Lower Shabelle River and the urgent need to rehabilitate key bridges essential for transportation and the local economy.

The discussion specifically addressed solutions for the repair and reconstruction of several critical bridges, including Sabiib, Caanoole, Bariire, Janaale, and Awdhiigle.

These bridges play a vital role in facilitating the movement of people, trade, and the transportation of agricultural produce. The meeting was attended by the Minister of Defense, Ahmed Moallin Fiqi; the Minister of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing, Hon. Ayuub Ismaaciil Yuusuf; the Chairman of SoDMA; the Chairman of the Somali Chamber of Commerce; representatives

from the Banadir Regional Chamber of Commerce; business leaders; farmers from the Lower Shabelle region and Golweyn area; money exchange operators; Hormuud Salaam Foundation; and ADC. Participants also discussed the importance of strengthening coop-

eration between the government, the business community, and local residents to address the river's challenges. Emphasis was placed on ensuring functional bridges and improving the cleanliness and maintenance of river channels.

Finally, funds were raised during the meeting to support efforts to remove collapsed bridge materials from the river and to carry out river clean-up activities. These efforts aim to ease the movement of people and the transportation of agricultural goods, while boosting agricultural productivity in the Lower Shabelle region.



PHOTO



THE CENTRE OF AGRIPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION (CIAD) AT MOAI RECEIVED ICT EQUIPMENT AND OFFICE FURNITURE SUPPORT FROM FAO SOMALIA

The Minister of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation received at the Ministry's headquarters a delegation led by the head of FAO Somalia.

The delegation handed over office equipment to the Ministry, intended for the Center for Innovation and Agribusiness Development (CIAD), in order to strengthen the center's operations and enhance the support provided to youth and innovators in the agricultural sector. FAO has played a significant role in the establishment and imple-

mentation of this center, with the aim of promoting youth innovation, advancing agribusiness, and supporting Somali youth to actively participate in the development and modernization of the country's agriculture. Finally, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation expressed his gratitude to FAO for its continued support and cooperation with the Ministry, commending the organization's visible role in the development and growth of the agricultural sector.

Somalia Showcases Its

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL

MECHANIZATION POLICY AT GLOBAL SOUTH–SOUTH EXCHANGE ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION



Somalia continues to strengthen its efforts in advancing agricultural mechanization through active engagement in global knowledge platforms.

One such milestone was its participation in the Online Capacity Building Program and South–South Exchange Series on Agricultural Mechanization, jointly organized by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Bringing together a diverse group of countries from Africa, Asia, and beyond, the four-week program served as a dynamic platform for exchanging knowledge, sharing practical experiences, and promoting innovative approaches to sustainable agricultural mechanization.

The program reflected a growing global recognition that collaboration and shared learning are essential to addressing common challenges in agriculture, particularly in the face of climate change. Throughout the





key highlight of the program was the session on policy and regulatory frameworks, held on 22 April 2026, where Somalia joined Cameroon, Kenya and China in presenting national experiences.

Representing Somalia, Eng. Dirie Abdi Mohamed, Director of the Department of Agricultural Technology and Innovation at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, delivered a comprehensive presentation on the country's mechanization policy.

In his presentation, Eng. Dirie outlined the vision and strategic priorities of Somalia's National Agricultural Mechanization Policy, emphasizing the need to expand access to mechanization services, particularly through service-based and private sector-led models.

He highlighted the government's commitment to building an inclusive system that benefits smallholder farmers, youth, and women, while promoting efficiency, productivity, and resilience.

Importantly, Eng. Dirie highlighted the strong alignment of Somalia's mechanization policy with the National Transformation Plan (NTP 2025-2029), positioning mechanization as a key driver of economic growth, food security, and rural development. He also emphasized its consistency with the FAO-African Union Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (SAM) Framework, ensuring that Somalia's approach is anchored in continental and global best practices.

Somalia's participation in this South-South exchange not only strengthened national capacity but also reinforced its role as an emerging voice in agricultural mechanization policy and innovation.

The program provided valuable insights into scalable models, financing mechanisms, and regulatory approaches that can support the country's efforts to modernize agriculture. As Somalia continues its journey toward a more resilient and productive agricultural sector, such platforms play a crucial role in fostering collaboration, accelerating learning, and unlocking new opportunities for sustainable development.



ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGIES EXHIBITION 2026



The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Republic of Somalia successfully organized the Annual Agricultural Mechanization and Technologies Exhibition on 20 April 2026 at the Ministry Headquarters in Mogadishu. The event brought together more than 200 participants, including farmers, cooperatives, youth agripreneurs, machinery dealers, financial institutions, and development partners, reflecting growing national momentum toward modernizing Somalia's agriculture.

The exhibition served as a dynamic platform to showcase innovations and promote practical solutions aimed at improving productivity, reducing labor intensity, and enhancing climate resilience. More than 10 national companies participated, presenting a wide range of technologies tailored to Somalia's agricultural context. These included tractors, drip irrigation technologies, solar-powered irrigation systems, hand tractors, fodder production machines, agro-processing equipment, and bio-soil technologies designed to improve soil health and sustainability.

A key highlight of the exhibition was the Farmer Discount Program, through which participating companies offered 15%–20% discounts on selected machinery and equipment. This initiative aimed to improve affordability and access, enabling small-holder farmers and cooperatives to acquire modern technologies at reduced cost while stimulating demand and strengthening private sector engagement



The exhibition was officially opened by the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Eng. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle, who emphasized the government's commitment to advancing agricultural mechanization as a key driver of food security, economic growth, and rural transformation.



He highlighted the importance of strengthening partnerships between government, private sector, and financial institutions to scale up access to mechanization services across the country.



The Director of the Department of Agricultural Technology and Innovation, Dirie Abdi Mohamed, underscored the strategic role of innovation and technology in transforming Somalia's agriculture.

He highlighted the critical role of the private sector in driving mechanization services and emphasized the growing interest of youth in agricultural mechanization as a source of employment and entrepreneurship.



He noted that the exhibition serves as a practical platform to promote service-based mechanization models, expand private sector participation, and strengthen technical capacity among farmers and young agripreneurs.



The exhibition concluded with closing remarks by the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, H.E. Mohamed Abdi Hayir, who commended the strong participation and collaboration among stakeholders.

He reaffirmed the government's commitment to creating an enabling environment for agricultural transformation through mechanization, innovation, and inclusive policies that benefit farmers, particularly youth and women.

The Annual Agricultural Mechanization and Technologies Exhibition 2026 marks an important milestone in Somalia's journey toward a more productive, resilient, and technology-driven agricultural sector, and sets the foundation for future annual exhibitions that will continue to promote innovation, investment, and sustainable development.



CONSULTATION MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION FINANCING IN SOMALIA

On 28 April 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Republic of Somalia convened a high-level Consultation Meeting on Agricultural Mechanization Financing in Mogadishu, bringing together key stakeholders to address one of the most pressing barriers to agricultural transformation: access to finance.

The meeting attracted broad participation from farmer cooperatives, individual farmers, microfinance institutions (MFIs), private banks, machinery dealers, and the Somali Development and Reconstruction Bank, reflecting a shared commitment to unlocking investment in agricultural mechanization across Somalia.





he event was officially opened by the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, **H.E. Mohamed Abdi Hayir**, who emphasized that access to finance and investment in mechanization is fundamental to modernizing agriculture, improving productivity, and ensuring national food security.

The highlighted the Ministry's ongoing efforts, in collaboration with the Somali Development and Reconstruction Bank, to support farmers and cooperatives in accessing agricultural machinery through affordable loan schemes and tailored financing mechanisms.

A key technical presentation was delivered by the Director of the Department of Agricultural Technology and Innovation, **Eng. Dirie Abdi Mohamed**, who outlined the status of agricultural mechanization in Somalia, including progress made, existing challenges, and emerging opportunities.



His presentation highlighted priority investment areas such as mechanization service provision, machinery supply systems, local fabrication, spare parts value chains, maintenance and repairing services, stressing the need for coordinated financing solutions to scale impact.



The consultation also benefited from international experience sharing.

Aglease Co Ltd, one of the leading companies in agricultural mechanization asset financing in Zambia, presented its model for mechanization financing and leasing, offering practical insights into how structured financing systems can expand farmer access to machinery while ensuring sustainability.

At the national level, the Somali Microfinance Association confirmed that microfinance institutions are ready and willing to support farmers, particularly smallholders, in accessing finance for productive investments, including agricultural machinery.

However, farmers and cooperatives raised key concerns regarding high profit rates (around 18%) and short repayment periods, which limit their ability to benefit from existing financial services.

MFI's acknowledged these challenges and committed to reviewing their products to better align with agricultural cycles and farmer needs.

Throughout the meeting, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation emphasized its facilitation role in building linkages between farmers, financial institutions, and machinery dealers,



with the aim of creating an integrated ecosystem that supports easier access to agricultural technologies and mechanization services.

The consultation concluded with a strong consensus on the need to develop inclusive, affordable, and farmer-friendly financing models, while strengthening partnerships between public institutions, private sector actors, and financial service providers. The meeting represents a critical milestone in advancing Somalia's mechanization agenda and lays the foundation for scalable financing solutions that can drive agricultural transformation across the country.





REPORT ON



12 GREENHOUSES

DONATED BY TİKA
TO YOUTH FARMERS IN MOGADISHU
URBAN FARM

Introduction

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Republic of Somalia, in collaboration with Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA), initiated a project to support urban agriculture and youth employment through the donation of twelve (12) greenhouses in Mogadishu.

The project aims to strengthen food production capacity, create employment opportunities for young farmers, and introduce modern greenhouse farming systems in urban and peri-urban areas.

As part of the implementation process, the Ministry conducted a field assessment of four potential agricultural sites located in Daynile District and surrounding areas, of Banaadir Region, from **5th to 7th April 2026**, to identify the most suitable beneficiary farm for the greenhouse installation.





Methodology

The assessment team used the following methods during the survey period:

- Filling and reviewing structured questionnaire forms.
- Conducting oral interviews with applicants and farm representatives.
- Carrying out technical capacity assessments of each site.
- Physical observation of land conditions, water systems, and accessibility.
- Verification of ownership or lease documentation.

Objectives of the Assessment

The main objectives of the site visit were:

1. To screen shortlisted candidates and identify the most suitable land for greenhouse farming systems.
2. To ensure the selected site met the Ministry's technical, environmental, and operational requirements.
3. To identify one qualified site that could support four youth farmer candidates.
4. To promote youth participation in modern and climate-smart agriculture.



Selection Criteria

The Ministry applied the following criteria during the selection process:

- The site must be located within Daynile District or surrounding areas.
- The farm must be in a safe, secure, and easily accessible location with suitable environmental conditions.
- The site must have reliable and continuous access to water through a privately owned or rented borehole.
- The land must be owned by the applicant or secured under a lease agreement of at least five (5) years.
- The land must be large enough to accommodate at least twelve (12) greenhouses, each measuring 40m × 8m, with additional room for future expansion and related agricultural activities.

Farm management should possess agricultural knowledge or demonstrate willingness to comply with Ministry policies, guidelines, and regulations.

Applicants Considered

Although more than twenty-seven (27) companies, cooperatives, and NGOs submitted applications, many did not meet the required standards.

Four shortlisted applicants were assessed:

- 1 Barwaaqo Cooperatives.
- 2 Beerwaaqo Farm.
- 3 Green Life Innovation Lab.
- 4 Horseed Gardening Women-Owned Farm.





Final Selection Outcome

Following the technical review, interviews, and field inspection, Horseed Gardening Women-Owned Farm was selected as the winning beneficiary after successfully fulfilling all required criteria.

The farm demonstrated:

- Adequate land size for the twelve greenhouses
- Reliable water access for irrigation
- Secure land tenure arrangements
- Good accessibility and safe location
- Strong management commitment
- Readiness to support youth agricultural development

Project Significance

The donation of twelve greenhouses by TiKA is expected to generate significant benefits, including:

- Increased vegetable and horticultural production in Mogadishu
- Employment and income opportunities for youth farmers
- Adoption of modern irrigation and protected farming technologies
- Improved food security in urban communities
- Capacity building for women and youth in agribusiness



Conclusion

The successful selection of Horseed Gardening Women-Owned Farm marks an important milestone in the partnership between the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and TiKA.

This initiative reflects a shared commitment to advancing sustainable agriculture, empowering Somali youth, and strengthening local food systems in Mogadishu.

The installation of the twelve greenhouses is expected to serve as a model for future urban agriculture projects across Somalia.

WORKSHOP ABOUT

STRENGTHENING THE IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

Introduction

A workshop on strengthening the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group was held on April 2026.

The workshop aimed to enhance coordination, technical capacity, and overall effectiveness of the IPC process in Somalia.

The Director of Crop Production and Food Security, Mohamed Muse, who also serves as the Chair of the Technical Working Group, actively participated in and contributed to the workshop discussions.

Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To strengthen the capacity of IPC Technical Working group members.
- To improve coordination among stakeholders involved in IPC analysis.
- To review challenges affecting IPC implementation.
- To identify practical solutions for improving data quality and analysis.

Participants

The workshop brought together representatives from:

- Government institutions (including the Ministry of Agriculture).
- UN agencies.
- NGOs.
- Food security and nutrition partners.



Key Discussions

Key topics discussed during the workshop included:

- The current status of food security in Somalia.
- Challenges in IPC analysis, including data gaps and access constraints.
- The need for timely and reliable data collection.
- Strengthening collaboration among partners.
- Enhancing technical skills in IPC analysis and reporting.

Outcomes

The workshop achieved the following outcomes:

- Improved understanding of IPC protocols and procedures.
- Agreement on strengthening coordination mechanisms.
- Identification of key capacity gaps among TWG members.
- Development of initial action points to improve future IPC analyses.



Recommendations

The following recommendations were made:

- Conduct regular capacity-building trainings for TWG members.
- Improve data collection systems and tools.
- Strengthen coordination between government and partners.
- Ensure timely sharing of data and information.
- Enhance support for field-level data collection

Conclusion

The workshop was successful in highlighting key challenges and opportunities for strengthening the IPC Technical Working Group.

Continued collaboration and investment in capacity building will be essential to improve the quality and reliability of IPC analysis in Somalia.





NATIONAL PREPARATORY AND CONSULTATION SESSION ON THE ROADMAP TO THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF RANGELANDS AND PASTORALISTS (IYRP) 2026

Introduction

A National Preparatory and Consultation Session on the Roadmap to the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP) 2026 was held on 01 April 2026 at Hotel Afric -Mogadishu-Somalia, .

The session aimed to engage key stakeholders in planning and coordinating national efforts towards the implementation of IYRP 2026 activities in Somalia.

Key Discussions

The main objectives of the session were:

- To introduce the roadmap for IYRP 2026.
- To strengthen coordination among stakeholders involved in rangelands and pastoralism.
- To identify national priorities and key intervention areas.
- To gather inputs for the development of a national action plan

Participants

The session brought together representatives from:

- Government institutions (including the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock)
- UN agencies
- NGOs and civil society organizations
- Development partners
- Experts in rangeland management and pastoral systems



Key Discussions

Key issues discussed during the session included:

- The importance of rangelands and pastoralism for livelihoods and food security in Somalia.
- Challenges affecting rangelands, including climate change, land degradation, and water scarcity
- The role of pastoralists in sustainable natural resource management.
- Opportunities for improving resilience and productivity in pastoral systems.
- The need for strong policy support and investment in the rangeland sector





Outcomes

The session resulted in the following outcomes:

- Increased awareness of IYRP 2026 and its significance.
- Agreement on the need for a coordinated national roadmap.
- Identification of priority areas for intervention Initial inputs collected for the national action plan
- Strengthened collaboration among stakeholders.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made:

- Develop a comprehensive national roadmap and action plan for IYRP 2026.
- Strengthen institutional coordination among relevant ministries and partners.
- Promote sustainable rangeland management practices.
- Increase investment in pastoral livelihoods and infrastructure (water, veterinary services, markets).
- Enhance data collection and research on rangelands and pastoral systems.
- Support community engagement and participation of pastoralists.

Conclusion

The National Preparatory and Consultation Session was successful in bringing together key stakeholders and initiating the process of developing a national roadmap for IYRP 2026.

Continued collaboration and commitment will be essential to ensure effective implementation and to enhance the resilience and livelihoods of pastoral communities in Somalia.



Participation in Technical Training on Carbon Markets

Strengthening Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture



The Department of Crop Production and Food Security, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, participated in the three-day Technical Training on Carbon Markets: Foundations, Principles, and Practical Applications, held from **6 to 8 April 2026** at Mirage Hotel, Mogadishu.

The training was organized by the National Climate Finance Unit under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, with the aim of strengthening Somalia's institutional readiness to effectively engage in international carbon markets.

The department's participation aimed to strengthen understanding of carbon market mechanisms and explore their relevance to agriculture, particularly in enhancing food security, promoting sustainable crop production, and unlocking climate finance opportunities.

The training provided a comprehensive overview of global carbon markets, with a strong focus on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the Voluntary Carbon Market. Key topics included Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes, corresponding adjustments, and carbon credit systems.

These sessions enhanced the department's understanding of how Somalia can participate in carbon markets while aligning with national development priorities.

A key component of the training focused on operationalizing Somalia's Designated National Authority.

On the third day, attention shifted to the Voluntary Carbon Market and its potential applications within Somalia. Discussions highlighted opportunities across sectors, including forestry, renewable energy, and climate-smart agriculture.

These discussions were particularly relevant to the department, as they demonstrated the potential for integrating carbon finance into agricultural practices such as sustainable land management, soil conservation, and improved crop production systems.

The training also facilitated collaboration and knowledge exchange among representatives from various government institutions, private sector stakeholders, and development partners.

This engagement contributed to a shared understanding of how coordinated efforts can



support Somalia's participation in carbon markets and advance national climate and development goals.

Overall, the training strengthened the technical capacity of the Department of Crop Production and Food Security in understanding carbon market systems and their practical applications.

The knowledge gained will support the integration of carbon market opportunities into agricultural policies and programs. In conclusion, the participation of the department in this training was timely and valuable.

It highlighted the important role of the agriculture sector in climate finance and reinforced the potential to leverage carbon markets to support sustainable agriculture and long-term food security in Somalia.



Participation in Somalia Food Security & Nutrition Program Co- Design Workshop

The Department of Crop Production and Food Security, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, participated in the Somalia Food Security & Nutrition Program Co-Design Workshop held from **23 to 26 March 2026**.

The workshop was organized by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and aimed to collaboratively design a comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable program to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia.

The department's participation was guided by its mandate to improve agricultural productivity, strengthen food systems, and contribute to national food security and nutrition outcomes. The workshop brought together key stakeholders from government institutions, development partners, humanitarian organizations, and technical experts, providing a platform for joint analysis, planning, and consensus-building. The workshop followed a structured four-day approach.

Day 1: focused on understanding the current realities and building a shared foundation among participants, including reflections on community experiences and key challenges affecting food security.

Day 2 : emphasized system and network analysis, where stakeholders mapped relationships, identified gaps, and analyzed root causes of food insecurity.

Day 3 : concentrated on co-designing interventions and developing a Theory of Change, enabling participants to propose practical, high-impact solutions.

Day 4: focused on ownership, commitments, and closing, translating the proposed interventions into actionable plans with clear responsibilities and priorities.

Throughout the sessions, **key discussions highlighted the importance of integrated and multi-sectoral approaches that link agriculture, nutrition, water, and resilience.**

Special attention was given to climate-smart agriculture, sustainable crop production, and improving access to agricultural inputs and extension services.

The department contributed technical insights on enhancing crop productivity, promoting sustainable land management practices, and strengthening the role of agriculture in improving household food security.

The co-design methodology ensured that all stakeholders actively contributed to shaping the program, resulting in a shared vision and coordinated approach.

Emphasis was placed on aligning the program with national priorities, strengthening institutional coordination, and ensuring community-driven solutions.

The outcomes of the workshop included a jointly developed program framework, identification of priority interventions, and clear stakeholder commitments for implementation.

These outcomes are expected to guide future programming and strengthen efforts toward achieving sustainable food security and improved nutrition across Somalia.

Overall, the participation of the Department of Crop Production and Food Security was highly valuable. It strengthened engagement with partners, enhanced understanding of integrated programming approaches, and reinforced the importance of collaboration in addressing food security challenges.

In conclusion, the workshop provided a practical and strategic platform for shaping a national program that responds to the needs of vulnerable populations.

The department remains committed to supporting the implementation of the program and advancing sustainable agricultural development to improve food security and nutrition outcomes in Somalia.





Training of Trainers (ToT) for District Agricultural Extension Officers of Somalia

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) of the Federal Government of Somalia successfully conducted a four-day Training of Trainers (ToT) for 40 District Agricultural Extension Officers (DEOs) from Jubbaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle, and Galmudug.

The director department of Research and Extension opened the training and the director department of Admin and Finance had the closing remarks on the last day of the training.

The training took place from **28-30 March 2026** at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Mogadishu. The initiative aimed to strengthen extension service delivery by equipping DEOs with updated technical knowledge, practical skills, and effective training methodologies to support farmers at the district level.

The training was delivered by MoAI technical experts using interactive and adult-learning methodologies. Daily sessions included presentations, group discussions, practical exercises, and evaluations. Attendance and engagement remained high throughout the program.

A total of 40 District Education Officers (DEOs) participated in the event, representing various states: Jubbaland (8), Southwest (17), Hirshabelle (9), and Galmudug (6).

The conference spanned over **four days** and was organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI). The venue for the gathering was the Villas Hotel in Mogadishu.

The Training of Trainers (ToT) program focused on key priority areas encompassing Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and resilience, crop production, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and seed systems. Additionally, the sessions covered digital extension tools such as the e-Fidiye platform, agribusiness strategies, market dynamics, and value chains.

Post-harvest handling and storage practices were also emphasized alongside core extension and communication skills. The curriculum further delved into monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and record-keeping methodologies. The training employed a participatory and hands-on learning approach, integrating group work, practical demonstrations, and utilization of digital tools to enhance the learning experience.

Significant outcomes and accomplishments emerged from the program, including a notable 30–40% enhancement in knowledge among DEOs as evidenced by pre- and post-assessment evaluations.

A remarkable 90% of participants crafted actionable plans to engage in training initiatives aimed at farmers within their respective districts. Moreover, there was a noticeable augmentation in technical proficiency pertaining to seed production, its handling, and quality control measures.

Participants showcased enhanced confidence in providing extension services and effectively collaborating with stakeholders.

Notably, the training fostered stronger connections among farmers, extension officers, and market entities, thereby consolidating important linkages within the agricultural ecosystem.



During the program, certain challenges surfaced, including constraints related to time that impeded a comprehensive exploration of all topics in depth. The varied technical backgrounds of participants posed another notable challenge, requiring tailored approaches to cater to diverse needs effectively.

Additionally, the absence of ample opportunities for field-based learning hindered hands-on experiences that could deepen practical understanding among participants. These challenges underscored the importance of adaptability and flexibility in addressing diverse skill levels and the necessity for more immersive learning experiences in future programs.

Several valuable lessons emerged from the program, emphasizing the significance of hands-on and participatory methodologies in enhancing knowledge retention among participants.

The Training of Trainers (ToT) model proved to be a potent strategy for extending agricultural extension services on a broader scale, underlining its effectiveness in disseminating crucial information.

Furthermore, the program reinforced the vital role of consistent follow-up mechanisms in ensuring tangible impacts at the level of farmers, **highlighting the necessity of sustained engagement beyond the initial training period to foster lasting change and promote sustainable practices within agricultural communities.**

Recommendations include follow-up mentoring, resource provision, monitoring, expanding ToT programs, enhancing female participation, utilizing digital platforms, and conducting field monitoring. These collective efforts aim to sustain knowledge transfer and promote agricultural development effectively.





Consultation Meeting on

The Establishment of the Somali Agricultural Youth Association



Introduction

The Department of Agribusiness, Investment and Cooperative Development convened a consultation meeting dedicated to strengthening youth participation in agriculture. The meeting was designed to lay the foundation for the Somali Agricultural Youth Association, a national platform envisioned to unify young farmers and amplify their collective voice in shaping the future of Somalia's agricultural sector.



Meeting Proceedings

The session brought together young farmers, agricultural experts, representatives of farmer cooperatives, and other stakeholders committed to advancing agricultural productivity. Discussions were dynamic and inclusive, reflecting the urgency of establishing a representative body that could empower youth through skills development, investment facilitation, and market access

Mr. Mubarak Cabdi Yusuf, Director of the Agribusiness Department, delivered keynote remarks emphasizing the importance of a unified vision. He underscored that the association should serve as a vehicle for empowering young farmers, enabling them to access opportunities for training, financing, and commercialization of their produce.



Participants actively exchanged ideas on the organizational structure, governance framework, and election processes of the proposed association.

They highlighted the strategic role it could play in fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and cooperative growth, while also contributing to national economic transformation.

Outcomes

The meeting concluded with strong endorsement of the initiative. Participants expressed consensus on the urgent need to establish the Somali Agricultural Youth Association as a platform for collaboration, advocacy, and innovation. The association was recognized as a cornerstone for empowering

youth farmers, strengthening their collective bargaining power, and enhancing their contribution to Somalia's agricultural economy.

Conclusion

This consultation marked a significant milestone in institutionalizing youth engagement in agriculture. The Somali Agricultural Youth Association is poised to become a vital instrument for unifying young farmers, fostering innovation, and advancing Somalia's agricultural transformation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, through its Department of Agribusiness, Investment and Cooperative Development, reaffirmed its commitment to supporting this initiative and ensuring that youth remain central to the country's agricultural development agenda.



CLIMATE & WATER BULLETIN MOAI (APRIL 2026)



During April 2026, the climate conditions across Southern and Central Somalia showed significant variability, directly impacting livelihoods, agricultural production, and river water conditions.

This bulletin is based on data collected from a wide network of meteorological and rainfall monitoring stations across the country, which continuously track rainfall, temperature, and environmental conditions.

Overall, rainfall during April was uneven and poorly distributed. Moderate rainfall amounts (30–50 mm) were recorded in limited areas such as Bu'aale, Luuq, Buulo Burte, and Baidoa. Hirshabelle regions received moderate rains that contributed to partial recovery of pasture and water resources. However, Galmudug, Lower Shabelle, and parts of Jubbaland experienced light or scattered rainfall that was insufficient to meet water and agricultural

needs. In general, rainfall events lasted only 1–3 days, indicating that the Gu rainy season had not yet fully stabilized.

Temperatures across most parts of the country remained very high, particularly in Galgaduud, Mudug, Bay, and Gedo, where levels reached 35°C to 40°C. This persistent heat increased evaporation rates and intensified drought conditions, especially in areas with limited rainfall. Night-time temperatures also showed minimal decline, resulting in continuous thermal stress on both people and livestock.

Regarding river conditions, the Shabelle River recorded a noticeable rise in water levels, particularly in Jowhar and Buulo Burte, where levels approached flood thresholds.

This situation created a dual condition of benefit and risk—providing irrigation opportunities while simultaneously increasing flood threats. In Galmudug, the absence of permanent rivers meant that the main challenges remained water scarcity and high temperatures.

The overall impact highlights clear regional differences. Hirshabelle experienced both rainfall benefits and flood risks, Galmudug continued to face drought and heat stress, while Southern Somalia remained affected by below-average rainfall and reduced agricultural productivity. Nevertheless, rainfall in some areas contributed positively through pasture regeneration, replenishment of water sources, and improved short-term agricultural opportunities.

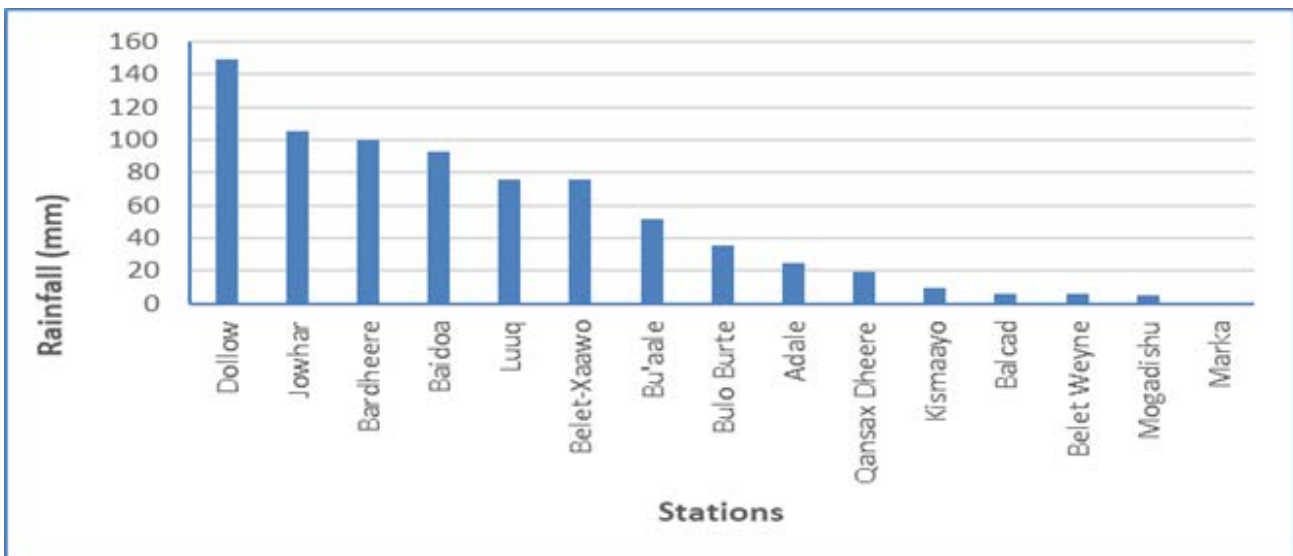
The forecast for the coming week indicates the possibility of heavy rainfall in parts of Lower Juba, Bay, Gedo,

and Lower Shabelle. While this may enhance agricultural production, it may also increase the risk of flooding in riverine and low-lying areas.

The Ministry recommends strengthening early warning systems, encouraging farmers to maximize the use of current rainfall and adopt water harvesting techniques, and advising pastoralists to move livestock to areas with better grazing conditions. Communities are also urged to follow official weather advisories to reduce climate-related risks.

Conclusion

The April 2026 climate conditions demonstrate significant variability across Somalia, requiring careful planning, preparedness, and adaptive climate strategies to protect livelihoods and improve resilience in both agricultural and pastoral sectors.



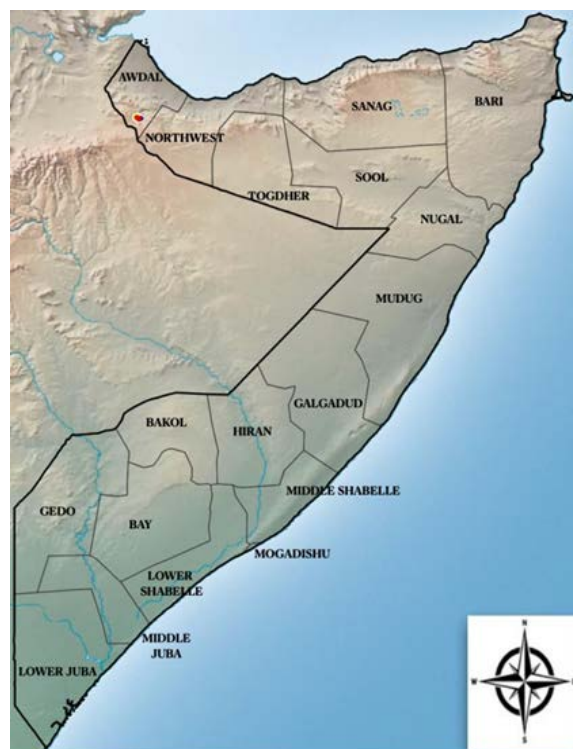


DESERT LOCUST SITUATION

The Desert Locust (DL) situation remained calm during April 2026. No surveys were conducted, however reports from district DL focal persons, scouts, and regional extension officers indicated that no locusts were seen in the coastal, sub-coastal, and inland areas of the locust breeding areas in the northwest and northeast regions. Light to moderate rains that fell during the beginning of the month in the breeding areas may create favorable ecological conditions. Vegetation is beginning to green, and the soil has become moist.

Forecasting

Ecological conditions may become favorable for locust breeding in some areas. If light to moderate rains, influenced by the Gu rainy season during May 2026, especially in coastal areas like Zaila, Lughaya, and Berbera districts in the Northwest part of the country, which are primary Desert Locust breeding areas. This could lead to the creation of favorable conditions for locust breeding.



Danger	Threat	Caution	Calm
			✓

Figure 1: Desert Locust Situation during April 2026

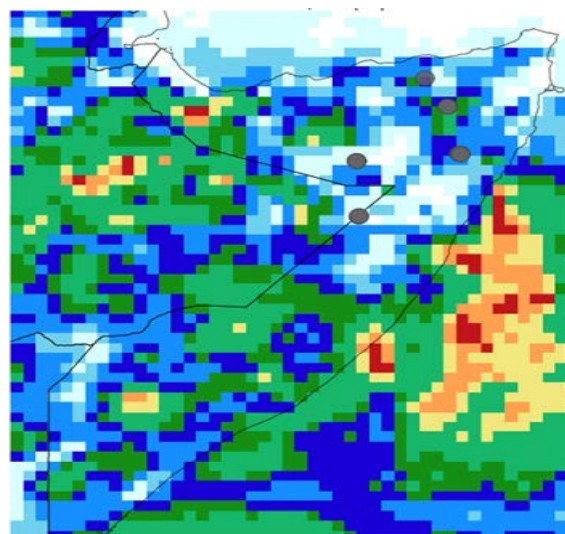


Figure 2: Rainfall Estimation April 2026



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