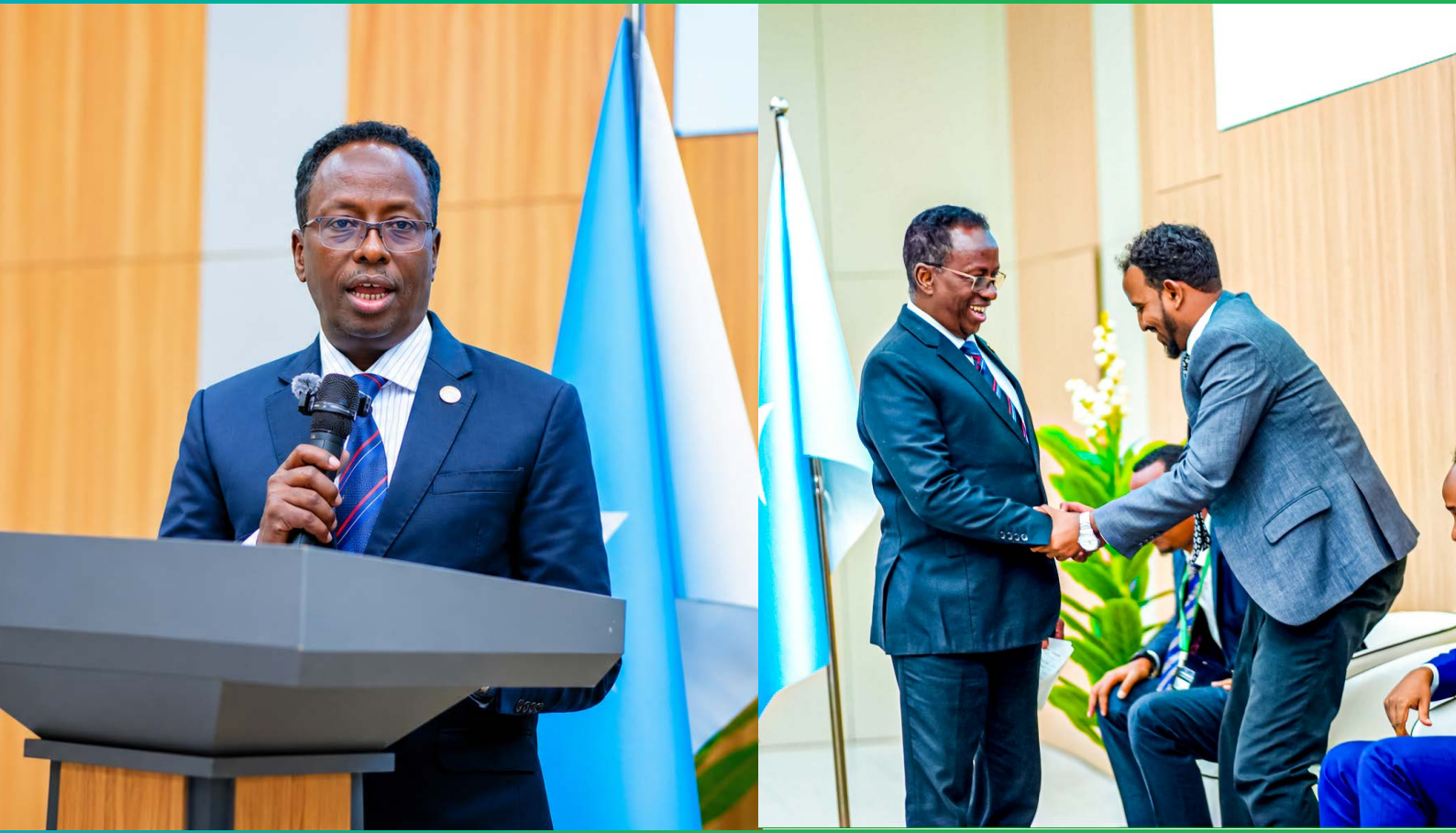




WASAARADDA BEERAHA IYO WARAABKA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (MOAI)

وزارة الزراعة والري



NEWS
LETTER

MOAI MONTHLY
NEWSLETTER

MAY 2026

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THE SOMALI YOUTH FARMERS ASSOCIATION NEWLY ELECTED LEADERS

10 May 2026 The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Government of Somalia, H.E. Mohamed Abdi Hayir (Maareeye), officially announced the winners of the positions of Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, and Secretary of the Somali Youth Farmers Association.

The election, which was conducted in a highly organized manner to select the leadership of the Association, featured eight candidates competing for the three positions. The voting process took place in a transparent, free, and fair environment.

The Minister of Youth and Sports of the Federal Government of Somalia, Hon. Mohamed Abdulkadir, also congratulated and expressed his support for the newly elected leadership.


He pledged to provide the new Chairperson with an official vehicle and financial assistance to support and strengthen the operations of the Association's new leadership office.

Chairperson Election Results

Three candidates contested for the position of Chairperson, with the following results:

CHAIRPERSON ELECTION RESULTS

Mr. Mohamed Adan Ali



213 VOTES
(57.57%)

Mr. Hassan Hussein Mohamed


73 VOTES
(19.73%)

Mr. Abdideeq Abdalla Hassan

72 VOTES
(19.46%)

Invalid votes

12 VOTES
(3.4%)



Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation FGS | Somali Agricultural Youth Association (SAYA) | Doorashada Hoggaanka Ururka Dhalinyarada Beeralayda Soomaaliyeed | Saturday, May 7, 2026



VOTE


Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation FGS | Somali Agricultural Youth Association (SAYA) | Doorashada Hoggaanka Ururka Dhalinyarada Beeralayda Soomaaliyeed | Saturday, May 7, 2026 | Jaamacadda Umadda, km4, (21 October)

Deputy Chairperson Election Results

Three candidates competed for the position of Deputy Chairperson, with the following results:

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON ELECTION RESULTS

Mr. Mohamed Siidow Subeyr



275 VOTES
(74.32%)

Ms. Miski Hashi


2 VOTES
(14.32%)

Mr. Yusuf Mohamed Muriidi

3 VOTES
(4.86%)

Invalid votes

4 VOTES
(6.49%)



Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation FGS | Somali Agricultural Youth Association (SAYA) | Doorashada Hoggaanka Ururka Dhalinyarada Beeralayda Soomaaliyeed | Saturday May 9, 2026

Saturday May 9, 2026

Jaamacadda Umadda, km4, (21 October)



VOTE

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation FGS | Somali Agricultural Youth Association (SAYA) | Doorashada Hoggaanka Ururka Dhalinyarada Beeralayda Soomaaliyeed | Saturday May 9, 2026 | Jaamacadda Umadda, km4, (21 October)

Secretary Election Results

Two candidates contested for the position of Secretary, with the following results:

SECRETARY ELECTION RESULTS

Mr. Muhsin Said Yusuf



198 VOTES
(53.23%)

Ms. Fartuun Abdirahman Ahmed

2 169 VOTES
(45.73%)

Mr. Abdiideeq Abdalla Hassan

3 72 VOTES
(19.46%)



Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation FGS | Somali Agricultural Youth Association (SAYA) | Doorashada Hoggaanka Ururka Dhalinyarada Beeralayda Soomaaliyeed | Saturday May 9, 2026 | Jaama Km4, (



Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation FGS | Somali Agricultural Youth Association (SAYA) | Doorashada Hoggaanka Ururka Dhalinyarada Beeralayda Soomaaliyeed | Saturday May 9, 2026 | Jaama Km4, (

This historic election reflects the growing democratic maturity of the Somali people in choosing their leaders through a transparent electoral process. It also highlights the unity and active participation of Somali youth farmers, who demonstrated their commitment to establishing accountable and representative leadership based on the principles of free and fair elections.

In conclusion, the Minister officially declared Mr. Mohamed Aadan Ali as the elected Chairperson of the Somali Youth Farmers Association with 213 votes, Mr. Mohamed Siidow Subeyr as the elected Deputy Chairperson with 275 votes, and Mr. Muhsin Said Yusuf as the elected Secretary with 198 votes.

The Minister congratulated the newly elected leaders and wished them success in fulfilling their responsibilities and advancing the interests of Somali youth farmers.





23.May.2026 Mogadishu, Somalia – The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Government of Somalia, Mohamed Abdi Hayir (Maareeye), chaired a high-level technical meeting to discuss the Food and Nutrition Security Crisis in Somalia.

The meeting focused on strengthening collaboration among relevant stakeholders and accelerating efforts to address the challenges of food insecurity and malnutrition affecting communities across the country. Participants also examined the importance of enhanced coordination between government institutions and development partners to establish a unified and effective strategy for addressing factors that impact the well-being and livelihoods of the Somali people.

A key outcome of the meeting was the decision to hold regular monthly coordination meetings involving ministries and institutions responsible for food and nutrition security, with the aim of improving coordination, information sharing, and collective action.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and SoDMA.

The overall objective of the meeting was to strengthen national efforts to improve food and nutrition security, mitigate the effects of food shortages and malnutrition, and enhance the resilience and well-being of the Somali population.

STRENGTHENING IRRIGATION GOVERNANCE, POLICY REFORM, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION UNDER JOSP



Between December 2025 and May 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), through the Jowhar Off-Stream Storage Programme (JOSP), achieved significant milestones in strengthening irrigation governance, legal frameworks, policy development, institutional coordination, and community participation across Somalia.

The Ministry successfully led a series of national and state-level consultations, technical assessments, stakeholder dialogues, and governance reform initiatives aimed at improving agricultural water management and establishing sustainable irrigation governance systems.

These efforts engaged Federal and State institutions, local authorities, farmers, irrigation users, Water User Associations (WUAs), canal committees, civil society organizations, academia, and development partners.

Key achievements included the completion of irrigation governance assessments in Afgooye, Janaale, Balcad, and Jowhar; the successful implementation of National Irrigation Law consultation workshops in Hirshabelle, South West, and Jubaland States; and stakeholder consultations supporting the revision of the National Irrigation Policy, development of an implementation roadmap, formulation of the National Riverine Irrigation Strategy, and preparation of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Guidelines.



The Ministry also provided technical assistance to Hirshabelle and South West States for the development of state-level irrigation policies and legal frameworks, while advancing the preparation of the Draft National Irrigation Law and the JOSP Irrigation Governance Framework.



These interventions have strengthened institutional coordination, improved stakeholder ownership, and enhanced the policy and legal foundations necessary for sustainable irrigation development.

At the community level, the Ministry supported the transformation of traditional irrigation management practices into more inclusive and community-led governance systems through targeted outreach, awareness, and capacity-building activities in key irrigation districts along the Shabelle River Basin.



These activities strengthened local participation, accountability, and ownership in irrigation management and water allocation processes.

approximately 980 stakeholders participated in consultations, governance assessments, workshops, training sessions, and technical dialogues conducted including representatives from Federal and State governments, local communities, irrigation users, women, youth, technical experts, and development partners.

Women represented approximately 40 percent of total participants, demonstrating the Ministry's commitment to inclusive and participatory irrigation governance.

The achievements realized under JOSP represent an important step toward establishing stronger irrigation governance systems, improved agricultural water management, enhanced climate resilience, and sustainable agricultural development in Somalia.



THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOMALIA AGRICULTURAL YOUTH ASSOCIATION (SAYA)



Introduction

On May 5, 2024, the Federal Government of Somalia, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) department of agro-enterprise and investment, formally endorsed and established the Somalia Agricultural Youth Association (SAYA).

The launch ceremony was held at the Somali National University (SNU) and brought together ministry officials, youth representatives, and development partners.

This milestone reflects the government's commitment to empowering Somali youth in agriculture and advancing national priorities for food security, innovation, and sustainable development.

Event Proceedings

The event commenced with welcoming remarks from senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, who emphasized the importance of youth participation in agricultural transformation. The gathering was marked by a strong sense of unity, with representatives from diverse regions of Somalia attending to witness the formal establishment of SAYA.

A keynote address was delivered by H.E. Mohamed Abdi Hayir, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, who underscored the government's dedication to creating opportunities for young people in agriculture.



He highlighted that SAYA would serve as a platform for youth engagement, innovation, and leadership, enabling them to contribute meaningfully to Somalia's agricultural sector.



His words resonated with the audience, particularly the youth representatives, who expressed enthusiasm for the initiative.

The ceremony also featured panel discussions and interactive sessions where youth leaders and development partners shared perspectives on the challenges and opportunities facing Somali agriculture. These exchanges reinforced the importance of collaboration and the need for inclusive approaches to policy and program design.

Objectives of SAYA

The Somalia Agricultural Youth Association has been established with the following core objectives:

1 Youth Empowerment
Strengthening the role of young people in agricultural decision-making and practice.

3 Sustainable Development
Aligning youth-led initiatives with national strategies for food security and resilience.

2 Innovation Promotion
Encouraging adoption of modern technologies and climate-smart practices.

4 Partnership Building
Facilitating collaboration between government, youth, and development partners.

Key Outcomes

The establishment of SAYA marks a significant institutional step toward building a resilient agricultural sector.

The event achieved several outcomes:

- Official endorsement of SAYA by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Mobilization of youth leaders from across Somalia to participate in agricultural transformation.
- Strengthened partnerships between government institutions, universities, and development agencies.
- Public commitment by the Minister to prioritize youth in agricultural policy and investment frameworks.

Conclusion

The establishment of the Somalia Agricultural Youth Association is a landmark achievement for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the youth of Somalia.

It demonstrates the government's resolve to empower young people and harness their potential for agricultural innovation and national development.

As SAYA begins its journey, continued support from stakeholders will be essential to transform this vision into tangible outcomes for food security, economic growth, and resilience.





MAIZE AND RICE VARIETY DEMONSTRATION TRIALS

Introduction

In the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Department of Research and Extension has established Maize and Rice Variety Demonstration Trials took place with a sowing date of 6 May 2026.

This monthly journal provides a comprehensive overview of the activities involved in evaluating the performance of different crop varieties under field conditions.

The trials were meticulously set up following the recommended agronomic spacing and experimental arrangements, aiming to assess the efficacy of these varieties in real-world scenarios.

Trial Site Information



DATE OF SOWING:

6 May 2026



LOCATION:

Trial Field Site



SEASON:

Gu 2026



PURPOSE:








Evaluation of maize and rice varieties for adaptation, growth performance, and productivity.



Maize Trial Information

Experimental Design

The maize trial consisted of four varieties arranged in replicated plots.

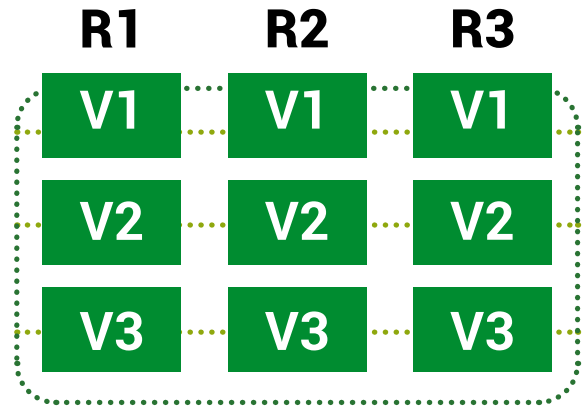
Item	Description	
	Plot Length	2.5 meters
	Plot Width	2.5 meters
	Rows per Plot	8 lines
	Spacing Between Replications	75 cm
	Spacing Between Rows	40 cm
	Spacing Between Plants	25 cm
	Spacing Between Plots	30 cm

Rice Varieties Tested



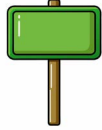

Variety Code	Variety Name
V1	DAN WADAN
V2	KOMBOKA
V3	ARIZE TM 6444

Replication Arrangement

The rice varieties were arranged in three replications (R1, R2, and R3) following the experimental layout.



Activities Conducted During the Month

 <p>Land Preparation</p>	<p>The trial field was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleared and prepared before sowing. Plots were measured according to the trial design specifications.
 <p>Sowing Activities</p>	<p>Sowing was conducted on 6 May 2026.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds of all maize & rice varieties were planted according to the recommended spacing.
 <p>Plot Labeling</p>	<p>Each plot was labeled using the assigned variety code and replication number.</p>
 <p>Field Management</p>	<p>Initial watering and monitoring activities were conducted after planting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field inspection was carried out to ensure proper germination and uniform establishment.

Observations



Germination was observed in both maize and rice plots within the expected period after sowing.



Most plots showed uniform emergence.



No major pest or disease incidence was observed during the establishment stage.

Challenges



Minor variations in germination were observed in some plots.



Continuous monitoring is required to manage weeds and maintain proper moisture levels.

Planned Activities for Next Month

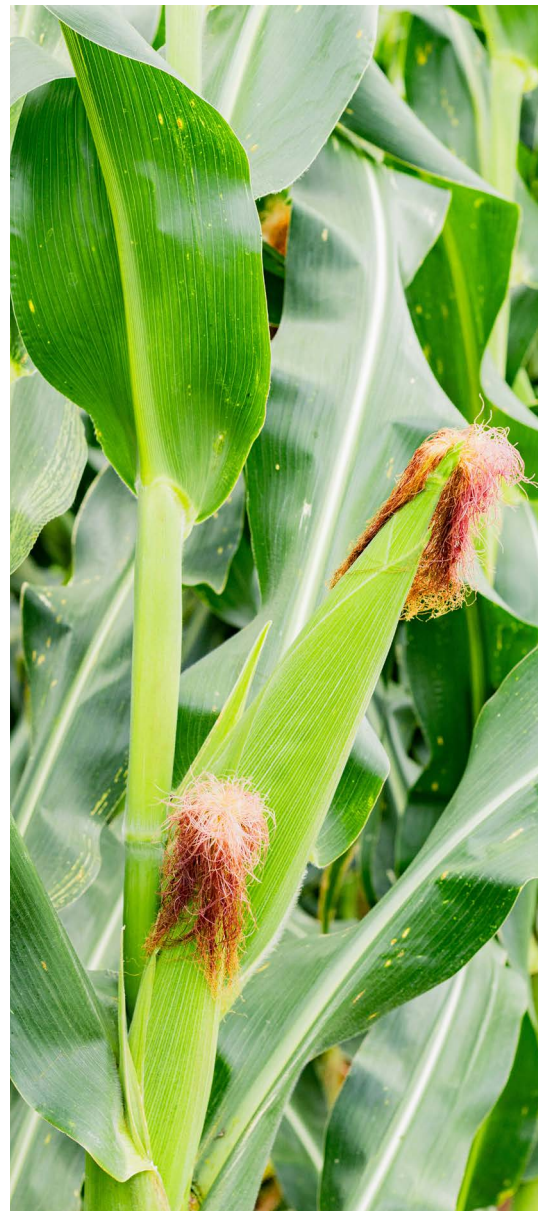
- ✓ Conduct first weeding.
- ✓ Monitor crop growth and survival rate.
- ✓ Apply recommended agronomic practices.
- ✓ Record vegetative growth data and field observations.

Conclusion

The maize and rice demonstration trials were successfully established on 6 May 2026 following the planned experimental layout and spacing recommendations.

Continued monitoring and management will be carried out to assess the performance of the tested varieties throughout the growing season.

Additionally, both the crops are in the stage of germination.





RESILIENT FARMS ASSESSMENT REPORT

BEERO O BARWAAQEE SOOMAALIYA (BBS) PROGRAMME

Introduction & Objective







The objective of this assessment was to evaluate the current status of Deeq Farm in the context of the ongoing impacts of drought and the recent Gu' rainy season, and to determine the farm's level of resilience, the challenges encountered, and the adaptation measures adopted to sustain agricultural production.


Assessment Findings

Deeq Farm is among the agricultural enterprises that have demonstrated considerable resilience to the adverse effects of drought and climate variability.



During the field visit conducted on 22 May 2026, the BBS assessment team observed the following:







-  The farm is well organized and effectively managed. 
-  Agricultural activities are ongoing, with the cultivation of fruit trees, cereal crops, and various vegetables. 
-  Despite the recent Gu' rainfall, the farm continues to experience challenges related to inadequate irrigation, as the rainfall received was insufficient to fully satisfy crop water requirements. 



Lessons Learned

The assessment indicates that, despite persistent climatic challenges, viable opportunities exist for sustaining agricultural production through the adoption of appropriate climate-resilient practices. The continued operation and productivity of Deeq Farm demonstrate the effectiveness of adaptive farming approaches in mitigating the impacts of drought and climate change.

The farm has successfully implemented the following resilience-building measures:

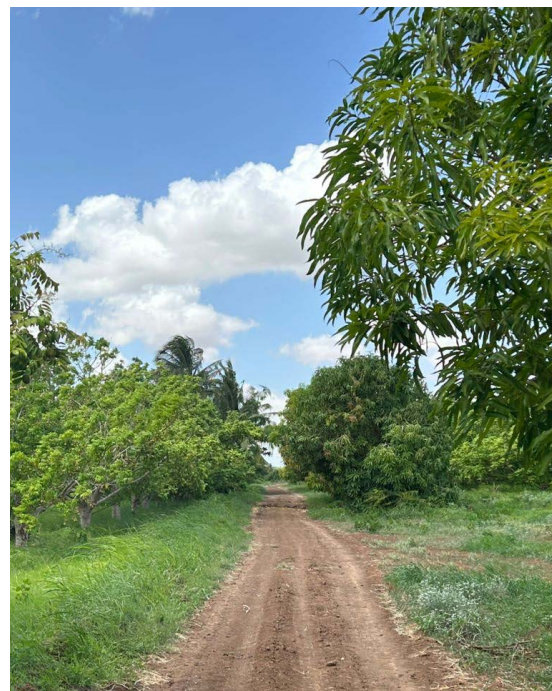
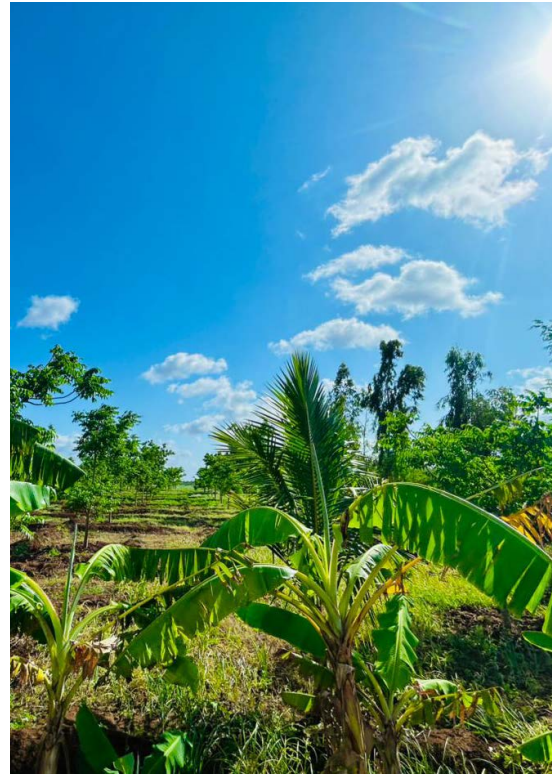
-  Aligning crop cultivation with available water resources.
-  Utilizing high-quality and improved seed varieties.
-  Practicing mixed and integrated farming systems.
-  Establishing grazing areas and producing fodder to support livestock production.
-  Promoting beekeeping as an alternative and supplementary source of household income.
-  Strengthening cooperation among farmers to identify solutions to climate-related challenges and facilitate resource and cost sharing.



Recommendations

To further enhance the resilience, productivity, and sustainability of Deeq Farm, the following actions are recommended:

- ✓ Strengthen irrigation infrastructure and promote efficient water management practices, including rainwater harvesting and water storage systems.
- ✓ Increase access to climate-smart agricultural technologies and drought-tolerant crop varieties.
- ✓ Provide continuous capacity-building and technical support on sustainable land and water management practices.
- ✓ Support the expansion of income diversification initiatives, particularly beekeeping and other value-added agricultural enterprises.
- ✓ Strengthen farmer associations and cooperative mechanisms to facilitate collective action, knowledge exchange, and climate adaptation efforts.
- ✓ Improve access to agricultural inputs, extension services, and financial resources to enhance farm productivity and resilience.



Finally

Deeq Farm represents a positive example of climate-resilient agriculture within the Afgoye District. While challenges related to water scarcity and inadequate irrigation remain significant constraints, the farm has demonstrated a strong capacity to adapt and maintain agricultural production. Continued investment in climate-smart agriculture, water resource management, and farmer capacity development will be essential to further strengthening resilience and supporting sustainable agricultural growth under the Beero o Barwaaqee Soomaaliya (BBS) Programme.

TRAINING ON:**IMPROVING CROP PRODUCTIVITY**

DURING THE GU' SEASON THROUGH
CLIMATE-SMART FARMING PRACTICES

**Background**

The Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, through the Department of Crop Production and Food Security, organized a training workshop on “Improving Crop Productivity during the Gu' Season through Climate-Smart Farming Practices (CSFP).

” The training was officially opened by the Director General of the Ministry, Eng. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle, and brought together agricultural experts, farmers, cooperatives, researchers, and other key stakeholders involved in agricultural development and food security in Somalia.



The Gu' season remains the most important agricultural production season in Somalia and plays a critical role in national food security, rural livelihoods, and economic stability.

However, Somali farmers continue to face major challenges that limit agricultural productivity, including erratic rainfall patterns, climate variability, recurrent droughts, land degradation, and limited access to quality agricultural inputs and extension services. In response to these challenges, the Ministry continues to prioritize the promotion of Climate-Smart Farming Practices (CSFP) as part of its broader strategy to strengthen sustainable agricultural production, climate resilience, and food systems transformation in Somalia.

Climate-smart agriculture promotes practical and adaptive farming approaches that improve productivity while enhancing resilience to climate-related shocks and minimizing environmental degradation.










The training focused on locally adaptable solutions, including improved land preparation techniques, use of quality seed varieties, efficient soil and water management practices, integration of climate and weather information into farm decision-making, and reduction of post-harvest losses.

The workshop also provided a platform for participants to exchange experiences, discuss production challenges during the Gu' season, and identify sustainable solutions for improving crop productivity and farmer resilience.

The Ministry emphasized that strengthening climate-resilient agriculture is essential for achieving increased agricultural production, improved farmer livelihoods, enhanced food security, and sustainable natural resource management across Somalia.



Objectives of the Training

-  **Strengthen the knowledge and technical** capacity of farmers, extension workers, and agricultural stakeholders on Climate-Smart Farming Practices (CSFP) suitable for the Gu' season.
-  **Promote improved agronomic practices**, including proper land preparation, planting methods, spacing, fertilization, and integrated crop management techniques to enhance crop productivity.
-  **Enhance awareness and utilization of climate and weather** information to support timely agricultural decision-making and reduce climate-related production risks.
-  **Improve sustainable soil and water management practices** to increase agricultural resilience and efficient use of natural resources.
-  **Encourage the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural technologies and innovations** that contribute to increased production and environmental sustainability.
-  **Strengthen collaboration and knowledge-sharing** among government institutions, farmers, researchers, and agricultural experts to support sustainable agricultural development and food security in Somalia.
-  **Enhance household food security, nutrition, and rural livelihoods** through increased agricultural productivity and resilience during the Gu' season.



Welcoming Remarks by Mr. Mohamed Muse Aden, Director of Crop Production and Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, FGS



The Director of Crop Production and Food Security at the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, Mr. Mohamed Muse Aden, warmly welcomed all distinguished participants attending the training workshop on “Improving Crop Productivity during the Gu’ Season through Climate-Smart Farming Practices (CSFP).

” In his welcoming remarks, Director Mohamed Muse emphasized the importance of the Gu’ season as the backbone of agricultural production in Somalia and highlighted its critical contribution to national food security, rural livelihoods, and economic stability.

He noted that Somali farmers continue to face increasing challenges caused by climate change, including irregular rainfall patterns, recurrent droughts, land degradation, pest outbreaks, and limited access to quality agricultural inputs.

He stressed that these challenges require practical, innovative, and climate-resilient

agricultural solutions that can sustainably improve crop production and strengthen farmer resilience. He further explained that the training workshop was organized as part of the Ministry’s ongoing efforts to promote Climate-Smart Farming Practices across Somalia.



He highlighted that climate-smart agriculture plays a vital role in improving productivity, enhancing adaptation to climate variability, conserving natural resources, and supporting sustainable food systems transformation.

He also emphasized the importance of strengthening farmers’ technical knowledge and practical skills in areas such as improved land preparation, use of quality seeds, soil and water management, efficient use of climate information, and reduction of post-harvest losses. In addition, he encouraged participants to actively engage in discussions, exchange experiences, and share locally adapted solutions that can contribute to increased agricultural productivity during the Gu’ season.

Director Mohamed Muse concluded by expressing appreciation to the Ministry leadership, technical experts, Cooperatives, farmers, researchers, and all participants for their commitment and active participation in supporting sustainable agricultural development and food security in Somalia. He then invited the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Eng. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle, to officially open the training workshop.

OPENING REMARKS BY



Eng. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle,

Director General, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, FGS

The Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, Eng. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle, officially inaugurated the training workshop on **“Improving Crop Productivity during the Gu’ Season through Climate-Smart Farming Practices (CSFP).**



“ During his opening remarks, Eng. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle delivered a comprehensive address highlighting the strategic importance of climate-smart agriculture in addressing the growing agricultural and food security challenges facing Somalia.

He emphasized that the Gu’ season remains the most important agricultural production season in the country and plays fundamental role in increasing crop production, supporting rural livelihoods, and enhancing national food security.

However, he acknowledged that climate change and environmental degradation continue to threaten agricultural productivity through droughts, erratic rainfall, declining soil fertility, and increasing production risks.

Eng. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle stressed that strengthening climate resilience within Somalia’s agricultural sector is a national priority for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

He underscored the importance of promoting practical and adaptive farming techniques that improve productivity while protecting natural resources and minimizing environmental impacts.

Eng. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle reaffirmed the Ministry’s commitment to supporting sustainable agricultural transformation, strengthening farmer resilience, improving food systems, and promoting increased agricultural productivity across Somalia.

He concluded by encouraging participants to utilize the training as an opportunity to strengthen collaboration, exchange practical experiences, and contribute to building a more resilient and productive agricultural sector for Somalia.

Presentation on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA): Concepts, Principles, and Relevance to Somali Farmers, Presented by Abdullahi Osman, Head of Cereal & Oil Crops, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, FGS

The session delivered by Abdullahi Osman, Head of Cereal & Oil Crops at the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, provided a comprehensive overview of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), its core principles, and its relevance to Somali farmers in the context of increasing climate variability and agricultural challenges.



The presentation highlighted the importance of agriculture in Somalia's economy and food systems, emphasizing that the sector supports the livelihoods of the majority of the population while remaining highly vulnerable to droughts, floods, erratic rainfall, land degradation, pests, and crop diseases.

The session explained how Climate-Smart Agriculture serves as an integrated and adaptive approach that helps farmers improve productivity, strengthen resili-

ence to climate shocks, and promote sustainable natural resource management.

The session emphasized that strengthening climate-smart agriculture is essential for improving food security, reducing production risks, enhancing farmer resilience, and supporting long-term agricultural sustainability in Somalia.

Participants actively engaged in discussions regarding practical solutions for addressing climate-related agricultural challenges and increasing crop productivity during the Gu' season.

Presentation on Seasonal Climate Outlook, Rainfall Forecast, Risk Preparedness, and Early Warning Use, Presented by Abdirahman Bashir, Head of Agro-Meteorology & Early Warning.



Presentation on Seasonal Climate Outlook, Rainfall Forecast, Risk Preparedness, and Early Warning Use, Presented by Abdirahman Bashir, Head of Agro-Meteorology & Early Warning



Abdirahman Bashir, Head of Agro-Meteorology & Early Warning, delivered a technical presentation focusing on the seasonal climate outlook, rainfall forecasts, climate risk preparedness, and the importance of early warning systems in supporting agricultural production and resilience during the Gu' season.

The presentation provided participants with an overview of Somalia's seasonal climate patterns and explained how rainfall variability, droughts, floods, and temperature increases continue to affect crop production and rural livelihoods across the country.

Particular attention was given to the importance of the Gu' season rainfall forecast and its implications for planting decisions, water availability, crop management, and food security outcomes.



The session highlighted the growing need for farmers and agricultural stakeholders to utilize climate and weather information for timely decision-making and preparedness planning.

The presenter emphasized that integrating agro-meteorological information into farming practices can significantly reduce agricultural risks, improve productivity, and strengthen resilience against climate-related shocks.

Participants discussed the need to strengthen coordination between meteorological services, agricultural institutions, extension systems, and farming communities to improve the dissemination and use of early warning information across Somalia.

Presentation on Overview of Gu' Season Production Trends (Previous Season), Crop Performance Analysis,

Key Achievements

Challenges, and Lessons Learned, Presented by Abdulkhadir Haji



Abdulkhadir Haji delivered a presentation providing a detailed overview of Gu' season production trends and an analysis of crop performance during the previous agricultural season in Somalia.

The presentation examined key achievements, major production challenges, and lessons learned for improving agricultural productivity and resilience moving forward.



The session highlighted the current food security and agricultural production situation in Somalia, including the impact of poor rainfall, drought conditions, conflict, displacement, and rising food prices on crop production and rural livelihoods.

Mr. Mohamed Muse Aden, Director of Crop Production and Food Security at the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, officially concluded the training workshop on **“Improving Crop Productivity during the Gu’ Season through Climate-Smart Farming Practices (CSFP).”**

“In his closing remarks, he expressed sincere appreciation to all participants, presenters, agricultural experts, farmers, cooperatives, and development partners for their active participation and valuable contributions throughout the training.

He emphasized that the training provided important knowledge and solutions on Climate-Smart Agriculture, seasonal climate information, rainfall forecasting, early warning systems, and crop production trends, all of which are essential for improving agricultural productivity, strengthening farmer resilience, and enhancing food security in Somalia.

Director Mohamed Muse Aden further highlighted the importance of continued collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and adoption of climate-smart farming practices to address the growing impacts of climate change, droughts, floods, pests, and land degradation affecting Somali agriculture.

He concluded by reaffirming the Ministry’s commitment to strengthening sustainable agricultural production, supporting farmers through technical capacity-building, and promoting resilient food systems that contribute to improved livelihoods and national food security across Somalia.

The presentation noted that recent Deyr and Gu/Karan crop production levels were significantly below long-term averages due to failed rainfall seasons and worsening climatic conditions. The presenter further analyzed production trends for major crops, including maize, sorghum, cowpea, sesame, banana, rice, and lemon production across different regions of Somalia.

Despite these challenges, the session highlighted important lessons learned regarding the need for improved agricultural planning, climate-resilient farming practices, strengthened extension services, access to quality seeds, and improved water management systems.

The presentation emphasized that strengthening climate-smart agricultural practices, improving farmer preparedness, and expanding access to technical support and climate information are critical for increasing agricultural productivity and building resilient food systems in Somalia.



CLOSING REMARKS



Mr. Mohamed Muse Aden, Director of Crop Production and Food Security at the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, officially concluded the training workshop on "Improving Crop Productivity during the Gu' Season through Climate-Smart Farming Practices (CSFP).

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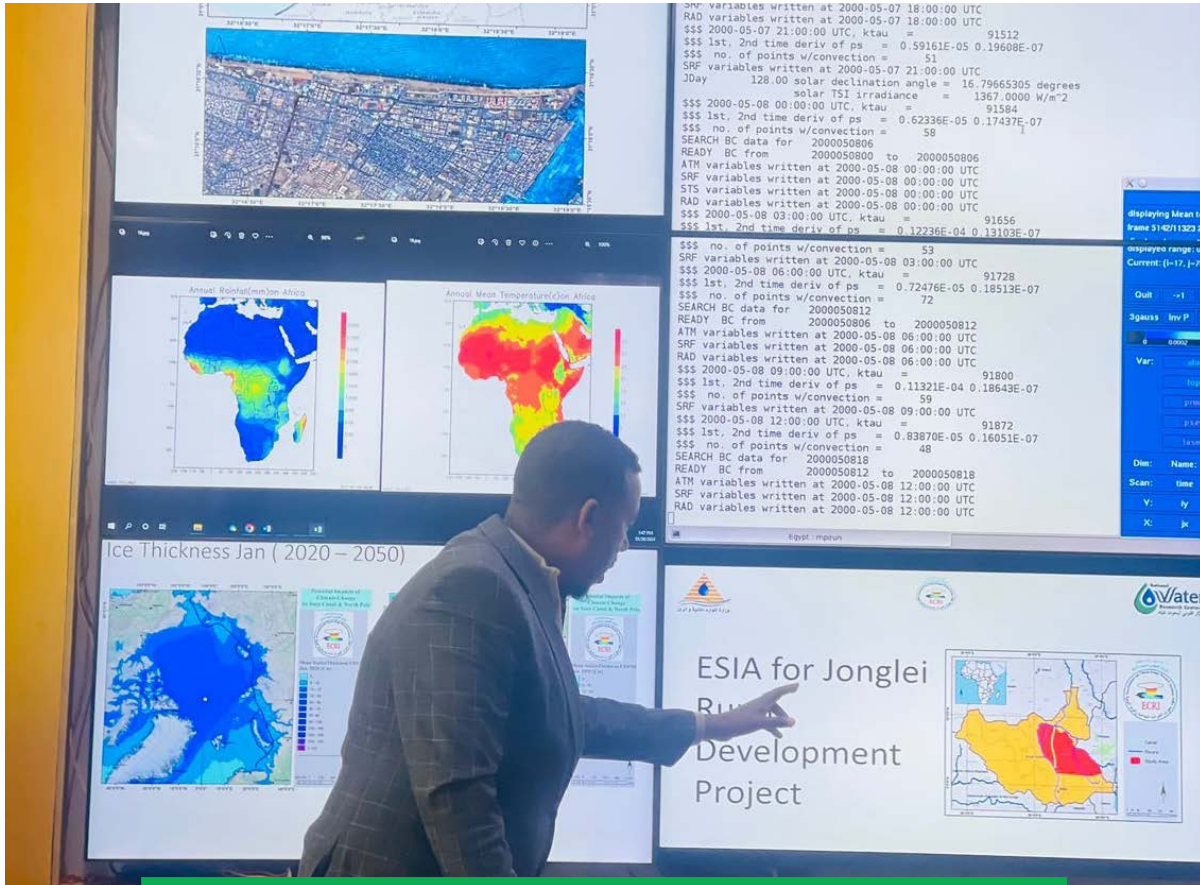
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cultural productivity, strengthening farmer resilience, and enhancing food security in Somalia.

Director Mohamed Muse Aden further highlighted the importance of continued collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and adoption of climate-smart farming practices to address the growing impacts of climate change, droughts, floods, pests, and land degradation affecting Somali agriculture.

He concluded by reaffirming the Ministry's commitment to strengthening sustainable agricultural production, supporting farmers through technical capacity-building, and promoting resilient food systems that contribute to improved livelihoods and national food security across Somalia.





SOUTHERN SOMALIA CLIMATE AND RIVER MONITORING REPORT

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION, LAND USE AND WEATHER FORECASTING END OF MAY 2026

Weather conditions across Southern Somalia during late May 2026 showed a combination of localized rainfall, elevated river levels and persistent heat stress. Light to moderate rainfall was recorded in parts of Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Bay and coastal Lower Juba, supporting short-term recovery of pasture, agricultural activities and surface water sources.

However, inland areas of Gedo, Middle Juba and parts of Lower Juba continued to experience hot and dry conditions, increasing water demand and slowing environmental recovery.

The Shabelle River remained the main flood-risk concern during the reporting period. Significant rises in river levels were observed at Deefow, Beledweyne, Bulo Burte and Jowhar following heavy rainfall in upstream catchment areas.



Observations from Deefow village, west of Beledweyne, indicated that three lower sections of the river monitoring structure were already submerged underwater, confirming a rapid increase in river discharge and strong upstream inflow into Somalia.

At Beledweyne, the river level reached **6.98 meters**, exceeding the moderate flood-risk threshold and indicating a high likelihood of flooding. Jowhar also remained highly flood-sensitive, standing only **0.10 meters** below the flood threshold, while downstream areas including Balcad and Afgooye remained vulnerable to overflow, canal breaches and localized flooding if river levels continue to rise.

In contrast, the Juba River at Dollow and Luuq remained below moderate flood-risk levels despite staying above long-term seasonal averages. Current conditions along the Juba basin remain relatively stable, although continued monitoring is necessary due to possible delayed upstream runoff.

High daytime temperatures between 35°C and 40°C persisted across much of southern and central Somalia throughout May, increasing heat stress on communities, livestock and water resources, particularly in areas affected by limited rainfall and prolonged dry conditions.

Overall, the end of May 2026 reflected uneven seasonal recovery across Southern Somalia. While rainfall supported temporary environmental improvement in some areas, flood risks along the Shabelle River, persistent heat conditions and localized moisture deficits continued to threaten livelihoods, agriculture and infrastructure. Communities living in flood-prone areas are advised to remain alert and closely follow official river and weather updates.

River	Station	Current Level (m)	Flood Status	Recent Change	Condition
Shabelle	Deefow	7.44 m	Critical monitoring stage	1.06+ m / 5 days	Rapid upstream inflow
Shabelle	Beledweyne	6.98 m	Above flood threshold	0.78+ m	High flood risk
Shabelle	Bulo Burte	5.86 m	Flood-sensitive	0.44+ m	Rising river levels
Shabelle	Jowhar	4.90 m	Near flood threshold	Stable	High flood sensitivity
Juba	Dollow	3.70 m	Below threshold		





DESERT LOCUST SITUATION

The Desert Locust (DL) situation remained calm during May 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 June 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.



Figure 1: Desert Locust Situation during May 2026

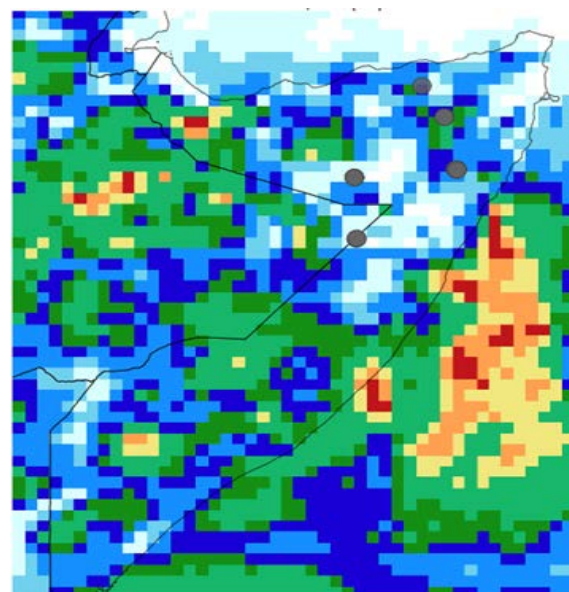


Figure 2: Rainfall Estimation May 2026



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