



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION FGS
WASAARADDA BEERAHA IYO WARAABKA

وزارة الزراعة والري



MOAI

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER



*H.E. Mohamed Abdi
Hayir (Mareeye)*

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION FGS

JULY 2026

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Consultative Meeting Between

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Member States on Agricultural Data Collection, Digitalization, and Farmer and Cooperative Registration

The meeting focused on harmonising agricultural policies and legislation, strengthening agricultural data systems, promoting research and extension services, modernising irrigation and farming practices, and enhancing farmers' cooperatives.

The participants also discussed several priority initiatives aimed at improving and developing the agricultural sector.

These included the establishment of a National Agricultural Coordination System, a National Farmers' Registry, an Early Warning System for agricultural risks, a National Seed Reserve, a National Food Reserve, and the harmonisation of the country's agricultural institutional framework, policies, and strategy.

The meeting is expected to strengthen collaboration between the Federal Government and the Federal Member States, while accelerating sustainable agricultural development, increasing agricultural productivity, and enhancing food security across Somalia.





MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION LAUNCHES

First Technical Working Group
Meeting on **El Niño** Preparedness

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Government of Somalia, **H.E. Mohamed Abdi Hayir (Maareeye)**, today officially inaugurated the first meeting of the Technical Working Groups (TWGs).

The meeting, hosted by the Ministry, follows up on the resolutions adopted at the 2026 National Coordination Meeting on El Niño Preparedness, held at the Office of the Prime Minister. In his opening remarks, the Minister underscored the importance of close collaboration among government institutions and the development of a unified national strategy to address the potential risks posed by the El Niño phenomenon.

He emphasised that coordinated action is essential to minimise its impact on communities and safeguard the country's key economic sectors.

The meeting brought together members of the Technical Working Groups, comprising representatives from 15 Federal Government institutions.

Discussions focused on the development of the National El Niño Preparedness and Risk Reduction Plan, aimed at strengthening inter-agency coordination and enhancing the government's capacity to mitigate the potential impacts of El Niño.



The meeting concluded with the preparation of the initial framework for the national plan. Participants agreed to convene a follow-up meeting to finalise the unified strategy before submitting it to the Council of Ministers for approval and implementation.

If you'd like, I can also adapt this into a shorter news article, a social media post, or a formal government press release format.



CONSULTATIVE MEETING

Between Agricultural Cooperatives
and ASAL Microfinance on Access
to Agricultural Financial Services

Background and Purpose

The Department of Agro-Enterprise and Investment of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), Federal Government of Somalia, convened a consultative meeting aimed at strengthening cooperation between agricultural cooperatives and ASAL Microfinance.

The purpose of the meeting was to facilitate access to the financial services that agricultural cooperatives across the country require in order to expand their production, marketing and investment activities.

Opening Remarks

The Director of the Department of Agro-Enterprise and Investment, **Mr. Mubarak Abdi Yusuf**, delivered in-depth remarks on the importance of building stronger mutual understanding between agricultural cooperatives and the financial institutions operating in the country, including banks and microfinance institutions.

He further noted that the meeting forms part of the continuous efforts undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to respond to the financial needs of agricultural cooperatives.



Presentation by ASAL Microfinance

ASAL Microfinance presented the services and financing opportunities it offers to farmers.

The agricultural cooperatives participated actively in the session and raised a range of questions with ASAL Microfinance relating to the financing of farmers.



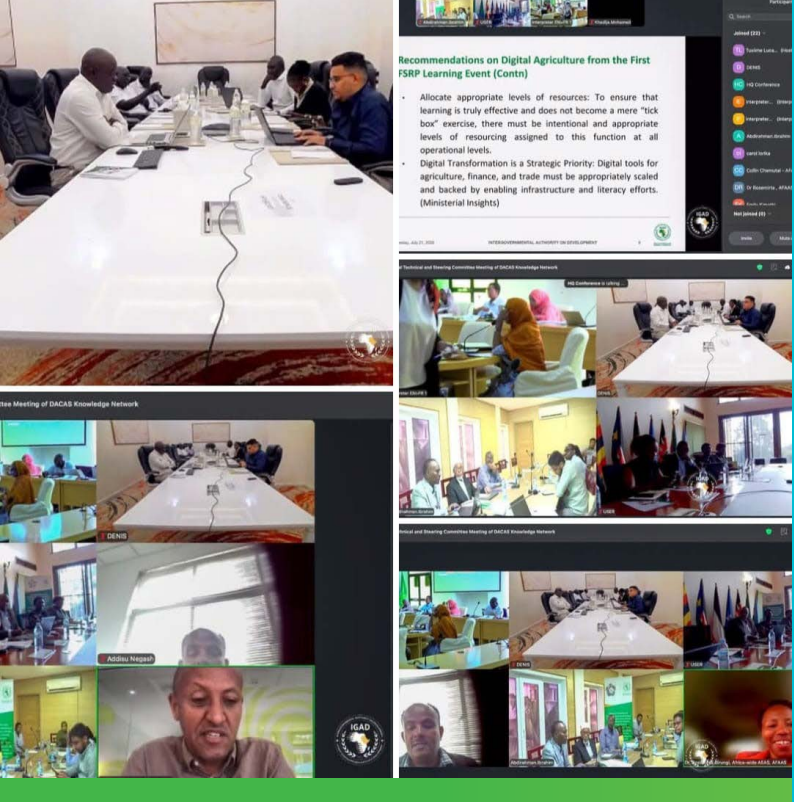
Feedback from the Cooperatives

The agricultural cooperatives commended the meeting and expressed strong optimism that, if engagements between the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the country's financial institutions and the agricultural cooperatives are sustained, both the immediate and the longer-term goals of agricultural development and food security can be achieved.



Conclusion

The meeting was fruitful and led to further understanding and additional cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, ASAL Microfinance and the agricultural cooperatives, with the objective of increasing agricultural investment, growing agribusiness and improving the livelihoods of Somali farmers.




IGAD DACAS VIRTUAL COORDINATION MEETING

In July 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), Federal Government of Somalia, participated virtually in the IGAD Digital Agro-Climate Advisory Services (DACAS) Coordination Meeting.

The meeting convened representatives from IGAD Member States, the IGAD Secretariat, technical partners, and implementing institutions to review progress in establishing the IGAD DACAS Knowledge Network and to discuss the roadmap for regional implementation.

During the meeting, participants received updates on the development of the Digital Agro-Climate Advisory Services (DACAS) platform, which is currently under development.

Discussions focused on the design of the regional knowledge network, governance structures, institutional coordination mechanisms, technical architecture, and the integration of digital technologies to provide timely, reliable, and location-specific agro-climate advisory services to farmers, extension workers, and other agricultural stakeholders.

Member States presented updates on their national readiness, highlighting existing digital agriculture initiatives, agricultural extension systems, climate information services, and institutional capacities that will support DACAS implementation.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Somalia reaffirmed the Federal Government's commitment to the initiative and emphasized its ongoing efforts to establish a national DACAS Knowledge Network.

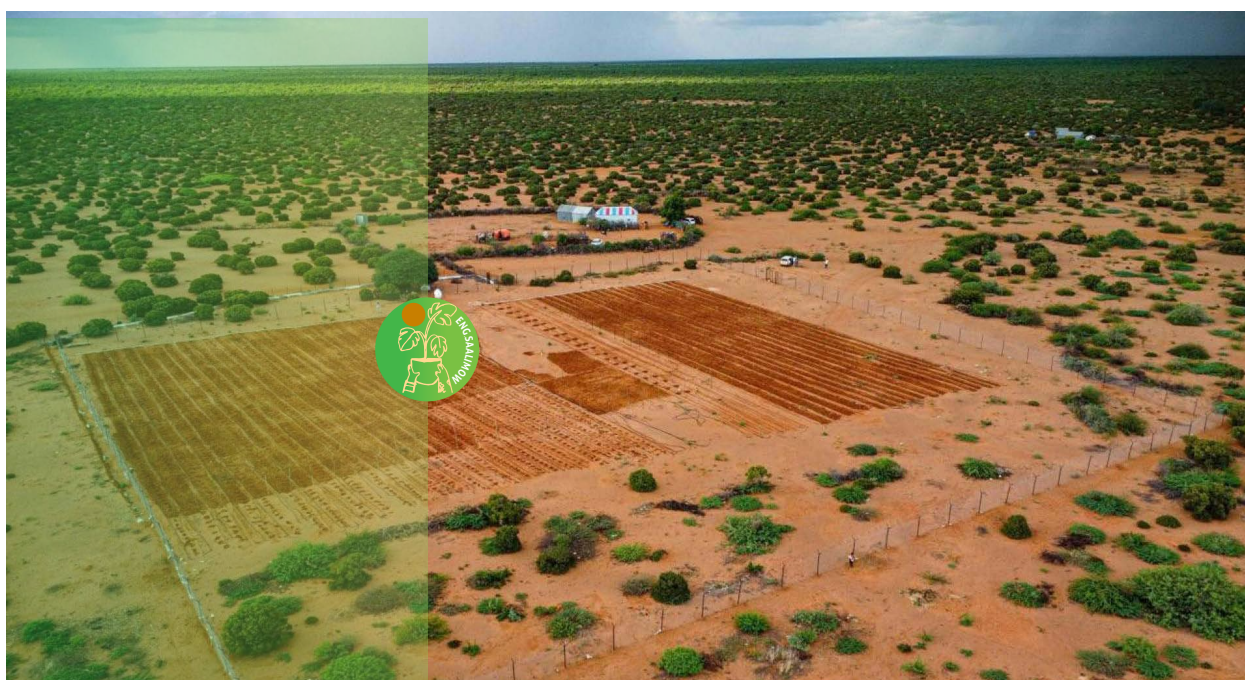
Somalia also highlighted its enabling environment for implementation, including the National Agricultural Extension Policy, the National Agricultural Extension Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2030), and ongoing efforts to strengthen digital agriculture and climate-smart agricultural services.

The meeting further discussed the establishment of the DACAS Regional Steering Committee (RSC), national coordination mechanisms, and the implementation roadmap for operationalizing the DACAS Knowledge Network across the region.

Participants stressed the importance of strong collaboration among ministries responsible for agriculture, meteorological agencies, research institutions, ICT organizations, development partners, universities, and the private sector to ensure effective delivery of climate-informed agricultural advisory services.

The meeting concluded with agreement on the next steps, including finalizing the DACAS platform, strengthening national institutional arrangements, developing governance frameworks, and enhancing regional knowledge sharing to accelerate the implementation of Digital Agro-Climate Advisory Services across IGAD Member States.

Somalia reaffirmed its commitment to actively participate in the regional initiative and to collaborate with IGAD and partners in promoting digital, climate-resilient agricultural extension services.



GREENHOUSE

FARMING AMONG SOMALI YOUTH



OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, AND KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT

Over the past decade, greenhouse farming has gained significant momentum among Somali youth, particularly in the peri-urban areas surrounding Mogadishu. This growing interest reflects an increasing commitment to modern agriculture as a means of improving food security, creating employment opportunities, and contributing to Somalia's economic development.

Through innovation and hard work, many young entrepreneurs have successfully established greenhouse enterprises that supply fresh vegetables to local markets and demonstrate the potential of climate-smart agriculture.

While these achievements are commendable, field assessments conducted by the Beero oo Barwaaqee Soomaaliya (BBS) Team of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation indicate that several greenhouse investments have failed shortly after establishment. Many of these challenges can be avoided through proper planning, sound technical knowledge, and informed investment decisions.



To enhance the sustainability and profitability of greenhouse farming, the Ministry advises prospective investors and young farmers to consider the following key factors before starting their projects:

-  **Secure land ownership or long-term land tenure:** Investing in greenhouses on rented or short-term leased land increases the risk of future disputes and financial loss.
-  **Conduct a comprehensive feasibility assessment:** Evaluate land suitability, soil condition, water availability, environmental factors, crop selection, and the use of certified, high-quality seeds before construction.
-  **Ensure a reliable water supply.** Greenhouse farming requires consistent irrigation throughout the year. Farmers are encouraged to invest in sustainable water sources, such as boreholes or water storage systems, rather than depending on unreliable rented water supplies.
-  **Strengthen technical knowledge and farming skills:** Success in greenhouse production depends on understanding crop management, irrigation, fertilization, pest and disease control, and farm business management.
-  **Adopt effective pest and disease management practices:** Regular monitoring and timely interventions are essential to maintain healthy crops and achieve high yields.
-  **Establish strong market linkages:** Identifying reliable buyers before production helps reduce post-harvest losses, improves profitability, and supports business sustainability.

 **Participate in training and extension programmes:** Farmers are encouraged to attend training sessions, technical workshops, and agricultural meetings organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, development partners, financial institutions, and other stakeholders to strengthen their knowledge and access available support services.

The BBS Team's field observations show that some greenhouse projects have been abandoned within only a few months due to inadequate irrigation, limited technical capacity, poor planning, and weak market access.

In several cases, greenhouse structures were resold after production ceased, resulting in unnecessary financial losses. These experiences demonstrate that greenhouse farming is a long-term investment that requires careful preparation, continuous management, and professional guidance.



The BBS Team's field observations show that some greenhouse projects have been abandoned within only a few months due to inadequate irrigation, limited technical capacity, poor planning, and weak market access.

In several cases, greenhouse structures were resold after production ceased, resulting in unnecessary financial losses.

These experiences demonstrate that greenhouse farming is a long-term investment that requires careful preparation, continuous management, and professional guidance.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, through the Beero oo Barwaaqee Soomaaliya (BBS) Programme, welcomes the growing participation of Somali youth in modern agriculture and remains committed to supporting farmers through technical assistance, extension services, and capacity-building initiatives.

Young entrepreneurs are strongly encouraged not to invest blindly, but to seek professional advice before establishing greenhouse enterprises.

With proper planning, secure resources, adequate technical knowledge, and strong market connections, greenhouse farming can become a sustainable source of employment, increased agricultural productivity, improved food security, and inclusive economic growth in Somalia.

For further technical guidance and advisory services, farmers are encouraged to contact the nearest agricultural officers and experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.





POST-GU 2026

Food Security Assessment Planning
Meeting- Lower & Middle Shabelle Regions

Introduction

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MoAI), Federal Government of Somalia, convened the Post-Gu 2026 Food Security Assessment Planning Meeting at the Ministry Headquarters in Mogadishu.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Mohamed Muse Adan, Director of Crop Production & Food Security and Chairperson of the Somalia IPC Technical Working Group (TWG), as part of the Government's leadership in coordinating seasonal food security assessments.

The planning meeting brought together technical experts from the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MoAI), Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR), Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM) Hirshabelle, FAO–FSNAU, and other food security partners to coordinate the implementation of the Post-Gu 2026 Food Security Assessment in Middle and Lower Shabelle.

The meeting aimed to strengthen government-led coordination, harmonize assessment methodologies, improve data quality, and ensure the collection of reliable evidence for the upcoming IPC analysis and national food security planning.

It also reaffirmed the Government's commitment to evidence-based decision-making in support of resilient food systems & sustainable agricultural development across Somalia.

Objectives of the Meeting

The main objectives of the planning meeting were to:

- ✓ Coordinate preparations for the Post-Gu 2026 Food Security Assessment in Middle and Lower Shabelle.
- ✓ Harmonize assessment methodologies, tools, and data collection procedures among participating institutions.
- ✓ Strengthen collaboration between Government institutions, FAO–FSNAU, and food security partners.
- ✓ Ensure collection of high-quality and reliable data to support IPC analysis and evidence-based decision-making.
- ✓ Promote Government leadership in seasonal food security assessments and national food security coordination.

Participants

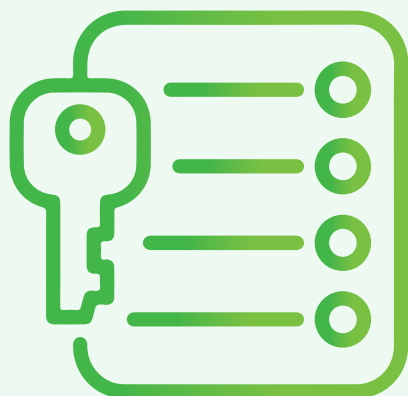
The meeting was attended by representatives from:

- ✓ Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MoAI), Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR)
- ✓ Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA)
- ✓ Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM) – Hirshabelle
- ✓ FAO–FSNAU & Food security technical experts and assessment partners

PHOTOS

POST-GU 2026 Food Security
Assessment Planning
Meeting- Lower & Middle
Shabelle Regions





Key Agenda

The meeting focused on the following agenda items:

- ✓ Review of the objectives and scope of the Post-Gu 2026 Food Security Assessment.
- ✓ Assessment methodology, sampling approach, and data collection procedures.
- ✓ Roles and responsibilities of participating institutions and field teams.
- ✓ Coordination mechanisms for field implementation and supervision.
- ✓ Data quality assurance, reporting timelines, and assessment logistics.
- ✓ Preparations for the subsequent IPC analysis process.



Key Discussions

- Participants discussed the overall implementation plan for the Post-Gu 2026 Food Security Assessment and emphasized the importance of coordinated field operations and standardized data collection methodologies. Discussions focused on strengthening collaboration among Government institutions and technical partners to ensure consistency, transparency, and credibility throughout the assessment process.
- The meeting also reviewed logistical arrangements, deployment of assessment teams, supervision mechanisms, and quality assurance procedures to ensure that data collected accurately reflects the prevailing food security situation in the target regions. Participants highlighted the importance of timely data collection and rigorous validation to support the upcoming IPC analysis and national food security planning.
- Special emphasis was placed on strengthening Government leadership in seasonal assessments and ensuring that assessment findings contribute to evidence-based policies, humanitarian planning, agricultural development, and resilience programming.

Key Outcomes

The meeting achieved the following outcomes:

- Agreement on the assessment methodology, implementation plan, and field deployment arrangements.
- Strengthened coordination among Government institutions, FAO–FSNAU, and technical partners.
- Harmonized data collection procedures and quality assurance mechanisms.
- Clear assignment of institutional roles and responsibilities during the assessment.
- Reinforced Government leadership in coordinating seasonal food security assessments.
- Enhanced preparedness for the Post-Gu 2026 IPC analysis process.

Recommendations

The meeting recommended that:

- ✓ Assessment teams adhere to standardized methodologies and quality assurance protocols during field data collection.
- ✓ Participating institutions maintain close coordination throughout implementation and reporting.
- ✓ Field supervision be strengthened to ensure accuracy, consistency, and completeness of assessment data.
- ✓ Assessment findings be used to inform IPC analysis, humanitarian planning, agricultural interventions, and resilience-building programmes.
- ✓ Continued investment be made in Government-led food security information systems and institutional capacity.

Closing Session

The meeting was officially closed by Eng. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle, Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, who commended all participants for their commitment to strengthening Somalia's food security information system.

He encouraged the assessment teams to conduct the field exercise with professionalism, impartiality, and technical integrity, emphasizing that the information collected will serve as a critical evidence base for food security analysis, agricultural planning, and policy formulation. He reaffirmed the Ministry's commitment to supporting evidence-based decision-making and strengthening resilient food systems across Somalia.



Conclusion

The Post-Gu 2026 Food Security Assessment Planning Meeting marked an important step in strengthening Government-led coordination for seasonal food security assessments in Somalia. The meeting enhanced collaboration among Government institutions, FAO–FSNAU, and technical partners while ensuring harmonized assessment methodologies and high-quality data collection.

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security reaffirmed its commitment to leading evidence-based food security assessments and promoting coordinated action that supports IPC analysis, agricultural development, resilience-building, and informed decision-making.

The successful implementation of the Post-Gu 2026 assessment will provide essential evidence to guide national policies, humanitarian interventions, and sustainable food security programmes for vulnerable communities across Somalia.



Kusoo dhawow bahda jaamacadda

UJCA TA A DA CUSUB

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2026 PANEL DISCUSSION



Enhancing Food Security &
Environmental Sustainability under
Changing Climate in Somalia

Introduction

The Department of Crop Production and Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) participated in the World Environment Day 2026 event through **Mr. Abdullahi Osman**, Head of Cereals and Oil crops, who served as a panelist.

The event was organized by the Faculty of Agriculture at Zamzam University of Science and Technology under the global theme "**Climate Action.**" It brought together government officials, academics, researchers, students, and development partners to discuss the relationship between climate change, environmental sustainability, and food security in Somalia.

World Environment Day, established by the United Nations in 1972, serves as a global platform to promote environmental awareness and collective action for environmental protection.

During the panel discussion, **Mr. Abdullahi Osman** emphasized that climate change is no longer a future concern but a present-day challenge that directly affects agricultural productivity, natural resources, and food security in Somalia.

He highlighted that protecting the environment and strengthening climate resilience are essential for achieving sustainable agricultural development and improving the livelihoods of Somali communities.

The panel discussion focused on the theme Enhancing Food Security and Environmental Sustainability under a Changing Climate in Somalia. Panel Moderator:

Dr. Abdinasir Abdullahi Mohamed – PhD in Soil Science and Plant Nutrition.

Panelists: Mr. Abdulkadir Ahmed Hassan – Dean of Postgraduate Studies, Zamzam University of Science and Technology (ZUST) & Dr. Hassan Ali Yusuf – PhD in Animal Nutrition and Feed Science.

Objective/Purpose of the Event

The overall purpose of the panel discussion was to promote dialogue and identify practical actions for strengthening food security and environmental sustainability under changing climatic conditions in Somalia.

The specific objectives were:

- To assess the effects of climate change on crop production and food security in Somalia.
- To identify the most urgent agricultural and environmental challenges requiring intervention.
- To promote Climate-Smart Agriculture as an approach for increasing productivity and resilience.
- To highlight the importance of sustainable management of water, land, rangelands, and forests.
- To explore the role of technology, research, and agricultural innovation in building resilient food systems.
- To encourage collaboration among government institutions, universities, development partners, the private sector, and local communities.
- To identify priority policies and investments required for sustainable agricultural and environmental development.





Key Discussions

During the panel discussion, Mr. Abdullahi Osman highlighted that climate change has become one of the greatest threats to agricultural production and food security in Somalia.



He explained that recurrent droughts, floods, rising temperatures, water scarcity, declining soil fertility, and increasing pest and disease outbreaks have significantly reduced crop productivity and increased the vulnerability of farming communities.

He stressed that addressing these challenges requires improved water management, restoration of soil fertility, access to quality seed, strengthened climate information services, and reliable agricultural data to support planning and evidence-based decision-making. Mr. Abdullahi further emphasized that Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) provides the most effective approach for increasing agricultural productivity while strengthening resilience to climate change and protecting natural resources.

He explained that CSA focuses on improving productivity, increasing resilience, and promoting environmental sustainability through interventions such as drought-tolerant crop varieties, conservation agriculture, efficient irrigation systems, soil fertility management, agroforestry, crop diversification, and the use of climate information and early warning systems.

Dr. Hassan Ali Yusuf, PhD in Animal Nutrition and Feed Science, highlighted the importance of the sustainable management of water, land, rangelands, and forests as the foundation of food security and environmental sustainability.



He noted that improved irrigation, rainwater harvesting, soil conservation, reforestation, and sustainable rangeland management are essential for increasing agricultural production, improving livelihoods, protecting biodiversity, and ensuring long-term environmental sustainability.

Another key issue discussed was the role of technology, innovation, and research in building resilient food systems.

Mr. Abdulkadir Ahmed Hassan, Dean of Postgraduate Studies at Zamzam University of Science and Technology, emphasized that investment in agricultural research, improved seed systems, digital agriculture, satellite-based crop monitoring, climate information services, and modern irrigation technologies is essential for increasing agricultural productivity and supporting evidence-based decision-making.

He also stressed the importance of strengthening collaboration among government institutions, universities, and research organizations to ensure that research findings and technological innovations reach farmers.

The panel further discussed the importance of partnership and coordinated action in addressing climate change and environmental degradation.

Mr. Abdulkadir Ahmed Hassan explained that strengthening climate resilience and protecting the environment require close collaboration among government institutions, universities, development partners, the private sector, and local communities.



He noted that each stakeholder has a critical role in policy development, research, investment, capacity building, environmental conservation, and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices

Finally, Mr. Abdullahi Osman highlighted the policy and investment priorities required to build resilient food systems in Somalia.

These include expanding irrigation infrastructure, promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture, strengthening agricultural research and extension services, improving climate information and early warning systems, protecting natural resources, implementing the National Seed Policy, supporting youth and women in agriculture, and increasing investment in sustainable agricultural development.

He concluded that achieving food security, environmental sustainability, and climate resilience requires coordinated efforts and long-term investment by government, development partners, academic institutions, the private sector, and local communities.

Outcomes and Results

- ✓ The panel discussion increased awareness among participants of the close relationship between climate change, environmental degradation, agricultural productivity, and food security.
- ✓ It generated strong agreement on the need to expand Climate-Smart Agriculture and promote farming practices that improve productivity while protecting land, water, and biodiversity.
- ✓ The discussion also identified key areas requiring urgent policy attention and investment, including irrigation, water harvesting, soil restoration, seed-system development, early warning, agricultural research, digital technology, and extension services.
- ✓ The event strengthened engagement between the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Zamzam University of Science and Technology, researchers, academics, students, development partners, and other stakeholders.
- ✓ It also reinforced the importance of evidence-based decision-making and highlighted the need to improve national agricultural, climate, and environmental data systems.
- ✓ The panel recognized that building resilient food systems is a shared responsibility requiring sustained collaboration among government institutions, universities, research centres, the private sector, development partners, farmers, and local communities.



Recommendations and Follow-Up Actions

- ✓ Based on the discussion, it is recommended that the Ministry and relevant stakeholders strengthen collaboration with universities and research institutions on climate-resilient agriculture, innovation, and capacity development.
- ✓ Practical Climate-Smart Agriculture demonstration programmes should be expanded to improve farmers' access to knowledge and proven technologies.
- ✓ Greater investment is needed in irrigation, water harvesting, soil conservation, quality seed, agricultural research, extension services, and early-warning systems.
- ✓ National agricultural and climate data systems should be strengthened to improve planning, policy formulation, monitoring, and investment decisions.
- ✓ The implementation of the National Seed Policy should be supported, alongside the development of seed banks and genebanks to preserve local genetic resources and strengthen the national seed system.
- ✓ Support should also be increased for young people, women, farmer cooperatives, and climate-resilient agribusinesses to expand green employment and sustainable agricultural development.
- ✓ Continued policy dialogues and technical forums should be organized to maintain momentum and strengthen cooperation among government institutions, universities, communities, and development partners.



Conclusion

The World Environment Day 2026 panel discussion provided an important platform for exchanging knowledge and identifying practical solutions to address climate change, strengthen food security, and promote environmental sustainability in Somalia.

The contributions of Mr. Abdullahi Osman Abdullahi, Mr. Abdulkadir Ahmed Hassan, and Dr. Hassan Ali Yusuf highlighted the importance of Climate-Smart Agriculture, sustainable natural resource management, research and innovation, and stronger collaboration among government institutions, universities, development partners, the private sector, and local communities in building resilient food systems.

The discussions reaffirmed that achieving a food-secure, climate-resilient, and environmentally sustainable Somalia requires sustained investment, evidence-based policies, scientific research, and coordinated action by all stakeholders.

The event marked an important step toward strengthening partnerships and advancing sustainable agricultural development and environmental stewardship in Somalia.





STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL NUTRITION POLICY

SHIRKA WADATASHIGA DANEYAYAASHA KA SHAQEYA
NAFAQADA EE HORUMARINTA SIYAASADDA NAFAQADA
QARANKA EE SOOMAALIYA



23rd to 24th
June 2026



Airport Hotel
Mogadishu, Somalia



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Meeting on the Development of the Somalia
National Nutrition Policy

Introduction

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MoAI) participated in the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting on the Development of the Somalia National Nutrition Policy, held on 23–24 June 2026 in Mogadishu.

The Department participated in recognition that improving nutrition in Somalia requires stronger agricultural production, resilient food systems, and increased access to safe, diverse, and nutritious foods.

As the lead government institution responsible for crop production, food security, irrigation, and food systems development, the Ministry emphasized the importance of integrating nutrition-sensitive agriculture into national policies and programmes.

This is particularly important as Somalia continues to face recurrent droughts, floods, conflict, displacement, low agricultural productivity, and high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

The consultation, organized by the Ministry of Health, brought together government institutions, UN agencies, development partners, academia, civil society, and the private sector to review the draft National Nutrition Policy and identify strategic actions to strengthen multisectoral coordination and improve nutrition outcomes across Somalia.

Key Discussion Points

The meeting focused on reviewing the draft Nutrition Policy and gathering inputs from participants to strengthen its relevance and implementation framework.

The main discussion points included:

- **Policy relevance and alignment:** Participants discussed the alignment of the draft Nutrition Policy with national development priorities, including food security, health, and climate resilience strategies.
- **Multisectoral coordination:** Emphasis was placed on the importance of strong coordination among key sectors such as agriculture, health, education, water, and social protection to address nutrition challenges effectively.
- **Implementation framework:** Participants reviewed the proposed implementation structure and highlighted the need for clear roles and responsibilities at federal and member state levels.
- **Data and evidence use:** The meeting stressed the importance of strengthening nutrition data systems and evidence-based decision-making to guide policy implementation and monitoring.
- **Resource mobilization:** Participants raised concerns about financing the nutrition agenda and recommended stronger engagement with development partners and donors.
- **Community engagement:** The importance of involving communities, especially women and local leaders, in nutrition interventions was highlighted.

Outcomes and Results

The consultation achieved several important outcomes that will guide the development and implementation of the Somalia National Nutrition Policy.

- **Strengthened Multisectoral Collaboration:** Participants reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening collaboration among government institutions, United Nations agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector to improve nutrition outcomes in Somalia.
- **Improved National Nutrition Policy Framework:** The meeting generated valuable technical recommendations that will strengthen the draft National Nutrition Policy, particularly regarding governance arrangements, implementation mechanisms, financing, monitoring systems, and institutional coordination.
- **Recognition of Agriculture's Role in Nutrition:** The consultation recognized the Department of Crop Production & Food Security as a key institution in promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture, improving food systems, enhancing dietary diversity, reducing post-harvest losses, and strengthening national food security. Participants acknowledged that sustainable agricultural development remains fundamental to addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition and improving access to safe, nutritious, and diverse foods.
- **Enhanced Institutional Coordination:** The consultation strengthened mutual understanding of institutional mandates and comparative advantages, creating a solid foundation for coordinated implementation of the National Nutrition Policy across sectors and levels of government.



Conclusion

The Stakeholder Consultation Meeting on the Development of the Somalia National Nutrition Policy successfully brought together key government institutions, development partners, United Nations agencies, civil society organizations, academia, and other stakeholders to collectively review and strengthen the draft policy framework.

The consultation reaffirmed that addressing malnutrition in Somalia requires a coordinated, multisectoral approach that integrates health, agriculture, food systems, education, WASH, social protection, and humanitarian interventions.

Participants recognized that sustainable improvements in nutrition cannot be achieved without strengthening food systems, increasing agricultural productivity, promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture, improving dietary diversity, and enhancing resilience to climate and economic shocks.

For the Department of Crop Production & Food Security, the meeting reinforced the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation's strategic role in supporting the National Nutrition Policy through agricultural transformation, resilient food systems, food safety, post-harvest management, and improved access to nutritious foods. The consultation marks an important milestone in the development of a comprehensive National Nutrition Policy that will strengthen national coordination, improve nutrition governance, mobilize sustainable investments, and contribute to better nutrition outcomes and healthier lives for all Somalis.



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER (FSC)

National Level Partners' Meeting Virtual Report

Opening Remarks By The Department Of Crop Production & Food Security Ministry Of Agriculture And Irrigation (Moai) - FGS

The meeting was officially opened by Mr. Abdullahi Osman, Head of Cereals and Oil crops, Department of Crop Production & Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), who delivered the opening remarks on behalf of Director of Crop Production & Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation and Chairperson of the IPC Technical Working Group (TWG) Somalia.



Opening remarks by the Government
(MoAI, SODMA and MoLFR)

Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) 2026 - SNBS (Supported by FSNAU & WFP)

Key Climatic Updates - SWALIM

Ripple Effects of the Middle East Crisis on Food Security - MoAI

FSC Updates:
April 2026 response update
FSC Field Level Updates

FSC PARTNERS MEETING AGENDA

In his remarks, Mr. Abdullahi emphasized the importance of continued collaboration among government, humanitarian, and development partners in addressing Somalia's food security challenges. Mr. Osman highlighted the impact of multiple shocks, including climate variability, displacement, economic pressures, and rising food prices.

He raised concern regarding the ongoing Middle East crisis and its effect on fuel prices, transportation costs, agricultural inputs, and humanitarian operations. The Government reiterated its commitment to strengthening agricultural production, resilience, and evidence-based decision making to improve food security outcomes.

Mr. Gordon Dudi, the FSC Coordinator, welcomed the participants and shared the agenda of the meeting.

Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) 2026 - SNBS (Supported by FSNAU & WFP)

Mr. Abdullahi Kelly from the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) presented key findings from the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) conducted in 2025 and published in May 2026.

Assessment Covered



Discussion Summary

The presentation highlighted that the assessment aimed to establish a national evidence base for food security programming, policy formulation, and monitoring of national development priorities.

The survey examined food security outcomes, livelihood systems, food access, dietary diversity, vulnerability patterns, shocks, coping strategies, and access to basic services.

Key findings indicated that approximately 29 percent of the population was classified as food insecure under the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), while 44 percent experienced moderate or severe food insecurity under the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

The assessment further found that Somali households remain highly dependent on markets for food access, with approximately 68 percent obtaining food primarily through purchases.

Household indebtedness remained high, affecting more than half of the households surveyed, while recurrent drought, conflict, economic shocks, and displacement continued to drive vulnerability.

The findings also showed significant gaps in access to essential services, including health, water, sanitation, and modern cooking fuels.

During the discussion, participants sought clarification on the survey methodology, timing of data collection, treatment of hard-to-reach areas, disability inclusion, and interpretation of market dependency.

Ripple Effects of the Middle East Crisis on Food Security – Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI)

Mr. Abdullahi Osman, Head of Cereals and Oil Crops, Department of Crop Production & Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), presented an analysis of the impacts of the ongoing Middle East crisis on Somalia's food security situation and agricultural sector.

The presentation highlighted Somalia's heavy dependence on imported food commodities, fuel, fertilizers, agricultural inputs, and international trade routes, making the country particularly vulnerable to global market disruptions.

Discussion Summary

The presentation explained that escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have disrupted global energy markets, maritime transport, fertilizer supply chains, and food commodity markets, resulting in increased fuel prices, higher freight costs, inflationary pressures, and rising prices of agricultural inputs and food commodities within Somalia.

Mr. Abdullahi further highlighted that the increase in fuel prices has significantly raised irrigation expenses, transportation costs, and operational costs across agricultural value chains.

Rising prices of fertilizers, certified seeds, agrochemicals, and irrigation inputs have reduced farmers' access to productive inputs, constrained agricultural production, and may ultimately result in lower crop yields, reduced farm profitability, and decreased investment in future production seasons.

The presentation also noted that increasing production and transportation costs are driving up food prices, reducing household purchasing power, and worsening food insecurity by limiting food availability, access, dietary quality, and household resilience.

In addition, humanitarian operations have been affected by rising fuel and logistics costs, increasing the cost of delivering food assistance, nutrition services, agricultural support, and emergency response interventions.

To mitigate these challenges, the Ministry emphasized the need to strengthen domestic food production, scale up climate-smart agriculture, improve irrigation infrastructure, support farmers with productivity-enhancing technologies, protect key trade corridors, and invest in long-term resilience-building measures.

The presentation concluded by emphasizing that Somalia's food security is increasingly influenced not only by climatic shocks but also by global economic and geopolitical developments.

May 2026 response Update

Mr Hassan Abdi from the FSC IM team presented the April 2026 response updates and overall response performance against the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP).

Discussion Summary

Under the 2026 Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP), the FSC aims to reach 1.9 million people in need of food security and livelihoods support. As per the FTS in May, the **FSC is 9.6% funded with 23.9M dollars**.

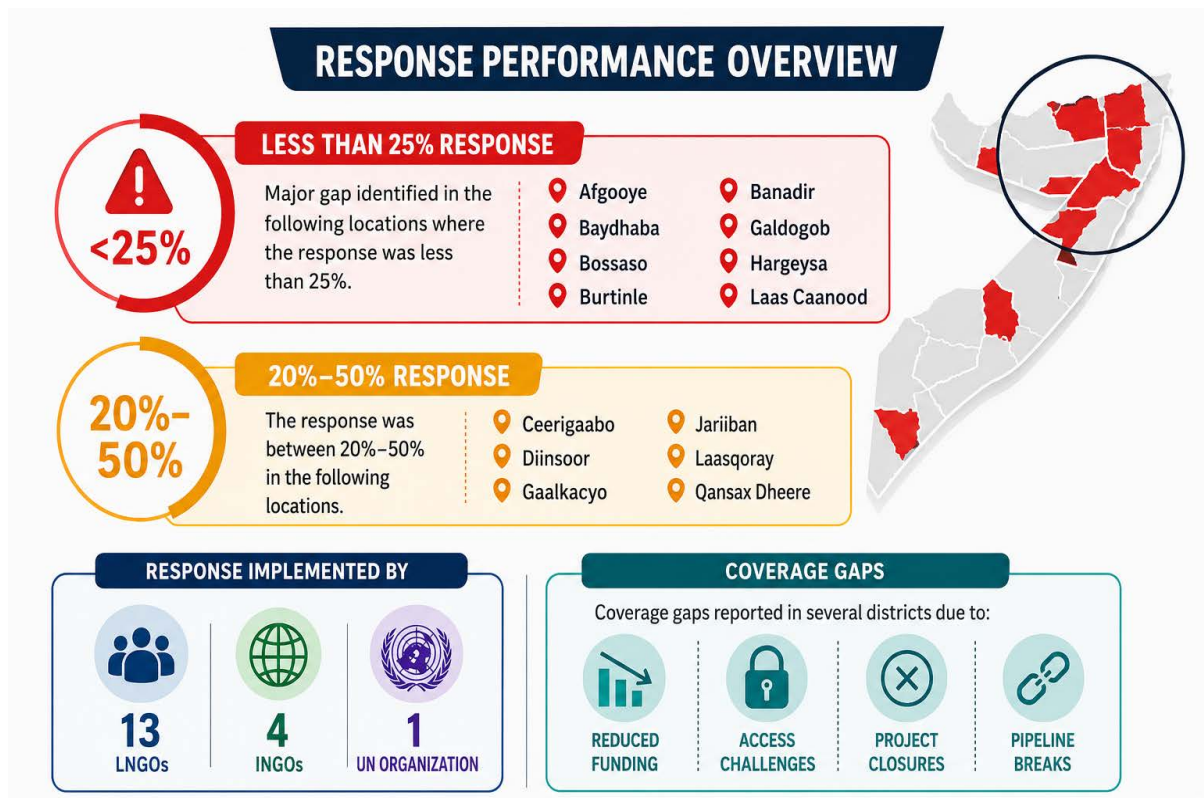


Cluster Objective 1

- FSC Partners reached 216,000 people (20% of target- 1.9M people) through in-kind (27,000), Cash (181,000) and voucher (7,000). A total of 1.9M dollars was disbursed through cash and vouchers. This marks a reduction of approximately 5% from the previous month's response.



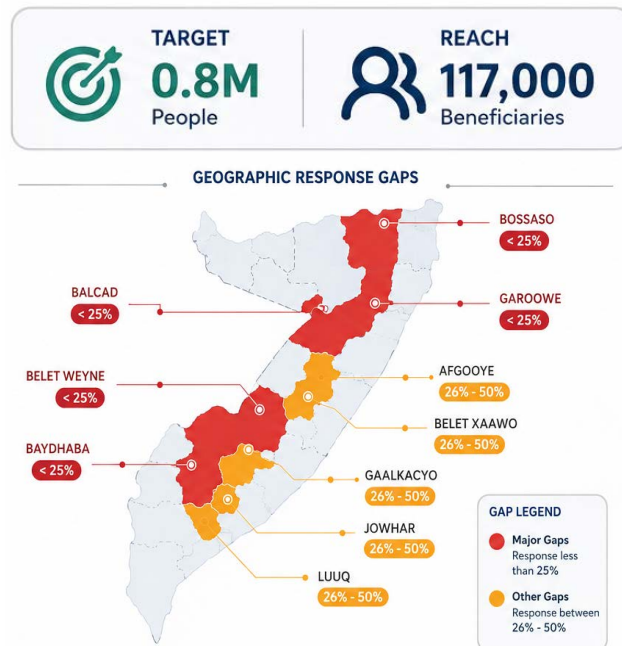
- Major gap identified in Afgooye, Baydhaba, Bossaso, Burtinle, Banadir, Galdogob, Hargeysa and Laas Caanood where the response was less than 25%.
- The response was between 20%-50% in Ceerigaabo, Diinsoor, Gaalkacyo, Jariiban, Laasqoray and Qansax Dheere.
- These responses were implemented by 13 LNGOs, 4 INGOs and 1 UN organization. Coverage gaps reported in several districts due to reduced funding, access challenges, project closures, and pipeline breaks.



Cluster Objective 2

- In May 2026, 117,000 beneficiaries (14% of target - 0.8M people) were assisted through livelihood interventions, a 1% increment from the previous month through (In-kind (66,000), Cash (28,000) and Voucher (23,000).
- Major gaps were highlighted in Balcad, Baydhaba, Belet Weyne, Bossaso and Garoowe where the response was less than 25%.
- Other gaps were evident in Afgooye, Belet Xaawo, Gaalkacyo, Jowhar and Luuq where the response was between 26%-50%.

REPONSE PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW



FSC Field Level Updates

Mr. Abdidubow Hassan, FSC Subnational Coordination focal point, presented field level updates from across the states. He reported that the humanitarian situation remains critical, with multiple and compounding shocks affecting communities

Discussion Summary

- Southwest State (Burhakaba):** Partners reported that below-average Gu' rainfall and prolonged dry conditions have adversely affected agricultural production. Poor soil moisture delayed planting and reduced yields of maize and sorghum, while water shortages negatively impacted livestock health and productivity. These conditions have reduced household incomes, increased food insecurity, and heightened the need for climate smart agricultural interventions and improved water resource management.
- Hirshabelle:** Partners reported that Jalalaqsi District displaced more than 10,000 households and disrupted livelihoods. Although active fighting has subsided, tensions remain high. Displaced families continue to face inadequate shelter, limited access to water and sanitation, heightened protection risks, and restricted access to markets and income-generating opportunities.

- **Jubaland:** In Kismayo, the relocation of internally displaced households to new settlement areas has disrupted livelihoods and reduced access to markets and basic services, particularly affecting female-headed households. In Jamame District, flooding damaged crops, irrigation infrastructure, and livestock, further reducing agricultural production and increasing food insecurity. Rising fuel prices in Gedo have also contributed to higher transport and food costs, reducing household purchasing power and increasing pressure on humanitarian assistance.
- **Puntland:** Several districts continue to experience severe drought, below average rainfall, water shortages, and deteriorating pastoral livelihoods. Population displacement towards urban centres such as Galkacyo and Garowe has increased pressure on basic services. Ongoing conflicts, market disruptions and rising food prices continue to exacerbate food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

Key Recommendations

- ✓ Strengthening early warning, drought monitoring, and rapid response mechanisms in drought and conflict affected areas.
- ✓ Scaling up food assistance and livelihood support in locations experiencing severe production losses, displacement and market disruptions.
- ✓ Promoting climate smart agriculture, improved water management, and livestock support to enhance resilience among farming and pastoral communities.
- ✓ Enhancing market monitoring to inform cash-based interventions and ensure transfer values reflect changing market conditions.
- ✓ Strengthening coordination across humanitarian sectors to address the growing multisectoral needs of displaced populations, particularly in areas affected by conflict and evictions.
- ✓ Continuing advocacy for increased humanitarian funding to address widening response gaps and sustain critical food security interventions.



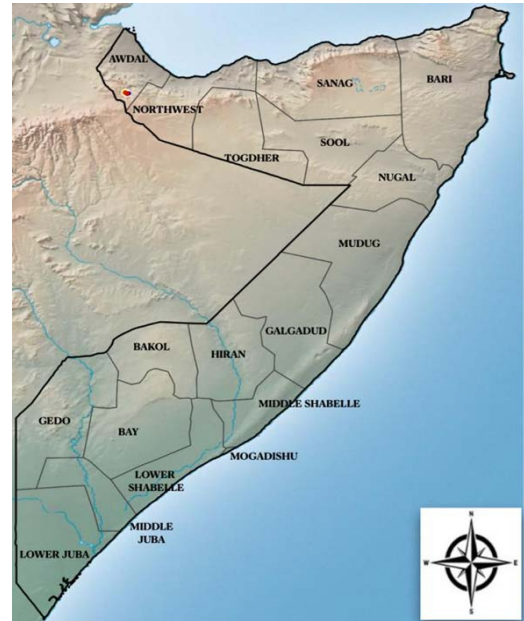
DESERT LOCUST SITUATION

Desert Locust Situation

The Desert Locust (DL) situation remained calm during July 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 abundant rainfall continues during August, especially in coastal areas like Zaila, Lughaya, and Berbera districts in the Northwest, 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 July 2026

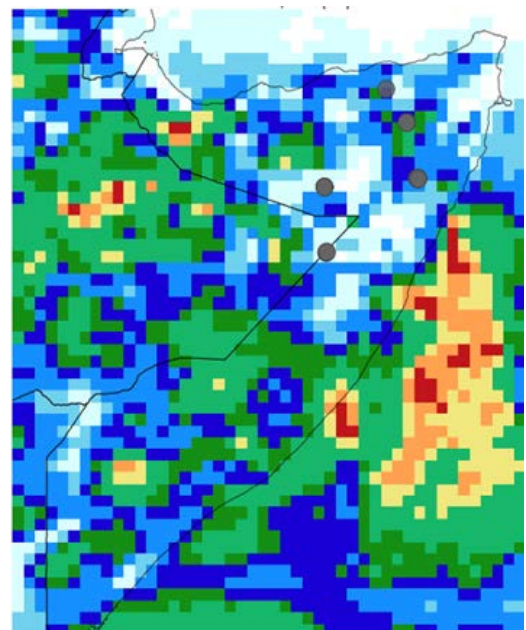


Figure 2: Rainfall Estimation July 2026





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