



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION FGS
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Hayir (Mareeye)*

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION FGS

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NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD INVESTMENT SUMMIT (NAFIS)

BACKGROUND / PURPOSE

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) convened the 2nd National Agri-Food Investment Summit (NAFIS 2026) at the Jazeera Palace Hotel, Mogadishu, on 11–12 August 2026, under the theme *“From Commitments to Action: Accelerating Investment to Transform Somalia’s Agri-Food Systems for a Sustainable and Resilient Future.”*

Building on the inaugural Summit held in May 2025, NAFIS 2026 was designed to shift the national conversation from the identification of opportunities toward the delivery of concrete, bankable and scalable investment transactions across Somalia’s agricultural and food systems.



The Summit was officially opened by **H.E. Hamza Abdi Barre, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Somalia**, who reaffirmed the Government's commitment to national food sovereignty and urged Somali businesses and investors to redirect greater capital into domestic agriculture and food production.

H.E. Mohamed Abdi Hayir (Maareeye), Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, delivered the keynote address and closing remarks, describing NAFIS as the Ministry's flag-ship platform for mobilising Somali businesses, investors and financial institutions to modernise the country's agri-food systems.

Welcome remarks were delivered by **Eng. Mohamed Hassan Abdulle, Director General of MoAI**, who recognised the contributions of key development partners, including the Rural Livelihoods Resilience Programme (RLRP–IFAD), the Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP–World Bank), FAO and WFP.



The urgency behind NAFIS 2026 stems from the scale of Somalia's largely untapped agricultural potential: an estimated **8.9 million** hectares of cultivable land and three major river systems remain significantly underdeveloped, with only a small fraction currently under productive, commercially organised use.

Participants recognised agriculture as one of the country's most immediate and credible opportunities to strengthen food security and food sovereignty, reduce dependence on imported food, create employment and income for youth and women, raise rural incomes, and diversify the national economy beyond its traditional base.

Somalia's food-import bill, which exceeded **US\$2.2 billion in 2025**, was repeatedly cited as both a national challenge and a substantial domestic market opportunity for competitive Somali production. NAFIS 2026 was therefore positioned not as a one-off gathering but as the platform through which the Ministry intends to convert this potential into bankable investment, productive enterprises, and durable transformation of Somalia's agri-food systems.



Government officials, development partners, and stakeholders at the 2nd National Agri-Food Investment Summit (NAFIS 2026), Jazeera Palace Hotel, Mogadishu.



Key Participants

The Summit brought together more than 400 participants drawn from government, the private sector, financial institutions and development partners, including:

- 🌱 Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) leadership, including MoAI, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.
- 🌱 Director Generals of Federal Member State (FMS) ministries of agriculture and related sectoral authorities, representing the states at the Summit.
- 🌱 Development partners, United Nations agencies, and international financial institutions.
- 🌱 Commercial banks, microfinance institutions, and insurance and Takaful providers.
- 🌱 Private-sector companies, investors, academia, and research institutions. Farmers and producer organisations, civil society, women entrepreneurs, and youth.



Main Activities

Over two days, the Summit programme comprised plenary sessions, technical presentations, panel discussions, investor engagement, business-to-business networking, and a high-level ministerial roundtable, organised around four thematic areas:

Theme 1:

Scaling Up Agricultural Value Chains

- 🌱 Identification of strategic investment opportunities in staple food crops and high-potential commodities, including maize, sorghum, cowpea, rice, sesame, bananas, lemon, dates, mung bean, fodder, and horticulture.
- 🌱 Investment across commercial and contract farming, improved seeds and farm inputs, aggregation, warehousing, drying, milling, cold-chain systems, transport, logistics, and market distribution.

- Scaling of agricultural mechanisation and technology, including the purchase, leasing, distribution, maintenance and servicing of tractors, harvesters, irrigation equipment and processing machinery.
- Improved fertiliser and farm input management, including promotion of the FAO Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilisers and the FertiTrack digital fertiliser tracking system operated by SARIS.

Theme 2:

Mobilizing Finance and Investment for Somalia's Agricultural Transformation

- Establishing a coordinated national agricultural investment and finance ecosystem linking the FGS, FMS, commercial banks, microfinance institutions, development finance institutions, insurers, investors, and farmer and agribusiness organisations.
- Expanding affordable, accessible and Sharia-compliant agricultural finance, including Islamic instruments such as Salam, Murabaha, Ijarah and Musharakah matched to specific value-chain stages.
- De-risking agricultural investment through credit guarantees, portfolio risk-sharing facilities, blended and concessional finance, agricultural insurance and Takaful, and public-private partnerships.
- Structuring finance to follow the value-chain cash-flow cycle, from production and aggregation through processing, storage, logistics, marketing and export.

Theme 3:

Agro-Processing, Value Addition, Food Safety and Market Access

- Promoting agro-industrialisation and value addition through Agro-Industrial Business Parks developed under public-private partnership models, including the proposed Mogadishu Agro-Industrial Business Park (MABP).
- Strengthening food safety, quality assurance and regulatory systems, including the Somali Agricultural Regulatory and Inspection Service (SARIS) and alignment with the Codex Alimentarius.
- Promoting import substitution and export development, building on existing exports such as sesame, gums, resins and dried lemon, and expanding market access through IGAD, the East African Community, COMESA, the African Continental Free Trade Area, and other regional and international arrangements.



Theme 4:**Investing in Agricultural Productivity and Innovation**

- 🌱 Accelerating investment in irrigation and water infrastructure, including river irrigation, boreholes, wells, springs, rainwater harvesting, spate irrigation, dams and water storage, and rehabilitation of canals, barrages and flood-protection works.
- 🌱 Investing in agricultural research, improved varieties and genetic resources, seed systems, agricultural data and statistics, digital agriculture, and innovation hubs linked to commercial investment opportunities.
- 🌱 Strengthening climate resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land management, water harvesting, early-warning systems, climate-risk insurance, and support to agroecology, including for youth- and women-led supply chains.

Key Outcomes / **Achievements**

- ✳️ Adoption of the NAFIS 2026 Communiqué on 12 August 2026, setting out fifteen priority commitment areas spanning finance, infrastructure, value chains, agro-processing, standards, women and youth inclusion, research, and climate resilience.
- ✳️ Agreement to establish a NAFIS Post-Summit Investment Follow-Up Mechanism under MoAI leadership to maintain a national register of investment commitments, track business-to-business agreements, monitor financing disbursement, and develop a national agricultural investment pipeline.
- ✳️ Confirmation that NAFIS will convene annually, with each edition opening by reporting publicly against commitments recorded at the previous Summit, reinforcing accountability and continuity.
- ✳️ Concrete commitments announced by Somali financial institutions and private-sector actors to expand financing for farmers, cooperatives and agribusiness ventures, with several companies expressing interest in new processing facilities, commercial farms and supply-chain partnerships.
- ✳️ Strengthened multi-stakeholder consensus, including Director Generals of FMS ministries of agriculture, on the strategic shift needed from subsistence to commercial agriculture and from fragmented interventions to coordinated national transformation.
- ✳️ Reaffirmed commitment to the Strategy and Five-Year Costed Action Plan (2026–2030) for empowering Somali women and youth in agriculture, and to strengthening SAWA and SAYA as national platforms for their participation and leadership.



Challenges

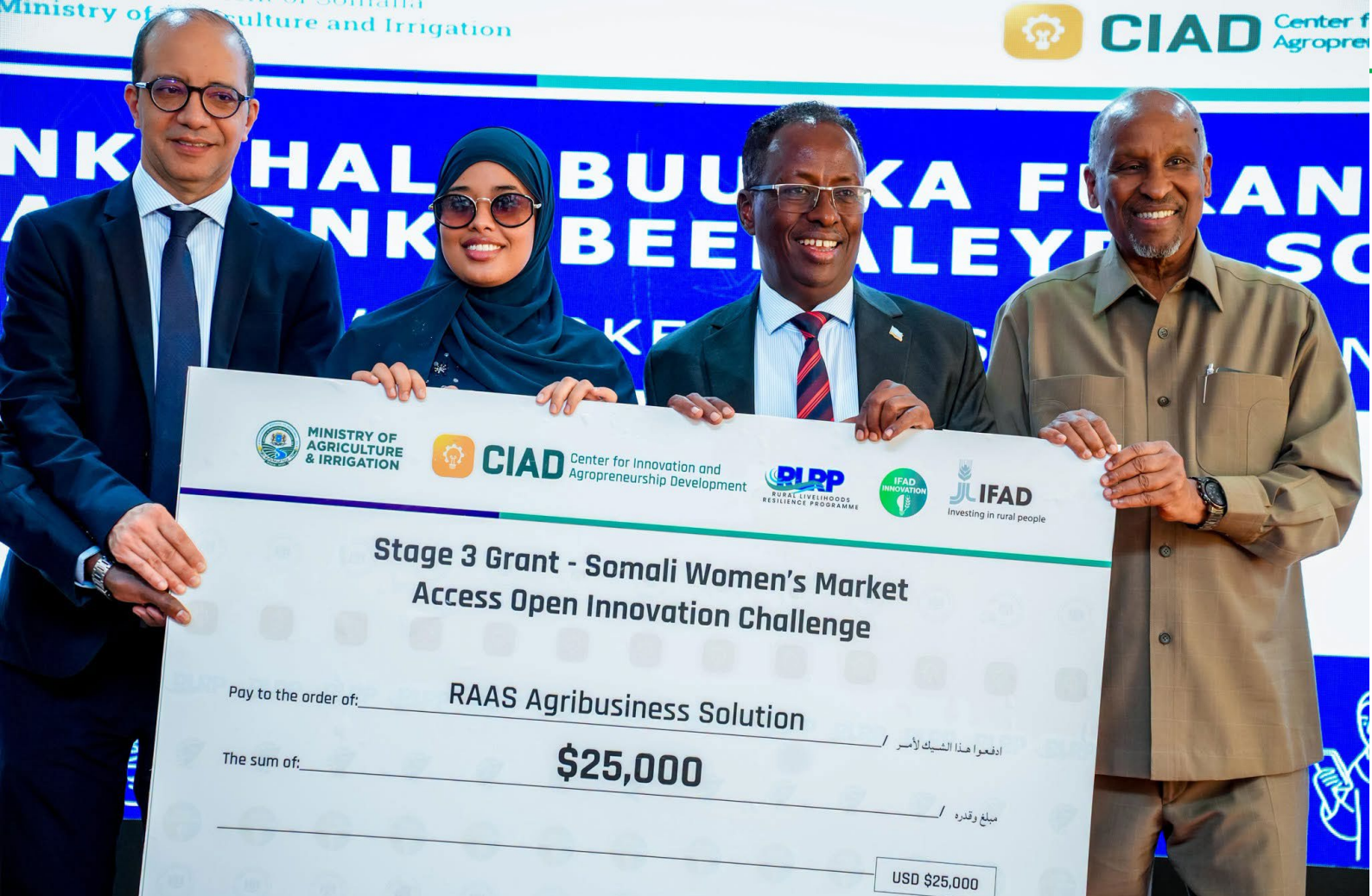
Participants grouped the structural constraints to agricultural investment in Somalia under six priority headings:

- ✓ **Access to finance and investment risk:** limited lending volumes, high collateral requirements, short loan tenors, and financial products misaligned with agricultural production cycles.
- ✓ **Irrigation, water infrastructure and land tenure:** decades of degraded infrastructure, dependence on erratic rainfall, and land tenure insecurity that constrains long-term and collateral-based investment.
- ✓ **Productivity, technology and post-harvest losses:** low mechanisation, weak seed systems, an underfunded research and extension system, and high post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage, cold chains and logistics.
- ✓ **Standards, market access and import competition:** difficulty meeting food safety and phytosanitary standards, established import competition, fragmented domestic markets, and high transport and energy costs.
- ✓ **Climate risk and investment readiness:** intensifying drought, flooding, land degradation and pest pressure, combined with limited business planning, governance and financial literacy capacity among agribusinesses.
- ✓ **Women and youth inclusion, data and institutional capacity:** disparities in access to finance, land, skills and technology, alongside weak agricultural data systems and constrained institutional coordination capacity.

Recommendations / Next Steps

- ✓ Operationalise the NAFIS Post-Summit Investment Follow-Up Mechanism, including the national investment commitment register and pipeline, under clear MoAI leadership and reporting timelines.
- ✓ Translate the fifteen Communiqué commitment areas into time-bound investment actions, with responsible institutions and private-sector partners identified for each.
- ✓ Develop a structured pipeline of bankable investment proposals in priority value chains for presentation to financial institutions, investors and development partners.
- ✓ Strengthen coordination between the FGS and FMS, including Director Generals of state-level agriculture ministries, on investment facilitation, infrastructure planning and regulatory alignment.
- ✓ Prepare for NAFIS 2027 by ensuring the Summit opens with a public progress report against the commitments recorded in this Communiqué.





SOMALIA ANNOUNCES

WINNERS OF FIRST-EVER OPEN INNOVATION CHALLENGE FOR WOMEN FARMERS' MARKET ACCESS

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Government of Somalia, H.E. Mohamed Abdi Hayir (Maareeye), and the IFAD Regional Director for the Near East, North Africa, Europe, and Central Asia, Mr. Naoufel Telahigue, jointly attended today the award ceremony announcing the two winners of the Open Innovation Challenge for Market Access for Somali Women Farmers—the first competition of its kind to be held in Somalia.

During the ceremony, awards were presented to the two winning companies: **RAAS Agribusiness Solution** and **Baadi Goob AgroLink**.

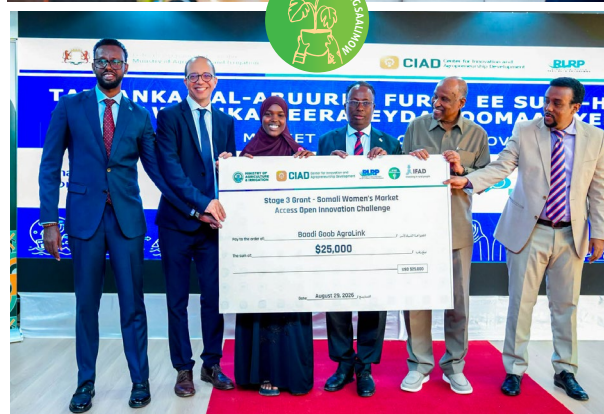
After emerging victorious from a highly competitive, year-long contest involving ten companies, each winner will receive grant funding of up to **US\$40,000** (across all stages of the competition) to expand their business solutions.



These innovative solutions directly address challenges related to the marketing and market access of Somalia's agricultural produce while strengthening the role of women in economic development and promoting a more sustainable agricultural system.

The program was implemented by the Center for Innovation and Agricultural Development (CIAD) in collaboration with the Ministry's Department of Trade and Investment.

It was funded through IFAD's Rural Livelihoods Resilience Programme (RLRP) and the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (S-FSRP) financed by the World Bank, with technical support provided by IFAD and the IFAD Innovation Hub.





THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
AND THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE HELD A MEETING TO
DISCUSS THE CHALLENGES AFFECTING FARMERS AND
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AREAS IN AFGOYE AND
BALCAD DISTRICTS DURING ONGOING MILITARY
OPERATIONS

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Government of Somalia, H.E. Mohamed Abdi Hayir (Maareeye), chaired a meeting to discuss the challenges affecting farmers and agricultural production in Balcad and Afgooye.

The meeting was attended by the State Minister of Defence, **Mr. Omar Ali, the Commander of the Army's Ground Forces, General Khalid**, the chairpersons of the farmers' associations from the two Shabelle regions, and farmers from the affected areas.

The meeting followed a recent incident at **Dahir Jicmaalle Farm**, where vital agricultural assets were burned and destroyed, including farming machinery, water pumps, and cultivated farmland.

The Minister emphasized the importance of protecting farmers, their farms, and their property, noting that securing agricultural production sites is essential for ensuring food security and increasing domestic agricultural output.

Participants agreed to strengthen awareness among security forces and establish closer, ongoing cooperation between the military, local administrations, and farming communities.

They also agreed to create a dedicated system and personnel responsible for safeguarding farms, agricultural equipment, and farmers' property to prevent destruction and neglect, while fostering a secure environment in which farmers can work safely and productively.





SOMALIA AND IFAD

STRENGTHEN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP
TO ADVANCE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOP-
MENT, YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, AND
RURAL RESILIENCE

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Government of Somalia, **H.E. Mohamed Abdi Hayir (Maareeye)**, welcomed Mr. Naoufel Telahigue, IFAD Regional Director for the Middle East, North Africa, Europe, and Central Asia, at the Ministry's headquarters. During the meeting, the Minister and the IFAD Regional Director jointly inaugurated the new offices of the Rural Livelihoods Resilience Programme (RLRP) Somalia.

They also toured the project's offices and visited sites where its activities are being implemented. The Regional Director's visit forms part of ongoing efforts to strengthen cooperation between Somalia and IFAD, with a particular focus on reviewing and advancing IFAD-supported projects and programmes in Somalia, as well as aligning IFAD's strategy with Somalia's National Transformation Plan (NTP).

The discussions also emphasized the importance of strengthening national ownership of development programmes. It was noted that Somalia has increased its financial contribution to IFAD tenfold. During the meeting, the Minister handed Mr. Naoufel a letter addressed to the President of IFAD for onward delivery.

The two sides further discussed ensuring that IFAD's development programmes continue to respond sustainably to Somalia's needs and priorities, particularly by creating lasting employment opportunities for young people. The meeting also focused on expanding IFAD's development cooperation and investment in Somalia.

The visit represents an important step in further strengthening the strategic partnership between the Federal Government of Somalia and IFAD, while accelerating support for agricultural development, improved livelihoods, youth employment, and the resilience of Somalia's food systems.





FIELD MONITORING VISIT TO SOMALI AGRICULTURE WOMEN ASSOCIATION (SAWA).

SUMMARY OF THE MISSION

A joint field monitoring visit was conducted in Bal'ad District under the TAAT II Millet and Sorghum Compact to assess crop production progress, verify cultivated areas, and assess the performance of sorghum and millet production activities implemented by the Somali Agriculture Women Association (SAWA).

The monitoring team physically verified 3 hectares of cultivated land, consisting of 2 hectares of sorghum and 1 hectare of millet.

The sorghum crop had reached the maturity stage and was approaching harvesting, while the millet crop was approximately 45 days old and still under active growth and development.

The visit confirmed that the reported production activities had been established and were progressing. The team also discussed crop management, harvesting, post-harvest handling, and the need for continued technical extension support with the beneficiary.

Key Achievements



VERIFIED

2 Hectares of sorghum production.



VERIFIED

1 hectare of millet production



- ✓ Confirmed SAWA's participation as the beneficiary organization.
- ✓ Confirmed that sorghum had reached maturity and was ready for harvesting.
- ✓ Confirmed that millet was progressing through its active growth stage.
- ✓ Conducted direct field-level verification of reported activities.
- ✓ Provided technical recommendations on crop management, harvesting, and post-harvest handling.



Key Issues Follow-up

- ✓ Continue monitoring the millet crop until maturity.
- ✓ Support timely harvesting of mature sorghum.
- ✓ Provide guidance on drying, threshing, cleaning, and storage.
- ✓ Monitor millet for pests, diseases, and weeds.
- ✓ Document actual production and yield after harvesting.
- ✓ Maintain proper records of cultivated areas, inputs, and outputs.

Overall Assessment

The field monitoring activity confirmed satisfactory progress of TAAT II-supported sorghum and millet production in Bal'ad District.

Continued technical monitoring is required, particularly for millet until maturity and for proper harvesting and post-harvest management of sorghum.



Lower Shabelle Region, Somalia



| Gu' Season 2026

OVERVIEW

The 2026 Gu' agricultural season in Lower Shabelle Region was generally favorable, with good rainfall distribution and improved farming activities across many districts. Farmers responded positively to the favorable weather conditions and cultivated larger areas than in previous seasons, particularly maize, which remained the dominant crop.

As a result, expectations for high agricultural production and improved household incomes were significantly increased.

Despite the positive seasonal performance, several challenges continue to affect farmers' productivity, market access, and profitability. These constraints have reduced the potential benefits that could have been achieved from the good harvest season.



Key Challenges



1

Poor Rural Infrastructure

Farm-to-market roads remain in poor condition, limiting the transportation of agricultural produce and increasing marketing costs.



2

Insecurity Concerns

Persistent security challenges continue to restrict farming activities, movement of goods, and access to some productive agricultural areas.



3

Multiple Taxation

Farmers and traders face various taxes and fees imposed by different authorities, reducing profits and discouraging investment in agriculture.



4

Post-Harvest Losses

Limited storage facilities, inadequate handling practices, and lack of post-harvest equipment contribute to significant crop losses after harvesting.



Recommendations



Rehabilitate Rural Roads:

Improve farm-to-market road networks to facilitate transportation and access to markets.



Promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAP):

Conduct farmer training on crop management, harvesting techniques, and sustainable agricultural production.



Provide Post-Harvest Equipment and Materials:

Distribute storage bags, drying sheets, warehouses, and other post-harvest handling materials to reduce losses.



Strengthen Agricultural Extension Services:

Increase technical support and advisory services to farmers throughout the production cycle.



Improve Security in Agricultural Areas: Enhance security measures to ensure safe farming operations and market access.



Review and Harmonize Agricultural Taxes:

Establish a coordinated taxation framework to reduce the burden on farmers and agricultural traders.





Finally

The 2026 Gu' season demonstrated the strong agricultural potential of Lower Shabelle Region. With targeted investments in infrastructure, security, extension services, and post-harvest management, the region can significantly increase agricultural productivity, improve farmer incomes, and contribute to Somalia's food security and economic growth.





STRENGTHENING

Irrigation And Climate Services For Resilient Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Dept. Irrigation and Agro Metrology, Agriculture in Somalia depends heavily on reliable water resources and a good understanding of climate conditions.

Unpredictable rainfall, droughts, floods and growing demand for irrigation water continue to affect agricultural production and farmers' livelihoods. This makes timely and reliable climate and water information essential for better planning and decision-making.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, through its Irrigation and Climate Division, is strengthening the use of climate and water information to improve irrigation planning, support farmers and reduce the impact of climate-related risks.

Information on rainfall, river levels, water availability and land conditions helps the Ministry and its partners make informed decisions on agricultural production and water management.

The Ministry is working closely with FAO-SWALIM and other relevant institutions through ongoing technical cooperation, including an active Letter of Agreement (LoA) between the Ministry and FAO-SWALIM.

This collaboration supports information sharing, technical capacity development and the use of climate, water and land data for agricultural planning.

Monitoring the Juba and Shabelle Rivers, together with rainfall and climate forecasting, is particularly important for irrigation planning and early preparedness for floods and droughts.

Modern tools such as satellite imagery, GIS, GPS and digital mapping are also helping improve understanding of agricultural land, water resources and areas with potential for irrigation development.

The Ministry is committed to ensuring that climate and water information is translated into practical action.

By strengthening irrigation planning, improving water-use efficiency and building national technical capacity, Somalia can develop an agricultural sector that is more productive and resilient to climate change.

Continued cooperation between government institutions, Federal Member States, technical partners, farmers and development organizations will remain essential to achieving sustainable irrigation, improved agricultural production and long-term food security in Somalia.



Reliable
Information



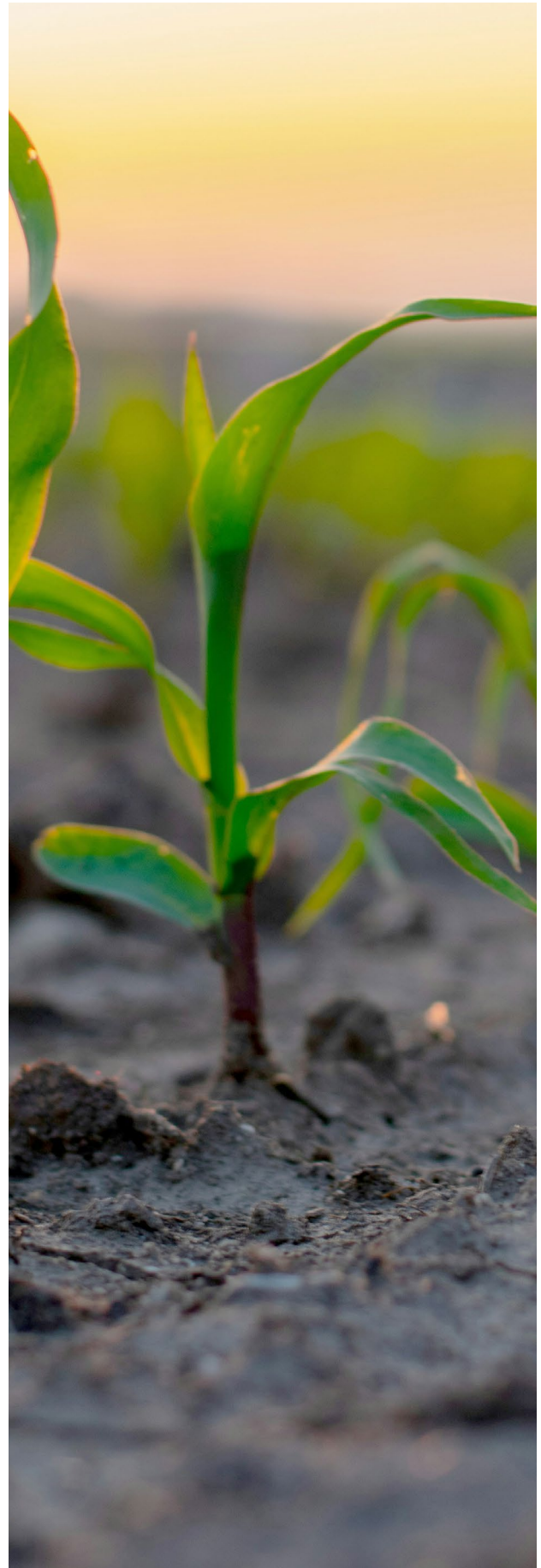
Better
Planning



Efficient
Irrigation



Resilient
Agriculture





INTRODUCTION

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MoAI), Federal Government of Somalia, received Kitchen Gardening Resource Manuals through formal handover and property transfer process, with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). A total of 300 manuals were handed over to the Department, comprising 225 copies of the Somali version and 75 copies of the English version.



The resource manuals are intended to strengthen practical knowledge and awareness on kitchen gardening and its contribution to household food security, improved nutrition, dietary diversity, and sustainable food production. They provide practical guidance that can support households and communities in establishing and managing kitchen gardens and producing diverse and nutritious foods using available spaces and resources.

The handover represents continued collaboration between MoAI and FAO in strengthening community-level agricultural knowledge and promoting practical approaches to household food production. The availability of the manuals in both Somali and English will facilitate their use by communities, agricultural extension personnel, technical staff, trainers, and other stakeholders involved in agriculture, food security, and nutrition programmes.

The manuals will serve as practical reference and learning materials to support community awareness, capacity building activities, while promoting stronger linkages between crop production, household food security, nutrition, and dietary diversity.

Purpose of the Handover

The purpose of the handover was to provide the Department of Crop Production & Food Security with technical resource materials that can support awareness, extension, capacity building, and community-level promotion of kitchen gardening.

The manuals will particularly contribute to:

- 🌱 Strengthening practical knowledge on establishing and managing kitchen gardens.
- 🌱 Promoting production of vegetables, legumes, and other nutritious crops at household level.
- 🌱 Increasing awareness of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for small-scale food production.
- 🌱 Promoting dietary diversity and improved household nutrition.
- 🌱 Strengthening linkages between crop production, food security, and nutrition.
- 🌱 Encouraging urban and peri-urban agriculture as a complementary source of household food.
- 🌱 Supporting community resilience through diversified household food production.





Key Technical Areas Covered by the Manuals

The Kitchen Gardening Resource Manuals provide practical guidance for households and communities interested in establishing and maintaining productive home gardens.

The manuals cover key areas including:

- Planning and designing a kitchen garden.
- Selection of suitable sites and available household spaces.
- Crop and variety selection.
- Appropriate planting and seeding periods.
- Understanding crop water and nutrient requirements.
- Soil preparation and use of compost.
- Appropriate crop spacing and garden layout.
- Basic gardening tools and their use.
- Crop management and Good Agricultural Practices.
- Understanding growing seasons and harvesting periods.
- Production of diverse and nutritious foods within limited spaces.

These areas are particularly important for households that may have limited technical knowledge or experience in establishing and managing home gardens.

Importance to Food Security and Nutrition

Kitchen gardening provides an important opportunity to improve the availability of diverse and nutritious foods at household level.

Home gardens can produce vegetables, fruits, legumes, and other crops that complement staple foods and contribute important vitamins, minerals, fibre, and other nutrients to household diets.

The manuals therefore provide more than agricultural production guidance. They strengthen the connection between what households produce and what families consume, supporting nutrition-sensitive agriculture and improved dietary diversity.

Kitchen gardens can also provide households with a relatively low-cost source of fresh foods and may reduce dependence on markets for some vegetables and other nutritious products.



Importance for Urban and Peri-Urban Communities

Urban and peri-urban households often have limited agricultural land while remaining highly dependent on markets for food.

Kitchen gardening provides an opportunity to utilize available spaces such as backyards, compounds, small plots, containers, and other suitable household areas for food production.

Promoting kitchen gardening can therefore complement broader efforts to strengthen urban food security and household resilience, particularly where communities are affected by increasing food prices, climatic shocks, and livelihood constraints.

The manuals provide practical information that can help households transform small available spaces into productive areas for nutritious food production.



Role of the Department of Crop Production & Food Security

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security actively participated in the hand-over process as part of its mandate to promote sustainable crop production and strengthen food security.



The Department will support the effective utilization of the manuals through relevant agricultural extension, community awareness, training, and food security activities.

Particular attention will be given to using the manuals to:

- ✿ Promote household and community kitchen gardening.
- ✿ Strengthen technical knowledge on crop production and Good Agricultural Practices.
- ✿ Encourage production and consumption of diverse and nutritious crops.
- ✿ Support nutrition-sensitive agricultural interventions.
- ✿ Promote climate-resilient and resource-efficient household production practices.
- ✿ Strengthen awareness among women, youth, and vulnerable households.
- ✿ Support practical demonstrations and community-based learning.



Key Outcomes of the Handover

The handover achieved the following key outcomes:

- 300 Kitchen Gardening Resource Manuals formally received for technical and community use.
- Increased availability of practical kitchen gardening guidance in both Somali and English.
- Strengthened resources for community awareness and agricultural extension activities.
- Enhanced capacity to promote household-level production of diverse and nutritious foods.
- Strengthened integration of crop production, nutrition, dietary diversity, and food security.
- Increased opportunity to promote kitchen gardening among urban and peri-urban households.
- Strengthened collaboration between MoAI and FAO in supporting community-level food production and food security initiatives.



Recommendations and Next Steps

To maximize the impact of the resource manuals, the Department recommends:

- ✓ Distributing the manuals strategically to targeted communities, extension workers, farmer groups, women, youth, and relevant institutions.
- ✓ Combining manual distribution with practical demonstrations and hands-on training.

- ✓ Establishing demonstration kitchen gardens where communities can observe recommended practices.
- ✓ Promoting locally suitable, nutritious, and climate-resilient crops.
- ✓ Integrating kitchen gardening activities into relevant food security, nutrition, and agricultural extension programmes.
- ✓ Using the Somali-language manuals extensively for community-level awareness and training.
- ✓ Monitoring the use of the manuals and documenting lessons, challenges, and good practices.
- ✓ Continuing collaboration with FAO and other partners to expand kitchen gardening and nutrition-sensitive agriculture initiatives.

Conclusion

The handover of 225 Somali and 75 English Kitchen Gardening Resource Manuals, totaling 300 copies, represents an important contribution to strengthening community knowledge on household food production, nutrition, and food security. The availability of the manuals in both languages will support wider dissemination of practical knowledge and strengthen the capacity of communities and agricultural stakeholders to establish and manage productive kitchen gardens.

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security appreciates FAO's continued support and partnership and remains committed to ensuring that these resources are effectively utilized to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture, dietary diversity, sustainable crop production, household resilience, and improved food security in Somalia.



HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Analysis (HEA) Outcome Analysis Preliminary Findings

Introduction

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MoAI), Federal Government of Somalia, actively participated in the technical session on the preliminary findings of the Household Economy Analysis (HEA) Outcome Analysis, held on 15 August 2026 at the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) Office in Mogadishu.

The HEA exercise was jointly led by SoDMA and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and was implemented over approximately two months.

The process included technical training in Mogadishu, field-level data collection in Beledweyne, Mudug and Galgaduud, followed by analysis and scenario-development exercises.

The session brought together Government institutions, humanitarian and development partners, technical experts, and relevant coordination mechanisms to review the preliminary results and provide technical inputs before finalization of the analysis.

The Department's participation reflected the Ministry's commitment to strengthening the use of livelihood analysis, climate and seasonal information, early warning, and anticipatory action to support food security planning, agricultural resilience, and evidence-based decision-making.



Objectives of the Session

The technical session aimed to:

- Review and discuss the preliminary HEA outcome analysis findings from the assessed livelihood zones.
- Provide technical feedback to improve the quality and relevance of the final HEA analysis.
- Strengthen understanding of how HEA can contribute to food security, livelihood, and agricultural planning.
- Explore stronger linkages between seasonal forecasts, livelihood analysis, early warning, and anticipatory action.
- Identify opportunities for Government institutions and partners to use the findings for preparedness, resilience, and programme planning.

Participants

The session brought together representatives and technical experts from:

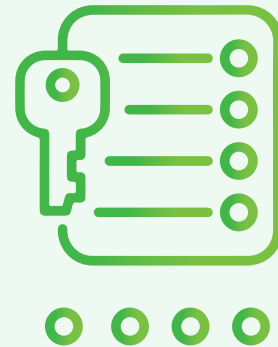
- ✓ Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA).
- ✓ Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MoAI), including the Department of Crop Production & Food Security.
- ✓ International Rescue Committee (IRC).
- ✓ Relevant Government institutions.
- ✓ Humanitarian and development partners.
- ✓ Food security, livelihoods, early-warning, and anticipatory-action technical stakeholders.
- ✓ Coordination forums and other relevant institutions.



Key Agenda

The technical session focused on:

- ✓ Overview of the HEA process and methodology.
- ✓ Review of field data collection and analysis undertaken during the exercise.
- ✓ Presentation of the preliminary HEA outcome analysis.
- ✓ Review of the livelihood zones assessed, including SO05 – Hawd Pastoral and SO09 – Addun Pastoral.
- ✓ Presentation of IRC's Follow the Forecast approach.
- ✓ Linkages between seasonal forecasting, livelihood vulnerability, and anticipatory action.
- ✓ Technical discussion and stakeholder feedback on the preliminary findings.
- ✓ Identification of next steps toward finalizing and applying the HEA analysis.
- ✓ The preliminary outcome analysis was presented by Mohamed Beegsi, Lead HEA Consultant.



Key Discussions

Participants discussed the importance of HEA as an analytical approach for understanding how different livelihood groups access food and income and how shocks may affect their ability to meet essential household needs.

Particular attention was given to the vulnerability of pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods to rainfall variability, drought, water shortages, declining pasture conditions, livestock production changes, market disruptions, and other climate-related shocks.

These factors have significant implications not only for livestock-dependent communities but also for wider food security and agri-food systems.

The session also examined IRC's Follow the Forecast approach and its potential contribution to anticipatory action. Participants highlighted the importance of moving from forecast information alone toward analysis that explains the likely consequences of forecasted hazards for households, livelihoods, agricultural production, markets, and food security.

From the perspective of the Department of Crop Production & Food Security, stronger integration between HEA, seasonal forecasts, crop and livelihood information, market monitoring, food security analysis, and anticipatory action can improve the Government's ability to identify emerging risks and support timely interventions before livelihood conditions deteriorate.

Participants further emphasized that HEA findings should complement existing national food security information and analysis mechanisms and contribute to stronger coordination between disaster management, agriculture, livestock, food security, and humanitarian institutions.

Key Outcomes

The session contributed to the following key outcomes:

- Improved understanding among stakeholders of the preliminary HEA findings and their implications for vulnerable livelihood groups.
- Strengthened technical dialogue between Government institutions, IRC, and other partners on livelihood vulnerability and food security analysis.
- Increased recognition of the value of linking seasonal forecasts with livelihood and impact analysis to support anticipatory action.
- Identification of opportunities to integrate HEA evidence into food security, agriculture, livestock, drought preparedness, and resilience planning.
- Technical feedback generated to strengthen the final HEA analysis and report. Greater emphasis on coordinated use of early-warning and livelihood information for proactive decision-making.
- Strengthened engagement of the Department of Crop Production & Food Security in livelihood analysis and anticipatory-action processes relevant to national food security.

Recommendations

The session highlighted the importance of the following actions:

- ✓ Integrate HEA findings into food security and agricultural planning, particularly for drought preparedness, resilience-building, and anticipatory action.
- ✓ Strengthen collaboration among MoAI, SoDMA, IRC, and other technical partners in translating livelihood and early-warning information into practical interventions.
- ✓ Establish stronger linkages between seasonal forecasts, HEA results, food security indicators, and pre-agreed anticipatory actions.
- ✓ Expand future livelihood analysis to capture relevant agricultural indicators, including crop production, access to agricultural inputs, water availability, market conditions, food prices, and climate-related production risks.

- ✓ Continue incorporating relevant livestock indicators, including pasture and water availability, livestock body condition, herd dynamics, animal health, mortality, and livestock prices.
- ✓ Ensure relevant Government technical institutions participate in reviewing and validating the final HEA findings.
- ✓ Strengthen regular information sharing across agriculture, livestock, disaster management, meteorological, food security, and humanitarian institutions.
- ✓ Promote stronger Government ownership and institutional capacity for livelihood analysis, impact-based forecasting, early warning, and anticipatory action.

Relevance to the Department of Crop Production & Food Security

Participation in the HEA technical process is particularly important for the Department because household food security outcomes are closely connected to agricultural production, climate conditions, market access, household purchasing power, and livelihood resilience. HEA can complement other food security assessment and analysis tools by providing a clearer understanding of how shocks translate into changes in household food access and livelihood outcomes.

For the Department, this evidence can support seasonal food security analysis, agricultural preparedness, targeting of vulnerable farming and agro-pastoral communities, resilience programming, and the development of anticipatory measures before climate and livelihood shocks become severe. The Department therefore emphasized the importance of connecting early warning with early action, ensuring that available evidence leads to timely and practical interventions that protect food production, livelihoods, household assets, and food security.

Conclusion

The Household Economy Analysis (HEA) Outcome Analysis technical session provided an important platform for strengthening collaboration between Government institutions and partners on livelihood analysis, food security, early warning, and anticipatory action.

The active participation of the Department of Crop Production & Food Security demonstrated the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation's commitment to strengthening evidence-based approaches for understanding emerging food security risks and improving preparedness.

The Department will continue to promote stronger integration of livelihood analysis, agricultural information, seasonal forecasting, food security analysis, and anticipatory action to support timely decision-making and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities.

The HEA process represents an important opportunity to move from predominantly reactive crisis response toward proactive, risk-informed and evidence-based action, contributing to more resilient livelihoods, sustainable agricultural development, and improved food security across Somalia.



Introduction

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MoAI) - FGS, participated in the Somalia Agri-Food Systems Innovation Challenges Workshop, held at iRISE Hub in Mogadishu.

The workshop provided a platform for young innovators, agriculture stakeholders, technical experts, and development actors to identify key challenges affecting Somalia's agri-food systems and explore innovative and practical solutions.

The Department's participation reflected the Ministry's commitment to promoting agricultural innovation, food security, climate resilience, improved agricultural productivity, and sustainable food systems, while creating opportunities for young people to contribute to the transformation of Somalia's agriculture sector.



Mr. Mohamed Muse Adan, Director of Crop Production & Food Security, participated as Guest of Honour and Closing Speaker, providing concluding reflections on the importance of translating innovative ideas into practical and scalable solutions for Somalia's agriculture and food systems.



Objectives of the Workshop

The workshop aimed to:

- ✓ Identify key challenges and emerging opportunities within Somalia's agri-food systems.
- ✓ Encourage young innovators to develop practical solutions to agricultural and food-system challenges.
- ✓ Promote innovation and technology as drivers of agricultural transformation.
- ✓ Strengthen collaboration between Government, young innovators, private-sector actors, academia, and other stakeholders.
- ✓ Promote solutions that contribute to food security, climate resilience, agricultural productivity, and sustainable food systems.
- ✓ Create opportunities for youth to participate meaningfully in Somalia's agricultural development.



Participants

The workshop brought together a diverse group of participants, including:

- ✓ Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation representatives.
- ✓ Young innovators and entrepreneurs.
- ✓ Agriculture and food-system professionals.
- ✓ Private-sector and agribusiness representatives.
- ✓ Technical experts and facilitators.
- ✓ Academic and innovation institutions.
- ✓ Development and food-system stakeholders.



Key Areas of Discussion

The workshop focused on several important areas related to the transformation of Somalia's agri-food systems, including:

- Challenges affecting agricultural production and food security.
- Innovation and technology in agriculture and food systems.
- Climate resilience and sustainable agricultural practices.
- Agricultural productivity and efficient use of available resources.
- Opportunities for youth-led agricultural innovation and entrepreneurship.
- Development of practical solutions that can respond to local agricultural challenges.
- Collaboration between Government, innovators, private sector, and development partners.

Department Participation and Contribution

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security actively contributed to the workshop by engaging with young innovators and other stakeholders on practical approaches to strengthening Somalia's agriculture and food systems.

The Department emphasized the importance of ensuring that agricultural innovation responds to the realities and priorities of farmers and communities. Particular attention was given to innovations that can contribute to increased crop productivity, climate resilience, improved food security, reduced post-harvest losses, and more sustainable food production systems.

The Department also highlighted the importance of creating stronger connections between innovation, Government agricultural priorities, research, private-sector investment, and the needs of farming communities.

Key Outcomes

The workshop contributed to the following outcomes:

- Increased awareness of the role of innovation in addressing Somalia's agri-food system challenges.
- Greater engagement of young people in identifying and developing agricultural solutions.
- Improved interaction between innovators, Government representatives, technical experts, and other food-system stakeholders.
- Identification and discussion of practical ideas relevant to food security, agricultural productivity, and climate resilience.
- Strengthened recognition of youth-led innovation as an important component of agricultural transformation.
- Increased emphasis on moving promising ideas from concepts toward practical, scalable, and sustainable solutions.
- Strengthened collaboration and knowledge exchange among actors working across Somalia's agri-food systems.

Recommendations

Based on the discussions and engagement during the workshop, the following areas should receive continued attention:

- ✓ Strengthen Government support and enabling mechanisms for youth-led agricultural innovation.
- ✓ Establish stronger linkages between innovators, farmers, research institutions, private-sector actors, and development partners.
- ✓ Provide technical mentorship and capacity-building opportunities for promising agricultural innovators.
- ✓ Support the piloting, testing, and scaling of practical innovations that address priority agricultural challenges.
- ✓ Promote investment and financing opportunities for innovative agri-food enterprises, particularly those led by youth and women.
- ✓ Prioritize innovations that contribute directly to food security, climate resilience, sustainable production, and improved agricultural productivity.
- ✓ Continue creating national platforms where young people can present solutions and engage directly with policymakers and agricultural stakeholders.



Closing Session

The workshop was officially concluded with remarks by Mr. Mohamed Muse Adan, Director of Crop Production & Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, who served as the Guest of Honour and Closing Speaker.

In his closing remarks, the Director emphasized that innovation should move beyond ideas and be translated into practical solutions that respond to Somalia's agricultural and food-security challenges.

He highlighted the importance of supporting young people to become active contributors to agricultural transformation through innovation, entrepreneurship, and technology.

He further underscored the importance of solutions that strengthen food security, climate resilience, agricultural productivity, and sustainable food systems, while encouraging continued collaboration among Government, innovators, the private sector, academia, and development partners. The Director expressed appreciation to iRISE Hub, the organizers, facilitators, innovators, and participants for providing an important platform for learning, collaboration, and innovation in Somalia's agri-food sector.



“ Conclusion ”

The Somalia Agri-Food Systems Innovation Challenges Workshop provided an important platform for promoting youth engagement and innovative approaches to Somalia's agricultural and food-system challenges.

The active participation of the Department of Crop Production & Food Security demonstrated the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation's commitment to supporting innovation as an important pathway toward productive, resilient, sustainable, and food-secure agri-food systems.

The Department will continue to encourage collaboration with innovators, private-sector actors, academic institutions, development partners, and farming communities to help transform promising agricultural ideas into practical solutions that contribute to Somalia's agricultural development and long-term food security.



Introduction

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MoAI), Federal Government of Somalia, participated in the Mogadishu Climate Resilience Week 2026 (MCRW2026), held from 12–14 August 2026 at Guryasamo Halls in Mogadishu.

The Department was represented by Mr. Mohamed Muse Adan, Director of Crop Production & Food Security, who participated as a speaker and panelist in discussions focusing on Climate Change Challenges and Opportunities in Mogadishu.

The event provided an important platform for government institutions, development partners, experts, civil society, youth, academia, and other stakeholders to exchange knowledge and explore practical solutions for addressing the growing impacts of climate change.

During his intervention, the Director emphasized the strong link between climate change, agricultural production, food security, and food systems highlighting the importance of strengthening climate resilience, promoting climate-smart agriculture, and investing in sustainable food production systems.



Objectives of the Workshop

The Department's participation aimed to:

- ✓ Represent the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation in national discussions on climate resilience and climate change.
- ✓ Highlight the impacts of climate variability and extreme weather events on agriculture and food security.
- ✓ Promote climate-smart agriculture as an important approach for improving agricultural productivity and resilience.
- ✓ Strengthen the integration of food security and sustainable food systems into climate resilience planning.
- ✓ Promote collaboration among Government institutions, development partners, private sector actors, academia, youth, and communities.
- ✓ Advocate for greater investment in climate-resilient agricultural development.

* Climate-Smart Agriculture:

Climate-smart technologies and farming practices can help farmers increase productivity while adapting to changing climatic conditions.

* Sustainable Food Systems:

Building resilient food systems requires stronger connections between agricultural production, natural resource management, markets, nutrition, and climate adaptation.

* Water and Natural Resource Management:

Sustainable management of water, soil, and agricultural land is essential for long-term agricultural resilience.



Climate Investment:

Greater public and private investment is needed in irrigation, climate-smart technologies, agricultural infrastructure, research, extension services, and resilient value chains.

Key Themes Addressed

The Department's contribution focused on several interconnected areas:

- * **Climate Change and Agriculture:** Increasing climate variability, droughts, floods, rising temperatures, and unpredictable rainfall continue to affect agricultural production and rural livelihoods.
- * **Food Security:** Climate shocks can reduce food production, disrupt markets and livelihoods, and increase the vulnerability of food-insecure households.





Key Discussions

The panel discussion examined both the challenges created by climate change and the opportunities for building a more resilient Mogadishu and Somalia. The Department highlighted that climate change should not be viewed only as an environmental challenge. Its impacts extend directly to agricultural productivity, food availability, household livelihoods, nutrition, and national food security. Strengthening climate resilience therefore requires coordinated interventions across agriculture, water management, disaster risk reduction, urban development, and food systems.

Particular emphasis was placed on expanding climate-smart agricultural practices, improving access to appropriate technologies, strengthening water management and irrigation systems, and supporting farmers to adapt their production practices to increasing climate variability.

The discussions also recognized the importance of involving youth, women, communities, research institutions, and the private sector in developing locally appropriate climate solutions and creating economic opportunities through resilient agriculture and food systems.



Key Messages from the Department

The Department emphasized the following key messages:

- * Climate resilience and food security are closely interconnected, and climate action must therefore include agriculture and food systems.
- * Somalia needs to accelerate investment in climate-smart and resilient agricultural production systems.
- * Sustainable management of water, soil, and other natural resources is critical for protecting agricultural productivity.
- * Climate information and early warning should be translated into practical agricultural advisories that support farmers' decisions.
- * Investment in irrigation, improved agricultural technologies, resilient crop varieties, post-harvest systems, and agricultural value chains can strengthen resilience while creating economic opportunities.
- * Government, communities, private sector actors, development partners, and research institutions need to work together to move from climate discussions toward practical and scalable solutions.

Key Outcomes

Participation in Mogadishu Climate Resilience Week 2026 contributed to:

- ✱ Strengthened representation of the agriculture and food security sectors within national climate resilience discussions.
- ✱ Increased awareness of the relationship between climate change, agricultural production, food security, and sustainable food systems.
- ✱ Greater recognition of climate-smart agriculture as a key pathway for strengthening resilience.
- ✱ Enhanced dialogue between Government institutions and other stakeholders on climate adaptation priorities.
- ✱ Increased opportunities for collaboration and partnership on climate-resilient agriculture and food systems.
- ✱ Promotion of investment in practical climate adaptation measures that can strengthen agricultural productivity and livelihoods.



Recommendations

Based on the discussions and lessons emerging from the event, the Department recommends:

- ✓ Scale up climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices across vulnerable agricultural areas.
- ✓ Strengthen irrigation and sustainable water management to reduce dependence on increasingly unpredictable rainfall.
- ✓ Improve climate information, early warning systems, and agricultural advisory services for farmers.
- ✓ Promote drought- and heat-tolerant crop varieties and sustainable soil and land management practices.
- ✓ Increase investment in resilient agricultural infrastructure, post-harvest management, and food value chains.
- ✓ Strengthen coordination between agriculture, environment, water, disaster management, and other relevant sectors.
- ✓ Expand meaningful participation of youth and women in climate-smart agriculture and green agribusiness opportunities.
- ✓ Mobilize public, private, and development partner investment for climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable food systems.



Conclusion

The participation of the Department of Crop Production & Food Security in Mogadishu Climate Resilience Week 2026 provided an important opportunity to position agriculture and food security at the center of Somalia's climate resilience agenda.

Through the Director's speech and panel participation, the Department emphasized that building resilience to climate change requires more than responding to climate shocks. It requires long-term investment in climate-smart agriculture, sustainable management of natural resources, resilient food systems, innovation, and stronger institutional and community capacities.

The Department of Crop Production & Food Security reaffirmed its commitment to working with Government institutions, development partners, the private sector, academia, and communities to advance climate-resilient agricultural development, strengthen national food security, and contribute to sustainable and resilient food systems in Somalia.



**Director Of Crop Production
and Food Security**
Mr. Mohamed Muse Adam



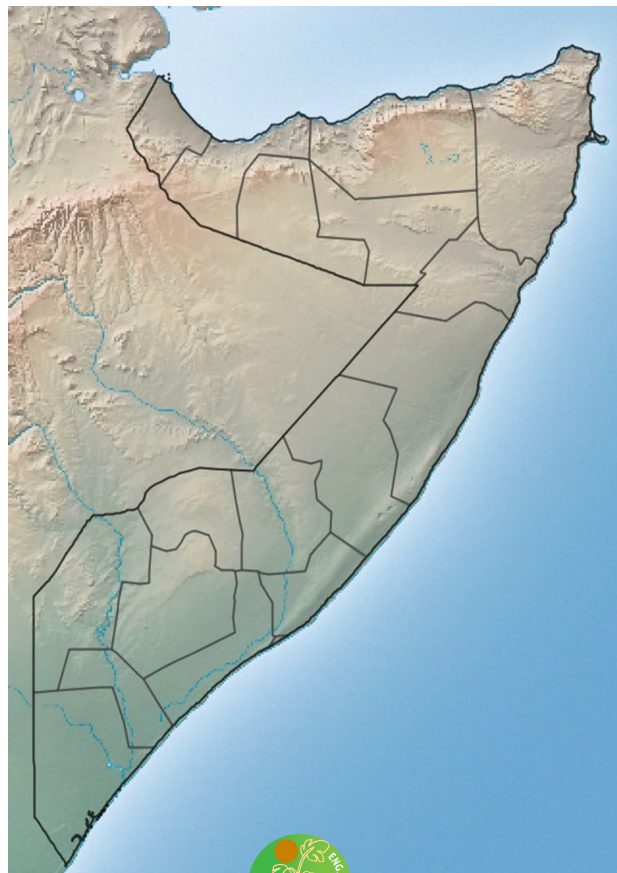
DESERT LOCUST SITUATION

Desert Locust Situation

The Desert Locust (DL) situation was calm during August 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 biggining 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, especially in coastal areas like Zaila, Lughaya, and Berbera districts, which are primary Desert Locust breeding areas. This could lead to the creation of favorable conditions for locust breeding.





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