

THE SOMALI ECONOMIC MONITOR

LAILMAAA – The Somali Economic Monitor

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English:

Somalia's Renewed Commitment to Reviving Commercial Agricultural Value Chains



The Prime Minister, the keynote speaker at the National Agro-Food Investment Summit (NAFIS 2), emphasized the need to “change the culture” from talking to action. He also stressed that reviving Somalia’s agricultural sector requires genuine collaboration: no single institution or stakeholder can achieve the transformation alone.

Among the presenters, Abdulrazak A. Siad (Jiqley), Country Director of LAILMAAA Global Holdings Inc., a Canadian-based agribusiness development company operating in Somalia, highlighted several factors that have slowed the revival of the Somali banana industry. Beyond security challenges, he pointed to fragmented stakeholder efforts and an institutional and generational knowledge gap. Much of the experience and national legacy built during Somalia’s earlier commercial banana era is not sufficiently known or transferred to a new generation of managers, financial institutions and other stakeholders. Yet the sector still holds significant

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potential to generate income and opportunities for farmers, cooperatives, logistics providers, financial institutions and government.

Mr. Siad therefore proposed a practical and gradual follow-up framework focused on rebuilding trust, transferring knowledge and turning renewed interest into structured engagement. As an immediate first step, an Expression of Interest (EOI) form was distributed at the Forum and made available online, allowing serious stakeholders to voluntarily register their interest, capacity and potential contribution. There is much more to discuss, study and develop—but the priority now is to act, learn from implementation and build forward.



TAKE ACTION — NAFIS 2026 EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

From Dialogue to Delivery

Farmers, cooperatives, investors, financial institutions, agribusinesses, technology providers, processors, exporters and other interested stakeholders are invited to register their interest in the **post-NAFIS follow-up process**.

Register your interest • Identify your capacity • Explore opportunities for collaboration

[Submit the NAFIS 2026 Expression of Interest \(EOI\)](#)

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Food Security Begins with Production: Investing in Food, Feed & Agricultural Value Chains

Somalia continues to face a serious food-security challenge. According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, approximately **6 million people were facing Crisis-level acute food insecurity or worse (IPC Phase 3+) between April and June 2026**, including nearly **1.9 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)**. Earlier in February–March, the figure had reached approximately **6.5 million people**.

The World Food Programme (WFP) also reports that approximately **1.84 million children are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition during 2026**. Drought, poor agricultural production, insecurity, high food costs and declining humanitarian resources continue to contribute to the situation.

These figures should concern all of us. But they should also encourage a broader discussion about Somalia's long-term response.

Humanitarian assistance remains essential for people facing immediate hunger. However, sustainable food security cannot be achieved through emergency response alone. Somalia must increasingly strengthen its own capacity to **produce, process, store and market food for its people, while expanding local fodder and feed production to support its livestock economy**.

Food Security Includes the Livestock Economy

For Somalia, food security should not be viewed only through the production of crops for human consumption. Livestock remains an important source of food, employment, household income and export earnings. Increasing the availability and quality of locally produced fodder and animal feed can therefore contribute directly to increased milk and meat production, healthier animals and stronger livestock value chains.

This creates opportunities to develop **food crops, fodder crops and commercial feed production as complementary agricultural industries**.

Crops such as maize, sorghum and cassava can contribute to food and, where technically and economically appropriate, feed value chains. Dedicated fodder crops such as alfalfa and other locally suitable forage varieties can also support dairy, livestock fattening and more productive commercial livestock operations.

The opportunity should therefore be viewed as an integrated value chain:

Crops → Feed & Fodder → Livestock → Milk & Meat → Processing → Markets & Exports

From Assistance to Productive Investment

Building these value chains requires investment in reliable irrigation, climate-smart farming, improved seeds and planting materials, commercial farmers, organized smallholders and outgrowers, agricultural finance, storage, processing and stronger connections between producers and markets.

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Financial institutions have an important role to play. Creditworthy farmers, cooperatives and agribusinesses should increasingly be viewed as potential investment partners rather than simply beneficiaries of development programmes. Properly structured agricultural financing can help producers expand while repayment mechanisms can be linked to production, aggregation and market sales.

The recent National Agro-Food Investment Summit (NAFIS 2) provided an important platform for government, investors, farmers, financial institutions and development partners to discuss many of these opportunities.

The challenge now is implementation.

Somalia has productive land, water resources, farmers, livestock, entrepreneurs, a large domestic food market and access to regional and international markets. Unlocking this potential will require coordinated investment and practical demonstration projects that can be tested, measured, improved and gradually scaled.

Food security begins with production — and in Somalia, production must include both food for people and feed for livestock.

Somalia's journey toward becoming a food-secure nation must therefore move increasingly **from emergency response to productive investment, and from dialogue to delivery.**

Sources: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and World Food Programme (WFP), 2026.

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The Emerging Warsheikh Corridor: Economic Opportunities



Mr. Mohamed Hassan Matan - Warsheikh District Commissioner

Warsheikh, located along Somalia's Indian Ocean coastline north of Mogadishu, has the potential to develop into an important centre for **fisheries, coastal investment, tourism and diaspora-led development**.

During a recent meeting with **Commissioner Mataan of Warsheikh District**, discussions focused on the district's economic potential and, particularly, opportunities to rebuild its fisheries industry while encouraging responsible private investment in the wider coastal economy.

The District Commissioner highlighted ongoing fisheries development initiatives, including World Bank-supported investment in modern fisheries infrastructure. He also drew attention to an important local asset: an existing fish-processing facility that has deteriorated over time but may have potential for rehabilitation and productive use.

This raises a practical development question:

While welcoming new development projects, can we also identify what we already have, rehabilitate viable existing assets and put them back into production?

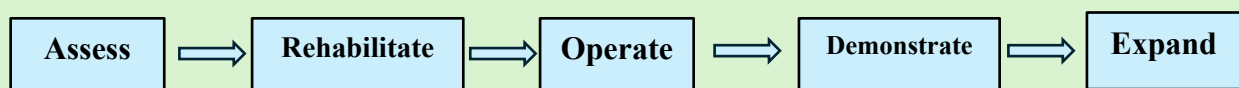
Rehabilitate What We Have

International development partners can play an important role in rebuilding Somalia's productive infrastructure. New facilities, technology and technical assistance are welcome and can contribute significantly to modernizing the fisheries sector.

But local development does not always have to wait for a new externally financed project.

Where existing facilities can be technically and commercially rehabilitated, local authorities and the private sector should explore opportunities to bring those assets back into productive use.

A practical approach could be:



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Somali investors and diaspora businesses could potentially participate in this process, alongside government and development partners.

This is not an argument against international assistance. Rather, it is an argument for combining such assistance with **Somali ownership, local initiative and private investment**.

Warsheikh has a long relationship with the sea, and fisheries could become an important anchor for its future local economy.

A modern fisheries industry requires more than catching fish. It requires appropriate boats and equipment, landing facilities, ice production, cold storage, hygienic handling, processing, packaging, transportation and reliable connections to domestic and eventually export markets.

Developing this value chain could create opportunities for fishermen, processors, traders, transporters, young people and other local businesses while increasing the availability of nutritious locally produced food.

A Changing Economic Geography

Warsheikh's opportunity may extend considerably beyond fisheries.

Major infrastructure and urban-development initiatives are emerging north of Mogadishu and within the wider *Warsheikh* area. These include plans associated with the **New Mogadishu development initiative**, new aviation infrastructure, transport connectivity, commercial and residential development and other supporting infrastructure.

A modern urban-development project has also recently been launched in **Mindhob in Warsheikh District**, with government officials encouraging participation by Somali businesses and the diaspora.

As these investments develop, improved connectivity could gradually change *Warsheikh's* economic position.

Its proximity to Mogadishu, coastline and fisheries resources could make the district increasingly attractive for **fish production and processing, restaurants, hospitality, recreation, diaspora housing and responsible coastal real-estate investment**.

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Development Must Include the Local Community

Growth should nevertheless be carefully planned.

Tourism and real-estate development should complement—not displace—the traditional fisheries economy and local communities. Local residents should benefit through employment, business opportunities, skills development and improved infrastructure.

The objective should not simply be to construct buildings along the coast, but to develop a **productive and sustainable coastal economy.**

Start With What Is Possible Today

Warsheikh does not need to wait until every major infrastructure project is completed.

An immediate step could be to assess existing fisheries assets, determine which facilities are commercially viable for rehabilitation, understand the local fisheries value chain and begin engaging credible Somali and diaspora investors.

Large public and development-partner investments can provide important enabling infrastructure.

But sustainable local economies become stronger when communities, government and private investors also take ownership of the opportunity.

Warsheikh has the coastline. It has a fishing tradition. It is close to Somalia's largest market. And its surrounding infrastructure and development landscape is beginning to change.

Development in motion: Heavy equipment at work in *Warsheikh* District, opening and aligning roads and preparing access routes as the area's infrastructure and urban development expands.



The Somali Economic Monitor welcomes continued dialogue with Warsheikh District authorities, local communities, fisheries stakeholders, Somali investors and the diaspora on practical approaches to sustainable coastal economic development.

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Editorial Feature

The Somali Economic Monitor serves as a platform for informed and constructive discussion on sustainable agricultural development, investment and food security in Somalia. It seeks to connect ideas with practical action by encouraging dialogue and cooperation among government institutions, the private sector, farmers and cooperatives, universities, financial institutions and development partners. Sustainable transformation will require not only plans and conferences, but also follow-up, accountability, investment and practical implementation.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Somali Economic Monitor will continue to present practical ideas that encourage investment, strengthen institutions and support sustainable agricultural transformation in Somalia.

There is much more to say. But progress will ultimately be measured by what is implemented. The road ahead must therefore be built through knowledge, partnership, innovation and practical action—from dialogue to delivery.

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Af-Soomaaliga (kooban):

NAFIS 2 — Soo Nooleynta Wax-soo-saarka Beeraha

Shirkii Qaran ee Maalgashiga Beeraha iyo Cuntada (NAFIS 2) wuxuu mar kale muujiyey baahida loo qabo in Soomaaliya ay ka gudubto wada-hadalka una gudubto fulin, wax-qabad iyo maalgashi la taaban karo.

Ra'iisul Wasaaruhu wuxuu carrabka ku adkeeyey in la beddelo dhaqanka hadalka badan, loona gudbo ficil, isla markaana aysan hal hay'ad ama hal dhinac keligiis dib u soo nooleyn karin beeraha Soomaaliya.

LAILMAAA Global Holdings waxay soo bandhigtay muhiimadda ay leedahay in la yareeyo kala-daadsanaanta daneeyayaasha, lana soo celiyo aqoontii iyo waayo-aragnimadii Soomaaliya u lahayd beeraha ganacsiga, gaar ahaan dhaxalkii Mooska Soomaaliyeed. Waxaa sidoo kale muhiim ah in aqoontaas loo gudbiyo jiilka cusub ee maamullada, hay'adaha maaliyadda, beeraleyda iyo maalgashadayaasha.

Tallaabadii ugu horreysay ee dabagalka waxay noqotay Expression of Interest (EOI), oo loogu talagalay in lagu diiwaangeliyo beeraleyda, iskaashatooyinka, maalgashadayaasha, bangiyada, shirkadaha tiknoolajiyadda iyo daneeyayaasha kale ee doonaya inay ka qaybqaataan.

Wax badan ayaa laga hadli karaa—laakiin hadda waxaa muhiim ah in la dhaqaaqo: wada-hadal ilaa waxqabad.



Sugnaanta Cuntadu Waxay Ka Bilaabataa Wax-soo-saarka

Af-Soomaali (Kooban)

Soomaaliya weli waxay wajahaysaa xaalad adag oo dhinaca sugnaanta cuntada ah. Sida ay muujinayaan xogaha 2026 ee IPC iyo hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobay sida FAO iyo WFP, malaayiin Soomaali ah ayaa wajahaya cunto yari daran, halka carruur aad u badan ay halis ugu jiraan nafaqo-darro.

Gargaarka bani'aadamnimo weli waa muhiim marka ay jirto baahi degdeg ah. Hase yeeshee, sugnaan cunto oo waarta laguma gaari karo gargaar keliya. Soomaaliya waa inay kordhisaa awooddeeda ay ku soo saarto, farsamaysa, kaydiso, uguna suuq-geyso cuntadeeda.

Sugnaanta cuntada Soomaaliya kuma koobna oo keliya dalagyada dadka. Xooluhu waa qayb weyn oo ka mid ah dhaqaalaha, cuntada iyo dhoofka dalka. Sidaas darteed, waxaa sidoo kale muhiim ah in la maalgeliyo calafka iyo quudinta xoolaha, si loo kordhiyo wax-soo-saarka caanaha iyo hilibka, caafimaadka xoolaha iyo fursadaha dhoofka.

Fursadda waxaa loo arki karaa silsilad isku xiran:

Dalagyo → Calaf & Quudin → Xoolo → Caano & Hilib → Farsamayn → Suuq & Dhoof

Bangiyada iyo hay'adaha maaliyaddu waxay door muhiim ah ku leeyihiin sidii beeraleyda, iskaashatooyinka iyo ganacsiyada beeraha ee awoodda leh loogu heli lahaa maalgelin ku xiran wax-soo-saarka iyo suuq-geynta.

Sugnaanta cuntadu waxay ka bilaabataa wax-soo-saarka—Soomaaliyana waa inay maalgelisaa cuntada dadka iyo quudinta xoolaha labadaba.

Xogta: IPC, FAO iyo WFP, 2026.

Marinka Dhaqaale ee Warsheikh ee Soo Kordhaya: Fursadaha Dhaqaale

Af-Soomaali (Kooban)

Kulan dhowaan lala yeeshay **Guddoomiye Mataan, Guddoomiyaha Degmada Warsheikh**, waxaa looga hadlay fursadaha dib loogu soo nooleyn karo kalluumeysiga degmada iyo sidii loo dhiirrigelin lahaa maalgashiga gaarka loo leeyahay.

Guddoomiyuhu wuxuu tilmaamay mashaariic lagu horumarinayo kaabayaasha kalluumeysiga, oo ay ku jiraan taageero la xiriirta Bangiga Adduunka. Waxa kale oo uu xusay **xarun hore oo kalluunka lagu farsameyn jiray oo burbursan**, balse suuragal ay tahay in dib loo dayactiro oo wax-soo-saar lagu celiyo.

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Tani waxay dhalinaysaa su'aal muhiim ah:

Inta aan sugayno mashaariic cusub, maxaan maanta dib u dayactiri karnaa oo aynu hore u lahayn?

Habka la soo jeedinayo waa:



Horumarka Warsheikh kuma eka kalluumeysiga. Qorshayaasha waaweyn ee kaabayaasha iyo horumarinta ee ka socda waqooyiga Muqdisho iyo deegaanka Warsheikh, oo ay ka mid yihiin **New Mogadishu**, horumarinta garoon diyaaradeed cusub iyo isku-xirka gaadiidka, waxay mustaqbalka beddeli karaan muhiimadda dhaqaale ee degmada.

Warsheikh waxay yeelan kartaa fursado isku dhafan oo ku saabsan **kalluumeysi, qaboojin iyo farsamaynta kalluunka, maqaayado, dalxiis, hoteello, guryo ay maalgashadaan qurbojoogtu iyo horumarinta hantida maguurtada ah ee xeebaha.**

Horumarkaasi waa inuu ilaaliyaa danaha bulshada deegaanka, isla markaana abuuraa shaqo, ganacsi iyo fursado ay dadka deegaanku qayb ka yihiin.

Warsheikh waxay leedahay xeeb, kalluumeysi soo jireen ah iyo u-dhowaanshaha suuqa Muqdisho. Su'aashu hadda waa:

Maxaan maanta dib u dayactiri karnaa, maalgelin karnaa, oo wax-soo-saar gelin karnaa—annagoo isu diyaarinayna fursadaha berri?

Horumar socda: Gaadiidka iyo qalabka culus ayaa ka shaqaynaya Degmada Warsheikh, iyagoo furaya oo hagaajinaya waddooyinka, isla markaana diyaarinaya marinada isku-xirka, iyadoo kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha iyo horumarinta magaalada ay sii ballaaranayaan.



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Fariinta Tifaftiraha

The Somali Economic Monitor waa madal loogu talagalay dood xog iyo aqoon ku dhisan oo ku saabsan horumarinta beeraha, maalgashiga iyo sugnaanta cuntada ee Soomaaliya. Warsiduhu wuxuu dhiirrigelinayaa in fikradaha iyo wada-hadallada loo beddelo tallaabooyin wax-ku-ool ah, iyadoo la xoojinayo iskaashiga hay'adaha dowladda, ganacsiga gaarka loo leeyahay, beeraleyda iyo iskaashatooyinka, jaamacadaha, hay'adaha maaliyadda iyo saaxiibbada horumarinta. Isbeddel waara wuxuu u baahan yahay qorshe, dabagal, isla-xisaabtan, maalgashi iyo fulin.

TUBTA HORE

The Somali Economic Monitor wuxuu sii wadi doonaa soo bandhigidda fikrado wax-ku-ool ah oo dhiirrigeliya maalgashiga, xoojiya hay'adaha, isla markaana taageera horumarinta beeraha ee waarta ee Soomaaliya.

Wax badan ayaa weli laga hadli karaa. Laakiin horumarka waxaa lagu cabbiri doonaa waxa dhab ahaan la fuliyo. Tubta hore waxay u baahan tahay aqoon, iskaashi, hal-abuur iyo tallaabo wax-ku-ool ah—hadal ilaa waxqabad.
