



SOMALIA

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Somalia Irrigation Sector

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Country Context

Somalia is located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia to the west, Djibouti to the northwest, the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Indian Ocean to the east, and Kenya to the southwest .

Somalia is endowed with abundant and untapped natural resources.

Somalia has the longest coastline in African continent which is 3333.33 km.



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Somalia is strategically placed to connect people, enterprise and opportunity to all investors considering investing in our many industries and sectors of international economic advantage and strength.

Our strength in agriculture, fisheries and livestock can help to overcome the food security worries of many parts of the world. Our unique wind and solar capabilities can pioneer a new age of affordable and clean energy to spur further economic growth across the region.



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Somalia has the longest coast in Africa, a young and ambitious population and the political stability to sustain and manage long term reforms and economic and social progress. Furthermore, Somalia is the gateway to the continent with over 200 million potential customers needing goods and services.

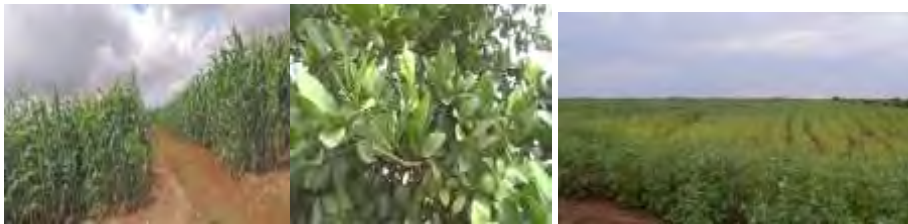


The Somali Investment Law is among the most competitive internationally and provides all investors with flexible incentives to ensure all their needs are met effectively and efficiently. It also provides various incentives to all investors that invest in our key national priority sectors



Agriculture and Irrigation Sector

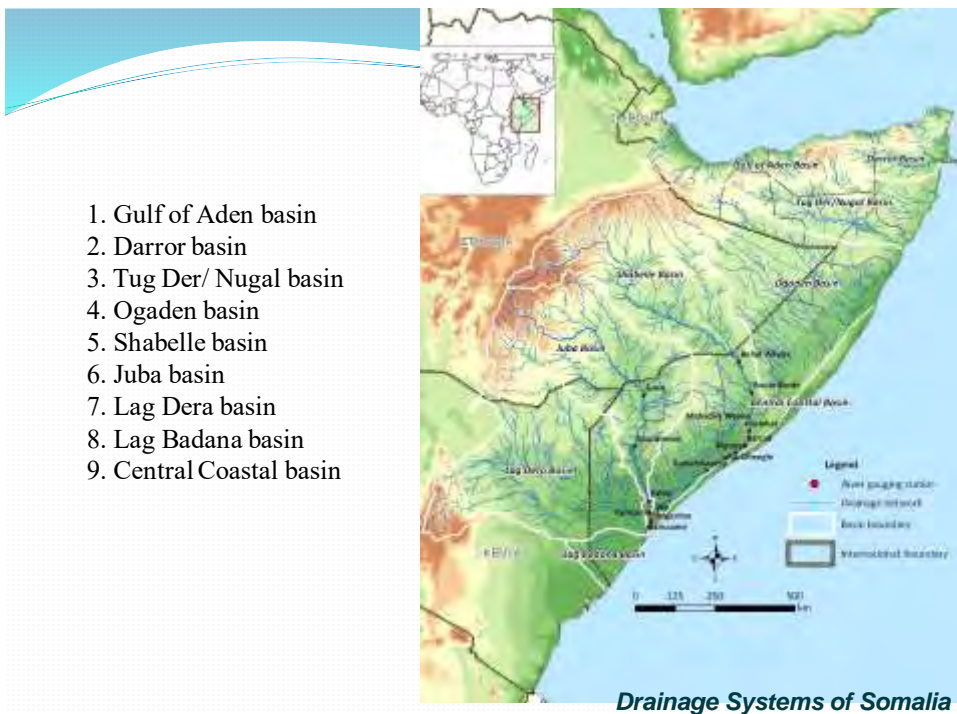
- Agriculture is the most important economic sector. It accounts for about 65% of the GDP and employs 65% of the workforce. Livestock contributes about 40% to GDP and more than 50% of export earnings.
- With an estimated 8.1 million hectares of fertile lands, 70% of the country's population derive their livelihood from agriculture and related activities.
- The sector is therefore a key in addressing poverty and food insecurity challenges.
- Need for transformation of agriculture from the traditional production to a modern commercial production.



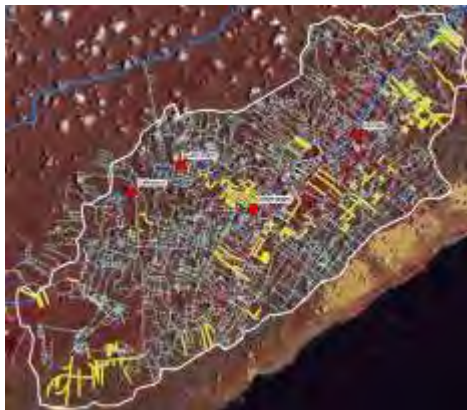
2015 – Somalia livestock (live animal) exports to the Middle East reached **5 million**



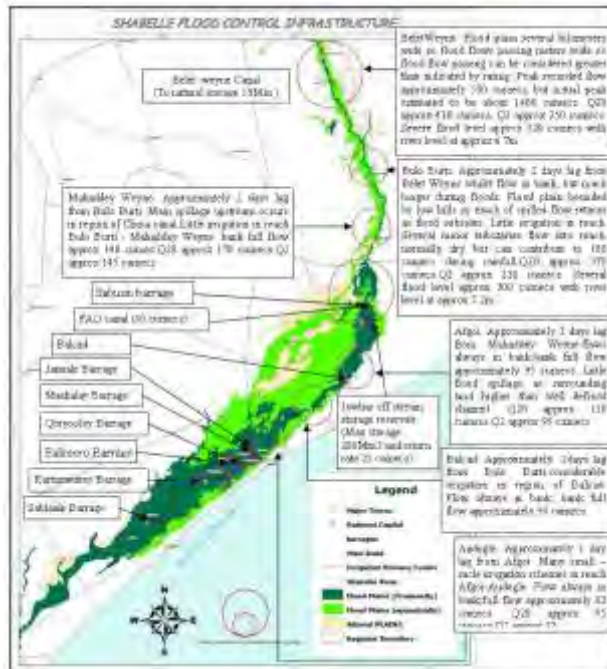
- Diverse variety of fish species
- 3333 Km of Coastline
- End Market Opportunities – proximity to Africa, Turkey, the Middle East and other markets
- Constraints – cold chain, transportation, collection methodologies



History of Irrigation in Somalia



Historically, the Juba and Shabelle rivers have been used for irrigation by small scale farmers in Southern Somalia. Irrigation development and management started in 1920 with the implementation of the Jowhar Sugar Estate and construction of the irrigation barrages along the Shabelle and Juba river basins which ushered in a new crop production system based on commercial farming for export.



The ten barrages on the Shabelle and Juba Rivers are probably the most significant pieces of irrigation infrastructure in Somalia. They were constructed to increase the water depth in the river and divert the flow for irrigation purposes.

In Somalia, irrigation barrages were developed in the middle and lower parts along Shabelle and Juba River Basins from as early as the 1920s to irrigate land for commercial and food crops. Good topography permitted gravity irrigation through a network of canals.



THANKS