



Mogadishu  
Environmental  
**SUMMIT**

MOGADISHU  
**ENVIRONMENTAL**  
SUMMIT – 2022

**FINAL REPORT**



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# MOGADISHU ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMIT – 2022

**Theme:**



**Somalia And Climate Change:  
Time For Action**

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# Preface

*Mogadishu Environmental Summit is an annual gathering of policymakers, experts, environmental activists, businesses, non-governmental organizations, academicians and journalists in order to exchange ideas and explore solutions for the pressing environmental challenges in Somalia and the Horn of Africa.*

Mogadishu Environmental Summit, being first of its kind, happened in Mogadishu between 15 and 16 June 2022. This year's participants included Somali Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Range, high level bureaucrats, representatives of international organization operating in Somalia, experts, members of civil society and academia. The Forum is organized at critical time in which Somalia is facing massive droughts as many parts of country missed the much-awaited rains as a result of increased effects of climate change. This affects the lives of millions in Somalia and in the Horn of Africa adversely.

The Summit is organized by Action for Environment, a Mogadishu based environmental agency operating in Somalia and the Horn, in partnership Mogadishu University's Somali Center for Water & Environment. The Summit is also supported by Salaam Bank, SomaliREN and Asal Solutions whose support was vital in the success of the Summit.

We believe in the capacity of dialogue and consultation in resolving disputes and differences. These values are indeed requisites to construct a better world. We believe in inspiration and the power of ideas. We also recognize that knowledge is produced in a variety of ways in order to serve different purposes. With this belief in mind, we launched the MES, a platform to discuss the most pertinent environmental issues of our time with some of the world's leading experts. Peace and security are, in our view, two fundamental human rights,

which have largely been taken for granted in the Horn for the last decades. Recent increase in climatic events, fragmented society, lack of functional government are jeopardizing the lives of millions of people in Somalia. In organizing this forum around the themes of environment and climate, our purpose has been to explore the points of view not only the elite, but also of the disadvantaged and most affected people, while also emphasizing efforts of communities to tackle the climate change effects.

Through the MES 2022, we have built upon the legacy of the inaugural summit, producing outcomes with the potential to profoundly impact our world. Thanks to the expertise of our speakers and participants, we were able to look at vantage points, which are often overlooked in mainstream debates. Most importantly, we have managed to have a high-level discussion that goes beyond just humanitarian issues and shed light on what the future of the Somali region will be if strong measures are not taken towards environment and climate mitigation. I look forward to the MES 2023.

**Abdilatif Hussein Omar**

Mogadishu Environmental Summit Coordinator/  
Executive Director of Action for Environment



# Executive Summary

After decades of droughts, floods and humanitarian issues caused by climate change, the question remains as to how sustainable development can be achieved and these different situations can be managed. At the Mogadishu Environmental Summit (MES 2022), we are focusing on finding an answer to that question by looking at the circumstances the country is going through today and the challenges around us.

With the participation of more than 200 people, including keynote speakers, panelists, experts who presented their studies, civil society organizations, the press, the educational & Health communities, and related institutions working in the environment. we had deep discussions and bold analysis of the most serious environmental issues that exist in the country.

This year's theme was 'Somalia & Climate Change: Time for Action', we focused on the impact of climate change on security and peace, the opportunities and challenges in water, energy, livelihoods, and the role of civil societies, universities and research centers in the environment. This year it consisted of 3 scientific discussion sessions, 7 keynote speeches, 3 study presentations and an Exhibition of materials in which several companies and individuals participated.

This year's Summit was attended by high-level leaders and the first official opening of the conference was made by the Minister of Animal Husbandry, Plantation & Pasture Mr. Mohamed Macallin Adan. This was followed by the Director of the Somali Center for Water & Environment, Dr. Sharif Osman, and the National Coordinator of Biore Project Dr. Abdullahi Elmi Mohamed.

The two-day Summit, on the first day of the opening ceremony, speeches were delivered at the presidential level. It was followed by the discussion sessions which were the main events of the summit. The first panel of the summit focused on the impact of climate change on security and peace in Somalia. In this session, the causes of conflict in pastoral areas, how climate change has affected these conflicts and how to solve these problems were analyzed. The opening speech of the session was delivered by Sultan Abdisalan Mohamud, the former peace advisor to the president of the FGS.

The discussion in the second panel session focused on the opportunities and challenges in Somalia's water, energy and economic resources. In this session, the obstacles in accessing energy such as electricity, fuel, water and how to overcome or prepare for the current and future challenges were analyzed. The introductory speech of the session was delivered by Dr. Abdullahi Elmi, National Coordinator of Biore Project.

The second day of the summit started with a visit and a brief explanation of the companies that participated in the exhibition of local materials. This was followed by the presentation of studies by experts who presented excellent research that was highly appreciated.

After that, the third panel discussion session was held which discussed civil society organizations and their role in standing up for environment and climate issues while discussing the role of universities, research centers and other civil society organizations. The opening speech of the session was delivered by Sheikh Abdihayi Sheikh Adan, a university professor and an active member of the Somali religious scholars.

At Mogadishu Environmental Summit 2022, many valuable ideas emerged that will be useful in planning future programs in the environment, and will enlighten the decision makers to implement effective environmental projects. It emerged from the meeting to create an umbrella that unites organizations working in the area and civil society organizations that advocate for climate issues in the area, which was called Somali Climate Action Network 'SoCAN'.

The summit was closed by the Director of Action for Environment and the Mogadishu Environmental Summit, Abdilatief Hussein Omar, who pointed out the importance of environmental issues and how this summit has a great role in starting discussions that will be useful for the future policies of the country.



*Mogadishu Environmental Summit 2022 was, in many respects, a success. Being one of its kind that was held in Mogadishu after the collapse of the central government, it expanded the scope of discussions in the environment that were limited to aid and humanitarian issues. It was a pleasure and an honor for us to host the various leaders and scholars who contributed valuable knowledge and ideas to the summit.*

Hassan A. Hassan  
Deputy Director  
Action for Environment

# Guest of Honor:



## Mohamed Adam Mo'alim

Minister for Livestock,  
Forestry & Rangeland

Many thanks to the organizers of this two-day program that will focus on environmental issues, which we all know is a global problem that affects Somalia in particular.

In the ministry of animal husbandry, plants and pastures that I am in charge of, we are aware of the large impact that climate change has had on us. In recent years in Somalia, the lack of spring and summer rains has had a strong impact on livestock, pastoralists and farmers. This has caused them to be displaced to the cities and while they were productive yesterday, today they are displaced people whose life is difficult. I would like to thank Action for Environment, which was the leader in organizing this much-needed summit,

and the University of Mogadishu, which took the lead in holding this kind of Summit, the first of its kind, focusing specifically on environmental issues and climate change.

Although there is international and domestic pressure, there is still not much awareness of the extent of the problems in the environment, primarily the destruction of plants and the role of plants in the balance of the world's ecosystem. I recommend that the first work to be done is to raise public awareness on the protection of the environment, such as the preservation of trees and the prevention of deforestation, which are often used as charcoal. After that, the focus should be on how to conduct a thorough research on the sensitive issues in Somalia by producing scientific papers that shed the light on the scope of the problem, and be a lead in creating effective plans for sustainable solutions to the current problem. and compatible with international techniques and worldwide efforts to deal with environmental issues.

Since our country is recovering from destruction, and all government institutions have been absent for 30 years, one of the priority tasks for the government is security, which has many issues. We have seen that the security problems are partly due to the climatic conditions and increase its sensitivity with the increase of conflicts and violence between the nomads who fight over

grazing and irrigation without the policies to manage these issues including the facilitation of water resources and water and drainage. It is also important and priority to focus on the process of protecting the environment and safeguarding the community, and now international projects are only going to move on to the public policy of the government and how the community interacts with the area, which forces individuals and companies to take steps to be compatible with local and community protection procedures.

In Somalia, despite not being given much importance, the environment's issues and its study are becoming new specializations in our universities. I hope that it will have an impact and be felt in the work done on the remaining problems in the environment and will be a priority for the performance of government agencies and the development plans that are being made.



*I would like to express my gratitude to the companies and individuals who participated in the presentation of products that are friendly to the environment that I had the opportunity to see in the first half of the summit. I was very happy with the beautiful art and how you brought back to the culture and created beautiful and useful materials, which are not harmful to the environment, instead are substitute to many things made of plastic which is not good for the environment.*

# OPENING CEREMONY

## Welcoming Speech by Mr. Abdilatif Hussein Omar, Coordinator of Mogadishu Environmental Summit



### Abdilatif Hussein Omar,

Coordinator of  
Mogadishu  
Environmental Summit

Dear ministers, honorable parliamentarians, various heads of government agencies, the administration of the Mogadishu University, civil societies, the press community, the education community, and all the students welcome to the Mogadishu Environmental Summit 2022. We all know that the problems affecting our environment have been increasing in recent times. Deforestation, coal mining, and dwindling water sources are noteworthy. These factors combined have led to a decline in the quality of our environment and to intensify and accelerate the negative effects of climate change that have left us with frequent floods and droughts. Therefore, Mogadishu Environmental Summit 2022,

one of the programs of Action for Environment, will be an annual platform that we intend to bring together environmental experts, environmental activists, civil society organizations, the government, the community education, the media community, the youth, scholars and all the different sectors of society to analyze and discuss the problems of the environment and how to achieve a sustainable solution.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude and congratulations to the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, who promised in his inauguration speech that the new government will have the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, which we expect that it will add a lot, and it will do a lot to solve the problem in our environment. I hope that the slogan of the President which was 'Somalis who are in agreement are in agreement with the world' will be one or will be joined with "Somalis who are in agreement, are in agreement with their environment".

## Highlights of the Opening Speech by Dr. Shariff Osman, Director of Somali Center for Water & Environment



### **Dr. Shariff Osman,**

Director of Somali Center  
for Water & Environment

The Somali region has many problems that make Somalia one of the first countries in the world to be affected by disasters. The reason for this is that climate change will strongly affect countries that are already weak, have civil wars, and have a low economy and severe poverty. This makes them very vulnerable to any level of climate change.

In the past, droughts were seen every ten or twenty years. Now it has become a drought every year. There is also an increase in floods and floods during the rainy season. All these issues are due to climate change.

Since the speed and amount of problems are increasing, Somalis need to think about how to cooperate, and how to deal with these problems. The country needs to think about how to react, adapt to climate change, and prevent those that can be prevented. Somalis are among the communities that do not value the environment, because there is a wrong perception about the environment and it is not based on reality. If we are Somalis, we know only water and plants as environment.

However, the environment is wider than that and the first one is us the human and various parts without which we cannot live such as air, water, plants, animals and built environment such as our houses, roads and workplaces. All this needs to be preserved and protected. If it is abused and not protected, our lives are at risk. Since we have become a people who have destroyed their habitats, we have become one of the two countries that have had the most impacted by climate change, only Bangladesh is ahead of us. According to data released by the United Nations in 2021, 82 million trees were cut down in Somalia between 2011 and 2017. This massive deforestation destroys the soil's ability to protect itself from sunlight, wind and water.

The land becomes eroded and impervious to water, eventually becoming barren and deserted. This is one of the most common problems in Somalia due to erratic rains, increased flooding and changing terrain. There is a need for Somali scholars and leaders to be aware of the magnitude of the problem and come up with plans to deal with these issues while they are still there.

Mogadishu Environmental Summit aims to be the forum that would be the starting and lead point for that debate to be opened, and the leader to your efforts to save our environment, which is the only asset we have for our future

## Highlights of the Sponsor Speech by Mohamed Abdulkadir Mohamed, Hormuud / Salam Somali Bank



### **Mohamed Abdulkadir Mohamed**

Hormuud / Salaam  
Somali Bank

First of all, I'm greeting all the honorable officials who participated in this program to discuss the environment and climate change. As mentioned, I am speaking on behalf of the sponsors Hormuud and Salaam bank. It is our responsibility as a company to support everyone engaging in the development and protection of the environment and we viewed this program as one that does both.

As you are all aware, Salaam Somali Bank invested in a big plot of land that had no trees, resulting in the construction of Daru-Salaam village, which now has hundreds of dwellings with trees that enhance the beauty of the surroundings. When the bad picture you just saw is presented to Mogadishu, we must be able to provide a more beautiful image that indicates how the environment and plants have been protected. Salaam Somali Bank has an environment office that works on plantations, raising awareness, and encouraging the use of energy and water, and we collaborate closely with companies operating in the water and energy industries. We always encourage people to invest in their country and live in a clean environment because clean environment leads to a healthier society

I remember 2 years ago we were in a car, and the car in front of us had girls who bought ice cream; sometimes when someone completed the plastic ice cream, they threw it on the road, and we agreed we should collect it when they threw it away. They were driving to the beach, so anytime they dropped the plastic, we collected it. Finally, we arrived at the checkpoint where the cars are checked, and the young driver became suspicious and got out of the car, asking us why we were hissing at them, We told them we weren't bothering them, but that we were showing them that the environment is between people and that they shouldn't toss rubbish on the road, which they refused to dump their own car, so the reason we collect was to look a suitable place to dump. Then one of the girls, who I think is a diaspora, said, "You are right with us and we will take the garbage to a suitable place." So the message we've conveyed is that environmental protection is a responsibility that every individual must continue to bear. We are continuously encouraging anyone who works to protect and improve the environment. Mogadishu Environmental Summit and Action for Environment, we promise to assist you every year, and we will play the most appropriate role. Finally, we must teach our children the value of the environment and how they can contribute to its conservation in the same manner that we teach them to be patriotic.

# Summary of the UN Senior Consultant on Environment, Somalia. Christopher Hodder's Keynote Speech



## Christopher Hodder,

UN Senior Consultant  
on Environment,

Climate change is very much affecting Somalia at the moment with the massive droughts which is happening now and climate change is part of this so we've seen a threefold-increase climatic event since 1990 and we've seen three major droughts.

Since 2010 we're currently seeing loads of local swamps and this drought is the fourth in four decades and 80% of Somalia is currently affected, one third of the population is being seen crisis worse and we've experienced four consecutive rating fall raining seasons its already climate change is a massive issue.

The UN and UNEP are trying to help and try to support by doing several projects.

We have The Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) working on charcoal.

We've been working on, trying to look at drought and flood mitigation work, working on trying to work on HP Solutions, approaches, where the government and the office of the Prime Minister, the director of the environment. And we're trying to work with NGOs, CSOs and different organizations. We really tried to help on these issues of climate change.

So, I just like to say, a huge thank you to the Action for environment and the Mogadishu University for this event. I think it's going to be really exciting, and I look forward to working with you all on the next phases and trying to really get to grips with mitigating and adapting, all the issues around climate change. Great have a great day.

## Summary of Deputy Director of iRise Hub, Mohamed Addow's Speech



### Mohamed Addow

#### Deputy Director of iRise Hub

Our center has produced in the last six years several companies that have come up with techniques to solve many problems related to the area in the country.

Among the companies that emerged from iRise Hub is ROOW, which recycles restaurant food waste into fertilizer for agriculture. Therefore, innovation centers are the basis for changing the way of doing business, services and solving problems as the services and companies are created to serve the sustainable development goal.

iRise Hub has worked to add 'urban labs' which are urban laboratories to investigate and evaluate the increase in the city's population and how it can affect life and the environment. This will make it easier to regulate how to settle in different parts of the city and it will be settled without affecting the health and safety of the environment.

One of the things that we have focused on in that program is how to manage the waste that comes out of the houses, which is becoming more and more difficult to pick up by hand because the city and the suburbs are getting bigger.

I am happy to see that this year's theme is climate adaptation and action to be taken in areas where we must work together.

I am honored to participate in this wonderful program. It is thanks to the organizations that worked in its organizing.

Innovation hubs like iRise Hub have been around for 30-40 years now. The first center of this kind was opened in Africa in 2012. It now has 1100 innovation centers. This shows its importance.

Innovation centers come at a time when the world is facing new challenges that require innovation and a different way of thinking than the old ones. Therefore, they can play a significant role in overcoming many problems related to the environment. They can be part of bringing new environmentally friendly approaches to replace the old ones that caused the problem. Founded in 2017, iRise Hub has partnered with at least 5-7 other innovation hubs in the country, some of which focus on specific issues.

# Summary of the Speech of Banadir Hospital Director, Fartun Sharif



## Fartun Sharif

Director of Banadir Hospital

I was very pleased to see young people engaged in making the community aware of environmental issues that have a great impact on the health of the community.

What has been neglected, in Somalia, is the promotion of public awareness on the protection of the environment. We need to do education related to the environment starting from the foundation so that the youth have a high awareness of the environment and its protection.

We see that a person often only focuses on his home but does not take responsibility for his workplace, the way he goes and the places he goes on vacation, including the beaches.

Our religion instructs us to clean and protect the area, but you see someone who is a tourist in the green areas and the beaches and still leaves garbage and does not take responsibility.

It is important to understand that if we do not take responsibility for the environmental issues, we will not find a beautiful place to visit again. So people should be made aware and the effort should start from everyone. I commend Action for Environment organization that made this summit possible and that it also had a big part in the cleaning efforts of the Liido beach which was led by Abdisatar Arabow. The cleaning campaign has created a strong interest and awareness on the social media for the community to protect its environment and keep it clean.

If the environment and its cleanliness are not maintained, we do not have clean beaches to swim in, the food will be poisoned due to neglect of hygiene. The health and social community needs to conduct research related to waste management and the hidden or visible ways in which it affects the health of the individual, family and society as a whole. Since this year's slogan is 'time for action', I hope that the youth will play a major role in protecting the area and its cleanliness. Also, that the health service community and organizations working in the environment should cooperate and jointly make plans to solve the problems in the environment that affect health, to give full awareness to the community.

## Summary of Dr. Osman Gedow Amir's presentation General Director of the National Museum of Somalia



### Dr. Osman Gedow Amir

General Director of the  
National Museum of  
Somalia

I am happy to be a part of this forum to discuss environmental issues. I started in 1982 advocating and talking about environmental issues. The National Museum has taken responsibility for the conservation of biodiversity, collecting information and preserving various species such as plants, animals and water.

Climate change, which is the theme of our today's forum, is attributed to the fact that its force is due to human actions that change or reshape its environment. For example, deforestation in Somalia has led to the creation of hotspots with temperatures higher than previously known.

A study conducted by UNICC (United Nations International Computing Center) said that the temperature in Somalia has increased by 1 degree Celsius in a century, and it is predicted that it will increase by 3.2 - 4.3° C (3° C in the north and 2.5° C in the central south). Increased rainfall in autumn followed by harsh winters and the severity of future drought and flood events are the hallmarks of climate change that has plagued Somalia in recent years.

Climate change has an impact on biodiversity by disrupting the life of different species, habitat and reproduction. This disrupts the ecosystem and the existence of different organisms. Biodiversity (both plants and animals) is the natural capital upon which life and development are built. Diversity has implications for access to food, fuel and medicine, fertility regulation, hunting and pest control, and cultural, oral and literary memory.

Climate change causes some species to migrate to other locations in response to changing conditions. Conflicts, frequent droughts and deforestation, increased pollution of the sea (coral bleaching) have caused many species to become extinct or on the verge of extinction. It is essential for Somalia to have a Wildlife Agency that collects and monitors the problem of biodiversity through the management of the area system, the creation of protected areas (Home Range), areas with preserve (Reserve & Parks), landscape conservation, population management and the establishment of zoos and farms (Ex situ).

Before the collapse of the Somali nation, there were various laws and regulations that started their work. Among them was the Wildlife (Hunting) and Forestry Protection Act, Act No. 15 of 25th January 1969. The Act was amended in 1970, 1971, 1975, 1978 and 1979. There was also the Mogadishu Manifesto called Bayan. Mogadishu wildlife Conservation 1989.

Areas with protected laws in Somalia include Daalo Forest (home to unique flora and fauna), Gacan Libaah (home to Greater Kudu). Gariyaat-Zeila (Holds the last number of "Soemmering" deer). Saaddin Island (has marine animals and the mangroves trees). All these sites are located in the northern regions, while the southern and central regions are not legally protected sites.



*Steps that should be taken in the future to protect biodiversity in Somalia include environmental education, starting with children and making gardens and parks to protect animals and plants from extinction so that they can see and recognize its importance. This issue and general public awareness of local issues is a serious task that requires the National Museum and local organizations to cooperate in order to preserve and present the cultural history and nature of our country.*

# Summary of Dr. Shariff Osman's presentation Director of Somali Center for Peace and Environment



## Dr. Shariff Osman

### Director of Somali Center for Peace and Environment

The eco-system, the changing climate and the problems it has and how Somalia is affected by drought and floods. Other things that do not exist in Somalia include the strong winds (cyclones) that have occurred in Puntland in recent years.

I will focus on deforestation. Plants provide shade for the earth's soil and block the sun's rays from falling on the ground. If the temperature increases it will hinder the formation of rain clouds which require cold air. A report made by the UN said that more than 80 million trees were cut on 11-12, which means that 100 thousand trees are cut down in Somalia every day. It is worth asking how to stop or reduce deforestation as most of the trees that are cut down depend on

people's lives. We should think of something that can be an alternative to the need of people to cut down trees.

These are the conditions and challenges of the general area in the country. I want to focus on a specific problem in the big cities of the country. The problem is that there is no sewage system, which when it was lost caused the toilets to contaminate the wells and drinking water of the people. Also, the sulfur waste that is stored in landfills creates gas (methane) which is a pollutant that causes problems in the environment, especially in water and air.

It is necessary to stop the problem of water pollution that is part of the lack of regulation, and think about how to use methane gas because it is a natural gas that is used in food and industry and is indispensable from the cutting down of trees, the residue and the rest is used to make agricultural fertilizers, which in turn becomes an opportunity to create jobs for people who are financially able to find it.

# Summary of Hassan Mowlid Yasin's presentation Director of Somali Greenpeace Association



## Hassan Mowlid Yasin

Director of Somali  
Greenpeace  
association

Therefore, we try to represent our people in every international platform by showing the rights of our people who have been affected by climate change and need to get compensation from the big governments for this massive problem that has happened to our people.

I will talk about the role of youth in environmental issues and climate change. Today we are at a highly organized platform organized by young people; the oldest person is under 35 years old. Five years ago, there were no large-scale regional organizations working and campaigning in Southern Somalia. The mass uprising that you see today in the relevant area is based on the youth.

As a representative of the Green Peace Association, our aim is to educate the community about the environment and climate change with a focus on climate justice. The wide-ranging problems that climate change is having on us are not just ones of our own making. Most of the burden lies with the industrialized governments that have the greatest influence on climate change.

We are also focusing on how to educate the community on climate change adaptation starting with the awareness of the youth, women and different sections of the society. Through our survey, we found out that the community is not aware of local issues and ongoing efforts.

We work to promote biodiversity awareness in the new generation as young people do not have the opportunity to learn from school. We advise the community on how to think about how to reduce the cutting of trees which is mostly used for charcoal.

Since the youth are the leaders of youth efforts on climate change, efforts should be made for the youth of Somalia to be part of the process of working in the area, writing about it, or producing laws and be a part of it as they are the most like constantly working.



Mogadishu Environmental **SUMMIT**

SOMALIA A

# “MOGADISHU ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMIT 2022”

Organizers.

ACTION4ENVIRONMENT



📍 Afrik Hotel, Mogadishu - Somalia

📅 15-16 June, 2022



# Panel Discussion Sessions

## Session One: The Impact of Climate Change on Peace-building and Security in Somalia

This panel discussion will focus on the impact of climate change on Security and peace in Somalia and will be moderated by Hussein Mohamed.



**Hussein Mohammed:** is a freelance journalist who reports on Somalia for the New York Times.

### The participators are:

**Sultan Abdisalam Mohamoud Ahmed:** Founder of the Horn of Africa Center for Peace and Former Adviser on Peace Affairs to the President of Somalia.

**Liban Hussein Abdullahi:** Security Expert and Former Security Advisor to the Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia.

**Farhan Isak Yosef:** Deputy Director of Somali Public Agenda, Researcher and University Lecturer.

**Ahmed Gorod Jare:** A writer and university lecturer who advocates for environmental issues.

## Keynote Speech of Sultan Abdisalam Mohamud Ahmed



### Sultan Abdisalam Mohamud Ahmed:

#### Founder of the Horn of Africa Center for Peace

I have been involved in conflict and conflict resolution for a long time. In my speech, I want to focus on that matter which I have experience and look at from the perspective of an elder.

Many conflicts in Somalia are related to disputes over water and land. The issue is now apparently exacerbated by climate change.

In some regions where conflicts occur or exist, the reason is that people disagree because of the natural resources that the area was producing. As climate change worsened, resources became scarcer, poverty increased, and the region became unable to meet the needs of the people. This has led to people being confused and not being able to agree

The reasons for these wars and the wells or water that were fought are stored in Somali literature and can be cited as an example. Only in 2004, the conflicts

between the communities in the central, northern and different regions of Somalia caused hundreds of deaths and injuries.

This shows that some areas are still affected by the current conflict. These conflicts have caused, also, the displacement of many communities and when they settle in other places where other communities live, another conflict occurs.

This region of the Horn of Africa where we live is the hottest place, according to Foreign Policy, it is predicted that the heat will continue to increase. This will affect livestock, water and pasture.

Since there is no government involved in the management of water sources, grazing lands, There is always a risk that the communities in the communal areas will dispute over the control of the irrigation of the livestock and the grazing land. Displaced people were said to be "bringers of enmity and drought", and there was a cultural code of living together. Now that the number of people displaced by drought and lack of water has exceeded three million, it is necessary to find a policy to resettle these people and reduce conflicts between nomads and pastoralists caused by climate change.

## Farhan Isak Yusuf's Highlights of Session One



### Farhan Isak Yosef:

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#### Deputy Director of Somali Public Agenda

When talking about the impact of climate change on security, stability and peace, we can talk about a study conducted by Somali Public Agenda in Galmudug and published in 2021.

The study we did when President Qorqor was elected showed that Galmudug is one of the most conflicted areas in Somalia. It has emerged that there are 8 areas where there is conflict.

There are currently no ongoing conflicts in the areas that Al-Shabaab has, but the conflicts that would have occurred are hidden and could emerge if Al-Shabaab leaves.

Most of these conflicts are based on disputes related to grazing and water as a result of the effects of climate change, which has led to water shortages and a severe lack of rain.

People who have fled from conflict areas and come to the areas of other communities are considered to be enlarging the area and crowding out the already limited resources of the people who stayed in the area.

This issue is attributed to the view of the Somali people on the ownership of the area, which often seems to depend on the ownership of the clans because there is no strong central government to manage it. This creates tension and other conflicts between the displaced people and the former residents of the area.

The conflicts in Galmudug and other parts of Somalia are still recurring and unresolved. The wars that arise from environmental disputes that have been exacerbated by climate change are the most current when compared to other inter-clan conflicts that arise from clan conflicts.

The solution to these issues will be up to the communities, regional governments and the central government while the role of international organizations such as the United Nations can be limited to participating in emergency humanitarian situations and general support for the reconstruction of government institutions.

The government of Somalia does not give priority to the protection of the environment and the agencies involved do not have a good structure, staff and budget planned to carry out their activities. Most of the budget of the government or the international community is spent on the military and security, as we know that the problems in the environment and climate change are leading to strong insecurity.

In order to reduce the recurrence of conflicts, the government should take part in making wells and barracks for the people in areas without water so that they can get enough water for themselves and their livestock.

The government should establish a policy to manage grazing land that prevents conflicts between pastoralists and also creates opportunities for pasture and plants to re-emerge.



*Finally, rural development policies should be part of a campaign to educate the rural people about the problems that have occurred in the Environment and how to learn from them.*

# Liban Hussein Abdullahi's Highlights of Session One



## Liban Hussein Abdullahi

### Security Expert and Former Security Advisor to OPM

In the past, the world thought of security as limited to physical security. Now that there are many circumstances that include climate change, food security has entered the realm of security and has joined the strategic policies of countries' security.

Of the ten countries with the largest foreign military presence, eight are countries most affected by climate change. The impact of climate change is causing people to compete for vegetation and water, which leads to conflicts and tribal wars. In areas where there is no strong central government, armed groups are formed and regularly take part in conflicts related to land, grazing and irrigation.

Displacements caused by drought and climate change conditions cause communities affected by these conditions to be displaced to other areas. It happens when one community is displaced by another, there is tension between the two communities and the one that has fled is seen to be kicking out the former which leads to the creation of armed groups or to join the existing armed groups.

Somalis should rethink to the way they face the problems of climate change which depends on the activities of international organizations. It can be worked on to prepare modern methods to improve agriculture, utilize underground water, control the displacement caused by lack of rain or floods.

In conclusion, displaced people face many problems related to the new environment as they often live in camps that are poorly constructed and easily accessible. This threatens the security of children, women and property of displaced people. The government should think about those people who have serious problems and how to deal with them.

## Ahmed Gorod Jare's Highlights of Session One



### Ahmed Gorod Jare

A writer and university lecturer who advocates for environmental issues

The tribal conflicts were based on the lack of water and grazing. Somalis of the past and those of today are different and in the past there was no large impact of climate change to the extent it is today.

Also, the increase in the number of people and cities that started after independence in the 60s, led to many violations in the environment and its effects are still present today.

On the other hand, the modern education of the civilian government and the military did not generate a strong awareness of the rural people to face the conditions of the environment and its protection.

Therefore, there were no efforts at the rural level to address the lack of water and manage the grazing process.

The efforts of foreign organizations have become limited to the cities, which itself has contributed to people preferring to move to the cities to benefit from the humanitarian aid.

Since there is no resettlement policy and distribution of water resources and grazing land, it has often happened that the pastoralists do not agree on the areas they are in, which has led to new conflicts between many Somali communities.

The way to deal with this is not just to give aid, especially the way things are going now. People displaced by climate change conflicts must think of new ways to make positive changes in their lives that can lead to self-sufficiency. This matter can reduce that the displaced people become part of the instability and security situation in the country.

Finally, in matters related to the environment, we must give priority and not wait for other people to start the efforts from us. This summit and similar programs are the beginning of a long-term goal, the result of which is to change the vision with actions that are useful for the environment and the community.

# Sultan Abdisalan's Highlights of Session One



## Sultan Abdisalam Mohamoud Ahmed

Founder of the Horn of  
Africa Center for Peace

Somali cultures related to their way of life such as farming, animal husbandry, grazing and irrigation have always been the source of conflict. In our current era, it is imperative to conduct in-depth research on how these practices lead to conflict and conflict as the pre-existing conditions are exacerbated by climate change.

It is possible to focus on the culture of power assertion in Somalis when it comes to sharing resources such as water and land in order to find or search for alternative methods that reshapes the sharing of resources and its distribution based on the traditional rules that were used without resorting to disagreements and conflicts that result in all parties losing and missing out.

Conflicts related to local conditions have been exacerbated by the effects of climate change, which has made droughts and water shortages more frequent and more widespread than in the past.

Since there is no strong central government to manage the issues in the drought areas, the people are forced to fight for the little water or land they get as each group wants it to them selves alone.

It sometimes happens that the communities that feel they are more out armed join the non-governmental armed groups in their areas like Al-Shabaab to protect them from other forces that they are afraid of invading. It is essential that the Somali people themselves come up with the techniques to solve and reach lasting agreements on the problems that cause conflict in their areas in order to align with other development efforts that are not possible without agreement and peace.

## Session Two: Water, Energy & Livelihoods: Exploring Existing Challenges, Opportunities and Action Oriented Recommendations

The discussion in this panel session focused on the opportunities and challenges in Somalia's water, energy and economic resources. Mohamed Salah is the moderator in this debate.



**Mohamed Salah is a freelance journalist working in Somalia.**

### The participators are:

Dr. Abdullahi Elmi Mohamed: National Coordinator of Bioremediation Project.

Abdullahi Ahmed Ali (Najib): Environmental Expert and Senior Advisor for the Ministry Of Energy and Water.

Prof. Hussein Moalim Iman: Senior Consultant on Environment to the Office of the Prime Minister, Former MP.

Abdifitah Adam Moalim: Head Of Programs at Qatar Charity.

## Dr. Abdullahi Elmi Mohamed's Keynote Speech



### Dr. Abdullahi Elmi Mohamed

#### National Coordinator of the Biole Project

I am very happy to participate in this very important summit. I started fighting and advocating for environmental issues At least 25 years ago, when I graduated from the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, Sweden. Seeing young people being the leaders of this valuable summit where environmental issues are discussed is a great accomplishment.

An extensive study we've done about the environmental issues and droughts of the past 200 years has shown us that the conditions in the area are getting worse and worse.

Rivers are shrinking, air and water pollution are increasing, the oceans are being poisoned, and vast tracts of land are becoming more desertified.

In the past, the droughts had long intervals now they are more frequent. Although in the last 100 years Somalis have somehow overcome the drought and most of the society has somehow survived, I am very worried that the next 100 years will not be the same when we look at the speed and magnitude of droughts and emergencies caused by climate change.

Since there are no real plans to prevent drought and the harsh conditions faced by the Somali people, it happens that a part of the year we suffer from droughts while the rest of the year floods displace people and destroy their farms.

Somalia has a population of 100 million lives, including 20 million people and 80 million livestock, while 200 years ago there were only 2 million and in 100 years the number will reach 300 million. If our situation is as it is today and the lack of planning and poor preparation related to climate change, we will surely be killed by the next droughts.

Fortunately, today we are at a stage where the president announced that the environment issues will be one of the priorities of his policy. In the drought-prone regions and in the rural areas, the condition of life of the people is very poor. Climate change has become a critical security factor affecting our livestock and agricultural economic infrastructures as Somalia has no manufacturing industries. Therefore, the importance of water for us and especially water security should have a major place in our national security policy.

If we want to develop Somalia, we must first agree on the natural resources we have, primarily water and land. After that, we must come up with new ideas to face climate change that is different from the ones that existed in the past.

It is unacceptable that Somali people die of lack of water at one time of the year, and then die because of water in the next year.



*This shows our lack of planning and understanding in terms of how we are not able to manage the climate change conditions that the whole world shares with us. We must come up with policies and plans to get out of that sad situation.*

## Prof. Hussein Iman's Highlights of Session Two



### Prof. Hussein Moalim Iman

Senior Consultant on Environment to the Office of the Prime Minister, Former MP

Climate change is an issue that deserves special attention. My perspective on the environment was based on my upbringing in a farming culture.

During my graduate studies in 1978/79 which is 44 years ago, I conducted research on the Shalambod sand reclamation project, focusing on how to find and implement sand repelling plants. We tested many plants from inside and outside the country for 3 years until the land became a forest.

In 1986, when I was taking a foreign delegation to Kismayo, we found a giraffe that had given birth inside the airport and was sucking itself which blocked us from landing for half hour.

Today, the various wild animals that our country was rich of is about to become extinct.

It is essential that hard work is done in order to return to be the country with the most wild animals in the Horn of Africa,

or at least to catch up with them and be better of than this. Displaced communities often include those who have been displaced by wars and conflicts and those who are displaced due to drought. However, there is a third group that comes to the city to benefit from the programs of aid organizations and humanitarian affairs who give money to the needy. This means that people in the city encourage their relatives in the countryside to come and leave the agriculture and animal husbandry, which are important for the country's economy and the resilience of the community.

The most common problems in the environment are not limited to the extinction of wildlife, livestock, deforestation, soil, fish and various other resources. In recent times, there has been a decline in human resources, which is the most important, because their life has been destroyed, the use of drugs has increased and they has to rely on the humanitarian aids. It is necessary to reshape the way of life of the society and ensure that each one is able to resist the difficult circumstances caused by climate change.

## Dr. Abdullahi Elmi's Highlights of Session Two



### **Dr. Abdullahi Elmi Mohamed**

#### National Coordinator of the Biole Project

The magnitude of climate change and its effects will be something that the rural pastoralist cannot do anything about and will only have to accept. Here, the role of the government and the institutions responsible for the service of these people is very important.

The responsibility of a rural person in the environment is that he/she doesn't cut down the trees unless it's inevitable and necessary, to use the pastures economically and in a balanced way, and to save the water so that it's enough for him/her and his/her people.

Internationally it's required to establish laws that govern the industrialized countries that influence the climate of the world and those that suffer from the problems caused by climate change so that there is justice for the victims of climate change. After all of that, the government should make environmental issues and climate change a top priority and be part of the government's sustainable

development projects and be allocated a strong budget.

On the other hand, we need from the government and other institutions to have national development projects such as national recovery and resilience programs. Many of these projects, which existed before the collapse of the government, need to be revived and then developed.

These projects included the Jubba Valley Project, the Bay Project, and the Fanole Project. Also, it is necessary to think about how to use the underground water so that the areas where the rain is little and droughts exist can get enough water for farming and livestock.

Also, by taking advantage of the development of science and technology, to create new projects that generate strong change. Somalia, despite repeated droughts, still has enough resources that if managed with effort and wisdom can lead to self-sufficiency, economic development and the development of the society.

## Abdullahi Ahmed (Najiib)'s Highlights of Session Two



### Abdullahi Ahmed Ali (Najib)

#### Environmental Expert and Senior Advisor for the Ministry Of Energy and Water

I look at our problem from two perspectives: something that the world has and shares with us and something that is internal and exclusive to us. We have every document the world needs from us including strategies and plans in this regard.

Environmental issues are bigger than just one ministry issue and are a global issue. Somalia, when we look at it, is not a country without water, it is a country with enough water.

The problem is that there are no government institutions that work as they should and are useful for the people who they work for. The climate change adaptation plan is a long overdue plan worth 100 billion and we need to acquire our share of that heavy budget.

On the other hand, the current projects from abroad are not building community resilience and it was necessary that the views and efforts come from within the country and not rely on outside. We urge those projects to be further developed and strengthened so that the local people and their wishes are emphasized so that community ownership of these projects is strengthened.

Somalia and Africa as a whole is currently facing an energy crisis, primarily in terms of electricity and fuel such as cooking or industrial use. The energy we have, including Somaliland, is 400 megawatts of which only 35 megawatts are generated from renewable energy. The rest is dependent on fossil fuels. If the price of fuel goes up a little bit, we see how the price of electricity goes up.

In big cities, less than 60% of the population have electricity, while the villages of rural areas less than 15% of the population have electricity.

These numbers show how vulnerable we are in terms of access to energy. When it comes to how energy and climate change are related, we see that 80% of our families depend on firewood and coal, which if not controlled will lead to great degradation as it has happened.

On the other hand, electricity is produced from fossil fuels with high carbon emissions. Companies in Somaliland and Puntland are getting better and use 35% - 40% of solar energy when generating electricity, while in the south these days Beco company is starting efforts.

In terms of electricity and fuel, energy services provided by private companies should be encouraged by establishing strict regulations that protect the environment and meet people's needs properly.



*We have to find the basic networks of electricity, water and fuel reserves that are the basis for meeting the needs of the community while at the same time focusing on how to restore the energy services and start the transition to the use of renewable energy as an alternative to coal and fossil fuels that cause climate problems.*

## Abdifatah Adan Moallim's Highlights of Session Two



### Abdifatah Adam Moallim

Head Of Programs at Qatar Charity

The impact of climate change in Somalia is evidenced by the fact that nearly 5 million Somalis are facing a difficult life and are affected by droughts and floods. Among the people most affected by the drought are 1,500,000 children, 210,000 of whom are suffering from severe hunger and malnutrition.

Around 250,000 - 260,000 people lost their lives in 2010-2011 droughts. If the current situation is not changed, the loss will be similar or more than that of 2010 - 2011 because at this time 80% of the Somali land is in drought during the rainy season. This shows us how the lack of water affects the lives of rural people and their way of life. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the price of basic food which is mostly imported. The cost of basic food alone for a family is on average upwards of 150 dollars.

The impact of climate change in Somalia is shown to us that 3 million people are living in IDP camps after they have migrated from their homes and life in the camps has been made difficult by the circumstances.

Dealing with those people with different needs is not an easy matter and the government should include in its long-term plans on how best to deal with those people's lives. Also, any plan to deal with these people should be based on how these people can start a new life and be self-reliant.

It is imperative to move beyond short-term projects that will worsen the existing problem and not bring a lasting solution. Therefore, it is necessary to go back and to modify the designs of livelihood assistance projects that do not make a positive change in a person's life and only create dependence on the assistance of foreign organizations.

## Session Three: Civil Society & Climate Action: The Role of CSOs, Universities and Think Tanks

The discussion in this panel session focused on the civil society organizations and the actions they can take to combat climate change with a focus on the role of universities, research centers and civil society organizations. Abdisatar Arabow is the moderator of this session.



**Abdisatar Arabow: University Lecturer, Advocates for Environment Issues, The leader of the Lido Beach Cleanup Campaign.**

### The participants are:

Sheikh Abdi-Alhayi  
Sheikh Adam:  
University Lecturer  
and an active  
member of the  
Somali civil society  
and religious  
community.

Dr. Sharif Osman:  
Director of the  
Somali Water &  
Environment Center  
at the University of  
Mogadishu.

Mohammed M.  
Adam (Barawaani):  
University lecturer,  
and an active  
member of the youth  
advocating for the  
Environment issues.

Fatuma Adam  
Idle: Head of  
projects at  
Somali  
Consultants  
Association  
(SOCA).

# Sheikh Abdulhayi Sheikh Adan's Keynote Speech



## Sheikh Abdulhayi Sheikh

University Lecturer and an active member of the Somali civil society and religious community.

The first thing expected of person is to protect his/her environment and be aware of its safety. Therefore, we must create a community in settlement with its own environment.

As Somalis, looking at our culture, we do not seem to be a community in agreement with the environment because we are still unable to make good use of the environment, develop its resources with our life and can live with and survive its disasters.

As Somalis we have lost both of these and have not benefited from the environment's resources, and also, we have not been able to defend ourselves from the difficult circumstances of the environment, such as droughts and river floods, which are not only our problems,

but the whole world shares them with us. However, they differ in the way they are managed. If the environment was protected, trees weren't cut, water stored when the rains come and used in times of water scarcity, we would be the people in settlement with their environment. Most of the problems we have are caused by our slowness or the mistakes we make in the environment.

In universities and schools, I call on people to be taught how to protect the environment because our lives depend on it. Our noble religion urges us to protect the environment as revealed in many hadiths that make planting trees a noble practice and earning rewards, while those who cut down trees are described as immoral and a practice disliked by Allah.

Our advice to scholars and academic institutions is to preach and encourage people to protect the environment and start from their homes, their workplaces, in front of the mosques and in the common areas of the community.

It is the role of universities and civil society to take advantage of the people they have and lead local initiatives to persevere the environment.

## Dr. Sharif Osman's Highlights of Session Three



### Dr. Sharif Osman

Dr. Sharif Osman: Director of the Somali Water & Environment Center at the University of Mogadishu.

We all know the role of education in the development and value of society. The university is the mind of the community, which is the teachers and the administrators, they live in the community and are responsible for producing a generation of knowledge that plays a significant role in the development of the society.

The various specializations offered by universities are designed to teach students the skills necessary to make a living. This is also accompanied by social studies courses that teach a person the responsibility he has for the people and the environment he lives in. These are the places where people's awareness of the area and their lives are changed.

Fortunately, recent years it is found that the universities have started specializations related to the environment, which has led to a revolution in environmental protection that did not exist 20 years ago. After that, this opportunity should be utilized and emphasis should be placed on the awareness of the society starting from the time they are students.

Environmental science, which was not available in the past because people did not expect it to be a knowledge that can be used for work and profit, is now developing as the whole world has turned its attention to dealing with environmental issues and climate change. This new opportunity that has emerged now should be turned into a way that this new knowledge can create sustainable solutions to the problems of drought, deforestation, erosion and frequent floods in our country.

At this time, universities and research centers should lead the way for the society to explore ways to overcome the environmental problems of our nation.

## Mohamed Barawani's Highlights of Session Three



### Mohamed Barawani

Mohammed M. Adam (Barawaani): University lecturer, and an active member of the youth advocating for the Environment issues.

The youth of the Somali community are a strong number estimated at 75%. It is important when talking about environmental issues that they can play a significant role and their energy can be utilized.

As we have seen, the youth have become the leaders of community awareness of environmental issues and campaigners to deal with the problems of the environment such as the Lido Beach Cleanliness Campaign.

First of all, the responsibility of leadership falls on young people who have knowledge of the environment who

have graduated from universities or who regularly work in organizations and organizations that advocate for environmental issues. After that, local conservation efforts can be extended to different youth groups through the various youth councils.

Therefore, the youth, by depending on their own power can solve the problem of plastic and garbage mountains in the city that have poisoned the environment of people's lives.

After that, the youth should take a role in the different research related to the environment and the ways to solve the social problems that they have the expertise for it. Also, they should share their votes with the parliamentarians who represent them, the politicians they are close friends with so that they can influence the political agenda of the country.

## Sheikh Abdulhayi Sh. Adan's Highlights of Session Three



### Sheikh Abdulhayi Sh. Adan

University Lecturer and an active member of the Somali civil society and religious community.

Community awareness is important and the goal is to change awareness into behavior and action. Religious scholars can take advantage of Friday to talk about environmental issues and educate the community and encourage them to cooperate and do something about the problems in the environment.

It is the role of the youth to be the leaders of the society and to be the first people to stand up for the activities to be done so that other parts of the society can imitate them and encourage them to serve the society based on self-reliance.

As the religion has taught us, the fulfillment and persistence of good deeds should be started with small tasks that one can train in consistency before moving on to heavy tasks that people may be reluctant to start at the beginning.

Experts has to address warnings related to the problems that have occurred in the environment and other things that arise from it in the the press and educational institutions. Also, it has to be delivered to the community in an easy and understandable way because they are the first people that will be affected by the problems that arise.

It is appropriate to focus on how to convey information to the community, and they should be well-informed and prepared to resist the difficult circumstances caused by climate change. If not, it will be a fruitless effort that will only go astray. Every part of the society should be properly discussed on the environmental issues so that we can have the same point of view and cooperation will increase.

## Fadumo Idle's Highlights of Session Three



### Fadumo Idle

Fatuma Adam Eidle:  
Head of projects at  
Somali Consultants  
Association (SOCA).

Civil society has three roles: to put pressure on decision-makers, to advocate and to educate the public.

First, civil society organizations have to pressurize the authorities and leaders to make policies on the problems faced by the society, as soon as these policies are established their implementation has to be a priority.

If we want to improve the environment condition of our country, it is essential that it becomes a matter of special importance to us. This starts with the inclusion of government plans and pressure to deal with chronic problems such as floods and droughts.

Frequent floods require planning and implementation. The experience of the previous government in sand removal, making canals and reforesting the river banks can be used. In all of this, it is essential that the civil society constantly advocates.

Finally, civil society should be more aware of government policies that directly affect the community in order to advocate for effective and counter unproductive policies.

In order to reach a level where we can withstand droughts and manage floods, it is essential that the communities living in these circumstances make drastic changes in their way of life such as agriculture, animal husbandry,

water use and local management, focus on the environment. Civil society will be the basis of leading the change that the society wants to aim for.

# Exhibitions

## Ayan Home Decoration



It is a commercial company that manufactures home and office furniture made from environmentally friendly materials. The products made by this company include incense burner, wood milk containers, forks and spoons. Other products made by this company include alternatives to the plastic bags we use every day such as beautiful baskets that can be served and used for a long time.

Among the benefits of the products produced by the Ayan Home Decoration company is that they support the culture of the community and encourage people to be proud of their culture and avoid foreign products that harm the environment.

## Nadar Natural Products



It is a commercial company that produces domestically produced products such as spices, oils and perfumes made from natural fruits grown in the country without adding chemicals that can harm human health. Nadar Products is an example of the creativity of the Somali woman and how domestic techniques can meet the needs of the country without needing anything from outside.

This is an inspiration to other people who are thinking about doing business in the country by promoting self-sufficiency in society.

## Cartan Scents



It is a commercial company that produces aromatic products such as incenses and candles made from locally sourced materials that do not harm the environment and can be reused.

The products made by Cartan Scents are natural and harmless to human health and are an alternative to their plastic counterparts that we import.

## ROOW Compost



ROOW (Re-use of Organic Waste) is a youth led company that uses food waste such as chicken, egg shells and other parts of food waste to make organic organic fertilizers that can be used to feed plants.

The purpose of this company is to make the best use of local food waste and make it economical. Therefore, we reuse food scraps that would otherwise be thrown away and become extra waste on the environment.

This company was created by young people who studied agriculture in the country's universities. Their products are used and benefited by people who use green-house farming that needs natural fertilizers.

## Sanaa Arts



Sanaa is an artist who presented her artworks about the environment and its conservation at the conference. Sanaa has presented an outstanding piece of art at the summit that pushes the community to rethink how they interact with their environment. In 1st drawing, she talks about the difference between a good environment that its trees has not been cut down and one that has been deforested. This picture compares the role of plants in the beauty and life of the area.

The 2nd Drawing shows the problem of plastic waste dumped in the oceans and how that waste is dangerous to fish and other marine life.

The 3rd Drawing shows how the different parts of the environment balance each other and if one of them is missing what can happen, by taking the example of plants and water as they work together in the life of the environment.

## Heybad.Co



The trading company Haybad.Co sells environmentally friendly products that can be reused. Among the products sold by the company are reusable cloth bags that replace single-use plastic bags.

Haybad.Co's opinion is based on the fact that in order to protect the environment, a person should reduce the waste he/she produces and everything he/she buys should think about the impact they have on the environment and how easy it is to reuse those materials.

## Quman Project



The Quman project is one of Action for Environment's permanent programs that target three objectives: first to support displaced people from drought-stricken areas to acquire new skills in order to work and generate income.

The other objective is to use these new skills to produce environmentally friendly materials such as mats, brooms and brooms made of palm fibers to replace the ones made of plastic that used to cause problems in the environment.

Finally, Quman is focusing on the Somali community to be proud of its indigenous culture by returning to the culture materials instead of using plastic products.

## Doogdoon Company



It is a company that works in environmental protection, especially in waste management, by recycling plastic and plastic bags in the environment and making bricks and interlocks used in the construction of roads. This reduces the number of bags that pollute the environment and makes them reusable. The purpose of this company is to create jobs and economic resources for the youth by recycling the plastic waste that would cause problems in the area. Aside from the materials they produce Doogdoon have conducted a research that will lead to recycling efforts in the country.

## Somali Rural Environmental Development Organisation (SOREDO)



It is an organization that works on environmental issues and converts local waste into charcoal that can be burned and used easily and does not cause harm to the environment. This organization works to convert local waste into coal which is good for the environment. At the same time it creates jobs for the unemployed youth.

The coal that is produced is best for the environment and it helps to eliminate the need for cutting down the trees that were a problem for the environment and prevent the deforestation that is very dangerous for us.

This charcoal is very effective and does not cause any smoke or fume, If 4-5 pieces are lit it will stay lit for more than 6 hours.

## Lido Beach Cleanup Campaign



The Lido Beach Cleanup Campaign is an independent youth campaign that started to deal with the garbage problems in Lido Beach by carrying out cleaning activities on the beach every Friday morning.

This campaign, which has entered its 32nd week, has brought a visible change to the beauty and appearance of the Lido beach, and has also contributed to raising public awareness of maintaining the cleanliness of the environment. During this campaign, a 30-week data collection was done on the activities of the youth. The youth cleaned more than 15 tons of garbage, 884 bags and 11.2 million items from the beach. This data shows the strong work done by the campaign.

# Conclusion

## Communique

Mogadishu Environmental Summit (MES), an annual event that brings together policymakers, environmental experts, activists, environmental NGOs, businesses, academics, researchers, and journalists to enable a culture of knowledge sharing and collaboration, provide a space for the environmental professionals to share ideas about the environmental challenges and provide creative solutions to solve these issues and challenges in the Horn of Africa, especially Somalia. MES 2022 was held on June 15 - 16, 2022 in Mogadishu's Afrik Hotel. Key participants of the summit include Somalia's Minister of Livestock, Forestry & Range, members of the parliament, government officials, senior advisors in areas of environment, and heads of major environmental organizations in Somalia.

**The following points emerged from the speeches and discussions of the summit:**

1. The MESS 2022 comes at a critical moment with looming climate catastrophes in the Horn of Africa. Fragile states are the most influenced by the adverse impacts of the climate change. Somalia is one of the countries that is greatly affected by the adverse climate change at the moment with the massive drought which is happening in the moment and a three-fold increase in climatic events such as droughts, floods and locust swarms severely affecting more than one-third of Somalia's population.
2. Climate change has regularly fueled conflicts in most of Somalia's regions as farmers, herders and rural communities clashed control of water sources and grazing land areas. This created conflict hotspots in several regions that is regularly ignited by climate challenges restricting the already scarce resources.
3. The government in cooperation with environmental organizations and other research centers should come up with adaptation or mitigation strategies and solutions to the recurring climate challenges so that we can collaborate with the world on working sustainable solutions to the climate problems including national disaster plans, response, recovery, and resilience strategies.
4. Civil society should strongly advocate for environmental conservation and pressure businesses and government to take responsibility in their actions. Innovation hubs are also important for generating innovative ways that meets community needs while economizing on environmental resources, managing waste, utilizing recycle good and revolutionize use and sustainability of energy, water and plants.

5. There is a great hazard to the Somalia's environmental resources and biodiversity perpetrated by human action in Somalia. To tackle this issue, the government should put in place the legal structure to protect the biodiversity, endangered species, prevent hazardous waste dumping that affect negatively to the environment. There are limited legally protected areas in Somaliland. These protected areas should be expanded also to the areas in the other States in Somalia.

6. The universities in Somalia should start or develop programs that focus on the environmental challenges faced by the Somali people such as programs that focus on water management/engineering, flood risk management, droughts, agriculture and food engineering so that the education institutions produce the needed human resources for tackling these climatic disasters and spearhead developmental trajectory.

7. The climate action and climate change mitigation work need local ownership, civic engagement and 'a grade A' ministry that coordinate all these works with the federal member state ministries and other stakeholders in collectively implementing agreed upon policy strategies. This ministry should contribute to the preparation of National Development Plans and integrate its Disaster Response, Recovery & Reconstruction Plans.

8. Finally, the local organizations and civil society organizations that participated in the summit agreed to form an umbrella that unites local organizations and civil societies to exchange information and cooperate to make their voices heard so as to put pressure on the government and the world to deal with the problems in the environment.



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