Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya
Federal Republic of Somalia
جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية

# Somalia's National Climate Change Action Plan 2025 –2030

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
February 2026



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**Somalia's National Climate Change Action Plan, 2025–2030**

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**About the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change**

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) was established in August 2022 with the goal of protecting, conserving, and restoring Somalia's environment. The ministry plays a key role in shaping and implementing environmental policies that promote sustainable development, ensuring a healthier and more resilient environment for the Somali people. The MoECC is committed to leading efforts in environmental protection through good governance, strategic partnerships, and sustainable practices that will benefit both present and future generations. The MoECC leads the country's efforts on climate change, including coordinating the implementation of plans and strategies, facilitating capacity development, and tracking progress.

**About NAP Global Network**

The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes, and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network facilitates South-South peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP formulation and implementation, and generates, synthesizes, and shares knowledge. The Network's members include individual participants from more than 170 countries involved in NAP processes. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Additional support has been provided by the ClimateWorks Foudnation. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). For more information, visit www.napglobalnetwork.org.

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# Foreword



The National Climate Change Action Plan 2025–2030 is an important milestone for Somalia. The country is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, despite minimal responsibility for global greenhouse gas emissions. Droughts displace pastoralist communities; floods destroy fragile infrastructure and cut off access to markets and schools; rising temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns jeopardize agriculture and food security; and climate shocks amplify social tensions and conflict over scarce natural resources. Climate change has devastating consequences for people, communities, ecosystems, and the economy.

This plan is a call to action for all stakeholders to work together in pursuit of a climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathway. It provides the implementation plan for the country's National Adaptation Plan and nationally determined contribution (NDC 3.0) and is fully aligned with the National Transformation Plan. It opens the door for climate financing in support of the Climate Finance Policy and Strategy.

A wide range of individuals and institutions participated in the development of this National Climate Change Action Plan. We extend our sincere appreciation to the experts from the federal government line ministries, Federal Member States, the private sector, academia, development partner organizations, and civil society and community-based organizations who actively participated in the consultations that were integral to the preparation of this action plan.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change extends its gratitude to the Director General, Abdirizak Ahmed Ali, for overseeing the preparation of this document. In addition, we extend gratitude to Faiza Ali Yusuf, Director of Climate Change, and Hafsa Omar Abdullahi, former Director of Climate Change, for providing leadership and coordinating the process to prepare the county's National Climate Change Action Plan. We would also like to express our sincere appreciation to Abdiaziz Ibrahim Aden, who supported the government in drafting this plan. Our thanks go to Deborah Murphy from the International Institute for Sustainable Development for her review and contributions. Additionally, we extend special thanks to the NAP Global Network, whose Secretariat is housed in the International Institute for Sustainable Development, for funding the preparation of the NCCAP.

The government is committed to the implementation of this action plan and invites all partners and stakeholders to join us in delivering the priority actions, which will help us attain our future vision built on resilience, cooperation, and ambition.

**Lt. Gen. Bashir Mohamed Jama**
**Minister of Environment and Climate Change,**
**Federal Government of Somalia**

# Executive Summary

Somalia's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2025–2030 is a 5-year, implementation-focused framework that sets out prioritized, fundable, and measurable climate change actions to operationalize the country's National Adaptation Plan 2026–2030 (NAP), Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0, 2023–2028 (NDC), draft National Climate Finance Policy and Strategy, and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategic Plan (2023–2028). The plan aligns climate change action with national development and peacebuilding objectives as articulated in the National Transformation Plan 2025–2029 (NTP). Somalia is undergoing a critical phase of state building and economic reconstruction that presents a unique window of opportunity to mainstream climate change action across national and sub-national development planning and programming. In addition, the NCCAP helps Somalia meet its international obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement and accelerate progress toward the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

**Box ES1. The aim, vision, mission, and guiding principles of Somalia's NCCAP 2025–2030**

**Aim**: To move Somalia from planning to implementation, while enhancing national ownership, community resilience, and access to international climate finance.

**Vision**: A climate-resilient, low-emission, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable Somalia by 2050, where people, ecosystems, and economic systems are equipped to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, while simultaneously unlocking the opportunities presented by a green economy.

**Mission**: To establish an inclusive, coordinated, and evidence-based framework that empowers national and sub-national actors, communities, women, youth, and vulnerable populations to lead and participate meaningfully in climate change action—with the ultimate goal of building a climate-resilient, low-emission, and sustainable Somalia.

**Guiding principles**: Climate justice and equity, gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) integration, conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding, decentralization and local ownership, climate-resilient and risk-informed planning, transparency and learning, evidence-based and participatory decision making, and sustainability and resource efficiency.

The plan prioritizes and focuses on climate change adaptation, reflecting that Somalia is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world and one of the lowest contributors of greenhouse gas emissions, emitting only 0.019% of total global emissions. The adaptation actions will be undertaken, where possible, in a manner that generates mitigation co-benefits to ensure that the country achieves its 2025 NDC goal of reducing emissions by 34% by 2035, relative to the business-as-usual scenario of 85 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Over 70% of Somalia's population depends on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, pastoralism, and fisheries for their livelihoods, meaning that citizens are extremely susceptible to climate change impacts. Recurrent, compounding climate shocks, most notably the 2020–2023 multi-season drought, alongside severe floods, rising sea levels, desertification, and ecosystem decline, have increased food and water insecurity, driven large-scale displacement, and amplified risks

to peace and stability. These climate change impacts intersect with poverty, fragile infrastructure, weak institutions, and conflict dynamics and disproportionately harm women, youth, internally displaced persons, and other marginalized groups. Reflecting these realities, this NCCAP sets out a nationally led, conflict-sensitive approach to climate change action that embodies GESI.

The plan represents a bold commitment by the Federal Government of Somalia to protect its people, natural resources, and economic sectors from the devastating effects of climate change, while steering the country toward a low-carbon, climate-resilient, and sustainable development pathway.

## Priority Climate Change Actions

Table ES1 lists the eight priority areas of action, setting the objectives, key actions, and budgets for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions to 2030. These actions are aligned with the priorities of the NAP, draft National Climate Finance Policy, NDC 3.0, and NTP. They were identified through a robust consultative and analytical process involving federal and member state governments, civil society organizations, technical experts, and international development partners. The NCCAP underscores the importance of integrating cross-cutting issues, such as GESI and conflict sensitivity, into all climate change actions and supporting enabling actions that are essential for the effective implementation of priority actions.

## Resource Mobilization

The implementation of the priority adaptation and mitigation actions, as well as enabling actions, in this NCCAP is expected to cost USD 5.296 billion to 2030, in line with the National Climate Finance Policy. Scaling up climate finance is critical, and a mix of domestic resources, international climate finance, and private sector investment will be needed. The government will work to strengthen readiness for international climate funds, as well as explore climate-responsive budgeting and the use of innovative financial instruments, such as carbon trading, public–private partnerships, and green bonds, to scale up private investment.

**Table ES1. Somalia's NCCAP 2025–2030: Priority action areas, including objectives, key actions, and budgets**

**Cross-cutting: GESI, conflict sensitivity, and peacebuilding**

| Areas of action/budget | Objective | Key actions |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and food security<br>USD 1,774 million | Enhance and/or maintain agricultural, livestock, and fisheries productivity and food security as the climate changes, including the increasing frequency and magnitude of climate shocks. | • Enhance land and crop productivity through the promotion of climate-resilient/innovative practices and technologies, including irrigation.<br>• Promote sustainable livestock/rangeland management systems, including rotational grazing and improved feed management, enhanced veterinary services, and community-based programs.<br>• Improve fishery production in a changing ocean environment. |
| Water resource management<br>USD 600 million | Ensure efficient, equitable, and climate-resilient use of water resources across Somalia to support livelihoods, reduce vulnerability, and safeguard ecosystems amid increasing climate variability. | • Develop, rehabilitate, and climate-proof water infrastructure.<br>• Promote efficient water use in agriculture and domestic settings.<br>• Protect vulnerable coastal infrastructure from rising sea levels and erosion.<br>• Improve governance through strengthening committees, frameworks and coordination. |
| Forestry and biodiversity<br>USD 613 million | Enhance forest cover and biodiversity conservation while strengthening ecosystem resilience to the impacts of climate change across Somalia's terrestrial and coastal landscapes. | • Implement afforestation and reforestation programs.<br>• Combat deforestation through the enforcement of regulations, alternative energy sources, and sustainable forest management.<br>• Promote biodiversity and ecosystem protection through ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, community-managed protected areas, and conservation programs.<br>• Promote sustainable land use. |
| Health, sanitation, and human settlements<br>USD 322 million | Integrate climate change adaptation into Somalia's health and urban development systems to protect vulnerable populations, reduce climate-sensitive health risks, and enhance the resilience of human settlements. | • Strengthen climate-informed public health systems.<br>• Improve and climate-proof urban and rural sanitation and waste systems.<br>• Implement climate-proofing interventions in vulnerable communities. |

**Cross-cutting: GESI, conflict sensitivity, and peacebuilding**

| Areas of action/budget | Objective | Key actions |
|---|---|---|
| Municipalities and urban development<br>USD 450 million | Foster climate-resilient and inclusive urban development by integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation into municipal planning, infrastructure design, and service delivery. | • Mainstream climate change consideration into development plans and prepare local climate change action plans.<br>• Promote nature-based solutions in urban areas.<br>• Strengthen planning capacity and citizen engagement. |
| Disaster risk management (DRM)<br>USD 164 million | Reduce risks and impacts of climate-related disasters, such as droughts, floods, and conflicts, by strengthening Somalia's early warning systems, preparedness, and community-based resilience mechanisms. | • Establish and strengthen hydrometeorological monitoring and early warning systems.<br>• Support community-based DRM and emergency preparedness, and strengthen coping mechanisms for vulnerable communities.<br>• Improve governance through DRM units, ensure planning and integration of DRM in policies, plans, and programs is risk informed. |
| Energy and transport<br>USD 913 million | Climate-proof Somalia's energy and transport infrastructure while promoting a transition to low-emission, renewable energy systems and resilient transport networks. | • Expand renewable energy, including in off-grid areas.<br>• Promote solar photovoltaic systems for homes, public buildings, and camps for internally displaced persons.<br>• Promote clean cooking solutions.<br>• Climate-proof energy infrastructure.<br>• Promote sustainable transport systems, including climate-resilient infrastructure, as well as non-motorized and low-carbon options. |
| Climate information<br>USD 190 million | Strengthen the generation, management, accessibility, and use of climate, meteorological, and hydrological information to support evidence-based adaptation planning, early action, and climate-resilient development across all sectors and levels in Somalia. | • Establish and operationalize the Somali National Meteorological Agency as the national authority, while expanding and modernizing meteorological, hydrological, and marine observation networks.<br>• Develop and deliver user-oriented climate services.<br>• Establish a national climate data and information platform to support evidence-based planning, investment decisions, and early action.<br>• Strengthen institutional and technical capacity for climate data management, analysis, geographic information systems, modelling, and climate communications. |

**Cross-cutting: GESI, conflict sensitivity, and peacebuilding**

| Areas of action/budget | Objective | Key actions |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Promote inclusive, accessible, and user-focused dissemination of climate information through community engagement, local languages, and digital tools. |
| Cross-cutting and enabling actions<br>USD 460 million | Strengthen Somalia's legal and institutional frameworks, build capacity, improve stakeholder engagement, and integrate conflict sensitivity and GESI considerations. | • Adopt laws and policies for environmental and climate change and establish Climate Change Justice Units.<br>• Undertake conflict impact assessments for climate change projects.<br>• Encourage a just transition, including green jobs, education, and GESI integration.<br>• Improve capacities for resource mobilization, monitoring and measurement, knowledge management, and stakeholder engagement. |
| **Total budget** | **USD 5,485.9 million** | |

## Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) leads the coordination of the NCCAP implementation and will track progress, align actions with national and international frameworks, and facilitate capacity building across government and with stakeholders. The MoECC is the focal point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and climate finance institutions. Line ministries, Federal Member States, local governments, civil society, youth and women's groups, the private sector, and development partners play key roles in implementing mitigation and adaptation actions. A system to encourage transparency and accountability will include a monitoring, evaluation, and learning system for adaptation actions, and a monitoring, reporting, and verification system to track greenhouse gas emissions and understand the impacts of mitigation actions.

## Call to Action

The NCCAP 2025–2030 is a strategic, actionable roadmap for transforming Somalia's climate vulnerability into resilience and green opportunities. Its success hinges on sustained political leadership, coordinated federal-state implementation, inclusive stakeholder engagement, accelerated financing, and the meaningful participation of women, youth, and affected communities. Urgent collective action is required now to protect lives and livelihoods, safeguard ecosystems, and secure a just and sustainable future for Somalia.

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **BUR** | Biennial Update Report |
| **DRM** | disaster risk management |
| **FGS** | Federal Government of Somalia |
| **FMS** | Federal Member State |
| **FRS** | Federal Republic of Somalia |
| **GCF** | Green Climate Fund |
| **GESI** | gender equality and social inclusion |
| **IDP** | internally displaced person |
| **IPCC** | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| **MEL** | monitoring, evaluation, and learning |
| **MoECC** | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| **MoPIED** | Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development |
| **MRV** | measurement, reporting, and verification |
| **NAP** | national adaptation plan |
| **NCCAP** | National Climate Change Action Plan |
| **NDC** | nationally determined contribution |
| **NTP** | National Transformation Plan 2025–2029 |
| **SDG** | Sustainable Development Goal |
| **SMART** | specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound |
| **SNMA** | Somalia National Meteorological Agency |
| **UNFCCC** | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| **WASH** | water, sanitation, and hygiene |

# 1.0 Introduction

This National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2025–2030 is a 5-year plan designed to serve as the implementation vehicle for delivering on the ambitions of Somalia's National Adaptation Plan, 2026–2030 (NAP), Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0, 2023–2028 (NDC), Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) Strategic Plan (2023–2028), draft National Climate Finance Policy and Strategy, and National Transformation Plan 2025–2029 (NTP). The NCCAP 2025–2030 is a national policy instrument that outlines Somalia's strategic climate change priorities over the next 5 years, specifically focusing on identifying, planning, implementing, and monitoring climate change adaptation and mitigation actions across critical economic, social, and environmental sectors. It is designed to serve as the operational framework for delivering on Somalia's international climate commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Paris Agreement, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while also aligning closely with the domestic development priorities captured in the NTP 2025–2029.

The MoECC led the development of this NCCAP using an inclusive and participatory process to identify priority climate change actions. Stakeholders from the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS); Federal Member States (FMSs); civil society, including women's groups; and the private sector provided guidance and inputs, and validated the final document.

## 1.1 Aim and Purpose

This NCCAP 2025–2030 is rooted in its function as a comprehensive, multi-sectoral action framework that translates climate policy into practice. The NCCAP aims to implement climate actions (see Box 1) and identifies priority sectors and actionable, fundable, and scalable priority climate change actions that can be implemented in a timely manner within Somalia's socio-political context. It outlines clear and measurable sectoral targets, priority projects, and financial estimates, while guiding implementation modalities alongside transparency and accountability mechanisms.

**Box 1. The aim of the NCCAP 2025–2030**

This NCCAP aims to move Somalia from planning to implementation, while enhancing national ownership, community resilience, and access to international climate finance in line with the National Climate Finance Policy and Strategy.

The NCCAP aligns and anchors the Climate Finance Policy and Strategy by setting the national priorities, investment pathways, and implementation measures that guide climate action in Somalia. Through this, climate finance is positioned as a core enabler of adaptation, mitigation, resilience, and sustainable development, ensuring that resources are mobilized, accessed, and directed toward nationally determined needs. The action plan provides the strategic direction, while the Climate Finance Policy and Strategy operationalizes this vision, creating a coherent framework that strengthens institutional capacity, supports project pipeline development, and enhances Somalia's readiness to engage with international climate finance mechanisms. Together, they establish a unified, nationally led approach to climate action and finance.

The NCCAP also serves as a unifying platform that brings together national and sub-national actors, including the FGS, FMSs, local governments, civil society organizations, women and youth groups, and the private sector around a shared vision of building a climate-resilient and low-emission Somalia by 2050. The objectives of the NCCAP 2025–2030 are fourfold, set out in Box 2.

Furthermore, this NCCAP represents a shift from fragmented and donor-driven climate change efforts toward nationally led, systematically prioritized, and strategically financed climate action. It builds on lessons learned from the implementation of previous climate policy frameworks, such as the National Climate Change Policy (2020, updated 2023) (Federal Republic of Somalia [FRS], 2023), and aims to consolidate Somalia's climate change governance architecture by enhancing interministerial coordination, harmonizing sectoral strategies, and strengthening institutional accountability. Importantly, the NCCAP is designed to be dynamic and adaptive, allowing for periodic review and revision in response to emerging risks, new evidence, and changing national priorities. It incorporates scientific data, Traditional Knowledge, and the lived experiences of communities to ensure context-specific and culturally relevant climate solutions.

**Box 2. Objectives of Somalia's NCCAP**

Somalia's NCCAP has the following objectives:

1. It seeks to provide a national blueprint for achieving climate resilience and sustainable development through targeted investments in adaptation and mitigation interventions. This includes scaling up climate-smart agriculture, improving access to climate-resilient water and energy infrastructure, restoring degraded ecosystems, strengthening health systems to respond to climate-induced diseases, and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and early warning systems into public planning.
2. It is intended to serve as a resource-mobilization tool that enables Somalia to access and leverage international climate finance from entities, such as the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, multilateral development banks, and bilateral development partners, and to catalyze private sector investment in green growth.
3. It provides a robust mechanism for tracking progress and ensuring accountability in climate action by establishing key performance indicators, reporting systems, and learning platforms, thereby enhancing institutional capacity and transparency.
4. It promotes inclusive climate governance by embedding gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) and conflict-sensitive approaches across all sectors and interventions, in recognition of the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women, youth, internally displaced persons, and marginalized communities.

Source: Adapted from MoECC, 2025, Section 7.

The NCCAP 2025–2030 is a strategic, action-oriented response to Somalia's escalating climate crisis. It operationalizes national and international climate commitments, strengthens multi-level climate governance, and provides a practical roadmap for implementing climate-resilient development. Through this plan, the Government of Somalia is reaffirming its commitment to surviving in a changing climate and thriving through proactive, inclusive, and transformative climate action. The success of this plan will depend on collective action, sustained political will, and the meaningful engagement of

all stakeholders, including development partners, to mobilize resources, build capacity, and ensure that no one is left behind in the country's journey toward climate resilience.

## 1.2 Methodology

The development of Somalia's NCCAP 2025–2030 was guided by a systematic, participatory, and evidence-based methodology. This approach was designed from the outset to create a practical, monitorable, and accountable framework, ensuring the plan is deeply rooted in national priorities, local realities, and Somalia's international climate commitments. The process integrated core principles of conflict sensitivity and GESI throughout all stages, laying the foundation for robust systems to track the plan's implementation.

The methodology, described below, included desk reviews, stakeholder consultations, prioritization of actions, integration of cross-cutting issues, and designing for accountability.

**1. Evidence-Based Foundation and Policy Alignment**

A foundational step in developing the NCCAP was the extensive review and analysis of national and international frameworks and commitments, and existing climate-related policies, strategies, and reports. These sources included

- **national policies**: in-depth analysis of the NAP, NDC 3.0, NTP, Biennial Update Report (BUR), and the MoECC Strategic Plan 2023–2028 to ensure coherence and identify synergies.
- **climate science and risk assessments**: a review of climate vulnerability and risk assessments, climate data, and sectoral analyses from sources such as the BUR and Initial National Communication to establish a clear baseline and identify priority intervention areas.
- **international commitments**: alignment of the NCCAP's objectives with Somalia's obligations under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement and the United Nations SDGs.

This step ensured that the NCCAP is not a standalone document but an operational bridge between Somalia's development vision and its climate ambitions.

**2. Inclusive and Participatory Stakeholder Engagement**

The NCCAP was developed through a nationally owned consultative process to foster ownership and ensure relevance. This process involved

- **multi-level consultations**: structured dialogues and workshops with federal government line ministries, FMSs, local governments, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, and community-based organizations.
- **centring vulnerable voices**: deliberate efforts to engage women, youth, pastoralist communities, and internally displaced persons to integrate their perspectives and ensure the plan is equitable and socially inclusive.
- **technical expert input**: collaboration with national and international technical experts to ensure that priority actions are informed by scientific and local knowledge.

**3. Systematic Prioritization of Actionable Interventions**

Potential climate actions were identified and refined using a transparent, criteria-based selection process to ensure strategic focus and feasibility. The criteria included

- **urgency and impact**: potential to reduce vulnerability and build resilience, especially for marginalized groups.
- **feasibility**: alignment with existing institutional capacity and potential for implementation within the socio-political context.
- **co-benefits**: contribution to peacebuilding, livelihood enhancement, food security, and economic development.
- **cost-effectiveness**: efficient use of resources to achieve measurable outcomes.

Proposed actions were then clustered into eight key priority areas and cross-checked against existing national and sectoral plans to avoid duplication.

**4. Integration of Cross-Cutting Principles**

The methodology ensured that conflict sensitivity and GESI were not add-ons but were mainstreamed into every stage of the NCCAP development process. This ensured that all proposed actions are designed to

- **prevent conflict**: identify and mitigate potential negative impacts on resource-based tensions and social cohesion.
- **promote equity**: ensure benefits are shared equally and empower women, youth, and other vulnerable groups as active agents in climate action.

**5. Designing for Accountability: Embedding the monitoring, evaluation, and learning and measurement, reporting, and verification frameworks**

A forward-looking approach was taken to embed the principles of the adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system and the mitigation measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) framework directly into the plan's architecture. This process involved

- **defining measurable indicators**: identifying specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) indicators for each priority action from the outset.
- **establishing baselines and targets**: using data from the NAP, NDC, and NTP to set clear baselines and 5-year targets for tracking progress.
- **planning for adaptive management**: structuring the NCCAP to allow for periodic evaluations and course corrections, ensuring it remains responsive to new evidence and changing circumstances.
- **ensuring transparency**: committing to open-data principles and public reporting on progress, investments, and results.

This comprehensive methodology ensured that the resulting NCCAP is a strategic, actionable, and accountable roadmap, equipped with the necessary systems to guide Somalia from planning to effective implementation and continuous learning.

## 1.3 National Circumstances

Climate change is an existential threat to Somalia's socio-economic development, environmental sustainability, and national stability. Over the last decade, Somalia has experienced a dramatic escalation in the frequency, severity, and duration of climate-induced hazards. These include recurrent droughts, devastating floods, tropical cyclones, sea-level rise, erratic rainfall patterns, desertification, loss of biodiversity, and land degradation—all of which damage infrastructure, undermine fragile gains in governance and development, and affect the livelihoods of millions of Somali citizens. These worsening climate conditions have intensified the fragility of Somalia's state institutions and placed additional strain on ongoing efforts for peacebuilding, development, and social cohesion (World Bank Group, 2022).

The most catastrophic of these events was the prolonged drought from 2020 to 2023, described as one of the worst droughts in 4 decades. According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2024), this multi-season drought resulted in widespread crop failure, decimated livestock herds, and dried water sources. The October 2022 drought affected 7.8 million people (46% of the country's population). The same period also saw severe floods that inundated urban areas and agricultural zones, further displacing populations and disrupting food systems. The compounding nature of these climate change impacts has created a crisis and recovery cycle that weakens long-term resilience and deepens poverty and inequality.

Somalia is widely recognized as one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, facing a complex intersection of environmental, socio-economic, and political challenges that exacerbate its exposure and sensitivity to climate change. The country is located in the Horn of Africa, a region increasingly impacted by climate extremes, and is characterized by harsh climatic conditions, fragile ecosystems, and a population that is highly dependent on natural resources for survival. The country remains acutely vulnerable to climate shocks that exacerbate poverty, drive internal displacement, intensify food and water insecurity, and heighten the risk of communal conflict over dwindling resources (FRS, 2025).

Approximately 70% of Somalia's population refsides in rural areas and derives its livelihood from climate-sensitive sectors such as rainfed agriculture, livestock, and fisheries (MoECC, 2025a). Agriculture in Somalia is primarily rainfed (except for farmers living along the Juba and Shebelle rivers in the southern regions), and agricultural livelihoods are highly sensitive to rainfall variability (Abdullahi et al., 2025). Farmers have reported declines in crop yields that can largely be attributed to prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall (Ministry of Agriculture, 2025). Reductions in rainfall and increases in temperature negatively impact livestock production (Warsame et al., 2023). An estimated 1% increase in temperature reduces livestock production by about 5.4% over the long term (Warsame et al., 2022). Climate change disrupts agricultural cycles and impacts food production, market access, water availability, and labour mobility.

The fisheries sector, which accounts for about 2% of Somalia's GDP and provides livelihoods for coastal communities, is impacted by climate change (Abdullahi et al., 2025). Increasing sea temperatures, sea-level rise, coastal inundation and erosion, storms, drought, and ocean acidification are expected to lead to declines in fish catches and coastal livelihoods (Broek & Hodder, 2022).

Geographic and ecological conditions further exacerbate Somalia's vulnerability to climate change. Over 70% of the country's landmass is classified as arid or semi-arid, with limited natural vegetation and low rainfall reliability (FRS, 2025). The country's river systems, the Shabelle and Juba rivers, rely heavily on upstream flows originating in Ethiopia, making Somalia particularly susceptible to cross-border hydrological shocks and upstream water governance decisions. Climate change is expected to increase the variability and intensity of rainfall, leading to more frequent flash floods in the south-central regions and prolonged dry spells in the north.

These shifts threaten the country's already overstretched water resources, increase the prevalence of waterborne diseases, and compromise access to clean water for human consumption and livestock production. Climate-related pressures, combined with overuse and weak regulation of water resources, are likely to reduce groundwater recharge, accelerate groundwater depletion, and decrease both the availability and quality of fresh water. Water scarcity is increasing in severity, intensifying competition among water users, which contributes to conflicts (Ahmed et al., 2024).

From a socio-economic standpoint, climate change intersects with widespread poverty, weak infrastructure, limited access to basic services, and persistent insecurity to compound the vulnerability of Somali communities. About 55% of the Somali population live below the poverty line (Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development [MoPIED], 2025), and climate change has negatively impacted livelihoods and eroded household assets, often forcing families into harmful coping mechanisms, such as reducing food consumption or migrating to urban centres and internally displaced person (IDP) camps. These stressors have contributed to a growing population of about 4.1 million IDPs, many of whom live in precarious conditions without adequate shelter, sanitation, or protection (MoPIED, 2025).

Another critical element shaping Somalia's vulnerability to climate change is the weak infrastructure and limited adaptive capacity across its regions. Basic infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, irrigation systems, and stormwater drainage, is either underdeveloped or has deteriorated due to conflict and neglect, leaving vast areas of the country ill-prepared to cope with climate disasters. In urban centres, particularly Mogadishu, Beledweyne, and Baidoa, rapid and unplanned urbanization has led to the proliferation of informal settlements that are highly exposed to floods, heat stress, and environmental pollution. These settlements lack access to resilient housing, proper drainage, clean water, and sanitation, which exacerbate health vulnerabilities and heighten the risk of disease outbreaks following climate-induced disasters. In rural areas, the absence of climate-resilient infrastructure, including drought-proof water systems, climate-smart storage facilities, and sustainable irrigation networks, further amplifies food insecurity and undermines recovery efforts after extreme events. These challenges are compounded by limited access to technology and information, such as early warning systems, digital climate advisory services, and mobile-based risk alerts, which restricts local communities' ability to anticipate and respond effectively to weather extremes (MoPIED, 2025).

The political and institutional context further complicates the landscape. Somalia has been undergoing a complex process of federalization and state building in the aftermath of decades of conflict. While progress has been made in strengthening national governance, institutional capacity remains uneven across regions and sectors. The lack of consistent coordination between the FGS and FMSs, particularly in resource management and disaster response, limits the effectiveness of adaptation planning and response.

The growing interplay between climate change and Somalia's security dynamics is equally pressing. The increasing frequency and severity of climate shocks have become key drivers of displacement and resource-based tensions. Climate-induced migration and competition over scarce natural resources have also intensified localized conflicts, especially in pastoral and agropastoral communities, where access to water and grazing land is a matter of survival. Competition over dwindling water points, pasturelands, and arable land has led to intercommunal clashes in many parts of the country, particularly in pastoralist zones where migration patterns have shifted unpredictably. Non-state armed groups exploit climate-induced conflicts over scarce resources and mass displacement to increase their influence and undermine local governance. In fragile, post-conflict states like Somalia, climate change acts as a threat multiplier, destabilizing the region and jeopardizing hard-won peacebuilding gains. As acknowledged in both the NDC 3.0 and the NTP 2025–2029, the integration of climate-sensitive peacebuilding measures, such as inclusive natural resource governance, conflict-resolution platforms, and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms, into climate change policies and action plans is vital to building long-term resilience in fragile contexts (FRS, 2025; MoPIED, 2025).

Furthermore, climate change is reinforcing existing gender and social inequalities in Somalia, disproportionately affecting women, youth, and marginalized groups. Women, who make up the majority of Somalia's agricultural labour force, often bear the brunt of climate-induced hardships, walking longer distances to fetch water during droughts, experiencing increased caregiving burdens during health crises, and facing higher risks of gender-based violence in displacement settings. However, they remain underrepresented in decision-making spaces and climate planning forums at both the national and local levels. Similarly, youth—those below the age of 30, who constitute over 70% of the Somali population (FRS, 2025)—face limited employment opportunities in rural areas due to declining agricultural productivity, making them more vulnerable to recruitment by extremist groups or forced migration. By failing to address these gendered and generational dimensions, climate interventions risk deepening existing social exclusion and failing to achieve sustainable outcomes. Recognizing this, the NCCAP explicitly incorporates GESI principles to ensure that all climate actions are equitable, participatory, and contextually responsive (FRS, 2025, MoECC, 2025a).

A background of Somalia's climate crisis would be incomplete without mentioning the broader geopolitical and transboundary dimensions of environmental change. Somalia's river basins, the Juba and Shabelle, originate in the Ethiopian highlands, and the flow of these rivers is heavily influenced by upstream development projects, particularly dam construction and irrigation expansion. With no formal water-sharing agreements, Somalia remains highly exposed to upstream interventions that can significantly alter water's availability, volume, quality, and timing downstream. This dependency introduces another layer of climate risk, necessitating regional cooperation and diplomacy on shared water resources. At the same time, the country's long and vulnerable coastline, stretching over 3,300 kilometres, is increasingly affected by sea-level rise, saltwater intrusion, coastal erosion, and declining fish stocks due to warming oceans. These coastal dynamics threaten the livelihoods of communities dependent on artisanal fishing and require urgent investments in climate-resilient coastal infrastructure and marine resource governance (FRS, 2025).

Ultimately, the cumulative impact of these climate vulnerabilities and risks underscores the need for a transformative shift in how Somalia approaches climate resilience. Fragmented, reactive, and donor-dependent responses are no longer adequate. The country must transition toward a proactive,

nationally owned, and integrated climate action framework aligned with development goals, rooted in local realities, and supported by long-term institutional mechanisms. This NCCAP 2025–2030 responds to this imperative by consolidating Somalia's climate policies, providing a roadmap for resource mobilization, setting measurable sectoral targets, and enabling inclusive governance. Through this plan, Somalia aims not only to survive the climate crisis but to lay the foundations for a more equitable, peaceful, and sustainable future for its people.

# 2.0 Climate Change Policies and Frameworks

Somalia has made substantial progress in developing a foundational national policy landscape to guide climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. Despite the compounded challenges posed by political instability and weak institutional capacity, the Federal Government of Somalia has prioritized formulating climate policies that align with global commitments and local development needs.

## 2.1 National Climate Change Policies and Frameworks

In recognition of the interconnected vulnerabilities and challenges discussed in the previous section, Somalia has made significant strides in developing a national climate change policy architecture, including the National Climate Change Policy (2020, updated 2023), MoECC Strategic Plan (2023–2028), NAP (2026–2030), NDC 3.0 (2025), draft National Climate Finance Policy and Strategy, and NTP 2025–2029 (see Table 1 for a summary of these policies and plans). Collectively, these policy instruments underscore the urgent need for a coordinated, inclusive, and well-financed approach to addressing Somalia's climate crisis. The NCCAP 2025–2030 is situated within this broader framework and is designed to serve as the implementation vehicle for delivering on the ambitions of the NAP, NDC, and NTP.

**Table 1. Policies and plans that guide Somalia's climate change planning and implementation**

| Plan/policy | Description |
|---|---|
| National Adaptation Plan of Somalia (2026–2030)<br>(FRS, 2025) | A national plan outlining medium- and long-term strategies to adapt to climate impacts, reduce vulnerability, and build resilience across communities and ecosystems. |
| Somalia's Third Generation Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) (2025)<br>(MoECC 2025a) | Somalia's commitments under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhance adaptation, including updated targets, sectoral priorities, and implementation measures. |
| National Transformation Plan 2025–2029<br>(MoPIED, 2025) | Somalia's overarching 5-year national development plan serves as the country's core roadmap for achieving economic recovery, poverty reduction, and sustainable growth. It outlines key priorities across sectors like infrastructure, governance, and social services to guide national and international development efforts. The plan explicitly integrates climate resilience as a foundational pillar, ensuring that climate change adaptation is mainstreamed into Somalia's broader state building and development objectives. |
| Somalia National Climate Change Policy (2020; Updated 2023)<br>(FRS, 2023) | A strategic policy guiding Somalia's response to climate change through mitigation and adaptation priorities, institutional arrangements, and financing mechanisms. It provides a framework to mainstream climate action across all sectors. |

| Plan/policy | Description |
|---|---|
| MoECC Strategic Plan (2023–2028)<br>(MoECC, 2023) | The central policy document that outlines the ministry's 5-year blueprint for addressing the country's environmental and climate challenges. Developed during a critical period of state building, the plan establishes the MoECC's institutional vision, strategic priorities, and operational framework to lead Somalia's journey toward climate resilience, environmental sustainability, and a low-emission future. |
| National Climate Finance Policy and Strategy (Draft, 2026)<br>(FRS, 2026) | The National Climate Finance Policy and Strategy is Somalia's guiding framework for mobilizing, accessing, managing, and delivering climate finance in a coordinated and nationally led manner. It outlines the principles, priorities, and mechanisms needed to strengthen institutional capacity, build investment-ready pipelines, enhance engagement with international climate finance partners, and ensure resources are directed to national adaptation, mitigation, and resilience priorities. |
| Somalia's First Biennial Update Report (2022)<br>(FRS, 2022) | A key milestone in the country's commitment to the UNFCCC transparency framework, the report provides an updated national GHG inventory and documents the country's mitigation and adaptation actions. It also outlines the significant challenges Somalia faces, such as limited technical capacity and data gaps, and details the financial, technological, and capacity-building support required to meet its climate goals. |
| National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2020)<br>(FRS, 2020) | A policy aimed at strengthening disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, as well as integrating risk reduction into national and local planning, with a focus on climate-induced disasters. |
| Strategic Plan for Establishing the Somali National Meteorological Agency (2025–2030)<br>(MoECC, 2025b) | The plan aims to establish a legally mandated, modern, and sustainable national meteorological institution capable of delivering accurate, timely, and reliable weather, climate, and hydrological services. The plan provides a clear roadmap for strengthening institutional capacity, observation and forecasting systems, and climate services to support disaster risk reduction, climate resilience, and national development priorities in Somalia. |
| Law on the Establishment of the Somalia Meteorology and Climate Agency (2026)<br>(MoECC, 2026) | The Law on the Establishment of the Somalia Meteorology and Climate Agency was ratified in January 2026. It aims to establish a national institution responsible for regulating, coordinating, and delivering meteorological, climate, hydrological, and early warning services across Somalia. It seeks to strengthen disaster risk reduction, protect lives and livelihoods, and ensure Somalia's compliance with international obligations, while supporting sustainable development and climate resilience. |

Source: Compiled by the authors.

One of the cornerstone documents in Somalia's climate governance framework is the NAP 2026–2030, which outlines a strategic approach to climate resilience, emphasizing sector-specific actions and cross-cutting priorities, such as gender equality, governance, and institutional strengthening. It serves

as a comprehensive blueprint for addressing climate risks across priority sectors, such as agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, and ecosystems. The NAP outlines medium- and long-term adaptation actions and establishes institutional roles and monitoring frameworks to ensure effective implementation. It emphasizes the integration of GESI and conflict sensitivity into climate planning and recognizes the need to mobilize climate finance at scale (FRS, 2025).

Somalia's 2025 NDC 3.0 expands on this agenda by articulating Somalia's dual commitment to adaptation and low-emission development. Since Somalia contributes only 0.019% to global GHG emissions, the NDC focuses on adaptation while identifying mitigation co-benefits. It emphasizes the priority sectors of climate-smart agriculture, water resource management, renewable energy, and disaster risk reduction. Importantly, the NDC commits Somalia to a target of increasing access to climate-resilient infrastructure and achieving transformative change in livelihoods for at-risk populations (MoECC, 2025a).

The National Climate Change Policy, initially adopted in 2020 and updated in 2023, provides the legal and institutional framework to mainstream climate change across government sectors. It establishes the roles of the MoECC as the national focal point and sets out strategies for policy harmonization, public awareness, institutional coordination, and private sector engagement in climate action. The policy prioritizes the development of climate-resilient infrastructure, institutional capacity building, and enhanced research and data systems (FRS, 2023).

The MoECC Strategic Plan 2023–2028 outlines institutional roles, investment strategies, and monitoring mechanisms to operationalize climate change action at the national and sub-national levels (MoECC, 2023).

Somalia's Initial National Communication, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2018, was a landmark document marking the country's entry into international climate reporting. It included a national GHG inventory, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, and mitigation analysis across sectors. While data limitations constrained its comprehensiveness, it laid the groundwork for future national reporting and capacity development in climate science and policy (Office of the Prime Minister, 2018).

In line with the increasing recognition of the intersection between climate change and humanitarian risks, Somalia's 2020 National Disaster Risk Management Policy integrates climate considerations into disaster preparedness and response. It emphasizes the importance of early warning systems, risk mapping, and community-based disaster resilience as central components of national resilience planning. Given Somalia's recurring climate-related disasters, such as droughts and floods, the disaster risk management framework remains critical for operationalizing the NCCAP's short-term and rapid-response measures (FRS, 2020).

Somalia's First BUR builds on the Initial National Communication and provides an updated account of Somalia's mitigation actions and support needs. The BUR includes emissions data, national circumstances, and adaptation strategies. It acknowledges data collection and reporting challenges due to limited technical and financial capacity and calls for targeted investments to strengthen national GHG inventory systems and climate finance tracking mechanisms (FRS, 2022).

The draft National Climate Finance Policy and Strategy, under review in early 2026, aims to establish national mechanisms for accessing, managing, and coordinating climate finance from international sources. The policy proposes the creation of a national climate finance coordination unit under the MoECC and outlines criteria for project prioritization, fiduciary management, and alignment with national strategies. This is particularly critical for Somalia's engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund, and other multilateral financial mechanisms (FRS, 2026).

The NTP 2025–2029 is Somalia's overarching development strategy and sets out the broader development vision for the country. Climate resilience is positioned as a foundational pillar of national recovery and prosperity, and the plan integrates climate resilience across its five pillars. The NTP prioritizes climate-resilient agriculture, disaster preparedness, energy security, and water infrastructure as key components of Somalia's development vision. It mandates climate-sensitive development planning at the federal and state levels, aligning long-term development goals with climate risk reduction (MoPIED, 2025).

Together, these policies form a robust, albeit evolving, framework that the NCCAP builds upon. The NCCAP does not exist in isolation but as an integrated platform to operationalize the objectives, actions, and targets of the NAP, NDC, NTP 2025–2029, and other national strategies. It provides the coordination architecture, implementation modalities, and monitoring mechanisms required to transition from planning to action.

## 2.2 International Commitments and Global Frameworks

Somalia's national climate policies are firmly rooted in and aligned with a broad range of international climate agreements, protocols, and development frameworks. As a signatory to the UNFCCC, Somalia is committed to pursuing climate action in line with the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities, and respective capabilities. Through the UNFCCC process, Somalia has submitted its Initial National Communication (2018), BUR (2023), Adaptation Communication (2022), and three successive NDCs (FRS, 2021; MoECC, 2025a; State Minister for Environment et al., 2015), signalling its continued engagement with global climate governance.

The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 under the UNFCCC, is the central international treaty guiding Somalia's climate commitments. The agreement aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C, and preferably to below 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels, while enhancing adaptive capacity, climate resilience, and low-emission development. Somalia ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and has since prioritized adaptation nationally, recognizing the country's negligible emissions profile. The NDC 3.0 represents Somalia's most ambitious contribution to the goals of the Paris Agreement, with a strong emphasis on climate justice, capacity-building, and technology transfer. Somalia is committed to the aims of the Global Framework for Climate Services to develop and use climate services to address climate risks (World Meteorological Organization, 2026).

Somalia is also committed to achieving the United Nations SDGs, particularly Goal 13 (climate action), Goal 6 (clean water and sanitation), Goal 7 (affordable and clean energy), and Goal 2 (zero hunger). Climate change is a cross-cutting issue influencing Somalia's ability to achieve all 17 SDGs. For instance, increased climate-induced displacement undermines Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities), while agricultural shocks impact Goal 1 (no poverty), Goal 2 (zero hunger), and Goal 3 (good health

and well-being). The NCCAP aligns with the SDG framework by prioritizing equitable development, inclusive participation, and resilience building in vulnerable communities.

In addition to these global commitments, Somalia participates in several regional and international climate initiatives. It is a member of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, which is critical in coordinating regional climate adaptation, early warning systems, and transboundary water resource management in the Horn of Africa. Somalia has also engaged with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to strengthen institutional capacity and access to technical support for developing and implementing the NAP and other adaptation strategies.

Furthermore, Somalia is eligible to access international climate financing mechanisms such as the GCF, Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environment Facility. These funds are instrumental in bridging the financing gap between national adaptation needs and available domestic resources. However, Somalia's limited capacity in fiduciary standards, proposal development, and project monitoring has hindered its full participation. As such, the NCCAP includes components to strengthen the enabling environment for climate finance readiness and pipeline development.

Finally, the NCCAP is informed by global scientific assessments, including those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The latest IPCC *Sixth Assessment Report* underscores the urgency of immediate and transformational adaptation efforts in climate-vulnerable regions, particularly Africa, where temperature increases are expected to outpace global averages (IPCC, 2023). Somalia's NCCAP incorporates these findings into sectoral risk assessments and promotes anticipatory action, climate-resilient infrastructure, and adaptive social protection mechanisms.

# 3.0 NCCAP Vision, Mission, and Guiding Principles

## 3.1 Vision

The vision of the NCCAP, set out in Box 3, describes the long-term aspirations for adaptation and mitigation action in Somalia.

**Box 3. The vision of Somalia's NCCAP**

The vision of this NCCAP is to realize a climate-resilient, low-emission, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable Somalia by 2050, where people, ecosystems, and economic systems are equipped to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, while simultaneously unlocking the opportunities presented by a green economy.

This vision is rooted in the urgent need to address the escalating climate crisis facing Somalia, a country ranked among the most climate-vulnerable globally due to its geographic location, arid and semi-arid climate, fragile socio-political systems, and limited adaptive capacity. Climate-related hazards such as prolonged droughts, flash floods, erratic rainfall, desertification, rising sea levels, and increasingly frequent locust invasions continue to wreak havoc on Somalia's food systems, livelihoods, and infrastructure. Climate risks and impacts are projected to intensify in the coming decades, making urgent and strategic climate action not just a development priority but a national imperative.

Somalia's long-term climate vision is built upon the core principles articulated in its NAP, NDC 3.0, and NTP 2025–2029, all of which underscore the importance of resilience, equity, and sustainability. The NCCAP operationalizes this vision by setting clear priorities and measurable goals for adaptation and mitigation actions over a 5-year horizon (2025–2030), laying the groundwork for a systemic shift in how Somalia governs and responds to climate risks.

The vision sets out a future Somalia that is self-reliant and anticipatory, where all segments of society, government institutions, rural communities, pastoralist groups, women, youth, private sector actors, and civil society organizations have the knowledge, tools, resources, and governance mechanisms necessary to make informed decisions in the face of climate uncertainty. It is a future where climate change adaptation and mitigation are not viewed as standalone interventions but are mainstreamed into every sector of national development, from agriculture and fisheries to education, infrastructure, and urban planning.

Moreover, this vision aims to ensure that climate action reinforces peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and social cohesion in a country historically burdened by insecurity and fragility. Climate change is increasingly recognized as a "threat multiplier" in fragile states, exacerbating competition over resources, triggering migration, and fuelling intercommunal tensions (United Nations, 2019). As such, a climate-resilient Somalia is about surviving climate hazards and building inclusive governance structures that promote cooperation over natural resource management and support local conflict-resolution mechanisms (FRS, 2025, MoECC, 2025).

The envisioned "Somalia by 2050" is also one where gender equality and intergenerational equity are central to climate action. Women, who are often the most affected by climate-induced displacement, food insecurity, and lack of water access, are empowered as agents of change and decision makers. Youth, who represent the largest segment of the Somali population, are engaged in designing and implementing climate solutions and are equipped with green skills for the future. Indigenous Knowledge systems and community-led approaches are recognized and elevated alongside scientific expertise.

From a mitigation perspective, the vision also includes transitioning toward a low-carbon development trajectory. While Somalia's contribution to global GHG emissions is negligible (0.019%), the country has recognized the co-benefits of pursuing mitigation actions in sectors such as renewable energy, sustainable land use, and waste management. These actions reduce emissions, create jobs, improve public health, and enhance energy access in underserved areas. Somalia's commitment to renewable energy development, particularly solar and wind, aligns with its abundant natural endowments and offers a cost-effective pathway toward energy security and sustainability (FRS, 2025).

For Somalia, climate resilience is not aspirational, but a matter of survival driven by pragmatism, justice, and equity. It reflects the lived realities of its people, the constraints of its institutions, and the possibilities of transformation through well-coordinated and inclusive climate action. The NCCAP 2025–2030 marks a pivotal step in translating this vision into action, ensuring that every policy, investment, and intervention contributes to building a Somalia prepared for a changing climate and committed to leaving no one behind.

## 3.2 Mission

The mission of the NCCAP 2025–2030 sets out the strategy for empowering government, sectoral actors, women, and youth to lead climate action. This mission seeks to translate the country's climate policy aspirations into actionable and measurable interventions that can withstand, adapt to, and recover from the adverse impacts of climate change, while also pursuing the co-benefits of economic development, peacebuilding, and social cohesion.

Somalia faces a unique convergence of challenges, including high exposure to climate hazards, widespread poverty, weak infrastructure, limited state capacity, and a long-standing context of fragility and conflict. These systemic vulnerabilities mean climate change adaptation and mitigation cannot be treated in isolation from the broader development, peace, and governance agenda. As a result, the NCCAP's mission is anchored in the broader objectives of the NTP 2025–2029, which calls for climate-informed development across all pillars of government and society and recognizes that climate action is not a standalone domain, but a cross-cutting enabler of Somalia's stability and prosperity (MoPIED, 2025).

A key thrust of the mission is to mainstream climate resilience across all levels of governance, ensuring that both the FGS and FMSs have the legal, institutional, technical, and financial capacities to integrate climate considerations into policy-making, planning, budgeting, and service delivery. This includes institutionalizing climate units in sector ministries, creating sub-national adaptation plans, enhancing

coordination mechanisms through the MoECC, and building local government capacity to deliver climate-resilient infrastructure and services.

**Box 4. The mission of Somalia's NCCAP 2025–2030**

The mission of Somalia's NCCAP 2025-2030 is to establish an inclusive, coordinated, and evidence-based framework that empowers government institutions, sectoral agencies, communities, women, youth, and vulnerable populations to lead and participate meaningfully in climate action, with the ultimate goal of building a resilient, low-emission, and sustainable Somalia.

Another central pillar of the NCCAP mission is to amplify the agency of communities and non-state actors, especially women, youth, pastoralists, IDPs, and marginalized groups that are disproportionately affected by climate impacts but often excluded from decision-making processes. In alignment with the GESI principles in the NAP and NDC 3.0, the NCCAP will institutionalize gender-responsive and inclusive approaches in designing, implementing, and monitoring climate actions. This means moving beyond tokenism to ensure equal access to resources, representation in climate governance bodies, and leadership in community-based adaptation projects (FRS, 2025, MoECC, 2025).

The mission also reflects Somalia's aspiration to transition to a climate-resilient green economy in which investments in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and ecosystem restoration drive inclusive job creation, reduce dependency on fossil fuels, and foster innovation. By prioritizing low-cost, community-driven, and nature-based solutions, Somalia can unlock climate finance, stimulate economic diversification, and catalyze private sector participation in climate solutions.

Moreover, given the country's acute vulnerability to disasters and climate-induced displacement, the NCCAP will promote anticipatory and risk-informed planning. This involves investing in early warning systems, climate information services, climate-smart agriculture, resilient health systems, and social safety nets that can protect lives and livelihoods in the face of increasing climate shocks. It also includes integrating conflict-sensitive approaches to ensure climate projects do not exacerbate tensions over scarce natural resources, but promote cooperation, local peacebuilding, and social cohesion.

Finally, the NCCAP's mission acknowledges that climate action requires sustained resource mobilization and international partnerships. Therefore, a central objective is strengthening Somalia's capacity to access, manage, and monitor climate finance from bilateral, multilateral, and private sources. The NCCAP promotes the development of bankable climate projects, transparent fiduciary systems, MEL, and MRV frameworks for adaptation and mitigation, respectively, that can demonstrate impact and build trust among donors and stakeholders.

In summary, the NCCAP's mission is to serve as a strategic, inclusive, and action-oriented roadmap that responds to Somalia's climate vulnerabilities and transforms them into opportunities for a greener, more equitable, and peaceful future. Through the active engagement of all sectors and actors, Somalia aims to build climate resilience that is homegrown, gender just, conflict sensitive, and future proof.

## 3.3 Guiding Principles

The implementation of Somalia's NCCAP 2025–2030 is grounded in interconnected and cross-cutting guiding principles that reflect the unique national context of Somalia and globally recognized best practices in climate policy. These principles are intended to ensure that climate actions are practical, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable in the short and long terms.

**1. Climate Justice and Equity**

Climate justice is at the heart of the NCCAP. Somalia contributes an insignificant share (0.019%) to global GHG emissions, yet it is severely impacted by climate change (FRS, 2025). This stark asymmetry necessitates that climate responses in Somalia be grounded in principles of justice, fairness, and moral accountability. The NCCAP prioritizes the rights and resilience of those who have contributed least to the problem but bear the most significant burdens, which include impoverished rural communities, women, displaced populations, and marginalized groups. This involves targeting resources toward the most vulnerable and ensuring that these groups are actively involved in decision making, benefit equitably from climate interventions, and are protected against maladaptation and unintended consequences (FRS, 2025; MoECC, 2025).

**2. Gender Inequality and Social Exclusion**

GESI represents some of the most significant structural barriers to effective climate action in Somalia. Women, girls, people with disabilities, IDPs, and minority clans often face intersecting vulnerabilities, particularly during climate-related crises such as droughts and floods. The NCCAP integrates GESI as a cross-cutting principle to ensure that all climate actions are gender responsive and socially inclusive. This includes mainstreaming gender in planning and budgeting, applying GESI impact assessments, and empowering women and youth as climate leaders and knowledge holders. The plan draws on the NAP's GESI guidelines and the commitments made in the MoECC Strategic Plan 2023–2028, which emphasize the centrality of inclusive governance in achieving sustainable adaptation outcomes (FRS, 2025; MoECC, 2023).

**3. Conflict Sensitivity and Peacebuilding**

Somalia's protracted conflicts, recurring communal tensions, and resource-based disputes make it imperative that climate actions are designed and implemented with a conflict-sensitive lens. Climate change is a multiplier threat in fragile states, intensifying competition over water, land, and pasture and exacerbating displacement and livelihood loss. Priority is given to interventions that enhance social cohesion, promote equitable natural resource governance, and support local conflict-resolution mechanisms. This aligns with the NTP 2025–2029 that identifies the "climate security nexus" as a strategic entry point for adaptation action (MoPIED, 2025).

**4. Decentralization and Local Ownership**

Somalia's federal structure presents both opportunities and challenges for climate governance. The NCCAP embraces decentralization to empower FMSs, regional administrations, local governments, and communities to take ownership of climate action. This includes building institutional capacity at sub-national levels, integrating climate risks into local development plans, and supporting bottom-up, community-driven adaptation initiatives. Local ownership enhances the relevance, acceptability, and

sustainability of climate change actions, especially in rural and conflict-affected areas. Traditional Knowledge systems and Indigenous coping strategies have been integrated into adaptation planning.

**5. Resilience and Risk-Informed Planning**

The NCCAP adopts a forward-looking approach by embedding resilience and risk-informed planning across all sectors. Adaptation actions are guided by a thorough understanding of current and projected climate risks, drawing from the risk and vulnerability assessments in the NAP and other relevant data. Emphasis is placed on nature-based solutions, which simultaneously build ecological and social resilience (FRS, 2025).

**6. Transparency, Accountability, and Learning**

Effective climate governance depends on transparent decision-making processes, accountability mechanisms, and adaptive learning systems. The NCCAP commits to establishing robust transparency frameworks with clear key performance indicators, baseline data, and reporting systems to track progress toward climate change targets. The adaptation MEL and the MRV systems for mitigation actions will help to identify implementation bottlenecks and make timely adjustments. Transparency will also be upheld in resource mobilization, fiduciary management, and stakeholder engagement to foster trust and coordination among national and international partners (FRS, 2023a; MoECC, 2023).

**7. Evidence-Based and Participatory Decision Making**

The components of the NCCAP are anchored in rigorous, up-to-date, and context-specific evidence, including climate data, socio-economic indicators, and Traditional Knowledge. Decision making and identification of actions were part of a participatory and inclusive process that brought together stakeholders from government, academia, civil society, the private sector, and communities. This co-creation approach was essential to ensure that priorities reflect real needs and locally relevant interventions, and that solutions are owned and championed by end users. Stakeholder consultations, policy dialogues, and community feedback mechanisms are institutionalized throughout the NCCAP cycle.

**8. Sustainability and Resource Efficiency**

The NCCAP promotes long-term sustainability by emphasizing cost-effective, environmentally sound actions that deliver enduring benefits. This includes minimizing negative environmental trade-offs, promoting circular economic principles, and avoiding maladaptation (such as solutions that increase vulnerability elsewhere). Resource efficiency, particularly in water, energy, and land use, is central to the plan's implementation to ensure that actions do not undermine future development or ecological integrity.

These guiding principles will shape the implementation of the NCCAP 2025–2030 and inform MEL and MRV processes throughout the plan's life cycle. By institutionalizing these principles, Somalia seeks to build a climate governance architecture that is inclusive, responsive, resilient, and just.

# 4.0 Priority Areas of Action (2025–2030)

Somalia's NCCAP identifies strategic climate change actions to be implemented over the next 5 years that are linked to the country's NTP 2025–2029. Adaptation actions are prioritized in this NCCAP because of the devastating impacts of droughts, floods, and extreme weather events in Somalia and the negative effects of climate change on vulnerable groups, including children, youth, women, people with disabilities, IDPs, and minority clans. The adaptation actions will be undertaken, where possible, in a way that limits GHG emissions, so as to ensure that the country achieves its NDC under the Paris Agreement of reducing projected GHG emissions to 55.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) by 2035 relative to the business-as-usual scenario of 84.9 $MtCO_2e$.

This section sets out objectives, expected outcomes, targets, key actions, priority projects, and budgets for eight priority areas for climate change action.

## Area 1: Agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and food security

**Objective**

Enhance and/or maintain agricultural (crops, livestock, and fisheries) productivity and food security as the climate changes, including increasing frequency and magnitude of climate shocks.

**Expected outcomes**

- Enhanced climate resilience in agriculture and food security.
- Improved climate resilience in livestock systems.
- Strengthened adaptive capacity of coastal and marine fisheries.

| Targets | Source |
|---|---|
| • By 2029, increase crop production yield by 18 kg/ha and adopt climate-smart practices by up to 75% of farmers. | NTP |
| • By 2030, reduce crop failures due to droughts by 40% by implementing climate-smart agricultural practices, including drought-resistant crops. | NAP |
| • By 2030, expand irrigation infrastructure to cover at least 15% of agricultural land. | NAP |
| • By 2030, increase livestock productivity by 20% through improved management practices and climate-smart interventions. | NTP |
| • By 2030, reduce livestock mortality due to climate-induced stress by 30% through enhanced veterinary services and better grazing management. | NAP |
| • By 2030, promote the adoption of climate-resilient livestock breeds among 75% of pastoralists. | NDC |
| **Key actions** | **Source** |
| • Enhance land and crop productivity through the promotion of climate-resilient/innovative practices and technologies, such as irrigation (including small-scale irrigation infrastructure), drought- and flood-tolerant seeds, drought-resistant crops, early warning of pest outbreaks, climate-resilient value chains, crop diversification, conservation tillage, agroforestry, and early warning systems. | NAP, NDC, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |

| | |
|---|---|
| • Promote sustainable livestock/rangeland management systems, such as rotational grazing; improved feed management; restoration of degraded pasture and rangelands (including in arid lands); improved livestock infrastructure; enhanced veterinary services, insurance, and livestock value chains; and community-based programs for pastoral areas focused on early warning systems. | NDC, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |
| • Improve fishery production in a changing ocean environment (e.g., sea-level rise, ocean acidification, warmer temperatures) through such actions as strengthening monitoring and surveillance systems to protect marine resources, promoting aquaculture, promoting sustainable and adaptive fishing practices, strengthening early warning systems, improving value chains, and strengthening governance and management. | NTP |
| • Cross-cutting actions: Integrate GESI and conflict-sensitivity considerations into climate-resilient crop, livestock, and fisheries interventions. Support vulnerable communities and ensure women's participation in decision making. | NDC and NTP |
| **Priority projects** | **Source** |
| • Pilot projects for agroforestry, sustainable livestock practices, and community-based natural resource management. | NAP |
| • Construct dams and irrigation systems to ensure reliable water access for agriculture, reduce drought vulnerability, and enhance food security for millions. | NTP |
| • Begin the rehabilitation of the Sabuun Barrage and Hawadley Reservoir. | NTP |
| • Roll out a Digital Climate Advisory System to support climate-resilient agriculture. | NTP |
| • Complete the drilling of four boreholes for fodder production. | NTP |
| • Revitalize the fisheries sector by promoting sustainable practices and strengthening climate resilience to increase exports and reduce post-harvest losses. | NTP |
| **Budget**<br>USD 1,773.6 million to 2030 for climate change actions, including USD 904 million for adaptation actions and USD 869.6 million for mitigation actions. | See Appendix 2 |

# Area 2: Water resource management

**Objective**

Ensure efficient, equitable, and climate-resilient use of water resources across Somalia to support livelihoods, reduce vulnerability, and safeguard ecosystems amid increasing climate variability.

**Expected outcomes**

- Increased availability and equitable access to safe water for domestic, agricultural, and livestock use.
- Reduced incidence of water-related health risks and improved sanitation outcomes.
- Strengthened institutional capacity for water governance at the local and national levels.
- Improved resilience of coastal and marine infrastructure against climate-induced hazards.
- Enhanced livelihood security for pastoralists and rural communities.

| Targets | Source |
|---|---|
| • By 2030, increase access to clean and reliable water for at least 65% of the population, including pastoralist and rural communities. | NAP |
| • By 2028, rehabilitate 60% of damaged water infrastructure across flood- and drought-prone regions. | NAP and NTP |
| • By 2030, integrate climate risk management into 100% of new water infrastructure projects. | NTP |
| • By 2030, reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases by 40% through improved water quality management and sanitation. | NAP |
| **Key actions** | **Source** |
| Water infrastructure development<br>• Develop, rehabilitate, and climate-proof water infrastructure, including<br>  ○ boreholes, shallow wells, reservoirs, and water pans;<br>  ○ small-scale irrigation systems and canals to support agriculture; and<br>  ○ urban and rural water supply networks with climate resilience features. | NAP, NDC, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |
| Water-use efficiency and quality<br>• Promote efficient water use in agriculture and domestic settings through<br>  ○ water harvesting systems (rainwater collection, storage tanks), including community-based systems;<br>  ○ drip and precision irrigation to reduce water losses;<br>  ○ water recycling and reuse technologies for urban areas; and<br>  ○ strengthening water quality monitoring and control to prevent contamination. | NAP, NDC, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |
| Climate-proofing coastal and marine systems<br>• Protect vulnerable coastal infrastructure from rising sea levels and erosion by<br>  ○ strengthening coastal defences and marine embankments,<br>  ○ supporting ecosystem-based approaches like mangrove restoration, and<br>  ○ conducting vulnerability assessments for all coastal infrastructure. | NAP, NDC, and NTP |
| Governance and capacity building<br>• Establish or strengthen Water Resource Management Committees at the federal and local levels.<br>• Develop integrated water resource management frameworks to ensure coordination across sectors. | NAP, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |

| | |
|---|---|
| • Improve governance of water resource management through enhanced coordination between state ministries and water user associations.<br>Cross-cutting actions<br>• Prioritize gender-responsive water governance that considers the burden on women and girls.<br>• Integrate conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding into water interventions in fragile areas. | NAP and NDC |
| **Priority projects** | **Source** |
| • Construct and rehabilitate water catchments, including waterpans and dams, in drought-affected areas. | NAP and NTP |
| • Climate-proof water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities in schools, health centres, and IDP camps. | NAP |
| • Expand access to solar-powered water pumping systems in arid zones. | NTP |
| • Roll out community-based water governance training programs across FMSs. | NAP |
| • Launch a Water Quality Monitoring Initiative to track pollution levels and enforce safety standards. | NTP |
| **Budget**<br>USD 600 million to 2030 for climate change actions, all of which are adaptation actions. | See Appendix 2 |

# Area 3: Forestry and biodiversity

**Objective**

Enhance forest cover and biodiversity conservation while strengthening ecosystem resilience to the impacts of climate change across Somalia's terrestrial and coastal landscapes.

**Expected outcomes**

- Expanded forest cover and improved regulation of local microclimates.
- Restored ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, water regulation, and soil fertility.
- Reduced pressure on natural ecosystems from human activity.
- Increased community benefits from sustainable natural resource use.
- Strengthened biodiversity conservation and climate resilience of key habitats.

| Targets | Source |
|---|---|
| • By 2030, increase forest cover by 10% through afforestation and reforestation efforts. | NAP and NDC |
| • By 2029, restore 40% of degraded forest and rangeland ecosystems in key ecological zones. | NAP |
| • By 2030, reduce deforestation by 30%, particularly in charcoal-producing areas. | NDC |
| • By 2028, expand protected area coverage to at least 12% of the national territory to safeguard biodiversity. | NDC and NTP |
| **Key actions** | **Source** |
| Afforestation and reforestation<br>• Establish community-based tree-planting campaigns and promote native tree species.<br>• Implement large-scale reforestation programs in drought-affected and deforested areas.<br>• Develop shelter belts and green corridors around settlements and critical infrastructure.<br>• Promote reforestation with community participation. | NAP, NDC, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |
| Combating deforestation<br>• Strengthen enforcement of anti-deforestation regulations, especially around charcoal production zones.<br>• Introduce alternative energy sources (solar, liquefied petroleum gas, improved cookstoves) to reduce reliance on wood fuel.<br>• Promote agroforestry and sustainable forest management in farming and grazing systems. | NDC and NTP |
| Biodiversity and ecosystem protection<br>• Conserve critical wildlife habitats, wetlands, mangroves, and marine biodiversity hotspots.<br>• Strengthen biodiversity monitoring systems, including early warning and data collection.<br>• Support community-managed protected areas and local conservation initiatives.<br>• Integrate ecosystem-based adaptation approaches in community development programs. | NAP, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |

| | |
|---|---|
| Sustainable land use<br>• Promote land-use planning that integrates biodiversity protection, forest conservation, and climate risk reduction.<br>• Restore degraded rangelands through reseeding, erosion control, and rotational grazing practices. | NDC, NAP, and NTP |
| Governance and capacity building<br>• Enhance forest protection laws.<br>• Map and monitor biodiversity hotspots and degraded ecosystems. | Stakeholder consulations |
| Cross-cutting actions<br>• Integrate gender and youth engagement in forest restoration and biodiversity efforts.<br>• Ensure all interventions are conflict sensitive, especially in areas prone to land-use disputes. | NAP, NDC, and NTP |
| **Priority projects** | **Source** |
| • Roll out the "Green Somalia" campaign focused on afforestation and tree-growing incentives. | NAP |
| • Rehabilitate forest landscapes in regions like Bay, Bakool, and parts of Puntland. | NDC |
| • Establish and manage community-based biodiversity conservation zones. | NAP |
| • Launch mangrove restoration initiatives along the southern coast. | NAP and NTP |
| • Develop forest-based income opportunities (e.g., gum arabic, honey, eco-tourism) for local communities. | NTP |
| **Budget**<br>USD 613.49 million to 2030 for climate change actions, including USD 150 million for adaptation actions and USD 463.49 million to 2030 for mitigation actions. | See Appendix 2 |

# Area 4: Health, sanitation, and human settlements

**Objective**

Integrate climate change adaptation into Somalia's health and urban development systems to protect vulnerable populations, reduce climate-sensitive health risks, and enhance the resilience of human settlements.

**Expected outcomes**

- Reduced climate-related health risks across urban and rural populations.
- Improved sanitation and waste systems, lowering disease transmission during climate events.
- Increased resilience of informal settlements and vulnerable urban neighbourhoods.
- Strengthened adaptive capacity of national and local health systems.
- Improved health equity, particularly for displaced and marginalized populations.

| Targets | Sources |
|---|---|
| • By 2030, reduce the incidence of climate-sensitive diseases (such as cholera, malaria, and respiratory infections) by 50% in climate-vulnerable regions. | NAP |
| • By 2029, install climate-resilient WASH infrastructure in at least 70% of schools, health centres, and IDP camps. | NAP and NTP |
| • By 2030, upgrade at least 30% of informal and flood-prone settlements with climate-smart infrastructure. | NAP and NDC |
| • By 2028, establish early warning and health surveillance systems in all major urban centres. | NAP |
| **Key actions** | **Source** |
| Resilient health systems<br>• Strengthen climate-informed public health systems, including by<br>  ○ integrating climate risks into national health policies and response strategies;<br>  ○ expanding disease surveillance and early warning systems, especially for waterborne and vector-borne diseases;<br>  ○ training health workers in climate-sensitive care and emergency preparedness; and<br>  ○ addressing climate-sensitive diseases such as cholera and malaria through resilient health infrastructure and public awareness. | NAP, NDC, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |
| Sanitation and waste management<br>• Improve urban and rural sanitation systems, including by<br>  ○ constructing and upgrading climate-resilient latrines and solid waste management systems in high-risk areas;<br>  ○ promoting waste recycling and safe disposal systems to reduce flooding and contamination risks; and<br>  ○ improving waste management, sanitation, and drainage systems in flood-prone and urban IDP areas. | NAP, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |
| Resilient human settlements<br>• Implement climate-proofing interventions in vulnerable communities, including by | NAP, NDC, and NTP |

| | |
|---|---|
| ○ upgrading housing, roads, and drainage systems in informal settlements that are prone to flooding and heat;<br>○ promoting sustainable building practices (such as cool roofing, ventilation, and local materials); and<br>○ supporting green public spaces and urban greening as buffers against heat waves and air pollution. | |
| Cross-cutting actions<br>• Prioritize gender-sensitive interventions, especially targeting women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.<br>• Address health vulnerabilities in IDP camps and pastoralist areas with mobile health services and community outreach. | NAP and NDC |
| **Priority projects** | **Source** |
| • Launch a National Climate-Health Surveillance System to track disease outbreaks linked to climate shocks. | NAP |
| • Implement WASH upgrades in schools and health posts in flood-prone regions such as Beledweyne, Baidoa, and Kismayo. | NAP |
| • Build and retrofit climate-resilient health facilities with backup solar power, clean water, and sustainable waste management. | NTP |
| • Support urban upgrading programs in Mogadishu, Galkayo, and other high-density areas vulnerable to climate hazards. | NDC |
| • Develop community-based disaster preparedness programs that include health and sanitation training. | NAP |
| **Budget**<br>USD 321.85 million to 2030 for climate change actions, including USD 320 million for adaptation actions and USD 1.85 million for mitigation actions. | See Appendix 2 |

# Area 5: Municipalities and urban development

**Objective**

Foster climate-resilient and inclusive urban development by integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation into municipal planning, infrastructure design, and service delivery.

**Expected outcomes**

- Improved urban resilience to climate risks such as flooding, heat waves, and infrastructure damage.
- Enhanced quality of life for residents in cities and informal settlements.
- Greater institutional capacity for cities to plan, finance, and implement climate solutions.
- Increased use of green infrastructure and climate-smart technologies in urban areas.
- More substantial community ownership of urban resilience and sustainability initiatives.

| Targets | Source |
|---|---|
| • By 2030, integrate climate risk assessments into 100% of new municipal development plans. | NAP and NDC |
| • By 2029, establish urban resilience strategies in all FMSs. | NAP |
| • By 2030, implement green infrastructure solutions in at least 40% of secondary cities and towns. | NTP |
| • By 2028, establish community engagement mechanisms for all major climate-related urban initiatives. | NAP |
| **Key actions** | **Source** |
| Urban planning and policy integration<br>• Mainstream climate change into municipal development plans, building codes, and zoning regulations.<br>• Conduct urban climate vulnerability assessments to inform infrastructure investments.<br>• Develop and adopt Local Climate Action Plans for cities and towns. | NAP, NDC, and NTP |
| Green infrastructure and sustainable urban design<br>• Promote nature-based solutions in urban areas, such as<br>  ○ urban forests, green roofs, bioswales, and permeable pavement to reduce flood and heat risks; and<br>  ○ rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling systems.<br>• Upgrade and climate-proof transport, drainage, and energy infrastructure to withstand extreme weather.<br>• Develop and enforce building codes that consider climate and flood risks.<br>• Invest in green public spaces and urban greening projects. | NTP, NAP, NDC, and stakeholder consultations |
| Community participation and governance<br>• Enhance citizen engagement in climate-resilient urban planning, especially among women, youth, and vulnerable groups.<br>• Strengthen municipal capacity to manage climate finance and enforce resilience standards.<br>• Mainstream climate resilience into urban planning and municipal development plans. | NAP, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cross-cutting actions<br>• Ensure equitable access to climate-resilient infrastructure and services in low-income and informal settlements.<br>• Promote public–private partnerships to drive innovation in sustainable urban development. | NDC and NAP |
| **Priority projects** | **Source** |
| • Establish Municipal Resilience Units in major cities to coordinate local adaptation planning. | NAP |
| • Implement green corridors and cooling parks in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, and Kismayo. | NTP |
| • Pilot climate-smart urban housing projects using local materials and passive cooling design. | NDC |
| • Develop a Municipal Climate Finance Toolkit to support cities in accessing adaptation funds. | NAP |
| • Upgrade urban stormwater management systems in flood-prone zones such as Beledweyne and Baidoa. | NAP and NDC |
| **Budget**<br>USD 450 million to 2030 for climate change actions, all of which are adaptation actions. | See Appendix 2 |

# Area 6: Disaster risk management

**Objective**

Reduce risks and impacts of climate-related disasters such as droughts, floods, and conflicts by strengthening Somalia's early warning systems, preparedness, and community-based resilience mechanisms.

**Expected outcomes**

- Improved early warning coverage and reduced disaster response time.
- Strengthened local preparedness and community ownership of DRM processes.
- Reduced loss of life, livelihoods, and displacement caused by climate shocks.
- Enhanced institutional coordination across federal and state levels.
- Greater resilience of high-risk populations to recurring droughts, floods, and heat waves.

| Targets | Source |
|---|---|
| • By 2028, operationalize an integrated national early warning system covering all FMSs. | NAP |
| • By 2030, reduce climate-induced displacement by 30% through anticipatory actions and local preparedness. | NDC |
| • By 2029, ensure 100% of districts have localized disaster preparedness plans and response units. | NAP and NTP |
| • By 2030, increase access to adaptive and coping services for at least 70% of climate-vulnerable households, especially pastoralists and IDPs. | NTP |
| **Key actions** | **Source** |
| Early warning and risk monitoring<br>• Strengthen hydrometeorological monitoring systems, drought/flood forecasting, and seasonal risk outlooks.<br>• Establish a multi-hazard early warning system linked to community response protocols.<br>• Promote the use of digital tools and mobile alerts to deliver timely warnings.<br>• Strengthen early warning and response systems for floods and droughts. | NAP, NDC, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |
| Community resilience and preparedness<br>• Support community-based DRM committees with training, resources, and localized risk plans.<br>• Enhance conflict-sensitive disaster planning, particularly in areas with climate-related resource disputes.<br>• Strengthen coping mechanisms for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, such as mobility support and fodder banks. | NAP and NDC |
| Institutional capacity and governance<br>• Build the capacity of federal and state disaster response agencies to coordinate across levels.<br>• Integrate DRM into national development and sectoral policies (health, education, transport).<br>• Support multisectoral contingency planning, linking humanitarian and climate responses.<br>• Establish disaster preparedness units at the district and municipal levels.<br>• Promote risk-informed development planning. | NTP, NDC, NAP, and stakeholder consultations |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cross-cutting actions<br>• Prioritize gender-responsive and inclusive DRM, ensuring women, youth, and persons with disabilities are included in planning and implementation.<br>• Promote nature-based solutions (such as restoring wetlands and planting flood-buffering trees) to complement infrastructure-based risk reduction. | NAP and NTP |
| **Priority projects** | **Source** |
| • Develop District Climate Resilience Profiles to inform local action plans. | NAP |
| • Establish a National Climate Risk Observatory to centralize data on climate hazards, conflicts, and displacement. | NDC |
| • Construct and maintain multipurpose community resilience centres with backup energy and water systems. | NAP |
| • Train emergency response teams in every FMS with supplies and response equipment. | NTP |
| • Launch mobile adaptation support units targeting drought-affected pastoralists. | NDC and NTP |
| **Budget**<br>USD 164 million to 2030 for climate change actions, all of which are adaptation actions. | See Appendix 2 |

# Area 7: Energy and transport

**Objective**

Climate-proof Somalia's energy and transport infrastructure while promoting a transition to low-emission, renewable energy systems and resilient transport networks.

**Expected outcomes**

- Increased renewable energy access for households, businesses, and social services.
- Enhanced resilience of energy and transport infrastructure to climate shocks.
- Reduced carbon emissions from Somalia's growing transport sector.
- Improved connectivity and service delivery, especially in remote and underserved areas.
- Strengthened economic productivity through stable, climate-smart infrastructure.

| Targets | Source |
|---|---|
| • By 2030, increase the share of renewable energy in Somalia's national energy mix to 40%. | NDC |
| • By 2028, upgrade 50% of existing critical transport routes to meet climate-resilient design standards. | NAP |
| • By 2030, reduce GHG emissions from transport by 20% through modal shifts and clean energy solutions. | NDC |
| • By 2030, ensure uninterrupted energy access to 100% of health, education, and administrative facilities. | NTP |

| Key actions | Source |
|---|---|
| Renewable energy expansion<br>• Scale up investment in solar, wind, and mini-hydro power generation to reduce reliance on diesel and charcoal, especially in off-grid rural areas.<br>• Scale up solar photovoltaic systems for homes, public buildings, and IDP camps.<br>• Promote micro-grids and hybrid energy systems for decentralized community-based power access. | NDC, NTP, NAP, and stakeholder consultations |
| Clean cooking<br>• Promote clean cooking solutions, especially for displaced communities and rural households. | Stakeholder consultations |
| Climate-proofing energy infrastructure<br>• Design and construct energy facilities that withstand extreme temperatures, flooding, and windstorms.<br>• Introduce energy storage technologies to stabilize the renewable electricity supply.<br>• Improve grid reliability and efficiency, especially in flood-prone urban zones. | NAP and NDC |
| Sustainable transport systems<br>• Develop climate-resilient roads and transport infrastructure, focusing on vulnerable corridors and trade routes.<br>• Promote non-motorized and low-carbon transport policies and options, including cycling lanes, walkways, and electric vehicle incentives.<br>• Enforce vehicle emissions standards and promote fuel efficiency through policy reform. | NDC, NTP, and stakeholder consultations |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cross-cutting actions<br>• Encourage public–private partnerships in renewable energy and green transport infrastructure.<br>• Provide training and job creation in the green energy and infrastructure sectors, prioritizing women and youth. | NAP and NTP |
| **Priority projects** | **Source** |
| • Construct solar mini grids in rural districts of Puntland, Galmudug, and Jubaland. | NTP and NDC |
| • Launch the Green Roads Initiative to upgrade and climate-proof Somalia's key road networks. | NAP |
| • Install solar-powered street lighting in urban centres to improve safety and reduce emissions. | NTP |
| • Develop a National Strategy for Electric Mobility, including pilot e-bus projects. | NDC |
| • Rehabilitate critical transport routes such as Mogadishu-Afgooye Road and the Baidoa-Bar Dheere Corridor. | NAP |
| **Budget**<br>USD 912.96 million to 2030 for climate change actions, including USD 400 million for adaptation actions and USD 512.96 million for mitigation actions. | See Appendix 2 |

# Area 8: Climate information

**Objective**

Strengthen the generation, management, accessibility, and use of climate, meteorological, and hydrological information to support evidence-based adaptation planning, early action, and climate-resilient development across all sectors and levels in Somalia.

**Expected outcomes**

- Improved availability and quality of climate data and services to inform national and sub-national adaptation planning.
- Strengthened institutional capacity for climate monitoring, analysis, and climate services delivery.
- Increased use of climate information by government institutions, communities, and the private sector for decision making.
- Enhanced integration of climate information into sectoral policies, development planning, and investment decisions.
- Improved climate literacy and awareness among communities and local authorities.

| Targets | Sources |
|---|---|
| • By 2027, operationalize the Somali National Meteorological Agency (SNMA) as the national authority for climate and meteorological services. | NAP |
| • By 2028, expand and modernize national hydrometeorological observation networks to cover all FMSs. | NAP and NDC |
| • By 2029, ensure at least 80% of sector ministries regularly use climate information products (seasonal forecasts, advisories, climate projections). | NAP and NTP |
| • By 2030, establish a national climate data and information platform accessible to federal, state, and district-level users. | SNMA Strategic Plan 2025–2030 |
| **Key actions** | **Source** |
| Climate observation and data systems<br>• Strengthen meteorological, hydrological, and marine observation networks, including automatic weather stations and river monitoring systems.<br>• Standardize data collection, quality control, archiving, and sharing in line with World Meteorological Organization standards.<br>• Support climate data rescue, digitization, and long-term storage of historical records. | NAP, NTP, and SNMA Strategic Plan 2025–2030 |
| Climate services and information products<br>• Develop and disseminate climate services such as seasonal forecasts, climate outlooks, agro-climatic advisories, and heat and drought indices.<br>• Tailor climate information products to priority sectors, including agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, and energy.<br>• Strengthen linkages between climate information, early warning systems, and anticipatory action mechanisms. | SNMA Strategic Plan 2025–2030 |
| Institutional capacity and governance<br>• Operationalize the mandate of the Meteorology and Climate Agency to coordinate national climate information services.<br>• Strengthen coordination between the MoECC, sector ministries, FMSs, and research institutions. | SNMA Strategic Plan 2025–2030 |

| | |
|---|---|
| • Build technical capacity in climate analysis, modelling, geographic information systems, and climate services delivery at the national and sub-national levels.<br>User engagement and knowledge uptake<br>• Promote co-production of climate information with users, including communities, pastoralists, farmers, and local authorities.<br>• Enhance climate communication through user-friendly formats, local languages, and digital platforms.<br>• Strengthen climate education, awareness, and literacy programs to improve uptake of climate information.<br>Cross-cutting measures<br>• Ensure gender-responsive and inclusive access to climate information, particularly for women, youth, pastoralists, and IDPs.<br>• Promote open-data principles while protecting data integrity and national interests.<br>• Foster partnerships with regional and international climate institutions (such as the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre and World Meteorological Organization) to strengthen technical capacity and knowledge exchange. | NAP<br>SNMA Strategic Plan 2025–2030 |
| **Priority projects** | **Source** |
| • Establish a National Climate Information and Services Platform integrating meteorological, hydrological, and climate data. | NTP and NAP |
| • Upgrade and expand national observation infrastructure, including automatic weather and hydrological stations. | SNMA Strategic Plan 2025–2030 |
| • Develop sector-specific climate services packages for agriculture, water, health, and urban planning. | SNMA Strategic Plan 2025–2030 |
| • Implement a national capacity-building program on climate data analysis, forecasting, and climate services delivery. | SNMA Strategic Plan 2025–2030 |
| • Support community-based climate information dissemination systems linked to local adaptation actions. | SNMA Strategic Plan 2025–2030 |
| **Budget**<br>USD 190,000 to be integrated within national climate adaptation financing envelopes and aligned with NAP and NTP investment frameworks. | SNMA Strategic Plan 2025–2030 |

# 5.0 Implementation Strategy

Effective implementation of Somalia's NCCAP hinges on a well-defined coordination structure with clear roles and responsibilities, inclusive stakeholder engagement, diversified resource mobilization, and robust MEL and MRV systems. This strategy recognizes that embarking on a climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathway is a shared responsibility across sectors and society. Enabling actions to further the implementation of the adaptation and mitigation priorities set out in Section 4 are described in this section.

## 5.1 Roles and Responsibilities

To deliver on the NCCAP's ambitious agenda, fostering inter-agency coordination, horizontal and vertical collaboration, and broad-based stakeholder participation at every level is vital. The successful execution of this plan is based on a clear and actionable delineation of responsibilities, ensuring that every actor knows their mandate and can be held accountable.

- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change: The MoECC leads the coordination of the implementation of the NCCAP, overseeing implementation, tracking progress, aligning activities with national and international frameworks, and facilitating capacity building across other ministries and government entities. The ministry is the focal point for engagement with the UNFCCC and climate finance institutions.
- Line ministries and sectoral agencies: Ministries responsible for agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, energy, disaster management, and urban development are responsible for the integration of climate change actions into their policies and budgets and the implementation of sector-specific activities outlined in the NCCAP.
- FMSs: Given Somalia's federal structure, state-level governments are crucial in localizing and implementing NCCAP actions. Their responsibilities include the development of aligned sub-national climate change plans, coordination with local actors, and policy coherence with federal strategies.
- Local governments and communities: Local authorities, district councils, and community-based organizations are central to grassroots implementation. Their roles include local planning, monitoring, community mobilization, and delivery of decentralized services.
- Civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations: These groups provide essential services such as community outreach, capacity building, advocacy, and monitoring. Their on-the-ground presence ensures that climate actions are responsive to local needs, especially among marginalized groups.
- Youth and women's organizations: Young people and women's groups are identified as change agents in implementing adaptation, mitigation, and awareness campaigns. Their active involvement is critical to promote equity, innovation, and sustainability.
- Private sector: The private sector is critical in delivering clean energy solutions, agricultural value chain resilience, insurance services, and infrastructure investment. Engagement strategies include policy incentives, risk-sharing mechanisms, and public–private partnerships.

- Development partners and donor agencies: Bilateral and multilateral institutions will provide technical assistance, funding, and project implementation that is aligned with Somalia's NCCAP framework for coherence and accountability.

### 5.1.1 Enabling Actions

Implementing the NCCAP is a national endeavour transcending governmental boundaries. The government will undertake specific actions to support the successful implementation and enhance collaboration with federal ministries, FMSs, and other stakeholders. These actions include the following:

**1. Strengthen stakeholder engagement in policy-making**

- Institutionalize participatory climate governance mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels, ensuring meaningful engagement of women, youth, Indigenous communities, and marginalized groups.
- Establish permanent climate platforms, advisory councils, and dialogue forums that connect ministries, local authorities, civil society, academia, and private sector actors in decision-making processes.
- Develop and disseminate culturally appropriate communication materials in Somali and local dialects to raise public awareness and encourage local ownership of climate initiatives.

**2. Increase funding and support for women- and youth-led climate action projects**

- Allocate a dedicated percentage of national and international climate finance to projects led by women and youth organizations, particularly in agriculture, clean energy, water, and waste management.
- Provide tailored capacity-building programs and mentorship opportunities to enhance women's and youth leadership and technical skills in climate change adaptation, entrepreneurship, and governance.
- Promote access to microfinance, grants, and innovation hubs for green startups initiated by young people and grassroots women's groups.

**3. Enhance collaboration between government, civil society, and the private sector**

- Create multistakeholder partnerships to co-design, implement, and monitor climate projects, ensuring complementary roles and mutual accountability.
- Strengthen public–private partnerships for renewable energy, resilient infrastructure, and sustainable natural resource management.
- Encourage universities, think tanks, and research institutions to partner with government agencies in conducting climate risk assessments, technology testing, and policy impact evaluations.

**4. Promote climate innovation and technology-driven solutions**

- Scale up the deployment of digital solutions, such as early warning systems, climate information services, mobile apps for agricultural extension, and remote sensing technologies.
- Establish national research and innovation programs focusing on Indigenous climate knowledge, ecosystem-based adaptation, circular economy models, and clean technologies.
- Support the development of incubators and accelerators for climate tech innovation, particularly those led by Somali innovators in the diaspora and within the country.

## 5.2 Climate Governance, Legal Reforms, and Conflict Prevention

Implementing the NCCAP requires strengthened legal and institutional frameworks to address climate-induced conflicts, ensure equitable resource governance, and enforce climate change action.

### 5.2.1 Enabling Actions

The government will undertake enabling actions to improve the institutional and legal frameworks for climate change action and to ensure that conflict prevention is integrated in adaptation and mitigation actions. These actions include

- drafting and adopting critical laws for the environment and climate change;
- establishing Climate Change Justice Units, which are specialized courts/tribunals for climate change-related disputes;
- establishing community-based climate change mediation networks in conflict hotspots and training mediators, including women, youth, and local leaders; and
- integrating conflict sensitivity by undertaking conflict impact assessments for all climate change projects and including traditional elders in resource-sharing negotiations.

## 5.3 Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability are fundamental to the success of the NCCAP. MEL and MRV systems facilitate evidence-based decision making, help to identify implementation bottlenecks and needed adjustments, promote learning, and support resource mobilization by demonstrating results. Somalia's MEL and MRV frameworks will align with existing systems established for the NTP 2025–2029 and other national policies while integrating climate change-specific indicators and disaggregated data, including gender-disaggregated data.

### 5.3.1 Enabling Actions

Specific actions will be undertaken to establish a MEL system for adaptation and an MRV system for mitigation, including the following:

**1. A MEL System for Adaptation**

The MoECC will lead in the establishment of an adaptation MEL system, building on the learning achieved through the development of Somalia's first Adaptation Communication submitted to the UNFCCC in 2022 (Federal Government of Somalia, 2022). Development of the MEL system will include the following key components:

- key performance indicators: develop SMART indicators for each priority adaptation action.
- baselines and targets: establish baseline data for each priority adaptation area based on existing data from the NAP and national statistics; confirm 5-year targets that will be used to track progress over the planned period.
- evaluation and adaptive management: undertake periodic evaluations of the NAP and NCCAP (mid-term and final) to assess impact, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. These evaluations will inform course corrections, policy updates, and priority shifts in future planning cycles.

**2. An MRV System for Mitigation**

The MoECC will lead the continued development of the MRV system to measure and report on GHG emissions, mitigation actions, and support received. The MRV system will build on the processes that were used to produce Somalia's first inventory, which were reported in the country's Initial National Communication, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2018, and the first BUR, submitted in 2022 (Office of the Prime Minister, 2018; FRS, 2022). Key actions needed to further develop the MRV system, as described in the 2022 BUR, include

- establishing a dedicated MRV unit in the MoECC that is led by an MRV coordinator;
- reviewing and strengthening indicators and ensuring indicators are gender responsive;
- developing systems for data collection and analysis, including a centralized online hub for data;
- introducing guidelines and regulations for annual reporting by government and non-state actors; and
- establishing quality assurance and quality control systems (FRS, 2022).

**3. Enabling Actions that Support Both the MEL and MRV Systems**

- Capacity building: Train and equip government institutions at the federal and state levels to collect, validate, and report adaptation and mitigation data promptly. Train MoECC staff on emissions modelling and inventory development, adaptation monitoring, data collection and analysis, and database management.
- Reporting: Produce annual progress reports on adaptation and BURs on mitigation for public accountability, donor engagement, reporting to Parliament, and reporting to the UNFCCC. Include GESI and conflict-sensitive data and information in all reports.
- Institutional arrangements: Coordinate the MEL and MRV systems with technical support units embedded in sectoral ministries and FMSs and build on information collected through established monitoring and evaluation systems (such as those for reporting on the SDGs).

- Learning and knowledge sharing: Document best practices, lessons learned, and community insights to foster a learning culture. Disseminate climate information and best practices through national climate dialogues, peer learning platforms, and regional networks.
- Transparency and accountability: Adopt open-data principles that ensure public access to information on climate investments, governance structures, and mitigation and adaptation action.
- Multistakeholder engagement: Establish processes to collect information from federal government departments, FMSs, and non-state actors involved in adaptation and mitigation initiatives. Establish sector working groups to provide data and information, including about ongoing projects.

## 5.4 Resource Mobilization

Implementing the NCCAP 2025–2030 requires approximately USD 5.5 billion (see Appendix 2), with USD 3.418 billion for adaptation, USD 2.068 billion for mitigation, and USD 460 million for enabling actions. Given Somalia's high level of vulnerability and limited fiscal space, resource mobilization must be strategic and diversified. The draft National Climate Finance Policy and Strategy—with its focus on institutional strengthening, domestic and international finance, and innovative mechanisms—provides the framework to secure and deliver the financing required to implement NCCAP priorities.

### 5.4.1 Enabling Actions

The government will undertake specific actions to support resource mobilization for climate change priorities, including the following:

**1. Domestic Financing Strategies**

- Climate-responsive budgeting: Integrate climate priorities into national and sectoral budgets to ensure sustained public investment in adaptation and mitigation actions. Establish climate budget tagging tools and expenditure tracking systems, led by the Ministry of Finance.
- Local government financing: Support FMSs and municipalities to incorporate climate change adaptation and mitigation into their fiscal plans and leverage local revenue streams, such as user fees and land taxes, to fund climate-smart services.

**2. International Financing Pathways**

- Climate funds: Led by the MoECC, engage with international climate finance instruments, including the GCF, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, and the Least Developed Countries Fund. Build capacity to enhance climate finance readiness, proposal development, and fiduciary standards.
- Development assistance: Continue to collaborate with bilateral donors (such as the European Union, Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom) and multilateral partners (such as the African Development Bank, World Bank, Systematic Observations Financing Facility, and United Nations Development Programme) to increase access to technical and financial support.

**3. Private Sector Investment**

- Public–private partnerships: Identify public–private partnership models for renewable energy, resilient infrastructure, water services, sustainable natural resource management, and green transport sectors. Develop risk-sharing frameworks to attract investment in fragile areas.
- Green enterprises and startups: Improve access for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises to concessional loans, credit guarantees, and technical assistance for green innovation and entrepreneurship. Promote access to microfinance, grants, and innovation hubs for green startups initiated by youth and women's groups.

**4. Innovative Financing Mechanisms**

- Green bonds: Explore the potential to issue sovereign and municipal green bonds, targeting both domestic and international investors to fund renewable energy, resilient infrastructure, and natural resource conservation.
- Carbon markets: Explore voluntary carbon markets and nature-based solutions, such as REDD+,[1] to generate carbon credits and attract ecosystem-based investment.

[1] REDD+ = reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries plus sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

# 6.0 Conclusion and Call to Action

## 6.1 Conclusion

The Somalia NCCAP 2025–2030 represents a pivotal milestone in the country's commitment to climate action, resilience building, and sustainable development. Developed through a consultative, evidence-based, and inclusive approach, this plan is a policy document and a strategic roadmap for steering Somalia's development pathway through a climate-resilient and low-carbon lens. It consolidates national priorities as articulated in the NAP, NDC 3.0, National Climate Finance Policy and Strategy, NTP, Strategic Plan of the MoECC, and other core national documents into one coherent, forward-looking framework that emphasizes both immediate action and long-term vision.

At its core, the NCCAP identifies eight priority areas of intervention: agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and food security; water resource management; forestry and biodiversity; health, sanitation, and human settlements; municipalities and urban development; DRM; energy and transport; and climate information. These sectors were selected not only because of their vulnerability to climate impacts but also due to their potential to drive transformative adaptation, reduce GHG emissions, generate livelihoods, and contribute to peacebuilding and social inclusion.

Moreover, the plan stresses cross-cutting imperatives such as integrating GESI, youth empowerment, and conflict sensitivity. These are not optional components; they are central to ensuring that the benefits of climate action are equitably shared and that climate resilience is built from the ground up. The strategy laid out in the plan delineates clear roles and responsibilities for a wide array of stakeholders, including federal and member state governments, civil society, youth, women's groups, private sector actors, and international partners. It includes enabling actions to improve the engagement of stakeholders and to enhance climate change governance. The transparency and accountability framework sets out the necessary actions to establish systems to track and report on mitigation and adaptation actions, and the resource mobilization section outlines strategic actions to secure the required funding to implement the NCCAP.

In summary, the NCCAP 2025–2030 is not only a technical instrument but a moral, economic, and ecological imperative. As Somalia navigates a future marked by uncertainty and climate volatility, this plan serves as a beacon, guiding the nation toward resilience, sustainability, and inclusive growth.

## 6.2 Call to Action

Somalia stands at a critical crossroads. The climate crisis is no longer a distant threat; it is an existential challenge already unfolding with devastating consequences for communities, ecosystems, and the economy. Therefore, the NCCAP 2025–2030 must serve as a call to action for all stakeholders to unite in the pursuit of a climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathway.

Federal and state authorities must champion this plan through political leadership, budgetary allocation, and policy alignment. Civil society organizations must continue to advocate, educate, and hold institutions accountable. The private sector must rise to the opportunity to invest in green innovation and resilient infrastructure. Development partners must align their support with the priorities laid out in this plan. Moreover, most importantly, Somali citizens, especially women, youth,

pastoralists, farmers, and displaced populations, must be at the centre of climate solutions as agents of change, not victims.

Climate change does not recognize borders, political affiliations, or institutional silos. It is a transboundary, multisectoral crisis that disregards traditional governance lines and challenges the very foundations of national security, public health, economic productivity, and social cohesion. Its impacts are felt unevenly but universally; while Somalia may contribute just a fraction to global GHG emissions, it faces some of the most severe climate consequences. Droughts parch the land, displacing pastoralist communities; floods destroy fragile infrastructure and cut off access to markets and schools; rising temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns jeopardize agriculture and food security; and climate shocks amplify social tensions and conflict over scarce natural resources.

In this context, fragmented responses will not suffice. The complexity and urgency of the climate crisis demand a collective vision, a unifying national aspiration rooted in Somalia's development goals, Traditional Knowledge systems, and global commitments. It also calls for coordinated action, where ministries collaborate rather than compete, federal and state governments align efforts, and citizens, scientists, civil society, and businesses cooperate in solidarity. Crucially, it requires unwavering commitment from leadership that can champion bold decisions, institutions that uphold transparency and equity, and communities that drive change on the front lines.

Now is the time for Somalia to rise to that challenge, not merely to survive, but to adapt, transform, and thrive. This NCCAP responds to climate threats and provides a framework for opportunities to build green jobs, empower young innovators, protect natural resources, and create a more just, inclusive, and sustainable society. In rising to meet this challenge, Somalia affirms its rightful place among nations forging a climate-resilient and low-carbon future.

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# Appendix 1. National Climate Change Action Plan Budget by Priority Areas of Action and Enabling and Cross-Cutting Actions

| National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2025-2030 | | | National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2026-2030 | Third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) 2025-2035 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Adaptation | Mitigation | Total | Adaptation | Adaptation | Adaptation 40% | Mitigation | Mitigation 40% | Notes |
| **Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and food security** | | | | | | | | |
| 904 | 869.60 | 1,733.60 | 850 | 2,260 | 904 | 2,174 | 869.90 | NDC adaptation includes the irrigation budget under the water sector in the NDC. |
| **Water resource management** | | | | | | | | |
| 600 | | 600 | 600 | 860 | 344 | | | NAP |
| **Forestry and biodiversity** | | | | | | | | |
| 150 | 463.49 | 613.49 | 150 | | | 1,158.72 | 463.49 | NAP |
| **Health, sanitation, and human settlements** | | | | | | | | |
| 320 | 1.85 | 321.85 | 300 | 800 | 320 | 4.63 | 1.85 | NDC mitigation includes the waste budget. |
| **Municipalities and urban development** | | | | | | | | |
| 450 | | 450 | 450 | 400 | 160 | | | NDC adaptation includes flood control/urban resilience. |

| National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2025-2030 | | | National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2026-2030 | Third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) 2025-2035 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Adaptation | Mitigation | Total | Adaptation | Adaptation | Adaptation 40% | Mitigation | Mitigation 40% | Notes |
| **Disaster risk management** | | | | | | | | |
| 164 | | 164 | | 410 | 164 | | | NDC adaptation includes disaster risk management and loss and damage. |
| **Energy and transport** | | | | | | | | |
| 400 | 512.96 | 912.96 | | 1,000 | 400 | 1,282.40 | 512.96 | NDC adaptation includes transport infrastructure; NDC mitigation includes energy and industrial processes. |
| **Climate information** | | | | | | | | |
| 190 | | 190 | | | | | | Budget from the Strategic Plan for Establishing the Somali National Meteorological Agency 2025–2030 |
| **Sub-total: Priority areas of action** | **3,178** | **1,847.90** | **5,025.90** | | | | | |

Note: Values in USD.

| Enabling and cross-cutting actions | NCCAP 2025-2030 | | | NAP 2026-2030 | NDC 3.0 2025-2035 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Adaptation | Mitigation | Total | Adaptation | Adaptation | Adaptation 40% | Mitigation | Mitigation 40% |
| Policy and regulatory framework | | 80 | 80 | | | | 200 | 80 |
| Peace and security; education; governance; monitoring, evaluation, and learning; and measurement, reporting, and verification | 160 | | 160 | | 400 | 160 | | |
| Just transition, including GESI | 80 | 140 | 220 | | 200 | 80 | 350 | 140 |
| **Sub-total: Enabling and cross-cutting actions** | **220** | **240** | **460** | | | | | |
| **Total NCCAP 2025-2030 Budget: Priority Areas of Action and Enabling and Cross-cutting Actions** | **3,418** | **2,067.90** | **5,485.9** | | | | | |

Note: Values in USD.

## Methodology

1. Identify costs in NAP (to 2030) – Column 4.
2. Identify costs in NDC (to 2035) for adaptation and mitigation – Columns 5 and 7.
3. Calculate 40% of NDC costs, which is the estimated NCCAP budget to 2030, recognizing that spending on initiatives is usually lower in the early years – Columns 6 and 8.
4. Calculate costs for NCCAP adaptation actions to 2030 by priority areas of action; either 40% of costs of adaptation actions in NDC or NAP costs, whichever is higher – Column 1.
5. Calculate costs for NCCAP mitigation actions to 2030 by priority areas of action (40% of costs in NDC) – Column 2.
6. Calculate total costs for NCCAP priority areas of action – Column 3.
7. Calculate sub-total costs for NCCAP adaptation and mitigation action to 2030.
8. Calculate costs of enabling and cross-cutting actions for adaptation and mitigation to 2030, 40% of NDC cost estimates.
9. Calculate the sub-total costs of enabling and cross-cutting actions.
10. Calculate total costs to implement the NCCAP to 2030.

# Appendix 2. Glossary of Key Terms

The definitions below are informed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Glossary (2022).

**Adaptive capacity**: The ability of built, natural, and human systems to withstand climatic changes with minimal disruption or cost.

**Climate change**: A persistent, long-term change in the state of the climate, measured by changes in the average conditions or variability. Climate change can result from natural processes, such as volcanic eruptions or solar activity, or from human activities, like greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and land-use changes. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change defines climate change as changes that can be attributed directly or indirectly to human activity.

**Climate change adaptation**: The process of adjusting to actual or expected changes in the climate and their impacts. Adaptation can involve actions like modifying behaviours, changing operations, using new technologies, redirecting investment, or updating policies to reduce risks and take advantage of opportunities created by a changing climate.

**Climate hazards**: A biophysical event (such as drought, rain, or wind) that could cause harm, damage, or adverse effects to people, property, or the environment.

**Climate impacts**: The effects of existing or forecast changes in climate on built, natural, and human systems, including impacts on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services, and infrastructure.

**Climate resilience**: The capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with and recover from disruptions caused by climate events or trends. Resilient systems maintain their essential functions and adapt, learn, and improve to better handle future challenges.

**Climate risk**: The likelihood of an event occurring and its negative consequences. Risks result from the integration of climate hazards with the exposure and vulnerability of the affected system to the hazard. What is considered risk can vary based on diverse values and perspectives, as different people and communities prioritize different assets, needs, or goals.

**Global warming**: The observed or projected gradual increase in global surface temperature. It is one of the consequences of climate change.

**Greenhouse gases**: Gases that absorb and emit radiant energy within the thermal infrared range. The main gases measured in a GHG inventory are carbon dioxide ($CO_2$), methane ($CH_4$), nitrous oxide ($N_2O$), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride ($SF_6$) and nitrogen trifluoride ($NF_3$).

**Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($tCO_2e$)**: A measure to compare emissions from different GHGs based on the global warming potential. GHG emissions are usually expressed as an equivalent amount of carbon dioxide.

**Mitigation**: Human interventions to prevent or slow down atmospheric GHG concentrations by limiting current or future emissions, and/or enhancing potential sinks for GHGs.

**Vulnerability**: The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. It encompasses a variety of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and the lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

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# Somalia's National Climate Change Action Plan,

## 2025 –2030

February 2026

