



SOMALIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme: NDA Strengthening, Country Programming Support and Project Pipeline Development in Somalia (SOM-RS-002)

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ACRONYMS

AE	Accredited Entity
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Use
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ATMIS	African Union Transition Mission in Somalia
BAU	Business-As-Usual
CFP	Climate Finance Policy
CP	Country Programme
CSCCC	Cross-sectoral Committee on Climate Change
DAE	Direct Access Entity
DINA	Drought Impact Needs Assessment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FRS	Federal Republic of Somalia
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMTC	Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee
INC	Initial National Communication
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITCZ	Intertropical Convergence Zone
LDC	Least Developed Country
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry
MOAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MOECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOLFR	Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range
MOWER	Ministry of Water and Energy Resources

NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptations Programme of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NDP-9	9 th National Development Plan
NDSS	National Durable Solutions Strategy
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NESAP	National Environmental Strategic Action Plan
NGAP	National Gender Action Plan 2023-2025.
NoL	No Objection Letter
NTP	National Transformation Plan
RNA	Readiness Needs Assessment
PPF	Proposal Preparation Facility
SODMA	Somalia Disaster Management Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to respond to climate change by investing in low-emission and climate-resilient development. The Fund is dedicated to help developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change. The Fund is the world's largest fund and plays an important role in serving the Paris Agreement by supporting the goal of keeping average global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius, as well as assisting countries reduce the risks and impacts of climate change and build climate resilience.

The Somalia Green Climate Fund (GCF) Country Programme is a strategic document for engagement with the GCF, developed by the Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change through a consultative process, supported by the Global Water Partnership with funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

The Country Programme outlines the national climate change priorities and presents a strategy for engagement with the GCF in view of achieving Somalia's climate change vision of developing into a low carbon and climate resilient development pathway. Somalia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) articulate its ambition to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 30% by 2030 below the business-as-usual trajectory. The NDCs also highlight the country's commitment to enhance adaptation in the key sectors of the economy including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water and improve early warning systems to mitigate the effects of droughts and floods. The total cost of implementing the NDC and other climate strategies and policies is estimated to be \$16.5 billion. The NDC allocates \$7.5 billion for mitigation and \$9.02 billion for climate adaptation.

The Government of Somalia prioritizes adaptation measures to address climate change considering the country's high vulnerability, low adaptive capacity and its dependency on climate sensitive sectors such as rain-fed agriculture. Several climate-related policies and strategies have been developed. These and other initiatives have identified the need for more financial support to alleviate the gravity of exposure of vulnerable communities to the effects of climate change.

The Country Programme (CP) is an important document that outlines climate action needs of the country under climate change and how the funding from GCF will be used to address these needs, both in terms of mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk management. In that perspective, the Country Programme represents an essential tool at the GCF's and Somalia's disposal to achieve transformational impact, while enhancing and ensuring country-driven approaches. The Country Programme puts forward prioritized programming areas, including priority mitigation and adaptation investments. These priorities have been selected through an inclusive stakeholder engagement and based on alignment with GCF's results areas and investment criteria as well as the priorities, goals and targets outlined in the National Climate Change Policy 2020, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2021) and the National Development Plan – NDP-9 (2020-2024) of Somalia.

The Country Programme presents priority projects and programs that can support Somalia's efforts to transition to low-carbon climate-resilient development pathway. The Country Programme includes a pipeline of projects to be developed over 2024 to 2027 for submission to GCF. Five (5) climate action national priorities and project ideas were identified from key climate-related policies, strategies and consultative processes, for GCF funding. The five national priorities are as follows:

1. Integrated Flood and Drought Management in Jubba river
2. Enhancing Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities in Hobyo and Kismayo
3. Renewable Energy for Rural Areas
4. Rural-urban Transport Infrastructure
5. Urban Ecosystem Adaptation

Although the project ideas proposed focus on the period 2024-2027, it is important to point out that the Country Programme is a living document that will need to be periodically updated to reflect new developments, changing national circumstances, and lessons learnt from implementation. The Country Programme will be reviewed annually to assess factors such as relevance, effectiveness and impact. By 2028, Somalia will conduct a comprehensive review and develop a new Country Programme for the next five-year period.

1. COUNTRY PROFILE

1.1. Climate profile

a) Geographic location

Located in the Horn of Africa, Somalia is Africa's easternmost country and covers a land area of 637,540 square kilometers. Somalia has the longest coastline in Africa of over 3,333 km, which ranges from the Gulf of Aden in the north to the Indian Ocean in the east and south. Somalia has land boundaries with three countries: Ethiopia to the west, Djibouti to the northwest, and Kenya to the southwest. The location of the country affects the climate context. The country's terrain consists mainly of plateaus, plains and highlands.



Figure 1. Map of Somalia (Source : Lonely Planet)

b) Climate features

Temperatures are generally hot, and because of the country's location being near the equator, there is little seasonal change in temperature. The annual mean temperature is around 30 degrees Celsius. In terms of rainfall, Somalia has a bi-modal rainfall which occurs primarily during the long rains (March – May) associated with the southwest monsoons, and the short rains (October – November) associated with the northeast monsoons. The rainfall is generally low and unevenly distributed, influenced by the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). The annual average rainfall is 280 mm, which varies across the country. In the north-eastern and northern regions, average rainfall is less than 250 mm, in the central regions, annual precipitation is around 400 mm, and in the far southern regions, annual precipitation is

around 700 mm (Eklöw & Krampe, 2019). El Nio and La Nia warm and cold periods have a significant impact on rainfall patterns.

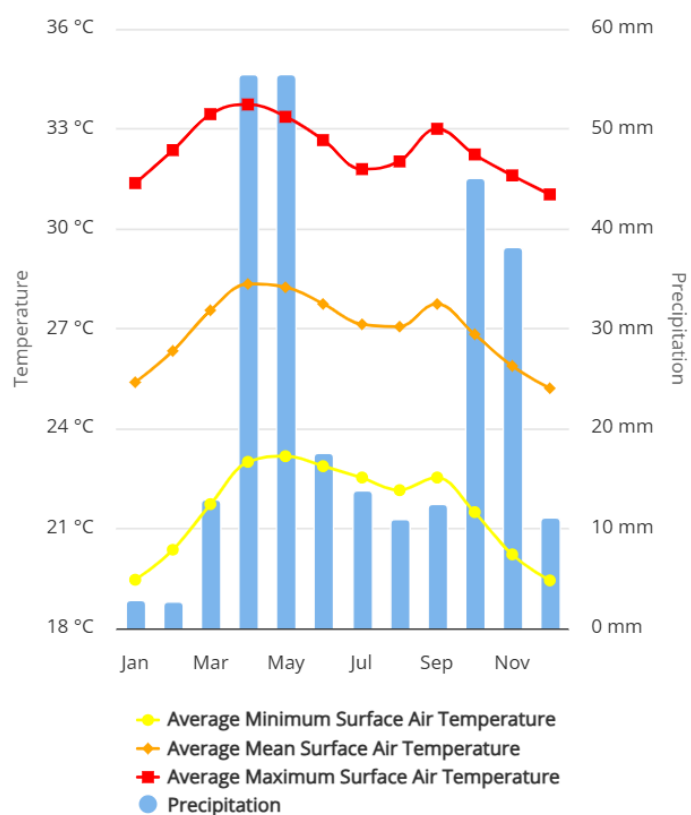


Figure 2. Monthly Climatology of Average Minimum Surface Air Temperature Average Mean Surface Air Temperature, Average Maximum Surface Temperature & Precipitation 1991-2020; Somalia (Source : Climate Knowledge Portal, World Bank)

January to March is the dry and hot winter season locally called “jilaal” resulting from ITCZ emerging from the dry Arabian Peninsula; followed by major rainy season that usually begins mid-April and lasts till June; then followed by the dry summer “hagaa” season from July to September, which is associated with cool sea breezes from the Indian Ocean that results in light coastal —Hagaa rains in July and August. The fourth season is the autumn season “dayr” light rainy season that lasts over October and November.

1.2. Climate change and impacts

a) Climate change projections

Changes in extreme temperatures across the Greater Horn of Africa region have been observed over the last 50 years. An analysis of global data from 1901-2005¹ shows temperature has increased 1.0°C in a century. Inter-annual analyses of national data for Somalia shows that mean air temperatures remain

¹ FGS. The Initial National Communication for Somalia. (2018)

high throughout the year². Mean annual temperatures are projected to increase by around 3°C across all areas of Somalia by the end of the century³. The annual number of very hot days (days with daily maximum temperature above 35° C) is projected to rise very strongly all over Somalia. Central Somalia will be particularly affected. Rising temperatures and the strong increase in very hot days will very likely result in a higher exposure to heatwaves in Somalia. Heatwaves are projected to increase by 19.4% in 2050 under RCP2.6 and 23.7% under RCP6.0 by 2050⁴.

Precipitation projections indicate a general increase in annual rainfall by the end of the century, with high inter-annual variability in the amount of precipitation, meaning that there will be both wetter and drier years. It is projected that the climate in Somalia will become drier, warmer, more erratic, and more extreme than in recent decades and thus less favorable to crop, livestock, fisheries, and forestry-based livelihood systems.

Sea level rise is projected to be around 20 cm by 2050 and between 36 cm (RCP2.6) and 42 cm (RCP6.0) by 2080 under RCP2.6⁵.

b) Climate extremes

The rising trends in temperature and intense rainfall events are of great concern for the country's economy and food security, pushing further the country into continued severe droughts and destructive floods.

1) Drought

Drought is the most devastating and recurrent natural disaster to affect Somalia. In recent history, Somalia has experienced over 12 drought events with the 2011 drought being the worst in 60 years⁶. For the last two decades horrific famines gripped Somalia as result of intense cyclic droughts which are frequently intensifying. Droughts endanger and exacerbate poverty in Somalia, where an average household is estimated to lose 40% of its livestock in each drought event. The effects of the drought are not only limited to the loss of livestock, but comprise also food deficiencies, food quality, high rate of land degradation, loss of human life, loss of wildlife and a drastic reduction of the water resources particularly of pastoral communities⁷.

The 2016-2017 and the 2021 extensive drought and the subsequent famine severely killed approximately 80% of the livestock in Jubaland state; affected approximately 3.4 million people and displaced over 380,000 people (OCHA, 2021). The Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) conducted

² Ibid

³ World Bank. Climate Change Portal. (2021). Retrieved from World Bank Group:
<https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia/climate-data-historical>

⁴ Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, adelphi (2022) Climate Risk Profile Somalia.
https://weatheringrisk.org/sites/default/files/document/Climate_Risk_Profile_Somalia.pdf

⁵ Ibid,

⁶ Ministry of Planning, Investment & Economic Development. (2018). Drought Needs Assessment.
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/511611516987714013/pdf/122991-v3-GSURR-Somalia-DINA-Report-Volume-III-180116-Digital.pdf>

⁷ MoECC (2022) Biennial updated Report: under The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (UNFCCC) Available at:
<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Somalia%20First%20BUR%20report%202022.pdf>

in 2018 estimated the damages from droughts at more than 3 billion USD, equivalent to 50 percent of Somalia's GDP⁸. This is owing to drought affecting not only livestock and natural resources but also other aspects of livelihoods such as health, water, education and security.

It is projected that the probability of droughts will increase by 2100 and with increasing temperatures water availability will decrease causing additional water stress⁹. In a context of slow and sudden onset of natural hazards, households and entire communities may have no other choice but to leave their place of origin in search of a more inhabitable area.

II) Floods

High intensity periodic flood is among the most devastating natural disaster that occur in Somalia. The country is prone to three types of flooding: riverine flooding, flash floods and coastal floods. Over the last three decades, nearly 20 flooding events have hit Somalia. Climatic fluctuations and human induced degradations are the main drivers of flooding. Devastating floods, particularly in the south of the country where the Shabelle and Juba rivers are exposed to heavy rains in the Ethiopian highlands. Flooding in the riverine areas along the Juba and Shabelle rivers has increased in scale and recurrence, causing human and economic loss, and population displacement annually.

In 2020 flooding of River Shabelle devastated the riverine regions. The entire Beledweyne town in Hiran region was inundated, leaving the 400,000 inhabitants in the town displaced and becoming homeless; also, public infrastructures, private buildings and economic lifelines destroyed. This was followed by overwhelming post-flood crises that affected national and regional governments, and household economies. After the flooding incident, waterborne disease outbreaks occurred, crops and farmlands destroyed, and humanitarian crises and food insecurity became apparent.

c) Climate change impacts

In the future, Somalia will face greater threats from climate changes unless effective climate smart adaptation systems become essential parts of national development strategies, which will require support from both local, regional, and international partners. This is indicated by the IPCC's projected rainfall and temperature change scenarios for Somalia for the years 2030, 2050, and 2070¹⁰.

The impacts of global climate change and variability in Somalia are becoming more evident with increased incidences of droughts, floods, cyclones, and temperature increase. These climate hazards are becoming more common. Droughts occur every 2-3 years and are often followed by devastating floods.

⁸ Ministry of Planning, Investment & Economic Development. (2018). Drought Needs Assessment.

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/511611516987714013/pdf/122991-v3-GSURR-Somalia-DINA-Report-Volume-III-180116-Digital.pdf>

⁹ Ogallo, L.A., Omondi, P., Ouma, G. and Wayumba, G. (2018) Climate Change Projections and the Associated Potential Impacts for Somalia. American Journal of Climate Change, 7, 153-170. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.4236/ajcc.2018.72011>

¹⁰ Ibid

Somalia's economy is subject to considerable climate vulnerability across critical sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, livestock, water, and health. Given the dominance of agriculture, a highly climate sensitive sector that employs 70% of the Somali workforce, rising temperatures and more intense rains are of increasing worry for both the economy and food security. Climate change induced extreme events are limiting the ability of communities to meet their basic requirements for food due to a reduction in the amount of rainfall, lack of access to clean water, among other things. The disruption to the agricultural system resulting from climate change caused the displacement of tens of thousands of people. Roughly 3 million people (20% of the country's total population) require food assistance in the country and this situation is exacerbated by recurring severe droughts and floods¹¹.

Table 1. Most vulnerable sectors (the vulnerability scores were provided as 0 = least vulnerable, less risk to 1 = most vulnerable, high risk.

Sector	Vulnerability Score
Agriculture	0.678
Water	0.512
Health	0.841
Ecosystem Services	0.650
Human Habitat	0.672

Source: ND-GAIN Index (2022)

The climate vulnerability of the key sectors of the Somali economy could have implications for the country's development and stability.

Somalia has a wide coastline and is a home to roughly one-third of the country's population, a considerable section of the country's human settlements and accompanying developments are vulnerable to sea-level rise and associated stressors. Sand dunes is also affecting coastal communities in the country.

The impacts of climate change in Somalia are likely to affect the country's development, reconciliation, peace building and state building efforts. Somalia's vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change makes adaptation a national priority issue, demanding policy direction at the highest level, with full commitment attached. On 27th June 2024, the cabinet of the Federal Republic of Somalia recognized the impacts of climate change as a national security threat.

¹¹ World Bank. Climate Change Portal. (2021). Retrieved from World Bank Group: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia/climate-data-historical>

d) Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Since Somalia is a developing country, it is expected that it may experience economic growth which has the potential of increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, Somalia's GHG emissions are negligible.

Generally, Somalia's GHG emissions are dominated by Agriculture (mainly livestock) that totaled up to about 20508 GgCO₂eq, followed by LULUCF at 17350 GgCO₂eq. The energy sector, including transport, produced about 1667 GgCO₂eq and waste emissions totaled about 1170 GgCO₂eq. Detailed of GHG inventory are included in Somalia's First Biennial updated report under the UNFCCC (2022) by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. However, in the context of sustainable development and poverty reduction, the government is dedicated to remaining a low-emitter and contributing to global climate change mitigation efforts. This is expanded upon in the country's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) 2021, which includes prioritized mitigation efforts in agriculture, forestry, energy, transportation, and waste.

1.3. Development profile

1.4.1. Socio-economic context and security

a) Economic development

Somalia's population is estimated at 18 million¹². Slightly over 50 percent are women and girls, and the population is predominantly young with 75 percent estimated to be under the age of 30, and almost 50 percent under the age of 15¹³. More than half of the country's population lacks access to basic social services and there is a high level of unemployment. Somalia is also rapidly urbanizing and, according to the 2017-2018 Somalia High Frequency Survey, 40 percent of the population reside in urban areas. Of the total population, nomadic pastoralists make up 26 percent and agro-pastoralist communities up to 23 percent.

Somalia is richly endowed with natural resources such as livestock, agriculture, fishery, forests, minerals and fossil fuel. Like most Sub-Saharan African economies, the majority of the Somali population rely on subsistence agriculture, while exports are dominated by raw commodities such as livestock¹⁴. The civil war in Somalia destroyed government institutions, decimated infrastructure, forced thousands to flee, and left approximately tens of thousands dead. It destroyed critical industries such as manufacturing. The level of agricultural production and manufacturing is generally far below its peak prior to the state collapse.

The Somali economy has traditionally been dominated by livestock and crop production, followed by fisheries and forestry, with these four sectors supporting over 80% of the population¹⁵. Livestock

¹² [Population, total - Somalia | Data \(worldbank.org\)](https://data.worldbank.org/SH.SV.XD.CD)

¹³ National Development Plan (NDP-9). 2020-2024.

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ World Bank. Climate Change Portal. (2021). Retrieved from World Bank Group: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia/climate-data-historical>

continues to dominate Somali exports, followed by sesame, dry lemon, fish, hides and skins¹⁶. Livestock is concentrated in the southern regions and the arid and semi-arid north of Somaliland and Puntland. In Somaliland, livestock contributes to roughly 85% of export earnings and employs more than 70% of the population¹⁷.

Despite substantial recovery efforts since 2012, Somalia remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Somalia’s key Human Development Indicators (HDI) are amongst the lowest in the world¹⁸. Nearly 70% of Somalis live in poverty, the sixth-highest rate in the region¹⁹. Somalia’s unemployment rate for those under 35 years of age is approximately 70 percent²⁰. The unemployment rate is even higher for women. Somalia’s dependence on aid and remittances (about \$1.4 billion annually) coupled with low skills, low savings, high poverty, insecurity, institutional weaknesses, vulnerability to climate-related shocks present significant risks to economic growth²¹ and also undermine people’s ability to adapt and cope with climate shocks.

b) Security

Somalia topped the ‘Fragile State Index’ for six years in a row (2008- 2013) and in 2023/4 the country remains at the top of the list²². The fragility of the Somali state emanates from decades of conflict, subsequent inter-clan violence, clan militias and Islamists extremists (Al-Shabaab). The civil conflict and the fight against Al-Shabab has been mainly concentrated in South Central Somalia while northern regions, Somaliland and Puntland, largely remain peaceful.

Table 2. Factors undermining peace and security in Somalia

Factor	Description
Armed conflict and Political Instability	Somalia has been a state of protracted conflict since the late 1980s. In the last decade, the government supported by the African Union Mission in Somalia - AMISOM (currently the African Transition Mission in Somalia - ATMIS) has been engaged in an armed conflict with Al-Shabab. This fight is mostly concentrated in the central and southern regions of Somalia. Al-Shabab pose significant threat to peace and security in the country.

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ HDI values are not available for Somalia in recent years. Somalia would rank 165 out of 170 countries in the 2010 Global Human Development Report if internationally comparable data were available.

¹⁹ Pape & Karamba. From data to development: Poverty and policy in Somalia. (2019). Retrieved from World Bank Blogs: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/african/data-development-poverty-and-policy-somalia>

²⁰ National Development Plan (NDP-9), 2020-204

²¹ African Development Bank. Somalia Economic Outlook. 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-east-africa-somalia/somalia-economic-outlook>

²² <https://fragilestatesindex.org/2023/06/14/fragile-states-index-2023-annual-report/>

Factor	Description
	Although the country adopted a federal system in 2012, the constitution is incomplete and there is lack of clarity over the roles of the two levels of government. Constitutional review process is underway, and the finalization of the federal constitution is expected to reduce political instability.
Weak Governance/Institutions	Although improvement have been made since 2012, the federal and sub-national institutions still lack the necessary capacity to ensure peace and security. Similarly, environmental management, regulation and oversight, disaster preparedness, and drought response are weak. Lack of physical safety, social services, adequate response to disasters and lack of empowerment of citizens may fuel grievances and undermine the peace building efforts in the country.
Climate Emergencies	Around 70% of Somalis depend on climate-sensitive agriculture and pastoralism. Severe and frequent floods and droughts combined with rampant natural resource degradation make Somalia increasingly vulnerable to conflicts over scarce resources ²³ . These climate hazards have substantial impacts on the livelihoods of people by destroying farms, livestock, other properties and displacing thousands of the most vulnerable communities in the country. The consequences are societal pressures that fuel grievances and provide opportunities for actors to benefit politically.
Poverty and Lack of decent jobs/opportunities	The absence of livelihood options and the increase in poverty contribute to grievances and fragility that hamper peace building.

Sources used: NDP-9, National Climate Change Policy, NAPA, Recovery and Resilience Framework, UN Common Country Analysis

The Somali government supported by the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) is engaged in an armed conflict against Al Shabab. In 2011, Al-Shabab controlled most of southern Somalia, including parts of Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab has been driven out of Mogadishu and a new Federal Government has been established in 2012. In 2012, a provisional constitution was adopted. Further, in 2012 presidential election took place and then in 2017 and 2022. The current president was elected in May 2022. The new administration promised to defeat Al-Shabab, develop a permanent constitution and hold a one person one vote national poll of all adults. The offensive to defeat Al-Shabab is ongoing.

Despite some progress since 2012, the security situation remains fragile. According to the National Development Plan (NDP-9), political fragility, conflict, insecurity and lawlessness, are exacerbated by climate emergencies. To improve political stability, security and the rule of law conditions must be

²³ UNDP project on Enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Somalia (2015 – 2022).

created to support climate proof economic growth, social development, social protection and disaster risk management.

1.4.2. Development policy and planning

Somalia is categorized as a Least Developed Country (LDC). Since the establishment of the federal system and adoption of the provisional constitution in 2012, actions have been taken to address insecurity, while also focusing on economic and social development as well as addressing the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. The policy and institutional buildings since 2012 have created enabling environment for development planning and interventions, but improvements on implementation have been slow due to the country's fragility, which has also hindered structural transformation.

The development aspirations of Somalia are anchored in the Ninth National Development Plan (NDP-9) (NDP-9, 2020-2024) which provides the country's next step towards stability, economic growth and poverty reduction. The plan has three main goals: (i) increase political stability (ii) foster economic growth and poverty reduction (iii) reduce insecurity and strengthen the rule of law. Interventions under the NDP-9 are organized under the four pillars namely, (i) Improved Security and the Rule of Law (ii) Inclusive and Accountable Politics (iii) Inclusive Economic Growth; and (iv) Improved Social Development. Currently, the government is preparing the next phase of the national development plan (NDP-10, 2025-2030). The next phase has been re-named as National Transformation Plan (NTP). It is expected that under the NTP, climate change and environment will feature as a standalone pillar.

In August 2022, the Federal Government of Somalia established the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. This was done in response to the environmental issues the nation is facing and to oversee the development and implementation of policies related to environmental conservation, climate adaptation and mitigation. The ministry led the development of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Plan, the National Environment Policy, among others.

1.4.3. Gender inclusion

Somali women and girls make up slightly more than 50% of the population²⁴. Gender inequality in Somalia existed long before the current climate crisis. UNDP 2015 Gender and Inequality Report on Somalia gave it a score of 0.776 (where 1 denotes absolute inequality) and ranked Somalia as the fourth worst country in the global league table²⁵. Women's participation in politics, economics, education, social and decision-making spheres were historically limited. A lot needs to be done to address this inequality.

Climate change, especially recurrent droughts, have exacerbated the existing vulnerabilities and social marginalization of women and has induced massive displacement, with the majority of the displaced

²⁴ UNFPA Somalia. Gender Equity: hit or miss in the Somali population. 2019. <https://somalia.unfpa.org/en/publications/gender-equity-hit-or-miss-somali-population>

²⁵ UNDP. Gender in Somalia Brief.

being women and children. According to the Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA), women and children accounted for more than three-quarters (84 percent) of those displaced due to droughts combined with incidents of conflicts²⁶. Similarly, the water scarcity caused by droughts is making the lives of women and girls (primary water collectors) harder as they must walk longer distances to fetch water.

Against this backdrop, Somalia adopted a National Gender Policy in 2013 that aims to minimize gender inequalities and ensure the full participation of women in all spheres of life. The policy affirms that addressing gender inequality is crucial for recovery, sustainable peace and development in Somalia. The policy aims to integrate gender perspective in all policies and programs²⁷. Similarly, the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the National Environmental Policy and the National Climate Change Policy recognized that women and youth are particularly vulnerable to climate change, hence, the need to consider gender differences in adaptation programs and climate actions.

If carefully managed, the shifting social and gender norms generated to address climate change impacts can create entry points for women's economic empowerment in Somalia, as well as for their participation in decision-making, conflict prevention and peacebuilding²⁸. Women can also be specifically active agents in adapting to climate change, as they are often the first providers of food, water, energy and other crucial services to their families. Their life experiences and indigenous knowledge related to the preservation of natural resources and biodiversity in rural areas could be used when designing adaptation measures. Somali women are mostly custodians of the natural resources and play a huge role in management and protection of natural resources through their knowledge gained over time, although their efforts/ knowledge are usually not recognized at the local spheres. Therefore, to benefit from their knowledge and experience, it is crucial to include women in the decision-making process for the management of natural resources. Access to decision-making is also crucial for women's empowerment and ability to fully participate in and benefit from economic activities²⁹.

Specific gender commitments and targets under the revised NDC include³⁰.

- Somalia is committed to target 30% (percent) representation of women in climate change decision-making. The Ministry of Gender and Human Rights will be part of the NDC governance (coordination & decision making),

²⁶ Drought Impact and Needs Assessment. (2018)

²⁷ The National Gender Policy, 2013

²⁸ UNEP, UN WOMEN, DPPA & UNDP. Gender, Climate & Security. Sustaining inclusive peace on the frontlines of climate change. (2020). <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/gender-climate-and-security-en.pdf?la=en&vs=215>

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ Reviewed NDC of Somalia (draft)

- Mainstream gender considerations into national and sub-national climate change policy framework, (policies, regulations, plans and programs) as well as planning and programming climate actions,
- Undertake an in-depth gender analysis to inform climate adaptation and mitigation sector's gender needs and their gaps (knowledge, technology and finance),
- Strengthen the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable groups including women, children, elderly persons and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) communities through social safety nets,
- Promote meaningful access and transfer of climate finance and also support the transfer of technology and knowledge taking into account gender considerations (gender responsive),
- Develop an insurance system to enable vulnerable groups including women, agro- pastoralist communities and IDPs to rebuild livelihoods following exposure to disasters caused by floods and droughts,
- Support vulnerable groups particularly women, youth, and children in climate change adaptation efforts within all sectors of the economy at national and sub-national levels.

2. CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

In response to the challenges posed by climate change, the government of Somalia has integrated climate change actions in its National Development Plan for the period of 2020 to 2024 and plans to include them in the National Transformation Plan 2025-2030. The country has also developed a number of key climate-change-related programmes and policies, such as the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2013 and the National Climate Change Policy (2020). Somalia is currently developing its National Adaptation Plan.

In 2015, the country submitted its first Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the updated NDC was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in July 2021. Despite the country's limitations and circumstances, Somalia is dedicated to meeting the targets outlined in the agreements. Although climate adaptation is the country's top priority, it is also committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 30% compared to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario by 2030, according to its amended NDC³¹. This is an ambitious aim for reducing emissions, but the NDC makes it plain that meeting it would require international public and private participation. The updated NDC entails detailed adaptation measures in the key economic sectors of agriculture, health, ecosystems, energy, water and disaster.

³¹ Ibid

2.1. National frameworks

The Federal Government of Somalia has put in place policy frameworks as well as institutional bodies involved in the environment and climate change sector as briefly outlined below. This country programme is guided by these policies, plans and strategies:

Table 3. National policy documents and strategies

	National Policy Documents	Year
1	Nationally Determined Contribution	2021
2	The Ninth National Development Plan	2020-24
3	The Somalia National Climate Change Policy	2020
4	Draft Environmental Social Impact Assessment Regulations	2020
5	Draft National Environmental Management Bill	2020
6	National Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality Targets 2020	2020
7	National Food Security and Nutrition Policy	2020
8	Somali Women's Charter	2019
9	The National Environment Policy	2019
10	Somalia National Water Policy and National Water Resource Law	2019
11	The National Electricity Bill	2019
12	National Fertilizer Policy	2019
13	Somali National Disaster Management Policy	2018
14	Recovery and Resilience Framework	2018
15	The Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	2018
16	National Energy policy	2018
17	The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2015
18	The National Adaptation Programme of Actions	2013
	Strategies	
19	The National Durable Solutions Strategy	2020-2024
20	Integrated Water Resource Management Strategic Plan	2019-2023
21	The UN Strategic Framework Somalia	2017-2020
22	The Power Master Plan for Somalia	2019
23	MoECC Strategic Plan	2023-2028

The 9th National Development Plan (NDP-9), the National Climate Finance Policy (NCFP) and the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) are the main entry points to tackle climate change in Somalia. They intend to mainstream climate change across all key economic sectors and encourage lower carbon pathways. A synopsis of key national frameworks that align with this Country Programme is described below.

i) Somalia's NDC

Somalia's updated NDC was submitted to UNFCCC in July 2021 highlights the country's mitigation and adaptation priorities and related costs. The estimated cost of implementing Somalia's NDC is approximately USD 55.5 billion for the period 2021- 2030 with a significant portion of Somalia's NDC priorities being adaptation and resilience building. However, the financing needs of Somalia have been revised. Currently, the NDC is under review and the reviewed NDC estimates that Somalia needs 16.5 billion USD from 2024-2030. Mitigation actions will require support in terms of finance, technology and capacity building to the tune of approximately USD 7.5 Billion while adaptation programs are budgeted at USD 9.02 billion including costs on various resilience and adaptation initiatives based on the country's recognized climate emergencies.

ii) National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) 2020 – 2024

NDSS aims to develop sustainable solutions to displacement through 'whole of government' and 'whole of society' approach and aims at solving displacement by bringing change that if displacement affected communities can have access to services and can live somewhere with security of tenure protecting them against eviction; can participate in public affairs as full citizens; have access to sustainable livelihoods and employment; as well as access to justice, then they can achieve durable solutions because they are able to become self-sufficient and re-join mainstream society. If durable solutions are to be achieved in Somalia, collaboration is required between the Federal Republic of Somalia (FRS) and partners across the board. It is premised on building alliances between groups with similar interests and goals, and communication is required to sustain these goals and to coordinate interventions and activities.

iii) National Climate Change Policy, 2020

The goal of the Somalia National Climate Change Policy (2020) is to develop and successfully implement appropriate and effective climate change adaptation and mitigation measures to achieve a thriving and climate resilient economy. Comprehensive sectorial strategies and action plans are based on this broad national climate change policy.

iv) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

The NBSAP was created in 2015 as part of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Its objectives are to identify the factors that contribute to biodiversity loss, many of which are also linked to climate vulnerability, and to develop countermeasures. The strategy outlines the gaps that need to be filled to manage and monitor biodiversity effectively, including in terms of capacity, policy, resource mobilization, and coordination.

v) National Disaster Management Policy, 2018

This policy offers a starting point for using synergies between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in terms of institutional support and creating project pipelines. It also offers principles for integrating disaster risk reduction into the national development planning processes

together with outlining priority investments in disaster preparedness, early warning, mitigation and recovery.

vi) National Environment Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) 2022/2026

NESAP aims at enhancing the existing institutional structures, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as undertaking actions to protect, conserve, manage, and sustainably utilise the natural resources and ecosystems including land, air, biodiversity and aquatic resources of the country.

vii) Initial National Communication (INC) 2018

INC highlights the country's situational context concerning climate change and promotes comprehensive nationwide response to climate change actions including adaptation, with the aim to safeguard the environment and create resilient communities.

viii) National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

Somalia is currently finalizing the formulation of its National Adaptation Plan, which will be a framework that will serve as a baseline and guide future climate change adaptation policies, programmes and projects. Building upon the foundation that was created when the country formulated its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2013, the NAP addresses institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning and implementation at the federal level, technical, institutional, and managerial capacity for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) planning at the state level, and investment planning and enabling conditions for financing climate change adaptation interventions. The NAP has three outcomes:

- Outcome 1: National institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning enhanced,
- Outcome 2: State-level technical capacity for climate change adaptation planning strengthened,
- Outcomes 3. Financial planning for climate change adaptation strengthened.

The final NAP document is expected to be ready by September 2024.

ix) Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP III) 2022-2026

To improve access to high-quality, reasonably priced healthcare services as outlined in the evidence-based essential package of health services, the Plan suggests a number of policy alternatives and initiatives. This would assist Somalia in achieving all health-related SDGs and fulfilling its commitment to Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Resilient and strengthened health system capacities are essential for adapting to climate change and managing the health risks that it inevitably brings to humans, animals, and the environment.

x) National Energy Policy (NEP) 2018

The Policy's principal goal is to give more urban and rural residents access to economical, efficient, and sustainable energy sources, for the private sector to prosper and for the public sector to meet the country's energy needs as a way of improving essential services, promote economic growth and reduce poverty. Additionally, as a mean of lowering the pressure on deforestation for biomass energy generation, the policy encourages and promotes production, use and storage of renewable energy through diversification, innovation, technical cooperation and technology transfer. The policy also encourages investment in cutting-edge, integrated and profitable energy supply models.

2.2. Institutional arrangements

a) Climate Coordination Mechanism

The National Climate Change Policy of 2020 provides institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for climate change. This policy has, however, not been operationalized and the institutional arrangements it sets out have not been officially established. The key institutions are presented below:

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC).

The key institution charged with coordinating climate change issues at the Federal level is the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC).

MOECC is charged with the development, coordination and implementation of environmental regulations and policies endorsed at the federal level. Subsequently, at the subnational and local levels, the environment ministries of states play the same roles at the state level.

National climate change committee (NCCC)

This is a multi-stakeholders, high level policy coordination committee comprising of: Prime Minister, Ministry of Environment & climate change, sectoral ministries, Directors of government agencies, FMS Ministers of environment, the private sector and civil society organization. The NCCC is to be chaired by the Prime Minister. This committee is responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of climate change activities in Somalia. The committee also coordinates and supervises implementation of the climate change policy.

Cross-Sectoral Committee on Climate change (CSCC)

This committee is composed of officials from across government working on climate change. It is a technical committee chaired by the Director General of MOECC and composed of technical officers from government agencies at the level of Director Generals (DGs). The committee serves as a cross-sector forum for exchange of ideas, including the provisions of updates on ongoing and planned climate change initiatives. It coordinates and advises sector specific and cross-sector implementation of activities, addresses the cross-cutting and social aspects of climate change and advises on monitoring and evaluation outcomes as well as future direction of NCCP.

Inter-Ministerial Technical Steering Committee (IMTSC)

The IMTSC was established under the GCF Readiness Support Project and the NAP project. The overall goal of the IMTSC is to facilitate inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial guidance for Somalia's collaboration with GCF and to guide the NDA operations in overseeing readiness support activities and climate finance programming in Somalia.

National Climate Fund

On 30 June 2024, the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia established the National Climate Fund through Presidential Decree LR.235. Although the presidential decree has not provided details on the fund's mandate, it is assumed that it will be a key institution in climate finance in the country. The National Fund will comprise two levels: Board of Directors and Executive/Secretariat.

b) National Designated Authority (NDA)

The Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change functions is the focal point or NDA for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). For Somalia, a country facing severe climate-related challenges, access to GCF resources is crucial. The NDA oversees GCF activities in the country and ensures the alignment with strategic national objectives and priorities. The NDA is a crucial actor in ensuring country-ownership and driving ambitious action on adaptation and mitigation through access to GCF resources. The NDA has limited financial and human capacities. An enhanced organisation of the NDA along with a sustainable resourcing strategy was prepared in the framework of the GCF Readiness Support Project with the aim to support the NDA fulfilling its mandate.

c) Nationally Determined Contributions Unit (NDC unit)

The NDC unit is part of the structure of the MOECC. It is tasked with the review of the NDC as well as developing an implementation plan for the NDC. In terms of staffing, there are NDC Country Facilitator and co-facilitator. The plan of the unit includes establishing links with line ministries and having focal points at sub-national levels to ensure participation of all relevant stakeholders.

2.3. Climate action priority sectors

a) Agriculture

Agriculture including livestock remains the most important production sector in Somalia. The sector contributes up to 70 per cent of GDP and accounts for 80 percent of employment. Southern Somalia's alluvial plains, the country's most fertile soils and the inter-riverine areas account for the largest share of agricultural production. The agriculturally rich south and central regions have suffered the most from the civil conflict. Irrigation and flood control infrastructure along the two main rivers has deteriorated.

Livestock production has been the backbone of the Somali economy for centuries. It is also the most important source of income for the predominantly rural population. Most recent projections estimate livestock numbers at about 7.1 million camels, 5.3 million cattle, 12.5 million, 30.9 million goats and

13.6. million sheep, with cattle being concentrated mainly in the south and camels in the northern part of the country³².

Somalia, unlike other nomadic livestock systems, livestock keeping is very market-oriented. Over 5 million animals are exported each year with livestock exports (including raw hides and skins) representing about 70 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and 80 per cent of foreign currency earnings. There are challenges facing the livestock keeping in Somalia which include export bans placed on Somalia by countries like Saudi Arabia, absence of an animal health surveillance system and inadequate public veterinary system.

Agriculture is among the sectors most exposed to climate change. Climate change induced droughts significantly affect agricultural production. Overstocking, overgrazing, declining fertility of pastures, disease outbreaks and unpredictable rainfall are among other risks-partly caused by different climate set up-facing livestock farming. Also, flood control and irrigation infrastructures deterioration caused by floods increased farmers vulnerability. n.

b) Water

Somalia is a water scarce country struggling with collapsed infrastructure, poor governance and weak institutional and human resource capacities. Individual water accessibility has been on the decline due to inadequate investment in appropriate technology to harness rainwater, inefficient exploitation of water resources and unregulated private water suppliers. Water statistics for Somalia indicate that only 52% of the total population has access to an improved water supply³³.

The country is dominated by surface water resources. Shabelle and Juba are the only perennial rivers in Somalia, and they provide livelihoods to numerous communities along the river banks. Regions along the two rivers are one of the most important agricultural regions in Somalia. The alluvial plains of the two rivers have been described as the breadbasket of Somalia³⁴.

In the north and north-east, sub-surface water is generally saline and permanent sources of water are found in deep boreholes. In the south, however, water is obtained from rivers as well as shallow wells. During the tsunami, many wells in coastal areas were buried by sand washed in by the waves, resulting in brackish and polluted water. Seawater may have also invaded the porous rocks contaminating the underground water with salt.

Somalia, however, possesses significant underground water resources that remain largely untapped and exploring and exploiting these underground water reserves could have transformative effects on various sectors, including agriculture, where water is a fundamental resource. It can also provide a solution to the pressing issue of access to safe drinking water for the population. Moreover, these underground aquifers hold the potential to address some of the country's pressing water supply

³² [Exploring investment opportunities for the livestock sector in Somalia \(ilri.org\)](#)

³³ [Water, sanitation and hygiene | UNICEF Somalia](#)

³⁴ Basnyat, D. B. and Gadain H. M. (2009): Hydraulic Behaviour of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers: Basic Analysis for Irrigation and Flood Management Purposes. Technical Report No W-13, FAO-SWALIM, Nairobi, Kenya.

challenges. The total water resource endowment in Somalia is estimated at approximately 6 billion cubic meters of renewable water resources.

c) Blue Economy

Despite the country's long coast of over 3,333km, Somalis are not traditionally a fishing or fish-eating people, although small coastal communities engage in subsistence fishing. The fishing sector contributes just 2 percent to GDP. However, the fisheries sector holds substantial potential for enhancing the livelihoods of Somalia's pastoralist communities, who have been traditionally reliant on livestock farming.

Somalia's resources-rich coastline has a great untapped potential. As climate change continues to exacerbate drought conditions and deplete pasturelands, these communities face increasing vulnerability and uncertainty. Diversifying into fisheries offers a viable alternative, providing a steady source of income and nutrition in the face of environmental challenges. However, there are pollution challenges posed by foreign vessels that indiscriminately pollute the shoreline and the sea of Somalia causing deaths of indigenous people from direct and immediate effects of contamination from hazardous waste materials. The common source of marine pollution is external diffuses of pollution from seabed activities and deliberate ocean dumping into Somalia sea water by foreigners³⁵. Hundreds of fishing vessels from a variety of nations ply over the waters of Somalia, operating without license. Local Somali fishermen are attacked, and their equipment destroyed by the alien unlicensed fishermen. Illegal fishing by foreign interests represents a loss of revenue for the new Federal Government and the federal member states.

Following other growing countries footsteps, who have eventually turned to Blue Economy to enhance their growth, Somalia will highly likely initiate the process of capitalizing the marine resources. This elicits the importance of having a framework for future endeavor of marine resources based on potential climate change scenario and their future implication. Climate impacts on the marine fisheries mainly depend on increase in water temperature and climate-driven shifts in the Somali upwelling reducing productivity. By the end of the century, it is projected an overall rise of 4°C in sea surface temperature which will be catastrophic for Somalia's fisheries sector³⁶. The livelihoods of many coastal communities who rely on fisheries will be destroyed and increase in food insecurity.

d) Energy

Somalia largely relies on wood fuel to meet energy demands for domestic use. Electricity in urban areas is supplied almost entirely by the private sector and use fossil fuel. More than half of the population have access to electricity, but Somalia has higher tariffs compared to neighboring countries³⁷. The cost

³⁵ [Pollution / Somalia | Interactive Country Fiches \(unepgrid.ch\)](#)

³⁶ World Bank.

Somalia Climate Risk Review (English). Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099062923035034613/P17624603756190c409e570193ea2ae944d>

³⁷ [Somalia - Energy and Electricity \(trade.gov\)](#)

of energy in Somalia ranges from USD 50 to 125 cents per kilowatt hour making Somalia one of the most expensive places to buy energy in the world³⁸.

The energy sector in Somalia is promising given the abundance of sunshine and wind power in the country. Data from the NDC indicate that the country receives solar radiation of 5 to 7 kWh/m²/day, boasting more than 310 days of sunshine annually. Additionally, Somalia is characterized by strong wind regimes, with yearly average speeds ranging from 1.5 to 11.4 m/s. There is also potential for small-scale hydroelectric power generation, estimated to be around 100 to 120 MW, along the Shebelle and Juba rivers. Investing in these renewable energy resources could yield numerous benefits for Somalia, including reducing dependency on imported fossil fuels, decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, and promoting sustainable economic development. Additionally, the development of renewable energy infrastructure could create job opportunities and stimulate local industries³⁹. Private energy companies are investing in renewable energy. Imports of LPG gas is also growing replacing the use of charcoal for cooking.

2.4. Climate finance

a) Climate Finance Policy

The National Climate Finance Policy (2023), which is presently in draft form and was developed with support from the GCF, aims to close investment gaps in climate change and aid Somalia's development plans. The goal of the policy is to strengthen political will, and to improve access to both national and international climate finance to support resilience and adaptive capacity, low-carbon development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

b) Climate finance flows

Somalia's climate finance, primarily from Vertical Climate Funds (VCFs), only accounts for 1% of total inflow, according to data from 2019 and 2020. There is a deficiency of climate finance for both climate resilient development and adaptation. The current inflow is only over USD 285 million per year which is 6% of the needed amount. Somalia needs \$2.5 billion USD per year according to the reviewed NDC. The list of climate and environmental projects and programmes implemented in Somalia can be found under annex 2.

Tables 3 and 4 below highlights the climate finance inflows in Somalia over time and the sources of climate finance in Somalia between 2000 and 2020 respectively.

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ See <https://sominvest.gov.so/key-sectors/energy/>

Table 4. Climate finance inflows in Somalia (Million USD)

		Adaptation	Mitigation	Dual Purpose	Total
Somalia	Most recent year - 2020	260.8	3.7	20.2	284.8
	Last 20 years - 2000 to 2020	1188.2	87.2	188.8	1464.2
	Last 20 years - 2000 to 2020	548.8	258.8	79.3	886.9

Source: OECD DAC External Development Finance Statistics. Recipient perspective. 2020 and cumulative 2000-2020

Table 5. Sources of Climate Finance in Somalia

Source	Amount [Million USD]	Percentage of Total
World Bank	108.7	38%
UK	71.7	25%
Germany	37.8	13%
Sweden	16.1	6%
Netherlands	15.3	5%
African Development Bank	8.5	3%
Switzerland	6.5	2%
Japan	6.3	2%
Italy	5.9	2%
Denmark	3.1	1%
Bill & Mel Gates Fdn	2.0	1%
Ireland	1.5	1%
GEF	1.2	0%
United States	0.2	0%
Islamic Dev Bank	0.1	0%
Grand Total	284.8	100%

Somalia can be viewed as a country with limited capacity in terms of planning, access, delivery, monitoring and reporting of climate finance. Despite substantial efforts in the past decade to establish enabling national governance architecture, progress remains limited in terms of developing effective and responsive institutional capacities for the planning, accessing and management of funds.

Adaptation policies are frequently not well integrated within the long-term socioeconomic development visions and sectoral policies. With a unified leadership strategy, the newly formed Ministry of Environment and Climate Change hopes to improve climate finance programmes. However, to effectively plan for climate finance and enable the nation to access funds from a variety of sources, robust capacity development is required.

Several entry points exist that the Federal Government of Somalia, supported by development, humanitarian and climate adaptation actors, can leverage to increase access to climate finance and begin incorporating adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management within socio-economic development and transition to climate-resilient development. Such entry points include strengthening

the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) and improving climate data acquisition.

3. Gaps and Opportunities

The government of Somalia is making proactive efforts to tackle climate change. This can be observed in the integration of climate change response action in the country's development plans at both national and sub-national levels. To make a paradigm shift and transform the development and address climate change into concrete solutions, practical actions, investments, and inclusive business opportunities on the ground in driving towards a resilient and low carbon country, there are still quite a number of challenges and gaps (i.e. policy, regulatory, institutional, technical, financial, business, social, and cultural in nature) that need to be addressed. The current obstacles to effectively mainstreaming climate change and coordinating development aspirations with climate change response strategies are made worse by a lack of adequate financial and human resources, as well as a lack of absorptive capacity within government agencies and the private sector.

Based on situational analysis, Somalia's climate change responses are affected by the following:

a) Inadequate policy coherence, limited institutional capacity, and fragmented approaches

Reflecting on the NDP-9, there is limited reflection on objectives related to the climate change responses – such as those on agriculture and livestock, clean energy, water and sanitation, economic diversification particularly on science and innovation. Effective adaptation in Somalia will require considerable effort to generate and apply knowledge to overcome data gaps and more fundamental uncertainty besides the progressive development of refined legal and regulatory frameworks on climate change responses by the government through the MoECC.

Similarly, finding synergies between risk reduction and adaptation policies and regulatory frameworks is crucial, as is making sure that proper adaptation planning, and responses aren't "inventing the wheel." Fundamentally, the goal is to construct infrastructure, communities, and homes that are resilient. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation planning, and response are currently politically divided in the nation; this must be broken in order to support a comprehensive response to hazards and other development challenges.

A policy coherence assessment would be useful to ensure coherence towards climate change policy objectives. In addition, the private sector is largely unregulated and remains faced with key challenges, such as lack of information and awareness of climate change and the role they play in addressing it. These challenges will have to be addressed to mobilize further significant private-sector support for adaptation.

b) Limited finance and human resource capacity

Lack of resources, both human and financial, makes it extremely difficult for Somalia's government structures to carry out adaptation measures. The primary goals of the constrained national public budget are creating and preserving security and making a partial payment

towards the salaries of public servants, leaving large gaps in climate financing and coordination.

Assessing the capacity requirements of all pertinent institutions, such as the MoECC, pertinent federal sector ministries and institutions, and state-level departments in charge of climate change matters, is the first step in resolving the bottlenecks in capacity. The government and other stakeholders should implement measures to improve the operational and absorptive capacity of climate change funds. Additionally, capacity development measures should address any gaps in the system, such as the ability to fully mainstream climate change adaptation into planning and budgetary processes.

c) Inadequate coordination

Disjointed national mandates on climate change define Somalia. While the MoECC oversees coordinating responses to climate change, other line ministries focus on their technical work and do not grant priority to coordinate their climate interventions, which could lead to perceptions of inadequate responses. Programmes and projects pertaining to climate change that are presently being carried out at different organisations frequently lack central coordination, which results in budgetary inefficiencies.

d) Inadequate information dissemination and poor governance

Weak public knowledge and law enforcement, and ineffective accountability and transparency monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are the hallmarks of Somalia. The future should allow and sustain the participation of civil organisations, non-governmental organisations, and third-party businesses and private sector entities (such as Salaam Bank, agro Africa Bank, IBS Bank, Dahabshil, etc.) in all stages of climate change initiatives. Additionally, in the context of GCF investment activities in Somalia, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and accountability should be strengthened. To allow for greater stakeholder representation that serves the interests of Somalia as a whole, conflicts of interest and the exclusive dominance of a small number of public organizations and international development institutions in GCF-related investment decisions should be restricted.

e) Limited skilled climate change experts

Human capacity gaps and lack of technical capacity on climate change including to mobilise resources for climate action e.g. in developing concept notes and proposals, in terms of comprehensive and integrated policy formulation and development prevent the country from advancing climate action. Somalia has a shortage of technically skilled experts at ministries and a shortage of highly skilled public sector experts to integrate climate action knowledge into practical projects. The lack of local expertise and qualified consultancy skills leads the country to call and depend on expensive international expertise. Also, there is a need to strengthen fiscal policies to prevent political figures from spending excessive amounts of money on private ambitions, especially for political gains.

f) High cost of innovation

The high cost of technology as a barrier to the development, deployment, adoption and subsequent transfer of key technologies is a reality in Somalia.

g) Capacity Development

The government will continue to search for ways to improve its technical proficiency in order to better understand, recognise, and integrate climate change responses into development planning, budgeting, and execution.

Generally, the government will need to start creating specific policies through the NDA in order to meet the mitigation reduction and adaptation targets outlined in the NDC. This is a crucial next step. Understanding policy strategies like feed-in tariffs, efficiency requirements, and green winning will be necessary for this. To guarantee efficient governance and coordination of the NDC implementation process, a variety of capacities and skills will be required. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and the Cross-Sectorial Committee on Climate Change (CSCC) at MoECC already have a significant amount of capacity, and they will be crucial in identifying capacity needs in other Ministries and assisting them in developing that capacity.

The capacity of different agencies should be further developed in:

- Expertise in bankable project development and management especially for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other bilateral and multilateral agencies.
- Expertise in and understanding of good governance structures and processes, for example well-managed committees and working groups. Useful lessons can be learned from other countries that have previously set up such institutional structures.
- Capacity building on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), including capacity development in GHG emissions assessment in different sectors including data generation system and management.
- Understanding of wider government policy, for example economic and development plans, and sectoral master plans.
- Basic knowledge of climate policy across key ministries, particularly how their core work areas link with the climate agenda and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

h) Lack of mutually reinforcing actions across local and national levels of government

There exists a gap both in terms of capacity and implementation between local and national levels of government. Top-down approaches to adaptation and mitigation planning need to be supported by bottom-up analysis of concrete options and actions. The local level government must be empowered with mandates, manpower, capacity, financial, and technical support.

4. GCF ENGAGEMENT

4.1. Country portfolio

a) Readiness

The GCF Readiness Programme provides support to NDAs and nominated Direct Access Entities for strengthening their institutional capacities to efficiently engage with the Fund. Resources may be provided in the form of grants or technical assistance.

The Readiness Programme provides⁴⁰:

- Up to US\$ 4 million per country over 4 years.
- Up to US\$ 3 million per country for the formulation/implementation of national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes.

Somalia is part of the 2023 African Union multi-country readiness programme supported by GWP.

Somalia should strategize on the use of the 4 years allocation to secure continuous funding for the functioning of the NDA over this period.

During the GCF mission to Somalia in March 2024, it was announced that GCF will directly increase readiness support to Somalia by providing \$7 million USD.

b) Project Preparation Facility (PPF)

The GCF provides support for proposal preparation through the Project Preparation Facility. The PPF is available to all AEs with a GCF-approved concept notes. . Until now, Somalia submitted officially four concept notes for national projects through different AE and are still in the assessment process. Most likely, requests will be submitted to PPF to support the full proposals development. The list of pipeline projects is described in table 7 below.

c) Accredited Entities

There are no national accredited entities in Somalia. In other words, Somalia does not have Direct Access Entities (DAEs) who have been assessed and approved by the GCF Board to access GCF funding. Somalia's access to GCF climate finance is mainly through International Access Entities (IAEs) dominantly through UN agencies.

The stakeholder consultations of the country programme proposed that the private sector actors in Somalia have the potential to become DAEs. The proposed potential DAEs are mainly the private banks in the country such as the Central Bank of Somalia, Dahabshil International Bank, Premier Bank, MyBank, Amal Bank, Salaam Bank and Amaana Bank.

MOECC made progress in engaging the private sector and raising awareness about GCF resources. For example, in May 2024, MOU was signed between MOECC and Hormuud, a leading telecom and banking company in Somalia. The objective of the MOU is twofold: to support the private sector to access climate

⁴⁰ Ibid

finance (including GCF accreditation process, concept notes and proposal development for projects) as well as mobilize climate resources from the private sector.

4.2. Multi-stakeholder engagement process for CP development

Climate change is a cross-cutting issue which requires a coordinated approach across sectors. Achieving low-emission and resilient economic development requires engagement with all relevant stakeholders at national and sub-national levels. Thus, to ensure stakeholder ownership of the country programme, a consultative and inclusive process was followed so that the relevant stakeholders are part of the GCF activities in Somalia.

The Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, which is the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the GCF, played a facilitative role in the stakeholder engagement process during the development of the country programme. The NDA will have the same role in the implementation of the Country Programme. Relevant national line ministries such as the ministries of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, state ministries of Environment and Climate Change, private sector, civil society, local government, academia, banking sector, development agencies and other key institutions were consulted through consultative workshops and meetings in the process of developing this Country Programme for the country to access GCF resources. The Country Programme valued and promoted gender considerations in all its activities especially the active participation of women from various sectors of the economy, including the prioritization of gender equality measures in the Country Programme and its key components. The relevant stakeholders validated the Country Programme. Table 6 below presents the stakeholder engagement process carried out during the development of the Country Programme. Such an inclusive consultative process ensures the buy-in of all relevant stakeholders.

Furthermore, the consultation took advantage of the high-level GCF mission to Somalia held from 10th to 13th March 2024 to receive guidance from GCF taking into consideration the submitted and the under-preparation projects for submission to GCF. In fact, Somalia's current pipeline with GCF includes several projects in the sectors of agriculture, pastoralism and rangelands. Hence, it was recommended that the Country Programme covers other priority areas.

Annex 1 contains the list of key stakeholders that have been consulted in the development of the Country Programme. The key stakeholders in Annex 1 will play a pivotal role in GCF activities and other climate change initiatives in Somalia.

Table 6. Stakeholder engagement activities in the development of the Country Programme

Activity	Date	Brief summary	Stakeholders
1st Consultation workshop	29th of February 2024.	As this was the first workshop, the aim was to bring the stakeholders up to date on the readiness support programme in general and the development of the country programme in particular. The key outcome was the identification of priority sectors for adaptation and mitigation interventions in alignment with the NDC as well as the national and sectoral strategies and policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance, • Ministry of Planning, Investment & Economic Development • Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation • Ministry of Water and Energy, • Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, • Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, • Ministry of Fisheries & Blue Economy • Somali Disaster Management Agency, • Ministry of Women and Human Rights. • Banaadir Regional Administration • Private banks
2nd Consultation workshop	16th of April	The second consultation meeting focused on coming up with a final list of project ideas to be included in the Country Programme for GCF investment. Considering the country priorities as well as climate justification and GCF investment criteria, a list of priority project ideas were proposed and agreed upon by the participants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Prime Minister • Ministry of Finance, • Ministry of Planning, Investment & Economic Development • Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation • Ministry of Water and Energy, • Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, • Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, • Ministry of Fisheries & Blue Economy • Somali Disaster Management Agency, • Ministry of Livestock, Range and Forestry • Ministry Public Works, Housing and Construction • Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Activity	Date	Brief summary	Stakeholders
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women and Human Rights. • Banaadir Regional Administration • National Commission for Refugees and IDPs • Central Bank of Somalia • IBS bank • Somali Water Partnership • Somali Green Energy Association
3rd Consultation workshop	9th of May 2024	Building on the 1st and 2nd consultation workshops, the focus of this workshop was to finalize the project ideas and present them to accredited entities that may be interested to take them forward.	<p>In addition to the above institutions, the following organizations attended the 3rd consultation workshop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dahabshil Bank • SIDA institute • Somali Greenpeace Association • Somali green energy Association SOGEA • GREDO • Community Action for Climate Change • Somali Optimistic Youth Club • SOMREP • World Vision • IFAD • UNDP • UNEP • FAO • UNICEF • UN-HABITAT • NGO Consortium
Validation meeting	12th April 2024	This was the final step of the stakeholder engagement process. The stakeholders validated the country programme including the 5 project ideas.	The validation meeting was attended by all of the aforementioned institutions. Also in attendance were representatives from federal member state environment ministries of Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Southwest state.

4.3. Country priorities for GCF Funding

Key national priorities are in several Government policies, strategies and initiatives on climate change, including the NDCs, NDP-9, National Climate Change Policy, National Environment Policy, GCF Readiness Needs Assessment (RNA), National, Disaster management policy and the NAPA as well as sector policies and governance frameworks. These national priorities, that structure the country programme, are key to greater integration, coherence and coordination between climate change, agricultural development and food security, disaster risk reduction (DRR), health, infrastructure development as well as access to energy.

Based on the above-mentioned national policies and strategies, sectoral policies and national consultations, Somalia's national priorities recommended for funding for this current GCF funding cycle are:

- i) Early warning systems
- ii) Transport and Infrastructure sector
- iii) Energy sector
- iv) Biodiversity
- v) Agriculture and livelihoods

The alignment of national priorities with GCF result areas is presented in Table 6.

The above sectors are mainly prioritized given the country's economic structure and needs. These priorities are generally considered to support the sectors that are most critical to the country's economy and livelihoods of majority of the population. Also to build resilience against climate change that appears to be increasing its impact on the economy.

Table 7. Summary of National priorities per GCF Result Area

Theme	Main national priorities	GCF Result area
Adaptation	Agriculture and livestock	food security, Health and water security
	Marine and coastal ecosystem	Ecosystems and ecosystems services
	Health sector	Livelihoods of people and communities Transport
Mitigation	Transport and infrastructure	Infrastructure and built environment
	Energy sector (Renewable energy and efficiency)	Buildings cities, industries and appliances Energy generation and access and energy efficiency

The priorities for this country programme have been identified through a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches, starting with reviews of available documents including the NDC, policies, strategies and the pipeline projects related to climate change. Bilateral meetings and multi-stakeholder consultation workshops were conducted to propose and finalize areas of priority for GCF support.

Guiding principles used to identify priority areas for 2024-2027 country programme include;

- Alignment with sectoral priorities and GCF result areas
- Alignment with the bilateral and multistakeholder priority areas.

- Prospects of developing multi-sectoral projects for big funding
- Prospects to mobilize and engage the private sector
- Prospects to control other funding support

Priority areas for Somalia GCF Country Programme 2024-2027.

Somalia Country Programme 2024-2027 aims to reflect a comprehensive and programmatic approach that incorporates the aforementioned priority areas and defines a portfolio which is primarily gender sensitive, responsive to the climate risks and NDC aspiration and with a strong transformation shift from the economy of the country, while equally pursuing the existing pipeline projects. The Country Programme intends also to identify financing proposals that build the enabling environment for enhance private sector involvement.

With the support International Accredited Entities, Somalia is pursuing GCF funds with four national and two regional projects are submitted or under preparation for submission. The list of projects is described in the table below.

Table 8. Pipeline of projects submitted or under preparation for submission to GCF

No	Project Name	GCF Theme	Source	Entity	Delivery partner
1	Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia	Adaptation	GCF	MoAI	FAO
2	Addressing Somali Pastoralists' Adaptation Needs for Climate Resilient Livelihoods (ASPAN)	Adaptation	GCF	MoLRF	Save the Children
3	Program to Build Resilience and Food Security in the Horn of Africa	Adaptation	GCF	MoAI	World Bank
4	Strengthening Climate Information Systems for Climate Change Adaptation in the Greater Horn of Africa through regional cooperation	Adaptation	GCF	MOECC	UNDP
5	Climate-Resilient Rangelands in Somalia	Adaptation	GCF	MoECC	UNDP
6	Multi-country Project Advancing Early Warnings for All (EW4All)	Adaptation	GCF	SODMA	UNDP

As it can be noted from the table, agriculture and livestock are the predominant sectors targeted by the projects under preparation. Hence, the 2024-2027 Country Programme will give priority to the other vulnerable sectors. The selected projects are also strategic for the national development goals complementing the NDP-9 and beyond. The projects identified during the consultation process with all relevant climate change stakeholders and NDA are the following :

1. Integrated Drought and Flood Management and Community Resilience Building in Jubba river,
2. Enhancing coastal resilience for Communities in Hobyo and Kismayo,
3. Deploying solar energy and enhancing livelihoods resilience in rural areas in Somalia,
4. Enhance rural-urban transport infrastructure/services resilience and sobriety to enhance food security and communities' resilience,
5. Promote urban ecosystem-based adaptation to enhance urban population resilience in major cities in Somalia.

The climate justification, the objectives, envisaged actions and related costs of the priority projects are provided in table 8.

Table 9. Priority project ideas of the 2024-2027 Somalia Country Programme

Project Title # 1	Integrated Drought and Flood Management and Community Resilience Building in Jubba river
Climate Justification	<p>Somalia is a predominantly arid and semi-arid country, with an already high exposure to hydrometeorological extremes. Drought periods are common and often followed by severe floods, jeopardizing livelihoods, and human life. Climate change is expected to result in elevated average temperatures, along with decreases in total precipitation, and strong winds.</p> <p>Floods and droughts were the most common natural hazard occurrence from 1980-2024 and with projected increases in precipitation and precipitation intensity, floods and drought in Somalia are expected to increase in both frequency and intensity. Predicted increases in average largest 1-day precipitation are expected to increase for all seasons in Somalia, driving increases in flood and drought risk that will affect both rural and urban communities</p>
Targeted GCF Result Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihoods of people and communities - Health food and water security - Infrastructure and built environment
Strategic Objectives (Expected Outcomes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance Somalia capacities to build flood and drought resilience and reduce loss and damage and recovery needs • Developing integrated observation, forecasting and communication systems and procedures, including upgrading of observation, monitoring and forecasting systems, development of cost-effective information and data management systems, and establishing of appropriate IT infrastructure to communicate and disseminate impact forecasts and response advisories. • Establishing appropriate institutional mechanisms and capacity for weather/ climate applications, including setting up of a multi-agency, multi-hazard, impact-based forecasting and early warning centre; • enhancing forecasting, IT systems, and monitoring; and capacity building of users at national and local levels.
Description of Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess existing hydromet services including drought and flood management mechanisms - Strengthen the hydro-meteorological monitoring, forecasting and dissemination network - Facilitate the dissemination of early warnings and advisories for both floods and droughts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop adequate climate information products to support the adequate implementation of adaptation options. - Identify and implement locally led adaptation actions for flood and drought management including soft approaches (improved management of land and water resources, climate-resilient land use planning to reduce exposure to flood and drought, drought management plans, flood response strategies and others) as well as infrastructural interventions - Develop a sustainable financing strategy to facilitate both the upscaling and outscaling of project interventions - Strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national actors for climate integrate flood and drought management - Strengthen the capacities of local communities to cope with flood and drought risks. - Strengthen the existing policy and regulatory frameworks on flood and drought management - Develop knowledge management products
Estimated Cost	70 Million
Co-financing (if any)	TBD
Responsibility (Country leading institution)	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Accredited Entity	IFAD
Development Stage	Concept Note
Submission timeframe	2024
Intervention Zone	Jubbaland River Basin

Project Title # 2	Enhancing coastal resilience for Communities in Hobyo and Kismanyo
Climate justification	Somalia’s low-lying long coastal zone is highly exposed to climate change-induced shifting precipitations patterns, rising temperatures and sea level rise. Levels are expected to rise by ~21cm by 2050. The climate change risks threaten the livelihoods of coastal communities through increased rates of coastal erosion, increased intensity of storm floods, saline intrusion in coastal waterways and groundwater aquifers, and rise of ocean temperatures. This risk affects local communities depending on coastal ecosystems in the districts of Kismaanyo and Hobyo.
Targeted GCF Result Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health, food and water security, - Livelihoods of people and communities, - Ecosystems and ecosystem services.
Strategic Objectives (Expected Outcomes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the institutional capacity within the country to support coastal adaptation planning - Promote nature-based solutions to reduce coastal local communities’ vulnerability - Enhance coastal areas resilience in the districts of Kismaanyo and Hobyo
Description of Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop resilient coastal land planning instruments - Elaborate coastal adaptation plans for the districts of Kismanyo and Hobyo - Identify and implement climate-resilient livelihoods including adoption of modernised technologies and management practices for livelihoods such as livestock farming, fishing and crop production, etc. - Strengthen market and finance access for coastal communities - Identify and map critical ecosystems that provide resilience benefits and implement conservation actions to enhancement of the provision of ecosystem goods and services. - Conserve and protect mangroves and coastal wetlands - Improve conservation and management of sensitive coastal ecosystems, such as coral reefs and seagrasses - Strengthen the capacities of federal and local departments on coastal planning
Estimated Cost	10 Million

Co-financing (if any)	TBD
Responsibility (Country leading institution)	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Accredited Entity	UNEP
Development Stage	Concept Note
Submission timeframe	2024
Intervention Zone	Galmudug, Jubbaland States

Project Title # 3	Deploying solar energy and enhancing livelihoods resilience in rural areas in Somalia
Climate justification	Charcoal is used as a main source of energy in the rural areas of Somalia for cooking, heating, lighting, and water extraction. Furthermore, drought frequency is increasing in Somalia due to climate change impacts. As a result, charcoal production is increasingly adopted by pastoral communities as an alternative source of income. Traditional methods for charcoal production lead not only to high carbon emissions but are also an important cause of deforestation, environmental degradation and hence increase of rural communities' vulnerability. The provision of decentralized solar energy in rural areas is expected to reduce the reliance on non-clean sources of energy while savings and increase of communities' revenues are expected to contribute to the diversification of economic activities and well-being improvement.
Targeted GCF Result Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy generation and access, - Forests and land use, - Livelihoods of people and communities - Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services
Strategic Objectives (Expected Outcomes)	Improved public services and communities' access to affordable and clean energy as well as social wellbeing
Description of Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop policy/directive to expand use of small-scale off-grid solar energy (cooking, heating, lighting, and water extraction) solutions - Develop regulatory framework and encouraging mechanism for local private solar energy service providers - Public private partnership to advance solar power and energy use in rural areas - Develop solar energy mini-grid systems in vulnerable rural areas - Solarization of public service centres (health and education facilities) in rural areas - Develop clean cooking energy solutions targeting internally displaced persons the (IDPS), - Develop regulatory frameworks for forests sustainable management and promotion of forests ecosystems services - - Support afforestation and eco-based adaptation efforts - - Support local green business and youth entrepreneurship

Estimated Cost	70 Million
Co-financing (if any)	TBD
Responsibility (Country leading institution)	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
Accredited Entity	TBD
Development Stage	Project idea
Submission timeframe	2025
Intervention Zone	National Level

Project Title # 4	Enhance rural-urban transport infrastructure/services resilience and sobriety to enhance food security and communities' resilience
Climate justification	Rural communities are dependent for selling their agricultural products without perishing on road infrastructures and transport services. Severe floods, soil erosion, and high temperatures are posing an increasing threat to vital transportation infrastructure, including roads and bridges. Furthermore, conventional modes of transport are sources of high gas emissions. The development of resilient infrastructure as well as low-cost and low-carbon forms of transport is a key priority of the government of Somalia to promote economic rural-urban integration and strengthen the resilience of agricultural producers and rural communities.
Targeted GCF Result Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure and built environment, - Transport - Health, food and water security - Livelihood of people and communities
Strategic Objectives (Expected Outcomes)	Enhanced farmers resilience and food security via improvement of rural-urban road infrastructure and low-cost and low-carbon transport connection.
Description of Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen disaster planning/response for transportation infrastructure/services - Develop sustainable finance strategy, including enhancing national budgeting processes that account for additional maintenance costs to address increasing damages from hazards - Build/rehabilitate rural-urban transport infrastructure - Identify bottlenecks for the development of clean transport services - Develop the enabling environment (institutional, legal, financial, etc.) to support transport service providers to adopt low-carbon transport modes, - Identify and promote local resource-based solutions that are compatible with the communities needs and local road conditions, - Support private sector involvement, especially youth entrepreneurship, to transition to low-cost and low-carbon transport services - Strengthen the capacity of transport planners to mainstream climate risks in sectoral planning, construction and maintenance of transport infrastructure

	- Strengthen the capacity of private transport service providers to adopt sustainable low-carbon transport solutions
Estimated Cost	150 Million
Co-financing (if any)	TBD
Responsibility (Country leading institution)	Ministry of Transport and Public Workers
Accredited Entity	TBD
Development Stage	Project idea
Submission timeframe	2026
Intervention Zone	National Level

Project Title # 5	Promote urban ecosystem-based adaptation to enhance urban population's resilience in major cities in Somalia
Climate justification	Climate change impacts in Somalia are expected to include increases in average temperature and average maximum temperature, alongside increases in both precipitation and precipitation intensity. These impacts are likely to significantly and disproportionately impact urban areas through an increased urban heat island effect, increased concentration of stormwater pollution and an increased occurrence of pluvial flooding over hardened areas. Urban ecosystems can be incorporated into existing planning and design to reduce the urban heat island effect, provide on-site passive treatment solutions for stormwater and reduce the impacts of pluvial flooding by increasing overall surface permeability while also generating significant environmental, social and economic co-benefits.
Targeted GCF Result Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihoods of people and communities, - Ecosystems and ecosystem services - Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances
Strategic Objectives (Expected Outcomes)	Reduce urban heat, pluvial floods and storms impacts, and enhance citizens resilience
Description of Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop policy/directive to promote urban ecosystem-based adaptation, - Establish financial/fiscal mechanisms to encourage greening of collective and private buildings, - Zoning of potential green spaces in the major cities of Somalia - Creation of green areas and increase tree and vegetation cover in cities - Promote integrated urban water management - Public awareness campaigns to preserve public green areas - Assessment of Solid waste management - Sewage and management to reduce flooding
Estimated Cost	40 Million

Co-financing (if any)	TBD
Responsibility (Country leading institution)	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Accredited Entity	TBD
Development Stage	Project idea
Submission timeframe	2026
Intervention Zone	Mogadishu, Jowhar Dhusamareeb, Garowe, Hargesa, Baidoa, Kismaanyo

5. MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

This country program reflects national priorities and requires regular monitoring to accommodate changing circumstances in the country and draw lessons from implementation procedures. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework includes assessment of progress towards access to GCF finance, activities/projects, activities/projects' implementation, and adaptation and mitigation action impacts. Under this Country Programme, there will be periodic monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress and performance outcomes of investments, initiatives, and activities⁴¹.

The M&E framework (see figure 3) will track progress on:

- Implementation of the GCF Readiness Programme
- Implementation of the Country Programme pipeline, including the development of Concept Notes and Funding Proposals
- Contribution of GCF investments in achieving national climate change and sustainable development objectives, in particular Somalia's NDC and NAP, and the SDGs.
- Somalia achieving direct access to the GCF through the accreditation of national DAEs.
- Enhancing the country's capacities to effectively mobilise and utilise climate funds and advance climate action.

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the Country Programme will consider the overall outcomes and impacts sought by Somalia when engaging with the GCF. Indicative indicators to track progress against these outcomes and impacts are included in Table 10 below.

Table 10. Indicative outcomes, outputs and indicators to track progress

Impact: Building a climate-resilient, low carbon Somalia		
Outcome	Output	Indicators
Outcome 1: Somalia's institutional capacities to access GCF funds are well established	Output 1.1 The country Coordination mechanism of climate finance programming is operationalized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The institutional framework for engaging with the GCF is functional (country coordination mechanism in the NDA operational manual, Inter-ministerial technical committee). 2) Direct and international access entities are actively engaged in developing and implementing GCF projects; 3) Effective and timely application of review procedures by NDA (review of project idea, review of proposals and concept notes, no-objection procedure) 4) The investment priorities and processes

⁴¹ 228OECD. 2017. *Insights from national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems*.

		are clear for all stakeholders; 5) Effective and transparent coordination and facilitation provided by the NDA
	Output 1.2 All relevant stakeholders are actively engaged in GCF processes	1) Number and types of stakeholder engagement mechanisms; 2) Number and types of stakeholders reached. 3) Number, type of stakeholders involved in consultation workshops and/or meetings. 4) Number of successful project ideas initiated and submitted by relevant stakeholders.
	Output 1.3 The NDA is identifying capacity needs of relevant institutions and finding ways to address them	1) Updated capacity needs assessment conducted; 2) Number of interventions or measures taken to build the capacity of the NDA and relevant institutions.
	Output 1.4 Effective reporting and monitoring on GCF related activities in the country is conducted	1) Types of climate finance flows tracked with MRV system 2) Proportion of events and meeting reports published on NDA or MOECC website NDA knowledge management platform. 3) Publication of yearly monitoring reports 4) Number of evaluation of Country the Programme implementation.
Outcome 2: Somalia's resilience is enhanced and emissions are reduced through GCF interventions	Output 2.1 GCF projects that contribute to Somalia's adaptation and mitigation priorities are approved and implemented	1) Number, size and priorities of GCF projects and concept notes approved; 2) Key short, medium and long terms results achieved by projects and concept notes approved.

The present Country Programme is considered a living document. There are still many lessons to be learned from GCF projects currently in progress, especially in the context of direct access implementation and capacity development efforts in Somalia. The Country Programme will be updated every five years. Nevertheless, due to the ever-evolving landscape, adjustments can occur during the implementation period (2024-2027) to incorporate change of circumstances on funds flows and investment priorities in the country. To this end, the NDA will prepare an annual monitoring report assessing the progress on CP implementation and examining the new developments related to climate investments in the country that may influence the Country Programme.

It is also vital to highlight that monitoring and continuous review of the country program and GCF portfolios in Somalia will adhere to the recommendations, requests, and timelines stated by the GCF to the NDA.

Overall, the expectation is that the implementation of the Country Programme will advance the achievement of the ninth National Development Plan and the country's objectives and commitments towards a low carbon and climate resilient country.

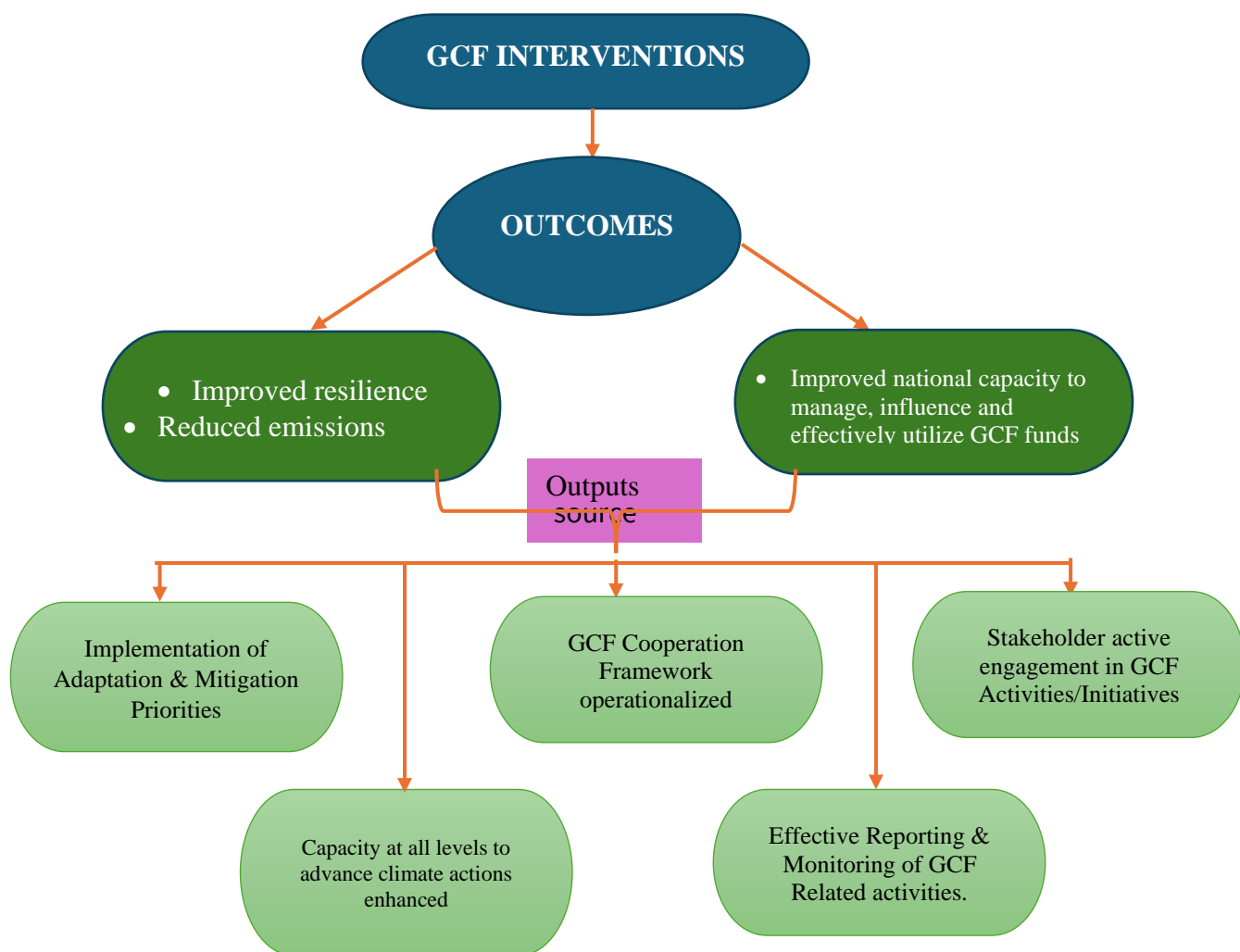


Figure 3. Monitoring and evaluation framework
Source: developed by the Consultant.

From the above monitoring and evaluation framework, key indicators of the whole processes may include but not limited to: -

- a) Financial support received towards climate resilience and low carbon development
- b) Number of concept notes approved and the size of project cost
- c) Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries categorized by gender from GCF projects
- d) Functional institutional framework for engagement with GCF
- e) Quality and quantity of stakeholders' engagement mechanisms
- f) Etc.

The annual country programme implementation report will be compiled and be presented to stakeholders during the GCF intervention meetings or annual workshops hosted by the NDA. The report will account for the current situation and progress achieved in the implementation of the CP including achievements towards GCF project pipeline and portfolio and in terms of effective implementation of the GCF Coordination Framework.

These monitoring reports will be used to identify any concerns that need to be addressed or opportunities to capitalize on to properly benefit from on the potential adaptation and mitigation benefits that the GCF can contribute towards Somalia.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Key stakeholders and their duties

Key Institutions	Category	Duty
Public sector institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR); Ministry of Finance (MoF); Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoA); Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHR); Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR); Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction (MoPWR); Somali Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs Agency (SoDMA); Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MoFMR); Federal Member States 	Federal Government /Public sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Designing and executing government policies and programmes. ✓ Climate change mainstreaming and support through development planning and revision of legal actions. ✓ Follow-up and accountability, ✓ Etc
Private institutions such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banks and other financial entities Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industries 	Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support through funding, insurance and administration. ✓ In conjunction with the government, support, monitor and implement environment resilient projects; promote suitability issues, standards, energy and water efficiency, research and innovation as well as investment in technological development and innovation. ✓ Invest on adaptation and mitigation climate projects
International Development Partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Water Partnership (GWP) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 	Technical and financial partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support the country in facilitating access to the GCF and other available funds. ✓ ✓ Provide technical support

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), • World Food Programme (WFP), • International Fund for Agricultural Development • International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), • Save The Children • Etc. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Non-Governmental Organizations 	<p>Civil society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support and Promote mitigation and resilience through provision of podiums for local communities to engage directly with government climate related issues across the national socio-economic and environmental sectors. ✓ They are critical linkages between projects and programmes coordinators, implementers and beneficiaries.

Annex 2: Completed Projects in Somalia 2018-2024

	Project name	Donor	Implementing institution	Budget	Start date	End date
1	Cross-cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)	GEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Co-financing	UNDP & MOECC	USD 1,500,000	Jul 2018	Aug 2022
2	Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)	GEF	Ministry of Water & Energy MOECC	USD 10,331,000	Nov 2019	Oct 2023
3	Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)	European Union (EU), Sweden, Italy	MOECC UNDP Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	USD 7,572,000	April 2016	Mar 2022
4	Biennial Update Report (BUR)	GEF	MOECC	USD 207,500	Dec 2020	May 2022
5	Environmental Governance	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	UNDP & MOECC	USD 1,482,943	April 2021	Dec 2023
6	Biyole	World Bank	Ministry of Planning, Economic Development & Investment	USD 42,000,000	June 2019	Feb 2023
7	National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	GCF	UNDP	USD 2,725,542	Nov 2020	Nov 2023
8	NDA Readiness Support	GCF	GWPO	USD 670,000	July 2022	Dec 2023
9	Climate Security Pilot Project	UN Climate Security Mechanism	UNDP	USD 500,000	Nov 2020	March 2022

Source: MOECC, Readiness Needs Assessment Report, 2023.

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