About	This overview is part of a series prepared by the NAP Global Network Secretariat sharing analysis of the structures of national adaptation plan (NAP) documents. For more overviews of NAP documents, please visit the NAP Trends platform hosted by the NAP Global Network at: https://trends.napglobalnetwork.org/ To read the full NAP document, visit the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) NAP Central: https://napcentral.org/

Document Title	National Adaptation Plan of Somalia
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Level	Label	Content	Parent Tag	Page #
1	**Purpose**			
		The primary purpose of Somalia's NAP is to provide a comprehensive roadmap for strengthening the country's climate resilience for the period of 2026-2030. It aims to build adaptive capacity at all levels of government and society, reduce the vulnerability of key sectors, and integrate climate change adaptation into national development planning. Recognizing that Somalia's communities and ecosystems are highly sensitive to climatic shifts such as prolonged droughts, flooding, and extreme temperatures, the NAP provides a strategic approach to mitigate these challenges. It promotes actions that reduce risks and safeguard the nation's livelihoods, infrastructure, and natural resources. By doing so, it positions climate change adaptation as a core component of Somalia's long-term sustainable development, reinforcing its national priorities and objectives.		11
1	**Vision**			
		The long-term vision for Somalia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is to create a climate-resilient nation where the most vulnerable populations, sectors, and ecosystems are protected from the adverse effects of climate change. By 2050, Somalia envisions a country where adaptive capacity is enhanced across all levels of government and society, ensuring that economic development, food security, and public health are not compromised by climate variability. This vision involves mainstreaming climate change adaptation into all sectors of development, including agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, and public health, while ensuring sustainable resource management and ecosystem protection. The ultimate goal is to reduce Somalia's vulnerability to climate impacts, build resilience in both urban and rural communities, and promote sustainable growth that benefits future generations.		46-47
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3	**Specific Objectives**			
	Specific Objective 1	Enhancing water resource management: the NAP sets a target to increase access to clean water for 50% of the population in arid and semi-arid regions by 2030 through the development of water harvesting systems and improved groundwater management. This will reduce vulnerability to droughts and water scarcity		47
	Specific Objective 2	Reducing climate-related risks in agriculture: by 2030, Somalia aims to reduce crop failures due to droughts by 40% through the implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices and drought-resistant crops. The goal includes expanding irrigation infrastructure to cover at least 15% of agricultural land, reducing dependence on unreliable rainfall		47
	Specific Objective 3	Improving public health resilience: one of the key objectives is to reduce the incidence of climate-related diseases such as malaria and cholera by 30% by 2030 through the expansion of climate-resilient health infrastructure and early warning systems for disease outbreaks		48
	Specific Objective 4	Building infrastructure resilience in coastal and urban areas: by 2035, Somalia aims to ensure that at least 70% of its critical infrastructure in coastal cities is climate-resilient, protecting against sea level rise and storm surges. This will involve upgrading drainage systems in urban areas and reinforcing key infrastructure in flood-prone regions developing tools and capacities for integration of climate resilience in key sectors.		48

	Specific Objective 5	Strengthening climate information systems: a crucial objective is to develop and enhance Somalia's climate information systems by 2025, ensuring that climate data is available to all sectors. The NAP aims to establish early warning systems that can reach 80% of the population, providing timely alerts on extreme weather events such as droughts and floods.		48
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4	**State-level Strategies**			
	State-level Strategy 1	Coastal areas: Somalia's coastal regions face significant risks from sea level rise and coastal erosion. The NAP recommends the establishment of natural buffers, such as mangroves, alongside engineered coastal defenses like sea walls to mitigate these risks. Fisheries are also prioritized, with plans to enhance sustainable fishing practices and reduce the impact of warming oceans on fish stocks.		52
	State-level Strategy 2	Arid and semi-arid regions: in the central and southern regions, where drought is the primary concern, the NAP outlines strategies such as the introduction of drought-resistant crop varieties and water-efficient farming techniques. It also emphasizes the importance of building community water storage systems and rehabilitating grazing lands to support pastoralists who are heavily affected by both climate change and land degradation.		52
	State-level Strategy 3	Riverine areas: regions along the Shabelle and Juba rivers, prone to both flooding and drought, require integrated water management strategies. The NAP focuses on rehabilitating these rivers to ensure a reliable water supply for agriculture while improving flood control mechanisms. It also includes flood early warning systems to protect communities from sudden water surges.		52
4	**Cross-cutting Measures**			
	Cross-cutting Measure 1	Climate data and early warning systems: Somalia's adaptation strategies rely heavily on improving climate data collection and dissemination. The NAP proposes establishing a nationwide early warning system that can provide timely alerts on extreme weather events such as droughts and floods. By 2025, the goal is to reach 80% of the population with these alerts, reducing the human and economic toll of climate disasters.		52
	Cross-cutting Measure 2	Institutional capacity building: strengthening the capacity of government institutions to coordinate and implement climate change adaptation projects is a priority. This includes enhancing the MoECC's ability to lead cross-sectoral efforts and securing better coordination between national and regional governments. The NAP also encourages community-based adaptation initiatives to empower local populations to manage their own climate risks.		52
	Cross-cutting Measure 3	Sustainable resource management: as part of cross-cutting adaptation measures, the NAP focuses on sustainable resource management practices, such as reforestation and soil conservation, to protect ecosystems that are vital for both agriculture and water resources. The plan encourages a shift towards more sustainable agricultural practices and better management of natural resources, particularly in regions most vulnerable to desertification. Recognizing the environmental pressures from displaced communities, the NAP integrates specific measures to address the impact of increased waste generation and deforestation in these areas. These measures include promoting alternative energy sources to reduce reliance on wood for fuel and implementing community-based waste management practices to preserve surrounding ecosystems and prevent further degradation.		52

	Cross-cutting Measure 4	Gender and disability inclusivity: Somalia's NAP emphasizes the critical importance of inclusivity, ensuring that adaptation measures address the needs of all segments of society, particularly marginalized groups such as women, girls, and persons with disabilities. Women, who are disproportionately impacted by climate change due to their roles in agriculture, water collection, and caregiving, are prioritized in community-based adaptation initiatives. The NAP integrates gender-responsive strategies, such as targeted training for women in sustainable resource management and increasing their representation in decision-making processes. Additionally, the plan acknowledges the heightened vulnerabilities of persons with disabilities, particularly during extreme weather events and displacement. To address these challenges, the NAP outlines measures such as accessible early warning systems, disability-inclusive infrastructure design, and tailored livelihood programs to ensure that adaptation efforts leave no one behind. By embedding gender and disability considerations across its framework, the NAP aims to create equitable and sustainable climate resilience for all.		52