

Advancing resilience and sustainability in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

GCCED Fragile States Portfolio 2026

Somalia — Climate Adaptation and Stability

Snapshot: Population ~19 million | GDP per capita ~US\$630 | Fragility context: Fragile and conflict-affected | Region: Horn of Africa

Integrated Context

Somalia's climate vulnerability is shaped by recurrent drought, episodic flooding, insecurity, and weak public institutions. Pastoral and agro-pastoral systems dominate rural livelihoods and depend directly on rainfall patterns, rangeland health, and access to water points. Climate shocks routinely translate into livestock losses, food insecurity, displacement, and heightened pressure on urban centers. Flooding along the Shabelle and Juba rivers can follow prolonged drought, creating a cycle of compound risk that erodes household resilience. Environmental degradation, including rangeland depletion, deforestation, and unsustainable charcoal production, has further weakened ecological stability. A credible adaptation agenda must therefore combine local water governance, livelihood resilience, anticipatory action, and practical support for institutions operating in fragile conditions.

Key Climate and Environmental Challenges

- Multi-season drought and water scarcity
- River flooding and crop losses
- Rangeland degradation and desertification
- Weak climate-governance capacity

GCCED Engagement Priorities

- Climate early-warning systems
- Resilient pastoral and water systems
- Community adaptation and preparedness
- Local governance strengthening

Strategic Note

Somalia requires climate programming that links adaptation with livelihood security, local institutions, and conflict-sensitive responses to recurrent environmental shocks.

SDG Alignment: 2 • 6 • 13 • 15 • 16