

PARTICIPATORY GUIDANCE TOOL FOR THE INCLUSION OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES IN CLIMATE CHANGE POLICYMAKING AND PROGRAMMING IN SOMALIA



Final Draft Version (2025)



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Acknowledgment

Bareedo Platform Somalia extends its deepest appreciation to all individuals and institutions whose commitment and collaboration made possible the development of this “Participatory Guidance Tool for the Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in Climate Change Policymaking and Programming in Somalia”.

This Guidance Tool was produced through a collaborative and participatory process led by Bareedo Platform Somalia, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Range, and Climate Change (MoERCC) of Puntland State. The Ministry’s leadership and technical engagement were pivotal in ensuring the tool’s alignment with national and state-level climate policies, strategies, and institutional frameworks.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to People Powered for their technical, financial, and mentorship support through the Climate Democracy Accelerator (CDA) Program. Their mentorship, particularly through CDA mentor Mr. Mateusz Wojcieszak, provided valuable guidance, methodological expertise, and global best practices that strengthened the participatory design and co-creation process of this tool.

Special appreciation is extended to the community representatives, civil society organizations, youth and women’s networks, minority associations, and persons with disabilities who generously shared their lived experiences and ideas during consultations and focus group discussions. Their insights and aspirations are the true foundation of this Guidance Tool.

We also acknowledge the important role of government institutions, research organizations, the private sector, media, and development partners who actively participated in the process, offering policy feedback and helping bridge local realities with institutional priorities for inclusive climate policy governance.

Finally, Bareedo Platform Somalia acknowledges the unwavering dedication of its technical and research team, facilitators, and field coordinators, whose collective efforts ensured the successful completion of this initiative. Special acknowledgment is extended to the experts who played a pivotal role in shaping the Guidance Tool from its initial conception to its completion:

- Mr. Abdikhayr Mohamed Hussein – Bareedo Platform Somalia
- Mr. Liban Mohamed Farah – Ministry of Environment, Range, and Climate Change (MoERCC), Puntland State

This Guidance Tool stands as a shared achievement—an outcome of partnership, participation, and a collective commitment to ensuring that no one is left behind in Somalia’s climate resilience journey.

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Climate Change and Social Exclusion in Somalia

Somalia is enduring one of the world’s most complex and multifaceted climate crises. Since 1990, the country has witnessed a threefold increase in the frequency and severity of climatic events, including recurrent droughts, flash floods, desertification, and erratic rainfall patterns. These environmental shocks, layered atop decades of conflict, state fragility, and displacement, have severely undermined livelihoods and deepened poverty and social inequality.

Climate change in Somalia is not only an environmental issue—it is a driver of fragility, conflict, and human insecurity. Rural communities dependent on rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism have been hardest hit. The collapse of traditional water and grazing management systems has increased competition over scarce resources, triggering local conflicts and mass displacement. By 2025, an estimated 3.8 million Somalis are internally displaced, many of them due to climate-related factors.

However, not all communities are affected equally. The brunt of these crises is borne by marginalized populations—women, youth, persons with disabilities, minority clans, and climate-displaced people—whose vulnerabilities are compounded by systemic exclusion from political, economic, and social spheres. These groups often live in ecologically fragile areas, depend on climate-sensitive livelihoods, and lack access to adaptive resources such as land, water, credit, or technology.

Yet, despite being among the most affected, marginalized communities remain excluded from the design, implementation, and monitoring of climate policies and programs. Their knowledge, perspectives, and coping strategies are rarely reflected in national adaptation or mitigation frameworks. The absence of inclusive participation in climate policymaking perpetuates inequality and limits the effectiveness of responses.

Therefore, achieving climate justice in Somalia requires an intentional, structured effort to ensure that the communities most at risk are meaningfully included in climate policy and programming—from agenda-setting and design to implementation and evaluation.

1.2 Purpose of the Guidance Tool

With the technical, financial, and mentorship support of the Climate Democracy Accelerator (CDA) program of People Powered, Bareedo Platform Somalia developed this “Participatory Guidance Tool for the Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in Climate Change Policymaking and Programming in Somalia” to advance equitable, inclusive, and participatory climate change policymaking process in Somalia.

The tool is designed to support, guide, and hold accountable policymakers, government institutions, and civil society actors in adopting participatory approaches throughout the formulation and implementation of climate-related policies, strategies, and programs. It provides

both conceptual foundations and practical guidance to ensure that climate action in Somalia is people-centered, gender-responsive, and socially just.

The specific objectives of this Guidance Tool are to:

- a. Institutionalize inclusivity by embedding participatory and equity principles within Somalia’s climate change policymaking systems, ensuring that inclusion becomes a standard practice rather than an optional activity.
- b. Empower marginalized groups—including women, youth, minorities, persons with disabilities, and climate-displaced populations—to exercise informed, meaningful, and sustained influence in climate decision-making processes.
- c. Provide practical steps and implementation pathways for policymakers and practitioners to design climate interventions that are just, equitable, and responsive to local realities and community priorities.
- d. Enhance accountability and transparency by promoting community feedback, grievance redress, and participatory monitoring systems that enable citizens to track progress, assess impact, and influence outcomes.
- e. Serve as a replicable model that can be adapted and applied not only in Puntland but across all Federal Member States of Somalia, supporting national efforts toward inclusive climate change policymaking and resilience building.

Ultimately, the tool underscores that climate action without inclusion is incomplete and unjust. By centering the voices and leadership of those most affected, it reaffirms that equitable climate governance is essential to both social resilience and environmental sustainability.

2. THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE GUIDANCE TOOL

2.1 Overview

The process of development of the “Participatory Guidance Tool for the Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in Climate Change Policymaking and Programming in Somalia” followed a participatory, multi-stakeholder, and evidence-based process implemented between September 2024 and May 2025.

This process integrated desk reviews, community consultations, institutional partnerships, and international mentorship, ensuring that the final product was both contextually relevant to Somalia’s realities and aligned with global standards for participatory climate change

policymaking. The approach placed equal emphasis on policy legitimacy, technical rigor, and meaningful community engagement.

The overall methodology was grounded in three core pillars:

1. Institutional legitimacy achieved through formal collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Range, and Climate Change (MoERCC) of Puntland State, ensuring policy ownership and state-level alignment.
2. Technical capacity and mentorship received and strengthened through the People Powered's Climate Democracy Accelerator (CDA) program, which provided training, mentorship, and the application of the Participation Playbook as a practical tool for participatory climate policy design.
3. Community participation ensured through inclusive Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), stakeholder dialogues, and multi-sectoral consultation workshops that engaged marginalized groups, local institutions, and civil society actors.

2.2 Institutional Collaboration

To ensure government ownership, policy alignment, and institutional legitimacy, Bareedo Platform Somalia formalized a strategic collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Range, and Climate Change (MoERCC) of Puntland State through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2024.

This MoU provided a clear framework for joint leadership, coordination, and partnership between civil society and government in advancing inclusive climate change policymaking and programming through the co-development of a practical guidance framework. Under this agreement, MoERCC appointed an experienced technical expert to work directly with Bareedo Platform Somalia's team throughout the process—ensuring policy relevance, technical accuracy, and alignment with Puntland's environmental and climate strategies.

The partnership served as a replicable co-governance model for inclusive climate policy design in Somalia, demonstrating how civil society and government can collaborate to institutionalize participatory approaches. It also legitimized the process by embedding it within the formal policy and institutional architecture of the Puntland State Government.

Key outcomes of this collaboration included:

- a. Formal recognition of the Guidance Tool development process by MoERCC as part of its strategic climate governance agenda;
- b. Joint coordination of multi-stakeholder consultation workshops, ensuring inclusive participation across government and community levels; and

- c. Integration of the Guidance Tool’s recommendations into MoERCC’s ongoing policy review and adaptation planning frameworks, laying the foundation for its future adoption across state and national levels.

2.3 Technical and Mentorship Support

As part of the People Powered’s Climate Democracy Accelerator (CDA) Mentorship Program, Bareedo Platform Somalia’s technical team actively participated in and completed online training program consisting of 10 sessions accessed through PP online platform, 4 structured virtual mentorship sessions guided by Mr. Mateusz Wojcieszak, an experienced and insightful mentor from the Field of Dialogue Foundation (Poland). The mentorship process was designed in full alignment with the CDA Mentorship Framework and closely followed the Participation Playbook methodology.

Each session was strategically tailored to support Bareedo Platform’s team in designing a participatory, inclusive, and equitable program for climate governance in Somalia. The sessions focused on:

- a. Developing the action plan through the Participation Playbook, ensuring the use of participatory methods suited to Somalia’s climate policymaking governance context;
- b. Stakeholder mapping and relationship building, helping the team identify, categorize, and engage diverse climate and community actors;
- c. Institutional inclusion and program design, emphasizing equitable governance, participatory decision-making, and community-led climate action; and
- d. Reviewing and refining the final action plan, with detailed feedback from the mentor before the submission of the Guidance Tool concept for validation.

The mentorship sessions were complemented by continuous debriefs and reflective exercises after each meeting, as required by the CDA framework, enabling the team to refine its strategies and incorporate international best practices.

This mentorship significantly enhanced the capacity of the Bareedo Platform’s team to design and implement evidence-based, participatory climate change policymaking processes rooted in transparency, equity, and local ownership. It also strengthened the organization’s confidence in applying participatory democracy principles to real-world climate policy challenges in Somalia.

2.4 Desk Review and Literature Analysis

A rigorous desk review and literature analysis was conducted to ensure that the Guidance Tool builds upon existing legal, policy, and strategic frameworks—both national and international—related to climate governance and social inclusion.

The review identified gaps between policy commitments and implementation practices, particularly regarding the participation of marginalized groups in environmental decision-making.

National and Regional References:

- ⇒ National Environmental Policy (2015)
- ⇒ Environmental Protection and Management Act (2019)
- ⇒ National Climate Change Policy (2020)
- ⇒ Somalia Adaptation Communication (2023)
- ⇒ Somalia National Adaptation Plan (Draft, 2024)
- ⇒ Puntland Climate Change Adaptation Framework (Draft, 2023)
- ⇒ National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2019)
- ⇒ National Development Plan IX (2020–2024)

International and Comparative References:

- ⇒ UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (2019)
- ⇒ UNDP Climate Governance Framework (2022)
- ⇒ ICLEI Inclusive Climate Action Toolkit (2021)
- ⇒ OECD Stakeholder Engagement Principles (2020)

During the desk review process, a range of important findings and contextual realities emerged, revealing both opportunities and gaps in Somalia’s current climate policymaking process and inclusion frameworks.

- a) Existing Somali climate policies acknowledge gender and youth issues but lack explicit mechanisms for inclusion and accountability.
- b) Institutional responsibilities for inclusion of marginalized groups are often fragmented across ministries without coordination frameworks.
- c) No standardized participatory consultation model or feedback mechanism exists at the national or state level.
- d) This analysis confirmed the need for a structured, operational guidance tool to translate inclusion commitments into practice.

2.5 Stakeholder Engagement and Community Consultations

Between November 2024 and March 2025, Bareedo Platform Somalia conducted a comprehensive series of multi-stakeholder and community consultation workshops as well as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to ensure that the “Participatory Guidance Tool for the Inclusion of

Marginalized Communities in Climate Change Policymaking and Programming in Somalia” is shaped by the lived experiences and perspectives of Somali communities.

Approximately 150+ participants took part in these consultations, representing a diverse cross-section of Somali society—including women, youth, minority groups, persons with disabilities, and climate-displaced populations—as well as government institutions, local NGOs, civil society organizations, and private sector actors.

The consultations aimed to:

- a. Identify barriers preventing marginalized communities from participating in climate policymaking process;
- b. Capture lived experiences of how climate change impacts different social groups; and
- c. Generate community-driven recommendations to inform inclusive and participatory climate policymaking.

This wide-ranging engagement process helped establish a multi-actor coalition for inclusive climate governance in Somalia. It ensured that the Guidance Tool reflects the perspectives of policymakers, practitioners, and affected communities alike. The findings from these consultations provided first-hand qualitative evidence on the perceptions, challenges, and aspirations of marginalized groups—informing both the principles and practical steps embedded in this Guidance Tool.

2.6 Stakeholders Engaged

The consultation process brought together a broad and diverse range of stakeholders, reflecting the multi-level nature of Somalia’s governance and civil society ecosystem. These included:

1. Government Institutions

- Ministry of Environment, Range, and Climate Change (MoERCC)
- Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MoWFA)
- Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation (MoPEDS)
- Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)
- Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry (MoLAH)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI)
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD)

2. Legislative Actors: Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and Environment

3. **UN Agencies and International NGOs (INGOs):** UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, UNOCHA, CARE International, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC)
4. **Local NGOs and Networks:** Puntland NGO Network (PUNTNGO), Somali NGOs Consortium, Somali Earth Volunteers (SEV), Somali Environmental Conservation Organization (SECO)
5. **Civil Society and Traditional Networks:** Puntland Non-State Actors Association (PUNSAA), Somali Non-State Actors Association (SONSAA), Puntland Elders Network, religious leaders, and community mediators
6. **Media and Journalist Organizations:** Somali Women Journalists' Rights Association (SOWJRA), Media Association of Puntland (MAP), Puntland Journalists Union (PJU), and National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ)
7. **Research and Academia:** SIDRA Institute, HAGE Institute, MASAF Institute, Somali Researchers Association (SRA), Puntland Development and Research Center (PDRC)
8. **Private Sector:** Puntland Chamber of Commerce, Somali Bankers Association (SBA), Somali Congress of Trade Unions (SOCOTU), and clean energy firms such as Qoraxmaal, Ileys, Deegaan Dhowr, and SECCCO

This diverse participation ensured that the consultation process was inclusive, evidence-based, and representative of multiple sectors influencing or affected by climate governance in Somalia.

2.7 Inclusion of Marginalized Voices

A central focus of the process was ensuring that marginalized and underrepresented communities played an active role in shaping the content and recommendations of the Guidance Tool. Dedicated Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized with specific community groups—women, youth, minorities, persons with disabilities, and climate-displaced and IDP communities—to promote open dialogue and ensure comfort and representation.

All discussions were conducted in the Somali language to ensure accessibility for participants of varying literacy levels and to facilitate authentic, community-led dialogue.

In addition to direct community engagement, organizations and associations representing these groups were also consulted:

1. **Displaced Communities:** Somali Displaced People Rights Association, IDP camp management committees
2. **Women's Groups:** Hawa Feminist Coalition, Midnimo Women Network, Somali Women Development Association (SWDA)
3. **Youth Networks:** Y-PEER Somalia, Puntland Youth Umbrella, Hanbile Youth Initiative

4. **Minority Associations:** Somali Minority Rights Group, Puntland Minorities Development Organization (PMDO), Somali Women Minorities and Children Development Organization (SWMCDO)
5. **Disability Organizations:** Somali Disability Development Organization, Puntland Deaf Network

Many participants noted that this was their first opportunity to engage directly in policy dialogue on climate change. They emphasized that meaningful inclusion extends beyond being invited to participate—it requires the capacity, respect, and influence to shape policy outcomes.

The recommendations gathered from these marginalized groups directly informed the principles, engagement steps, and implementation strategies presented in this Guidance Tool, ensuring it is grounded in lived realities and inclusive decision-making practices.

2.8 Limitations

While the development process achieved a high level of inclusivity and participation, several constraints were encountered that limited the overall scope and geographic reach of the consultations:

1. **Geographical Coverage:** Consultations were primarily conducted in Puntland State, which provided a stable and enabling environment for engagement. However, other Federal Member States—such as Jubaland, Galmudug, South West, and Hirshabelle—were not included due to financial limitations, logistical challenges, security risks, and the fact that some of these states are still in early stages of institutional development.
2. **Limited Outreach and Gender Segregation:** Resource constraints restricted the ability to extend outreach to remote rural districts and to conduct fully gender-segregated sessions in all consultation sessions. As a result, while diversity was achieved, certain groups may not have been represented as comprehensively as planned.
3. **Security and Accessibility Barriers:** Insecurity and restricted access in remote areas hindered the participation of particularly vulnerable groups, including displaced women and minority communities living in informal settlements.

Despite these challenges, the process provided a strong foundation for inclusive climate governance and established a replicable model for broader national engagement in future phases.

2.9 Summary of the Development Process

Phase	Period	Main Activities	Key Outputs
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Phase 1 – Planning & Partnership Formation	Sept–Oct 2024	MoU with MoERCC, design of methodology, assignment of CDA mentor	Partnership framework, workplan, and action plan.
Phase 2 – Research & Desk Review	Oct–Nov 2024	Policy and legal review, analysis of inclusion gaps	Policy analysis report, annotated bibliography.
Phase 3 – Mentorship & Capacity Development	Oct–Dec 2024	Four structured mentorship sessions with Field of Dialogue Foundation	Participatory Playbook Action Plan.
Phase 4 – Community Consultations	Nov 2024–Mar 2025	FGDs, stakeholder workshops, targeted sessions for marginalized groups	Community input reports and validated recommendations.
Phase 5 – Drafting & Validation	Apr–May 2025	Drafting, review by MoERCC, validation meeting	Finalized Guidance Tool draft ready for adoption.

3. UNDERSTANDING MARGINALIZATION IN CLIMATE DECISION-MAKING

3.1 The Dynamics of Exclusion

Climate policy exclusion in Somalia reflects broader structural inequalities rooted in political, social, and economic systems.

Historically, Somalia’s governance institutions have been shaped by clan-based hierarchies, patriarchal norms, and uneven access to power and resources, which in turn influence who participates in policy decisions and who is left out.

These patterns of exclusion directly affect how communities experience, respond to, and recover from climate shocks such as droughts, floods, and desertification.

3.1.1 Structural Drivers of Exclusion

1. **Clan-based Political System (4.5 Formula):** The long-standing 4.5 power-sharing system allocates political representation along clan lines, marginalizing women, youth, and minority clans. This formula determines not only political appointments but also the flow

of climate finance and development resources—resulting in elite capture and exclusion of vulnerable groups from environmental decision-making.

2. **Entrenched Patriarchy and Gender Norms:** Somalia’s patriarchal culture systematically privileges men in leadership and decision-making spaces. Women, who are central to community resilience and natural resource management, are largely confined to unpaid care roles and informal sectors, with limited voice in policy forums.
3. **Institutional Weakness and Limited Decentralization:** Environmental and climate governance institutions remain underdeveloped, particularly at the district and community levels. Local authorities often lack capacity and resources to facilitate participatory processes or include marginalized voices in planning.
4. **Insecurity and Displacement:** Prolonged conflict and displacement further weaken representation structures. In many areas, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and minority groups are excluded from local councils and traditional governance systems that manage land and water resources.
5. **Information and Accessibility Barriers:** Limited literacy, digital exclusion, and inaccessibility for persons with disabilities prevent full participation in dialogues, training, and consultations.

3.1.2 Dimensions of Marginalization

Marginalization in Somalia’s climate decision-making takes multiple forms—gendered, generational, social, physical, and spatial. Each dimension intersects with others, creating layered vulnerabilities.

A. Women’s Marginalization

Women are the backbone of Somalia’s household and community resilience. They collect water, grow food, manage rangeland resources, and care for families during drought and conflict. Yet, patriarchal norms, gendered division of labor, and institutional bias exclude them from formal leadership and policymaking.

- a) **Cultural and Structural Barriers:** Customary systems and the 4.5 clan formula privilege male elders, leaving women without a legitimate platform in climate or governance dialogues.
- b) **Underrepresentation:** Women’s voices are often absent in committees that design water management, agricultural, and disaster risk reduction policies—despite their first-hand knowledge of environmental change.
- c) **Policy Implications:** Climate interventions designed without women’s input often fail to address household-level needs such as access to clean energy, safe water, and livelihood diversification.

For instance, in Somalia drought-prone rural areas, women are responsible for securing water and firewood. Yet, their exclusion from water governance committees results in decisions that do not account for distance, safety, or cost, reinforcing their daily burden and exposure to gender-based violence.

B. Youth Exclusion

Youth represent over 70% of Somalia's population, but remain largely excluded from political and economic decision-making. While youth are among the most affected by unemployment, climate shocks, and displacement, they rarely participate in formal climate governance mechanisms.

- a) **Structural Constraints:** The absence of youth representation in local and state policy bodies limits their influence over climate priorities.
- b) **Economic Exclusion:** High unemployment and limited access to credit or land ownership restrict youth from engaging in green entrepreneurship and sustainable resource management.
- c) **Perception Gap:** Youth are often viewed as inexperienced or politically unaligned, discouraging their participation in consultations.
- d) **Missed Opportunities:** Their innovation in renewable energy, digital mapping, and community mobilization remains underutilized.

For instance, despite youth-led initiatives such as Somalia Earth Volunteers and Youth4Climate Peacebuilders, national policies still lack youth quotas in climate advisory boards and funding programs.

C. Minority Discrimination

Somalia's minority groups—including the Somali Bantu, Tumul, Gaboye, and Yibir communities—face historic and systemic discrimination that extends into environmental and climate governance.

- a) **Land and Resource Inequality:** Minorities are frequently denied land ownership, grazing rights, and access to communal water points, making them highly vulnerable to drought and displacement.
- b) **Political Underrepresentation:** They are rarely appointed to public offices or included in consultation processes, resulting in their priorities being overlooked.
- c) **Intersectional Vulnerabilities:** Minority women suffer double discrimination, marginalized both by gender and by clan status.

For example, during post-drought recovery programs, some minority communities reported being excluded from food aid or water infrastructure decisions due to local power dynamics controlled by majority clans.

D. Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) constitute one of the least visible and least consulted groups in Somalia's climate policy processes.

- a) **Accessibility Barriers:** Climate dialogues are often held in venues inaccessible to wheelchair users and lack sign language interpreters or Braille materials.
- b) **Data Gaps:** National policies rarely disaggregate data by disability, leading to invisibility in vulnerability assessments and resource allocation.
- c) **Social Exclusion:** Cultural stigmas around disability further limit their inclusion in public life.

For example, during community consultations in Garowe, PWD representatives noted that disaster alerts and climate messages were rarely communicated in accessible formats, placing them at disproportionate risk.

E. Climate-Displaced Communities (IDPs)

Somalia's displacement crisis—driven by recurrent droughts, flash floods, and resource conflict—has left over 3 million people internally displaced. These IDPs, often women-headed households, live in informal settlements with limited tenure rights or access to basic services.

- a) **Land and Tenure Exclusion:** Without recognized land rights, displaced communities are systematically excluded from climate adaptation projects tied to land management or reforestation.
- b) **Policy Blind Spots:** IDPs are rarely represented in local planning committees, even though they are among the most climate-affected.
- c) **Humanitarian–Climate Divide:** Many climate programs treat displacement as a humanitarian issue rather than integrating IDP needs into long-term adaptation frameworks.

For example, in Bossaso and Galkacyo, climate-induced displacement has overwhelmed city infrastructure, yet municipal climate plans rarely include displaced people in resilience or water management strategies.

3.2 Why Inclusion Matters

Inclusive climate policymaking is not only a moral imperative—it is a strategic necessity for effective, sustainable, and conflict-sensitive climate action.

1. **Inclusion Enhances Policy Relevance and Effectiveness:** Policies that draw from local realities and community wisdom are better targeted and more sustainable. Women, youth, and marginalized communities bring critical insights on livelihood patterns, ecosystem management, and social resilience mechanisms that technical experts may overlook.

2. **Inclusion Strengthens Social Cohesion and Peace:** Exclusion fuels perceptions of injustice, deepens social divides, and can escalate into resource-based conflicts. Inclusive decision-making helps build trust and cooperation, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.
3. **Inclusion Builds Accountability and Legitimacy:** When communities are consulted and represented, policies gain legitimacy. Public ownership over policy outcomes fosters transparency and collective responsibility, reducing corruption and misuse of climate resources.
4. **Inclusion Advances Climate Justice and Human Rights:** Climate change disproportionately impacts those least responsible for emissions and least able to cope. Including marginalized voices upholds Somalia's commitments under the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, CEDAW, and Agenda 2030 (SDG 13 and SDG 5).

3.3 The Case for Inclusive Climate Governance in Somalia

Somalia's path toward climate resilience and peace must be grounded in inclusive governance—where every community, regardless of gender, clan, ability, or status, has a seat at the table.

By embedding inclusion into climate policy design and implementation, Somalia can:

- a) Bridge the gap between climate policy and community reality;
- b) Reduce inequities that fuel climate-induced conflict;
- c) Harness local innovation and indigenous knowledge for adaptation; and
- d) Build resilient and democratic institutions capable of delivering long-term change.

In sum, inclusive climate action is both a justice imperative and a development necessity. Without it, climate governance risks reinforcing the very inequalities it seeks to solve.

4. PRINCIPLES OF INCLUSIVE CLIMATE POLICY DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Overview

Inclusive climate governance requires a value-based framework that guides decision-makers, practitioners, and community actors in developing equitable and just climate responses. These principles of inclusive climate policy development serve as the foundation of this Guidance Tool, ensuring that climate policies and programs across Somalia are not only environmentally effective but also socially fair, participatory, and rights-based.

The principles recognize that climate change is both an environmental and a social justice issue—and therefore, climate action must reflect the voices, needs, and priorities of those most affected.

Each principle outlined below can be applied throughout the policy cycle—during assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring, and review—and across all governance levels, from the federal to community scale.

4.2 Core Principles and Their Operationalization

Principle	Definition and Rationale	Operational Application in Climate Policy Context	Expected Outcomes
1. Equity	Equity ensures that climate policies address the unequal distribution of vulnerabilities, resources, and adaptive capacities across different social groups. It prioritizes fairness in both the process and outcomes of climate decision-making. In Somalia, women, youth, minorities, persons with disabilities, and climate-displaced people often face structural disadvantages that reduce their ability to adapt or influence policies.	Identify and prioritize the needs of groups most affected by climate change through vulnerability mapping. Allocate adaptation funding and climate finance based on severity of impact and socio-economic vulnerability. Introduce gender- and inclusion-responsive budgeting (GRB) mechanisms in climate programs. Integrate social equity indicators in national climate monitoring frameworks.	Fair and just distribution of climate response resources. Enhanced social cohesion and reduced grievances over resource allocation. Improved resilience among marginalized populations.
2. Transparency	Transparency builds trust between policymakers and the public by ensuring open access to information, inclusive communication, and clarity in decision-making processes. It reduces corruption, misinformation, and exclusion in policy processes.	Public disclosure of climate plans, budgets, and project outcomes in accessible formats and languages. Use community radio, digital dashboards, and local information boards to share updates. Develop standard communication protocols for ministries and local	Increased public confidence in government actions. Improved accountability and prevention of resource misuse. Strengthened collaboration between state and citizens.

		governments to publish progress reports. Engage civil society in policy review sessions.	
3. Accountability	Accountability ensures that duty bearers are answerable to the communities they serve, and that mechanisms exist for citizens to report grievances or demand action. It reinforces integrity and responsibility in implementing climate policies.	Establish grievance redress mechanisms at national and local levels. Introduce independent monitoring by civil society and research institutions. Define clear roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines among ministries and implementing partners. Publish annual “Inclusion and Climate Accountability Reports.”	Clear, enforceable accountability systems. Transparent corrective measures for policy failures. Enhanced citizen oversight and institutional integrity.
4. Intersectionality	Intersectionality recognizes that individuals experience multiple and overlapping forms of disadvantage based on gender, disability, ethnicity, age, class, or displacement status. Climate policies that overlook these intersections risk deepening inequalities.	Conduct intersectional gender and vulnerability analyses in all climate programs. Design targeted interventions for groups experiencing multiple exclusions (e.g., minority women with disabilities). Include disaggregated data (Sex, Age, Disability, Minority – SADMN) in all climate databases. Train policymakers and practitioners on intersectional approaches.	Inclusive and context-responsive climate actions. Recognition of diverse community needs. Reduced structural inequalities and barriers to participation.
5. Participation	Participation ensures that marginalized and affected communities are actively and meaningfully involved in all stages of climate policy—from agenda-setting and planning to implementation and monitoring. It moves beyond consultation to co-decision-making.	Institutionalize community representation in climate committees and advisory groups. Ensure participatory consultations at national, state, and district levels.	Increased ownership of climate initiatives by local communities.

		Provide logistical and financial support for participation (transport, childcare, translation). Develop inclusive facilitation guidelines for policymakers and CSOs.	Policies reflect real community priorities. Strengthened democratic governance and civic engagement.
6. Empowerment	Empowerment equips marginalized communities with the knowledge, skills, and resources to participate effectively in climate governance. It recognizes communities as agents of change, not mere recipients of aid.	Deliver climate literacy, advocacy, and leadership training for women, youth, minorities, and PWDs. Support community-based organizations (CBOs) to implement local adaptation projects. Establish mentorship and peer-learning networks across districts. Promote intergenerational leadership—linking elders’ traditional knowledge with youth innovation.	Strengthened community agency and self-reliance. Increased capacity of marginalized groups to influence decisions. Sustainable community-led climate solutions.
7. Localization	Localization anchors climate policies and programs in local contexts, indigenous knowledge systems, and community structures. It promotes bottom-up decision-making and ensures that adaptation strategies are culturally relevant and practical.	Engage local elders, women’s groups, and pastoral associations in natural resource governance. Integrate indigenous drought prediction, grazing management, and ecosystem restoration methods into policy frameworks. Encourage local governments to develop district-level climate adaptation plans. Support knowledge exchange between traditional leaders and scientists.	Locally owned and culturally appropriate climate interventions. Revitalized traditional ecological knowledge systems. Stronger linkages between local and national policy frameworks.

4.3 Cross-Cutting Application of the Principles

These seven principles are interdependent and should be applied collectively across all stages of the policy cycle and governance levels:

Policy Stage	Application of Principles
1. Problem Identification and Assessment	Apply <i>Equity</i> and <i>Intersectionality</i> to identify who is most affected and why. Use participatory vulnerability assessments to gather data.
2. Policy Design and Planning	Integrate <i>Participation</i> and <i>Transparency</i> to ensure community inputs are considered and visible in drafts.
3. Implementation and Coordination	Uphold <i>Accountability</i> and <i>Empowerment</i> by defining roles, tracking progress, and empowering community actors to co-implement actions.
4. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)	Use <i>Transparency</i> and <i>Localization</i> to ensure data is shared openly and lessons are contextualized for replication.

4.4 Application to Somali Context

Somalia’s sociopolitical landscape—characterized by clan dynamics, gender norms, and regional disparities—demands that these principles be contextualized and localized.

For example:

- a. Equity must consider nomadic and pastoralist livelihoods, where resource access defines survival.
- b. Intersectionality must reflect the layered exclusion faced by women in minority clans or IDP camps.
- c. Localization requires engagement with clan elders and religious leaders as critical governance actors in rural areas.
- d. Empowerment must focus on transforming social norms through feminist, youth-led, and community-driven approaches.

4.5 Guiding Standards and References

The following global and regional standards reinforce these principles and should guide their application:

- a. UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (2019) – for gender-responsive climate governance.

- b. Paris Agreement (Article 7) – for locally driven adaptation action.
- c. UNDP Governance for Climate Resilience Framework (2022) – for transparency and accountability standards.
- d. African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy (2022–2032) – for regional cooperation.
- e. People Powered Participation Playbook (2023) – for participatory democracy and inclusion frameworks.

4.6 Expected Transformational Results

By embedding these principles within climate policymaking and practice, Somalia can achieve:

- ☑ Socially equitable climate actions that prioritize vulnerable populations.
- ☑ Transparent and participatory governance systems that foster trust and reduce conflict.
- ☑ Accountable and inclusive institutions that ensure no one is left behind in climate resilience efforts.
- ☑ Empowered communities and local governments capable of co-creating sustainable adaptation solutions.

5. STEP-BY-STEP GUIDANCE FOR ENGAGING MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

5.1 Overview

Inclusive climate policymaking requires systematic engagement of all stakeholders, especially those who are most affected by climate change but least represented in decision-making.

This section provides a six-step practical roadmap for governments, NGOs, and partners to ensure that marginalized communities—women, youth, persons with disabilities, minorities, and climate-displaced people—are meaningfully involved throughout the policy cycle: from problem identification to policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring.

Each step is grounded in participatory principles: equity, transparency, intersectionality, empowerment, and accountability.

5.2 Step 1: Stakeholder Mapping and Identification

The objective is to ensure that all marginalized and vulnerable groups are recognized and represented from the outset. Stakeholder mapping lays the groundwork for inclusive engagement by identifying those directly affected by or capable of influencing climate decisions. This process

extends beyond formal institutions to include grassroots networks, traditional leaders, faith-based groups, informal associations, and youth collectives. The key output is a validated, gender- and social inclusion-sensitive stakeholder map that is publicly accessible and regularly updated to guide participatory climate action.

Actions and Tools:

Action	Description	Responsible Entities	Tools / Outputs
Mapping marginalized groups	Identify groups most affected by climate change (women, youth, PWDs, minorities, IDPs).	MoERCC, Local Govts, CSOs	Stakeholder registry and mapping database.
Mapping power and influence	Assess who holds decision-making power and how marginalized groups can access influence.	MoERCC, NGOs, Academia	Stakeholder Influence Matrix.
Validation with communities	Verify mapping results through village meetings or community workshops.	Local Authorities, Community Leaders	Validated stakeholder map (inclusive of all districts).

5.3 Step 2: Participatory Needs Assessment

The objective is to understand the specific vulnerabilities, priorities, and adaptive capacities of marginalized groups. Through participatory needs assessments, policymakers can capture both quantitative data—such as livelihood losses and resource access—and qualitative insights reflecting lived experiences and local coping mechanisms. This approach ensures that interventions are evidence-based and grounded in community realities. The key output is a Participatory Vulnerability and Needs Assessment Report, which directly informs inclusive climate policy design and program targeting.

Actions and Tools:

Action	Description	Responsible Entities	Tools / Outputs
Conduct gender- and inclusion-sensitive surveys	Capture disaggregated data by sex, age, disability,	MoERCC, MoWFA,	Survey and focus group reports.

	minority, and displacement status.	Research Institutes	
Facilitate focus group discussions (FGDs)	Use structured FGDs to understand barriers, opportunities, and needs.	CSOs, Local Facilitators	FGD transcripts and summaries.
Apply participatory rural appraisal (PRA)	Map community resources, risks, and adaptive strategies through participatory methods.	Local Govts, NGOs	Vulnerability maps and seasonal calendars.

5.4 Step 3: Participatory Planning

The objective is to ensure that climate policies are co-created with the people most affected. Participatory planning allows decision-making to reflect the lived realities, priorities, and knowledge of marginalized communities, transforming them from passive beneficiaries into active co-designers of climate solutions. The key outcome is a set of community-endorsed climate policy recommendations that are formally integrated into government and institutional planning frameworks, reinforcing ownership and accountability.

Actions and Tools:

Action	Description	Responsible Entities	Tools / Outputs
Conduct inclusive policy dialogues	Organize consultations at village, district, and state levels ensuring representation of all marginalized groups.	MoERCC, MoWFA, MoYS, CSOs	Consultation reports, attendance lists.
Use inclusive facilitation techniques	Incorporate gender-sensitive and disability-accessible methods (translation, Braille, sign language, visual aids).	MoERCC, CSOs	Inclusive facilitation guide.
Document and synthesize recommendations	Capture all community inputs and translate them into policy language.	Research Institutions, CSOs	Synthesis matrix and policy briefing notes.

5.5 Step 4: Policy Integration

The objective is to ensure that community inputs and recommendations are formally embedded within climate policies, strategies, and implementation frameworks. This process bridges the gap between consultation and action by translating grassroots feedback into concrete policy commitments and measurable outcomes. By institutionalizing participation in this way, governments and partners can strengthen transparency, legitimacy, and accountability in climate decision-making. The key result is a policy document that tracks and reflects community contributions, ensuring that inclusive engagement leads to tangible policy impact.

Actions and Tools:

Action	Description	Responsible Entities	Tools / Outputs
Establish policy review taskforce	Include representatives of marginalized groups and CSOs in technical drafting committees.	MoERCC, State Ministries	Policy Drafting Taskforce TOR.
Translate feedback into measurable provisions	Convert qualitative feedback into objectives, targets, and indicators.	MoERCC, Research Institutions	Policy revision log with tracked inputs.
Validate policy drafts publicly	Share revised drafts with communities for validation before adoption.	MoERCC, Local Governments	Public validation workshops and feedback summary.

5.6 Step 5: Capacity Strengthening

The objective of this component is to empower marginalized groups to engage effectively and sustain their participation in climate governance processes. Meaningful and lasting inclusion depends on building the knowledge, confidence, networks, and resources that enable communities to advocate for their rights, monitor implementation, and contribute to policymaking dialogue.

Through targeted training, mentorship, and organizational development, individuals and community-based groups gain the capacity to influence decisions and ensure accountability in climate action. The key outcome is a network of trained community advocates and organizations actively promoting inclusive, participatory, and equitable climate governance across Somalia.

Actions and Tools:

Action	Description	Responsible Entities	Tools / Outputs
Climate literacy training	Introduce basic climate science, adaptation strategies, and rights-based approaches.	CSOs, UNDP, MoERCC	Training manuals and visual materials.
Leadership and advocacy skills	Build negotiation, communication, and advocacy capacities among marginalized leaders.	MoWFA, MoYS, NGOs	Advocacy toolkit and alumni network.
Peer learning exchanges	Facilitate visits between communities to share inclusive practices.	Local Governments, Research Institutions	Exchange visit reports and learning briefs.

5.7 Step 6: Feedback Loops and Accountability Mechanisms

The objective is to ensure continuous two-way communication between policymakers and communities. Feedback loops institutionalize transparency and responsiveness by enabling communities to monitor implementation, raise grievances, and influence mid-course adjustments. This ongoing dialogue fosters trust and accountability, resulting in a Public Accountability Framework where communities can actively see, question, and shape policy performance.

Actions and Tools:

Action	Description	Responsible Entities	Tools / Outputs
Establish feedback and grievance channels	Set up accessible toll-free hotlines, WhatsApp lines, suggestion boxes, and public meetings.	MoERCC, Local Governments, CSOs	Grievance registry and response log.
Conduct community scorecard assessments	Use participatory scorecards to assess inclusivity and satisfaction with policy actions.	Research Institutes, NGOs	Community scorecard reports.
Annual public inclusion reviews	Host community forums to review progress and hold policymakers accountable.	MoERCC, Municipal Councils	Annual Inclusion Review Reports.

6. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

6.1 Overview

Implementation strategies operationalize the Guidance Tool and ensure inclusive climate policy engagement moves from planning to practice. They provide the structures, systems, and pilots through which inclusive governance principles can be institutionalized, tested, and scaled.

The following strategies complement the six-step engagement framework, forming the backbone of inclusive policy delivery.

6.2 Detailed Implementation Strategies

Strategy	Purpose and Description	Practical Actions / Approaches	Responsible Actors	Expected Results / Outputs
1. Pilot Projects	Test and refine participatory methods before national scale-up. Pilots help identify best practices and contextual challenges for inclusion.	Select 2–3 pilot districts representing diverse contexts (urban, rural, IDP). Apply the full six-step process in each pilot. Document lessons, costs, and scalability potential. Capture community stories and impact narratives.	MoERCC, Local Governments, CSOs, Research Institutes	Documented case studies, community testimonials, tested inclusion models ready for scale-up.
2. Digital and Physical	Create hybrid feedback channels to ensure	Develop toll-free hotlines and WhatsApp	MoERCC, ICT Ministry, CSOs	Real-time feedback system operational;

Feedback Systems	inclusivity in both connected and remote areas.	feedback systems. Set up local help desks at district offices. Partner with community radios for inclusive messaging. Maintain a centralized digital dashboard for tracking inputs and responses.		improved transparency and citizen trust.
3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Frameworks	Ensure evidence-based decision-making by collecting disaggregated data on participation, inclusion, and impact.	Integrate SADMN (Sex, Age, Disability, Minority) data collection into all activities. Conduct quarterly reviews and publish inclusion dashboards. Train enumerators on ethical data collection.	MoERCC, Research Institutions, National Statistics Office	Evidence-based inclusion monitoring reports; updated participation metrics.
4. Grievance Redress and Safeguarding Mechanisms	Create safe, gender-sensitive systems to report exclusion,	Establish complaint desks in ministries and municipalities.	MoWFA, Local Govts, CSOs	Accessible grievance systems functioning; cases resolved transparently;

	misconduct, or discrimination.	Train staff in gender-sensitive case handling. Link grievance systems with community protection networks. Develop PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) protocols.		improved community trust.
5. Institutional Embedding	Ensure inclusivity principles are sustained beyond project cycles by integrating them into institutional systems.	Revise ministry TORs and operational manuals to include inclusion KPIs. Integrate inclusive climate governance into donor reporting frameworks. Develop inclusion focal points within each ministry and local government.	MoERCC, MoPEDS, Donors, Civil Service Commission	Institutionalized inclusion practices, policy consistency, and long-term sustainability.

6.3 Integration with National and Local Systems

To ensure sustainability and national ownership:

- a) Inclusion standards should be integrated into the National Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and State Climate Action Plans.

- b) Local governments should incorporate inclusion benchmarks into district development plans and climate budgets.
- c) Donors and implementing agencies should adopt the same M&E indicators to align efforts and prevent duplication.

6.4 Cross-Cutting Enablers

1. **Political Will and Leadership:** High-level policy endorsement and ministerial coordination through the Climate Inclusion Steering Committee (CISC).
2. **Capacity Development:** Continuous training of government staff and CSOs on inclusive facilitation, data collection, and participatory monitoring.
3. **Technology and Innovation:** Use of mobile platforms, geospatial mapping, and AI-based data visualization for inclusion tracking.
4. **Partnerships:** Strengthen collaboration between government, civil society, research institutions, and private sector actors.
5. **Resource Allocation:** Budget lines for inclusion activities—such as accessibility accommodations, translation, and stipends for vulnerable participants.

6.5 Expected Outcomes of Implementation

By systematically applying these engagement and implementation strategies, Somalia’s climate governance will achieve:

- ☑ Broader representation of marginalized voices in decision-making.
- ☑ Stronger social legitimacy of climate policies.
- ☑ Enhanced community resilience through inclusive adaptation actions.
- ☑ Institutional transparency and accountability in climate governance.
- ☑ A replicable model of inclusive climate democracy applicable across the Horn of Africa.

7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 Overview

Inclusive climate governance requires a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach that brings together government ministries, local authorities, civil society, academia, and community representatives. The successful implementation of this Guidance Tool depends on the clarity of institutional mandates, collaboration frameworks, accountability structures, and data-sharing mechanisms.

This section outlines the detailed roles, responsibilities, and coordination pathways among key actors to ensure that the inclusion of marginalized groups—such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, minorities, and climate-displaced populations—is systematically integrated into climate change policies and programming.

Each actor has a defined role across three key stages of the policy cycle:

1. **Policy Design and Planning:** Incorporating inclusivity principles and conducting participatory consultations.
2. **Implementation and Coordination:** Operationalizing participatory mechanisms, ensuring accessibility, and mainstreaming inclusion.
3. **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL):** Tracking inclusivity outcomes, reporting progress, and facilitating adaptive learning.

The table below provides a comprehensive matrix detailing the mandates, responsibilities, data duties, safeguards, performance indicators, and reporting mechanisms for each stakeholder involved in advancing inclusive climate governance in Somalia.

7.2 Detailed Roles & Responsibilities Matrix

Actor / Institution	Mandate & Scope	Responsibilities Across the Policy Cycle	Coordination & Decision Pathways	Data & Evidence Duties	Inclusion Safeguards	Key KPIs (Examples)	Risks & Mitigations	Resources Needed	Reporting Cadence / Focal Unit
MoERCC (Ministry of Environment, Range & Climate Change)	State lead for climate policy, adaptation/mitigation strategies, environmental regulation, and inter-ministerial coordination.	Design: Lead policy drafts; set inclusion standards; convene inter-ministerial working groups; commission SEAs/ESIAs. Implementation: Issue implementation directives; integrate inclusion clauses in project TORs; approve pilot sites; manage grievance redress registry. M&E/Learning: Publish annual climate inclusion	Chairs the Climate Inclusion Steering Committee (CISC); signs MoUs with line ministries/LGs/CSOs; escalates unresolved issues to Cabinet subcommittee on environment.	Maintain climate action registry; store sex/age/disability/minority-disaggregated (SADMN) participation and outcome data; assure data quality and interoperability with Planning Ministry systems.	Mandatory inclusive consultations; accessible venues; sign language; child- and GBV-safe protocols; transparent feedback loops with public response memos.	≥40% women & ≥35% youth in official consultations; ≥1 disability & ≥1 minority rep per forum; % community inputs reflected in final policy; grievance resolution rate & time.	Risk: Tokenistic consultations. Mitigation: Publish consultation summaries & response matrices; third-party observation. Risk: Data gaps. Mitigation: Standardized tools & audits.	Dedicated inclusion secretariat; budget line for consultations; data platform; legal drafting support.	Quarterly to CISC; Annual public report. <i>Focal:</i> Climate Policy & Inclusion Unit (new or expanded).

		report; oversee mid-term and end-line reviews; facilitate learning exchanges.							
Ministry of Women & Family Affairs (MoWFA)	Gender equality, protection, and women's economic/social empowerment.	Design: Gender analysis; set gender markers; review policies for gender responsiveness. Implementation: Mobilize women's networks; deliver leadership & advocacy training; co-lead GBV-safe engagement. M&E: Track gender outcomes; commission gender audits;	Co-chairs Gender & Inclusion Technical Working Group (GITWG) with MoERCC; liaises with social development, justice & interior ministries.	Collect SADMN indicators on women's participation/benefits; GBV-sensitive data protocols; qualitative case studies.	Women-only sessions where appropriate; childcare & travel stipends; GBV referral pathways; codes of conduct.	% women in decision spaces; # gender-responsive measures in policies; # GBV-safe sessions; beneficiary satisfaction score (women).	Risk: Cultural pushback. Mitigation: Engage faith/traditional leaders; showcase role models. Risk: Safety concerns. Mitigation: GBV SOPs, secure venues, escorts as needed.	Trainers, safe spaces, community mobilizers; protection specialists.	Bi-monthly to CISC; Quarterly to GITWG. <i>Focal:</i> Gender Mainstreaming Dept.

		document lessons.							
Ministry of Youth & Sports (MoYS)	Youth engagement, skills, civic participation, and sports-for-development.	Design: Youth needs assessment; youth advisory panels; co-create youth climate action agendas. Implementation: Youth fellowships; digital engagement (SMS/Whats App); volunteer corps for restoration. M&E: Track youth leadership outcomes; seed-grant performance.	Chairs Youth Climate Advisory Panel (YCAP); coordination with education, ICT, labor ministries and municipal youth offices.	Youth participation dashboard; tracer studies of youth fellows; digital analytics for outreach.	Youth-friendly materials; stipends for low-income youth; safeguarding & consent; data privacy for minors.	% youth in forums; # youth-led actions funded; retention rate in fellowships; job/enterprise outcomes.	Risk: Elite capture by older gatekeepers. Mitigation: Open calls, quotas, rotating seats. Risk: Digital exclusion. Mitigation: Offline outreach & radio.	Training budget, micro-grants, digital comms tools.	Quarterly to CISC/YC AP. <i>Focal:</i> Youth Engagement & Climate Desk.
Local Governments / Municipalities	Local planning, service delivery, land/water management; frontline	Design: Ward-level mapping; inclusive town-halls; integrate inputs into	Chairs Municipal Climate Platforms (MCPs); coordinates with district councils, elders, CSOs & private sector.	Community registries for participation; geo-tagged project logs; open data on municipal climate spending.	Proximity-based, accessible venues; translation to local dialects;	# community meetings; % inputs integrated; grievance resolution rate; on-time delivery of local actions.	Risk: Political interference. Mitigation: Public disclosure &	Venue/OPS budgets; grievance desks; monitoring tablets; transport.	Monthly MCP briefs; Quarterly to MoERCC.

	implementation .	municipal plans. Implementation: Permit community pilots; maintain suggestion boxes & hotlines; supervise contractors' compliance. M&E: Community scorecards; social audits; public expenditure tracking.			timing considerate of household roles; disability access.		third-party observers. Risk: Low capacity. Mitigation: TA packages & peer learning.		<i>Focal:</i> Municipal Climate & Inclusion Office.
CSOs & NGOs	Community mobilization, rights advocacy, service delivery, and watchdog functions.	Design: Convene marginalized groups; synthesize inputs; policy briefs. Implementation: Capacity building; pilot inclusive models; outreach in IDP sites.	Member of CISC/MCPs; MoUs with ministries/municipalities; coalition coordination via NGO platforms.	Collect validated SADMN data; participatory action research; case documentation.	Do-no-harm; safeguarding & PSEA; informed consent; confidentiality protocols.	# participants reached (by group); # policy recommendations adopted; satisfaction/empowerment scores.	Risk: Short-term funding. Mitigation: Pooled funds & multi-year frameworks. Risk: Bias. Mitigation: Standardized tools, peer review.	Mobilizers, trainers, translators; micro-grants; transport; safeguarding officers.	Quarterly coalition reports; Annual shadow report. <i>Focal:</i> Coalition Secretariat .

		M&E: Independent monitoring; citizen feedback; shadow reports.							
Research & Academic Institutions	Evidence generation, policy analysis, evaluation, and methods innovation.	Design: Baselines; vulnerability & livelihood analyses; design of indicators. Implementation: Test community-led approaches; decision-support tools. M&E: Process/impact evaluations; learning syntheses; policy labs.	Research MoUs with MoERCC & Planning; ethics approvals; joint technical committees.	Quality assurance for SADMN data; repositories; segmentation & causal analysis; open datasets (with safeguards).	Ethical approvals; anonymization; accessible summaries; return-of-results to communities.	# peer-reviewed outputs; # tools adopted by govt; data quality scores; policy uptake index.	Risk: Low policy uptake. Mitigation: Co-production with ministries; policy briefs. Risk: Ethics lapses. Mitigation: IRB reviews, training.	Field teams; data platforms; visualization tools; evaluation funds.	Semi-annual to CISC; briefs per study. <i>Focal:</i> Policy Lab / Research Center.
Community Representatives (women, youth, minorities,	Legitimate voice of affected groups; co-decision and social accountability.	Design: Define priorities; validate drafts; nominate delegates to	Seats in MCPs/CISC; community liaison committees; linkage with elders, religious	Maintain community logs; track benefits; provide qualitative evidence; co-sign validation minutes.	Safe spaces; travel/child care stipends; accessible formats;	% community proposals adopted; # grievances raised/resolved; perceived fairness & trust indices.	Risk: Tokenism/fatigue. Mitigation: Decision powers, rotating	Stipends; training; accessibility services; communications.	Meeting-based reports to MCPs; Quarterly community forums.

persons with disabilities, IDPs)		working groups. Implementation: Co-manage pilots; community monitoring; grievance escalation. M&E: Scorecards; testimonies; community hearings; lessons.	and women/youth councils.		interpreter support; dignity & respect norms.		representation, feedback-to-community sessions. Risk: Retaliation. Mitigation: Confidential channels, protection partners.		<i>Focal:</i> Elected Community Liaison Committee
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7.3 Rapid RACI (Responsible–Accountable–Consulted–Informed) Overview

Task / Function	MoERCC	MoWFA	MoYS	Local Govts	CSOs/NGOs	Research Inst.	Community Reps
Draft inclusive climate policy	<i>A/R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>
Convene national consultations	<i>R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>
Gender & youth analysis	<i>C</i>	<i>A/R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>
Community needs assessment	<i>R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>

Pilot inclusive projects	<i>A/R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>R</i>
Grievance redress system	<i>A/R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>
M&E & public reporting	<i>A/R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>C</i>

A = Accountable; R = Responsible; C = Consulted; I = Informed (I omitted “I” where all parties are routinely informed via CISC/MCP channels).

7.4 Key Takeaways

- a) Inclusivity is a shared mandate—no single institution can achieve it alone.
- b) Each ministry and actor must integrate inclusion within its policies, budgets, and monitoring frameworks.
- c) Formal coordination mechanisms—such as the Climate Inclusion Steering Committee (CISC) and Municipal Climate Platforms (MCPs)—ensure vertical and horizontal alignment.
- d) Capacity development and resourcing are essential for sustained engagement of marginalized communities.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK

8.1 Overview

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the “Participatory Guidance Tool for the Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in Climate Change Policymaking and Programming in Somalia” is designed to ensure systematic tracking, learning, and accountability throughout the policy cycle.

Because inclusion is not a one-time activity but a continuous process, the M&E framework emphasizes process quality, outcome transformation, and impact sustainability. It relies on disaggregated data, regular participatory assessments, and open feedback loops to evaluate progress and adjust interventions as needed.

Monitoring inclusivity requires that all actors—government institutions, CSOs, academia, and communities—collect and share data on participation, engagement quality, and equity of outcomes. The framework also supports public transparency by encouraging data dissemination through semi-annual progress reports, public dashboards, and community review forums.

8.2 Core Objectives of the M&E Framework

1. **Track inclusivity and participation:** Measure the extent and quality of engagement by marginalized communities.
2. **Assess effectiveness:** Evaluate how inclusion improves the relevance and responsiveness of climate policies and programs.
3. **Ensure accountability:** Hold duty bearers responsible for meeting inclusion targets and commitments.

4. **Promote learning and adaptation:** Document lessons, good practices, and challenges to strengthen inclusive governance.
5. **Foster transparency:** Make participation data and findings publicly available in accessible formats.

8.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Indicator Type	Key Results / Objectives	Example Indicators	Data Sources and Methods	Responsible Entities	Frequency of Measurement	Means of Verification / Tools	Reporting and Use of Data
Process Indicators	Measure the level, diversity, and quality of participation in climate policy processes and programs.	• % of women, youth, minorities, and persons with disabilities participating in climate consultations, forums, or committees. • # of policies, frameworks, or strategies developed through participatory processes. • # of consultation workshops, dialogues, or FGDs held in accessible and inclusive formats. • % of consultations applying inclusion safeguards (translation, childcare, accessibility, etc.).	• Attendance registers and participation lists disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and social group. • Meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, reports from facilitators. • Event evaluation forms and observation notes.	MoERCC, MoWFA, MoYS, CSOs, and Local Governments.	Quarterly tracking and consolidation into semi-annual reports.	Event reports, gender-disaggregated data spreadsheets, photo evidence, and field visit checklists.	Data summarized in semi-annual progress reports; presented in Community Review Forums and shared via MoERCC public dashboard.

Output Indicators	Capture the immediate results of inclusive activities and tools established for continuous engagement.	• # of functional participatory mechanisms established (CISC, MCPs, Youth Climate Advisory Panels, etc.). • # of training sessions or awareness events on inclusive policy processes. • # of inclusive M&E tools (e.g., grievance redress system, participation database) developed and used. • % of targeted ministries integrating inclusion KPIs into their departmental plans.	• Program progress reports, workshop reports, ministry work plans, and institutional records. • Documentation from MoERCC and partner CSOs.	MoERCC and partner ministries with CSO and research institution support.	Semi-annually and annually.	Policy progress trackers, capacity building attendance records, MoUs establishing participatory structures.	Shared with CISC and GITWG; validated during annual inclusion review meeting.
Outcome Indicators	Assess behavioral, policy, and institutional changes resulting from	• # and % of climate policies or strategies revised to reflect marginalized groups' priorities. • Level of community	• Policy review analysis; focus group discussions; satisfaction and perception surveys; grievance logs; capacity building evaluations.	MoERCC (lead), MoWFA, MoYS, Research Institutions, and CSOs.	Bi-annual for satisfaction surveys; annually for policy reviews.	Survey reports, feedback summaries, policy review documents, complaint registries.	Findings published in Annual Inclusivity Performance Report and presented to

	inclusive processes.	satisfaction with inclusion mechanisms (measured through surveys or focus groups). • # of inclusive climate adaptation actions implemented (e.g., women-led resilience programs). • # of grievances received and resolved through participatory mechanisms. • % of government officials trained in inclusive policy approaches.					Parliament's Natural Resources Committee and public stakeholders.
Impact Indicators	Evaluate long-term changes in equity, resilience, and social inclusion resulting from inclusive climate governance.	• Improved resilience and adaptive capacity among marginalized communities (measured via household and livelihood data). • Reduction in gender and social inequality within adaptation	• Baseline and end-line resilience assessments. • National surveys, community scorecards, and longitudinal impact studies. • Policy and program outcome evaluations.	MoERCC in partnership with National Statistics Office, Research Institutions, and CSOs.	Every 2–3 years (mid-term and final evaluations).	Baseline/end-line studies, community scorecards, national policy impact assessments.	Results disseminated during National Climate Governance Review Conferences and through policy briefs, media summaries, and public data dashboards.

		and mitigation programs. • Increased trust between government and communities on climate governance. • Strengthened institutional culture of inclusion within ministries and local councils.					
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8.4 Disaggregated Data and Inclusion Metrics

Monitoring inclusivity requires Sex, Age, Disability, and Minority-disaggregated (SADMN) data across all indicators. Each reporting entity must ensure that participation and outcomes are documented by category, with clear representation from:

- a. Women and girls (including rural and displaced)
- b. Youth (18–35 years)
- c. Persons with disabilities
- d. Minority clans and marginalized social groups
- e. Climate-displaced populations (IDPs and returnees)

Disaggregation should be accompanied by qualitative insights gathered through focus groups, storytelling, and interviews to capture perspectives that quantitative data may overlook.

8.5 Participatory Monitoring Mechanisms

1. Community Review Forums:

- Held semi-annually in collaboration with municipalities and CSOs.
- Provide space for citizens to assess progress and hold institutions accountable.
- Use participatory tools like community scorecards and feedback maps.

2. Climate Inclusion Steering Committee (CISC):

- Conducts quarterly reviews of inclusion progress reports submitted by ministries.
- Oversees cross-ministerial learning and policy coherence.

3. Municipal Climate Platforms (MCPs):

- Monitor local-level inclusion practices and ensure marginalized voices are represented.
- Submit summary findings to MoERCC for integration into state-level reports.

4. Independent Evaluation and Learning Reviews:

- Conducted every two years by research institutions or third-party evaluators.
- Evaluate performance, effectiveness, and sustainability of inclusion mechanisms.

8.6 Data Sharing and Transparency

All M&E data should be shared publicly and accessibly to enhance trust and accountability.

Recommended platforms include:

- ⇒ MoERCC online climate inclusion dashboard
- ⇒ Annual Inclusion in Climate Policy Report (AICPR)
- ⇒ Annual Climate Change Forums and Conferences
- ⇒ Community radio summaries and press briefs
- ⇒ Social media infographics in Somali and English

8.7 Learning and Adaptation

To ensure learning feeds back into policymaking, each reporting cycle should include:

- a. After-action reviews (AARs) after each major consultation or policy process.
- b. Learning briefs summarizing what worked, what didn't, and emerging good practices.
- c. Knowledge-sharing sessions among ministries, CSOs, and community leaders to refine inclusion strategies.

8.8 Key Reporting Schedule

M&E Product	Responsible Party	Frequency	Purpose / Use	Public Dissemination Method
Quarterly Inclusion Progress Reports	Line Ministries (MoERCC, MoWFA, MoYS)	Quarterly	Track short-term implementation progress.	Internal submission to CISC; uploaded to shared portal.
Semi-Annual Community Inclusion Reviews	Local Governments, CSOs, Community Reps	Twice per year	Engage communities in monitoring; gather qualitative feedback.	Public forums and community radio broadcasts.
Annual Inclusivity Performance Report	MoERCC (lead), CISC Secretariat	Annually	Consolidate national inclusion data and outcomes.	National press briefing and open data dashboard.
Mid-Term and Final Evaluations	Independent Evaluator / Research Institution	Every 2–3 years	Assess long-term outcomes and impact.	Publication and policy roundtables.

9. RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

9.1 Overview

The successful implementation of inclusive climate policies and programming requires continuous reference to evidence-based, participatory, and gender-responsive frameworks.

This section highlights essential resources and toolkits that informed the development of this Guidance Tool and are recommended for ongoing use by government institutions, CSOs, researchers, and development partners.

These materials provide globally recognized methodologies and policy standards that can support inclusive governance, climate justice, participatory planning, and institutional accountability within Somalia's evolving climate policy architecture.

9.2 Key Reference Materials and Application in the Somali Context

Resource Title	Publisher / Year	Key Focus and Contribution	Relevance to the Somali Context
Participation Playbook	People Powered (2023)	A comprehensive framework that guides the design and implementation of participatory democracy programs at local and national levels. It outlines stages for advocacy, institutionalization, implementation, and evaluation of participatory processes.	Formed the core methodological foundation of this Guidance Tool. The Playbook's participatory action model was directly adapted by Bareedo Platform Somalia to plan consultations, establish feedback loops, and ensure meaningful engagement of marginalized communities in climate policymaking.
UNDP Climate Governance Guidance Notes	United Nations Development Programme (2022)	Provides policy recommendations on how governments can strengthen climate governance through transparency, accountability, participation, and cross-sector coordination.	Supports alignment with global good practices and offers practical guidance for MoERCC and state-level institutions to operationalize inclusive governance mechanisms. Relevant for

		Includes models for multi-level climate governance and inclusive institutional frameworks.	integrating accountability and inclusion standards into Somalia's National Climate Change Policy and forthcoming National Adaptation Plan (NAP).
UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP)	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2019)	Offers a structured global framework to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in climate action, emphasizing capacity building, knowledge sharing, and gender-responsive policy development.	Serves as the global benchmark for integrating gender equality into Somalia's climate policies. Its principles guided the sections on gender-responsive planning, capacity strengthening, and institutional mainstreaming of women's participation under MoWFA and MoERCC collaboration.
ICLEI Inclusive Climate Action Toolkit	ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (2021)	A practical toolkit for cities and municipalities to ensure inclusivity in climate mitigation and adaptation planning. Focuses on equitable access, co-design, and the inclusion of vulnerable urban populations.	Provides models for local implementation and municipal engagement—especially relevant for Puntland's city-level climate action plans (e.g., Garowe and Bossaso). Can be adapted for district-level participatory adaptation frameworks and inclusive urban resilience programs.
OECD Guidelines on Stakeholder Participation	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2020)	Outlines principles for effective stakeholder participation in policy design and public decision-making, emphasizing openness, inclusivity, responsiveness, and data transparency.	Offers a benchmark for institutionalizing participation within Somali ministries and local governments. These guidelines informed the design of consultation processes, M&E indicators,

			and feedback loops in this Guidance Tool.
National Climate Change Policy	Federal Government of Somalia, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (2020)	The foundational national framework outlining Somalia's priorities for adaptation, mitigation, and climate resilience. It recognizes gender and youth dimensions but lacks structured mechanisms for participatory implementation.	This Guidance Tool serves as a complementary operational guide to the National Climate Change Policy by providing concrete mechanisms for community engagement, inclusion tracking, and participatory policy development in alignment with national priorities.

9.3 Additional Useful Resources

The following supplementary resources are also recommended for stakeholders seeking deeper engagement with inclusive climate governance and community participation:

1. **African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022–2032):** A continental framework promoting just, equitable, and gender-responsive climate action. Useful for aligning Somali national policies with regional initiatives.
2. **UN Women – Gender and Climate Change Toolkit (2022):** Offers gender analysis tools and capacity-building modules for integrating gender perspectives into climate and disaster risk management.
3. **FAO – Climate-Smart Agriculture Sourcebook (2023):** Provides guidance on inclusive agricultural adaptation and sustainable land use, relevant for Somalia's rural and pastoral communities.
4. **Global Commission on Adaptation – Principles for Locally Led Adaptation (2021):** Presents eight globally endorsed principles for participatory and community-driven adaptation, emphasizing local ownership and inclusion.
5. **IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) Reports:** Provide regional climate data, projections, and vulnerability analyses useful for evidence-based participatory planning.

9.4 How To Use These Resources

1. **For Policymakers:** Use these documents to benchmark national and subnational climate governance reforms, integrate inclusive principles into climate legislation, and design evidence-based adaptation frameworks.

2. **For Civil Society and NGOs:** Apply the toolkits and guidelines to strengthen participatory program design, advocacy strategies, and monitoring systems for inclusion.
3. **For Academic and Research Institutions:** Utilize these materials as reference frameworks for research on climate governance, gender analysis, social inclusion, and participatory methodologies.
4. **For Development Partners:** Use them to align funding criteria and evaluation frameworks with inclusive, participatory, and gender-responsive climate objectives in Somalia.

9.5 Integration into Future Capacity-Building Programs

Bareedo Platform Somalia and MoERCC recommend that these resources form part of some useful training curriculum on inclusive climate governance.

Training modules could include:

- ⇒ Participatory Policy Design and Advocacy (based on the Participation Playbook)
- ⇒ Gender and Climate Action (based on the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and UN Women Toolkit)
- ⇒ Multi-level Climate Governance (based on UNDP Guidance Notes)
- ⇒ Community-Based Adaptation and Localization (based on GCA and ICLEI frameworks)

This integrated curriculum will help institutionalize inclusion standards and strengthen the capacity of Somali ministries, CSOs, and local authorities to sustain participatory climate governance.

10. SCOPE AND REPLICABILITY

10.1 Geographic and Institutional Scope

The Participatory Guidance Tool for the Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in Climate Change Policymaking and Programming in Somalia was conceptualized, co-created, and developed in Puntland State of Somalia, a region that provided the enabling conditions for structured, participatory policymaking. Puntland's relative peace, functional governance structures, and strong network of civil society and research institutions made it a conducive environment to test participatory frameworks, consult diverse community actors, and engage marginalized groups in inclusive dialogue processes.

However, while developed within Puntland's context, the conceptual foundation, participatory principles, and methodological frameworks embedded in this Guidance Tool are designed to be

scalable and adaptable across all Federal Member States (FMS) of Somalia—including those affected by fragility, conflict, and displacement.

This adaptability reflects Somalia’s federal and decentralized governance structure, where states retain autonomy over environmental and development planning, but operate within nationally coherent frameworks such as the National Climate Change Policy (2020), The National Transformation Plan (NTP 2025-2029) and the forthcoming National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

10.2 Relevance Beyond Puntland

The Tool’s frameworks—such as participatory stakeholder mapping, inclusive consultations, grievance redress systems, and disaggregated monitoring indicators—are context-neutral yet community-driven, allowing replication in:

- a) Conflict-affected areas, where local peacebuilding and dialogue mechanisms can integrate climate discussions.
- b) Displacement-prone zones, where engagement with internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees ensures their adaptive priorities are captured.
- c) Urban municipalities, where local councils and youth organizations can adapt participatory planning models to city-level climate action plans.
- d) Rural and pastoralist communities, where traditional elders and women’s cooperatives can co-lead adaptation dialogues and natural resource management.

These frameworks are equally relevant for:

- a) Federal ministries and agencies developing national climate legislation.
- b) Donor-funded projects requiring gender and social inclusion benchmarks.
- c) Local CSOs and NGOs implementing climate resilience, livelihood, or disaster preparedness programs.

10.3 Institutional Replicability

Replication of this Tool’s model is facilitated by its modular structure, which allows adaptation to different institutional capacities and operational realities. Each component—policy design, community engagement, monitoring and evaluation—can be integrated as a standalone module or incorporated into existing frameworks, such as:

- a. Environmental management systems,
- b. Local development plans,
- c. Humanitarian-climate nexus programs, or
- d. Gender and social protection policies.

The Tool also aligns with global best practices and frameworks, making it easily adaptable to other contexts in the Horn of Africa and beyond. These include:

- a. UNFCCC Gender Action Plan,
- b. UNDP's Climate Governance Framework,
- c. ICLEI Inclusive Climate Action Toolkit, and
- d. OECD Principles of Stakeholder Participation.

10.4 Key Enablers for Replication

To ensure successful replication across Somalia and similar fragile contexts, the following enabling conditions are recommended:

1. **Political Commitment:** Clear endorsement by both Federal and State authorities to mainstream inclusion into climate governance.
2. **Institutional Collaboration:** Joint ownership between ministries of environment, planning, gender, youth, and humanitarian affairs.
3. **Community Engagement Infrastructure:** Support to municipal and village-level councils, traditional leaders, and women/youth networks to facilitate inclusive forums.
4. **Financial and Technical Support:** Dedicated funding windows for inclusive policy development and data-driven M&E systems.
5. **Capacity Building:** Continuous training for government, CSOs, and community facilitators on participatory governance and data collection.
6. **Documentation and Learning:** Systematic capture of good practices, case studies, and evidence from each state to feed into national learning systems.

10.5 Replication Pathways

Replication can follow a phased approach, aligned with national priorities and local readiness:

Phase	Description	Lead Actors	Key Outputs
Phase I – Adaptation and Localization	Translate the Tool into Somali, contextualize for each FMS (e.g., Jubaland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South West State), and tailor indicators to local governance systems.	MoERCC, MoPEDS, State Environment Ministries, CSOs	Localized versions of the Guidance Tool.

Phase II – Capacity Building and Institutionalization	Train ministries, local governments, and NGOs on implementation; establish Inclusion Working Groups and community monitoring units.	MoERCC, MoWFA, Local Governments, UNDP, People Powered	Capacity-trained stakeholders and operational inclusion committees.
Phase III – Implementation and Learning	Pilot inclusive policy-making in diverse contexts (urban, rural, IDP settings); capture lessons learned and success stories.	CSOs, Research Institutes, Local Councils	Pilot reports, case studies, knowledge briefs.
Phase IV – Integration and Scale-Up	Integrate into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), National Climate Change Strategy, and donor frameworks.	Federal Government, MoERCC, Donors	National adoption and scale-up strategy.

10.6 Potential for Regional and Global Learning

The Tool’s participatory and inclusion-centered approach can inform regional climate adaptation and governance frameworks across the Horn of Africa and Sahel regions. By documenting Somalia’s experience, Puntland can serve as a case study in inclusive climate democracy, contributing to platforms such as:

- IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC),
- African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy (2022–2032), and
- Global Youth and Gender Climate Action Networks.

11. ADOPTION AND NEXT STEPS

11.1 Rationale for Adoption

The “Participatory Guidance Tool for the Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in Climate Change Policymaking and Programming in Somalia” represents a paradigm shift toward inclusive climate governance. It emphasizes that climate justice cannot be achieved without social justice, and that those most affected by climate impacts—women, youth, minorities, persons with

disabilities, and displaced people—must not only be consulted but empowered as equal partners in decision-making.

Adopting this Tool ensures that Somalia’s climate responses are not only technically sound but also socially legitimate, equitable, and sustainable. It advances Somalia’s commitment to the Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030 (SDG 13 and SDG 5), and African Union Agenda 2063, while strengthening national resilience frameworks.

11.2 Pathways for Institutional Adoption

Policymakers, civil society, and development partners are encouraged to pursue structured adoption steps to mainstream this Tool within Somalia’s climate architecture:

Adoption Step	Description	Responsible / Supporting Actors	Expected Outputs
1. Policy Endorsement and Institutionalization	Secure formal endorsement from MoERCC and Federal Member States through ministerial decrees or cabinet approval; integrate inclusion principles into policy development protocols.	MoERCC, MoPEDS, State Environment Ministries, Parliament Committees	Official recognition and policy circulars mandating inclusive processes.
2. Integration into National Frameworks	Embed the Tool into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), National Climate Change Strategy, and Disaster Risk Reduction frameworks to guide inclusive planning.	MoERCC, National Climate Change Council, UNDP, UNEP, FAO	Revised policy documents with inclusion benchmarks.
3. Launch and Dissemination Campaign	Conduct a national launch event (in Mogadishu or Garowe) to disseminate the Tool to ministries, donors, CSOs, and community representatives. Utilize print, media, and digital channels for awareness.	MoERCC, People Powered, CSOs, Donor Agencies	Launch event, dissemination kits, policy briefs, and Somali-language summaries.

4. Capacity Building and Technical Support	Organize training of trainers (ToT) sessions and regional workshops for government, civil society, and community facilitators on applying the Tool.	MoERCC, MoWFA, MoYS, Universities, Development Partners	Trained national and state-level cadres capable of applying participatory approaches.
5. Pilot Implementation and Learning	Pilot the Tool in two or more Federal Member States (e.g., South West and Galmudug) and document lessons for scale-up.	CSOs, Local Governments, Academia	Pilot reports, good practice case studies, community satisfaction assessments.
6. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	Integrate inclusion indicators into national M&E systems and develop public reporting mechanisms (annual inclusivity reports, dashboards).	MoERCC, National Statistics Office, CSOs, Research Institutions	Data-driven inclusion tracking system and transparency portal.

11.3 Key Enabling Partnerships

Successful adoption will depend on strategic multi-level partnerships involving:

1. **Government:** Federal and State Environment, Women, and Planning Ministries to institutionalize policies.
2. **Civil Society Networks:** PUNSAA, PUNTNGO, SONSAA, and thematic coalitions to lead community outreach.
3. **Development Partners:** UNDP, UNEP, FAO, GCF, and bilateral donors to finance capacity and dissemination.
4. **Academic and Research Institutions:** SIDRA Institute, PDRC, and universities to lead policy analysis and documentation.
5. **People Powered / Climate Democracy Accelerator:** To provide continued mentorship, technical support, resource and global visibility for Somalia's efforts.

11.4 Resource Mobilization

Adoption and scaling will require a dedicated resource mobilization strategy, focusing on:

1. Domestic budget allocations within national climate funds.

2. Integration into donor-funded climate programs, such as GCF, GEF, and UN joint initiatives.
3. Partnership with the private sector, particularly renewable energy and green investment companies, for co-financing.
4. Engagement with philanthropic and feminist climate funds, supporting inclusive, gender-responsive adaptation.

11.5 Long-Term Vision

In the long term, the Guidance Tool should evolve into an institutionalized national standard for inclusive climate policymaking and serve as a foundation for Somalia's climate democracy movement.

By embedding this tool within Somalia's climate policy governance and planning systems, the country will be better equipped to:

- a. Deliver just and equitable climate solutions,
- b. Strengthen community ownership and trust, and
- c. Build resilient, inclusive societies where all voices—especially those most affected—shape the pathway to climate resilience and peace.